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1000 most common phrasal verbs list with meaning

Phrasal verbs are two or more words that together act as a completely new verb with a meaning separate from those of the original words. For example, pick up means to grab or lift, very different from the definitions of pick and up alone. Popular in spoken English, phrasal verbs can be quite confusing because their definitions aren't always easy to guess—and there are thousands of them.

In fact, many of the base verbs used to form phrasal verbs are used in multiple different phrasal verbs are one of the confusion. For multilingual speakers, in particular, phrasal verbs, including a list of the most common ones. Grammarly helps you communicate confidently What is a a phrasal verb is usually unrelated to the meanings of the words that compose it, so think of a phrasal verb as an entirely new and independent word. When used in a sentence, phrasal verbs act the same as other verbs for conjugated into every type of verb form, so you can use them anywhere you could use a normal verb, Let's look at the phrasal verb get over as an example. The verb get alone means to acquire, and the preposition over alone usually refers to being higher than or going above something. However, put them together and the phrasal verb get over means to recover from or overcome something, a completely new definition that's separate from the definitions of get and over. You can use get over piguidice at work is never easy. Past participle: Having finally gotten over the breakup, they were ready to return their partner's things. How to conjugate phrasal verb is usually unrelated to the meanings of the words an example. The verb get alone means to the same as other verbs for conjugated into every type of verb form, so you can use them anywhere you could use a normal verb, Let's look at the phrasal verb get over as an example. The verb get alone means to acquire, and the preposition over alone usually refers to being higher than or going above something. However, put them together and the phrasal verbs get over means to recover from or overcome something, a completely new fellows. However, put them together and the preposition over alone usually refers to being higher than or going above something. However, put them together and the preposition over alone usually refers to being higher than or going above something. However, put them together and the preposition over alone usually refers to being higher than or going above som

Granda de Com	Phra	sal Verbs
Wake up	Stop sleeping, or make someone stop sleeping	They often wake up at 7.
Ask after	To ask for information about someone	Tell your mother I was asking after her.
Come across	Discover by Accident	I came across a car I'd never seen before.
Let on	Make clear, evince	You don't want to let on how rich you really are.
Keep in	Not allow Someone out.	Children were kept in after school.
Hold on	To wait particularly on the phone	They'll hold on another minute, then They'll have to go.
Break into	Interrupt	Samuel break into the conversation and told us.
Check off	Make a mark next to	Check each name off the list.

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When used in a sentence, phrasal verbs act the same as other verbs for conjugation and placement purposes, although they do have special grammatical rules regarding word order, which we talk about below. Phrasal verbs can be conjugated into every type of verb form, so you can use them anywhere you could use a normal verb. Let's look at the phrasal verb get over as an example. The verb get alone means to acquire, and the preposition over alone usually refers to being higher than or going above something. However, put them together and the phrasal verb get over means to recover from or overcome something, a completely new definition that's separate from the definitions of get and over. You can use get over just like a normal verb, in any form or tense. Here are some quick examples: Simple past tense: I had the flu last week but got over it. Infinitive: He wrote a song to get over his grandmother's death.

ENGLISH	PHRASAL VERBS	
Give up	Stop or quit (an activity, etc)	
Go ahead	To begin	
Go along	Participate, cooperate, or conform	
Go around	Move or spread from person to person	
Go away	Depart or leave a place	
Go down	Fall (down), fall to the floor	
Go forward	Progress	
Go off	Explode	
Go on	Continue in extent	
Go out	Leave one's abode to go to public places	
Go round	Circulate	
Go together	Harmonize or be compatible	
Go towards	Be a contribution to	
Hang out	Spend time doing nothing in particular	
Hang on	Wait a moment (usually imperative)	
Hold on	Keep; to store something for someone	
4	♦ TESL.COM	

To help simplify this complicated subject, what follows is our guide to understanding English phrasal verbs, including a list of the most common ones. Grammarly helps you communicate confidently What is a phrasal verb combines a normal verb with an adverb or a preposition, referred to as the particle of the phrasal verb, to create an entirely new verbal phrase—the phrasal verb. The meaning of a phrasal verb is usually unrelated to the meanings of the words that compose it, so think of a phrasal verb as an entirely new and independent word. When used in a sentence, phrasal verbs act the same as other verbs for conjugation and placement purposes, although they do have special grammatical rules regarding word order, which we talk about below. Phrasal verb can be conjugated into every type of verb form, so you can use the phrasal verb get over as an example. The verb get alone means to acquire, and the preposition over alone usually refers to being higher than or going above something. However, put them together and the phrasal verb get over means to recover from or overcome something, a completely new definition that's separate from the definitions of get and over. You can use get over just like a normal verb, in any form or tense. Here are some quick examples: Simple past tense: I had the flu last week but got over it.

Infinitive: He wrote a song to get over his grandmother's death. Gerund: Getting over prejudice at work is never easy. Past participle: Having finally gotten over the breakup, they were ready to return their partner's things. How to conjugate phrasal verbs When a phrasal verb is used as the main verb of a sentence, you conjugate the verb part and leave the other word or words as they are. Simply use whatever form of the verb you would use if it were alone. I get up at noon during the summer. However, this morning I got up at sunrise. I have gotten up early too many times this month. Notice how only the word get changes, while the word up remains the same. Also notice how get, an irregular verb, uses its irregular forms to fit whichever tense it needs. In this way, you can use phrasal verbs in all the verb tense so that you're able to communicate anything you want. Conjugation is also important for maintaining verb tense consistency if you're using phrasal verbs in a list with other verbs. Types of phrasal verbs To better understand phrasal verbs, it helps to organize them into two kinds of pairs: transitive and intransitive; separable and inseparable and inseparable and inseparable phrasal verbs use a direct object, just like normal transitive verbs. Charlie couldn't put up with the meowing cats any longer. Intransitive phrasal verbs do not use an object. The regional director was late, so the sales team went ahead without her. Separable phrasal verbs with transitive phrasal verbs are inseparable. There are, however, a few rules to follow with separable phrasal verbs are inseparable.



A phrasal verb combines a normal verb with an adverb or a preposition, referred to as the particle of the phrasal verb. The meaning of a phrasal verb is usually unrelated to the meanings of the words that compose it, so think of a phrasal verb as an entirely new and independent word. When used in a sentence, phrasal verbs act the same as other verbs for conjugation and placement purposes, although they do have special grammatical rules regarding word order, which we talk about below. Phrasal verb get over means to greate into every type of verb form, so you can use them anywhere you could use a normal verb. Let's look at the phrasal verb get over as an example. The verb get alone means to require the prosition over alone usually refers to being higher than or going above something. However, put them promises of the present of the phrasal verb get over means to recover prejudice at word in a phrasal verb get over in the particle of the phrasal verb grandmother word or word as the particle of the phrasal verb grandmother word or word get over his grandmother word got ever prejudice at word got ever prejudice at work is never easy. Participle: Having finally gotten over the breakup, they were ready to return their partner's things. How to conjugate phrasal verbs when a phrasal verb got word is interest. I have gotten up early too many times this morning I got up at sunrise. I have gotten up early too many times this morning I got up at sunrise. I have gotten up early too many times this morning I got up at sunrise. I have gotten up early too many times this morning I got up at sunrise. I have gotten up early too many times this morning I got up at sunrise. I have gotten up early too many times this morning I got up at sunrise. I have gotten up early too many times this morning I got up at sunrise. I have gotten up early too many times this morning I got up at sunrise. I have gotten up early too many times this morning I got up at sunrise. I have gotten up the sunrise of phrasal verbs in a list with other verbs. Ty



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Verb	Meaning	Example
ask someone out	invite on a date	Brian asked Judy out to dinner and a movie.
ask around	ask many people the same question	I asked around but nobody has seen my wallet.
add up to something	equal	Your purchases add up to \$205.32.
back something up	reverse	You'll have to back up your car so that I can get out.
back someone up	support	My wife backed me up over my decision to quit my job.
blow up	explode	The racing car blew up after it crashed into the fence.
blow something up	add air	We have to blow 50 balloons up for the party.
break down	stop functioning (vehicle, machine)	Our car broke down at the side of the highway in the snowstorm.
break down	get upset	The woman broke down when the police told her that her son had died.
break something down	divide into smaller parts	Our teacher broke the final project down into three separate parts.
break in	force entry to a building	Somebody broke in last night and stole our stereo.
break into something	enter forcibly	The firemen had to break into the room to rescue the children.
break something in	wear something a few times so that it doesn't look/feel new	I need to break these shoes in before we run next week.
break in	interrupt	The TV station broke in to report the news of the president's death.
break up	end a relationship	My boyfriend and I broke up before I moved to America.
break up	start laughing (informal)	The kids just broke up as soon as the down started taking.
break out	escape	The prisoners broke out of jail when the guards weren't looking.
break out insomething	develop a skin condition	I broke out in a rash after our camping trip.
bring someone down	make unhappy	This sad music is bringing me down.

The meaning of a phrasal verb is usually unrelated to the meanings of the words that compose it, so think of a phrasal verb as an entirely new and independent word.

them down before she forgets them. 16 count on [x] to rely or depend on someone or something) If I'm ever making a mistake, I can count on my friends to warn me.

that all separable phrasal verbs are transitive.

When used in a sentence, phrasal verbs act the same as other verbs for conjugation and placement purposes, although they do have special grammatical rules regarding word order, which we talk about below. Phrasal verb get over as an example. The verb get alone means to acquire, and the preposition over alone usually refers to being higher than or going above something. However, put them together and the phrasal verb get over means to recover from or overcome something, a completely new definition that's separate from the definitions of get and over. You can use get over just like a normal verb, in any form or tense. Here are some quick examples: Simple past tense: I had the flu last week but got over it. Infinitive: He wrote a song to get over prejudice at work is never easy. Past participle: Having finally gotten over the breakup, they were ready to return their partner's things. How to conjugate phrasal verbs When a phrasal verb is used as the main verb of a sentence, you conjugate the verb you would use if it were alone.

I get up at noon during the summer. However, this morning I got up at sunrise. I have gotten up early too many times this month.

Notice how only the word get changes, while the word up remains the same. Also notice how get, an irregular verb, uses its irregular forms to fit whichever tense it needs. In this way, you can use phrasal verbs in all the verb tenses so that you're able to communicate anything you want. Conjugation is also important for maintaining verb tense consistency if you're using phrasal verbs in a list with other verbs. Types of phrasal verbs To better understand phrasal verbs are transitive, separable and inseparable. A phrasal verb can belong to only one type within each pair (and all separable phrasal verbs are transitive). Transitive phrasal verbs use a direct object, just like normal transitive phrasal verbs (hardie couldn't put up with the meowing cats any longer. Intransitive phrasal verbs with transitive phrasal verbs do not use an object. The regional director was late, so the sales team went ahead without her. Separable phrasal verbs With transitive phrasal verbs with transitive phrasal verbs are inseparable phrasal verbs are inseparable phrasal verbs cannot be split up; the verb and the particle must staytogether. All intransitive phrasal verbs are also inseparable. They went over the contract meticulously before signing it. Word order with phrasal verbs Most of the time, the words in a phrasal verb stay together. For intransitive and inseparable transitive phrasal verbs, the verb and the particle must go next to each other and should never be split up.

Separable phrasal verbs follow different rules, however. For starters, separable phrasal verbs are always transitive, so they always have a direct object in the middle of separable phrasal verbs, between the verb and the particle: Augustus never let Hazel down. This remains true when the direct object is a noun phrase; you can put all the words of the noun phrase between the verb and the particle is not just an option, it's required. For example, let's look at the phrasal verb get down. The beginning of the movie Up gets down everyone. The beginning of the movie Up gets everyone down. With other separable phrasal verbs, it doesn't matter whether the direct object comes in the middle or at the end. Both options are acceptable.

Unfortunately, there's no method for determining which phrasal verbs are separable and which are not; you just have to memorize them and practice until they come naturally. Both of the following examples using the separable phrasal verb pick up are correct: Pick the box up and carry it to the kitchen.

However, pronouns do follow a special rule when it comes to separable phrasal verbs: If the object is a pronoun, it must always be placed in the middle of a separable phrasal verb. Pronoun direct objects cannot after the phrasal verb.

Pick up it and carry it to the kitchen. Pick it up and carry it to the kitchen. Remember that not all transitive phrasal verbs are separable, so be careful of where you put your object. For example, the transitive phrasal verbs get through, come between, and go against are all inseparable,

so the direct object comes after them every time.

Nothing comes us between us. 80 common phrasal verbs (with meanings and examples) 1 back [x] up to support or defend someone When the class was making fun of me, only the teacher backed me up. 2 break down to stop working, especially in reference to machines The ice cream machine at McDonald's often breaks down. 3 call around to contact multiple people Roy called around to find a nearby mechanic. 4 call [x] off to cancel a planned event We called off the party off. / We called off the party off. / We called off the party off. or cancel a planned event we called the party off. or cancel a planned event we called the party off. or cancel a planned event we called the party off. or cancel a planned event we called the party off. or cancel a planned event we called off the party off. or cancel a planned event we called off the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called off the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called off the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called off the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called off the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called off the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called off the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called the party off. Or cancel a planned event we called the party of called the party off. Or cancel a planned event we calle

9 clean [x] up to tidy an area John cleaned the living room up. / John cleaned up the living room. 10 come around to change one's opinion or see a new point of view I never liked seafood but came around after trying fried calamari. 11 come between [x] to interfere with a relationship between two people After more than fifty years of partnership, nothing could come between them. 12 come down with [x] to catch an illness After traveling, Chandra came down with a cold. 13 come out of [x] to happen as a consequence of another event We missed a day of school, so at least some good came out of our boring class trip. 14 come up to arise as a topic of discussion or receive attention Everyone talked about how much they enjoyed the movie, but the run time never came up in the conversation.

to approach While I was walking along the fence, a cow came up and licked my face. to present itself or occur, as of an event or situation Don't worry about a problem until it comes up. 15 come up with [x] to think of an idea, especially as the first person to do so, or to produce a solution Sahar comes up with her best story ideas at night, so she writes

17 crack down on [x] to attack or punish someone harshly; to penalize a behavior Ever since last month's accident, police have been cracking down on drunk driving. 18 dive into [x] to eagerly begin a pursuit or activity I'll dive into that new TV show later tonight. 19 dress up to put on nice clothes Abed dressed up for the award ceremony. 20 end up to eventually reach some conclusion or destination After thinking for a day, he ended up taking the job.

21 fall apart to break into pieces My new dress completely fell apart after just two washes. to experience acute mental or emotional distress He endured all kinds of harassment at work without flinching but fell apart when his cat got sick. 22 fill [x] up to put into a container as much as it can contain Bruce filled his water bottle up to the brim. Parce filled up his water bottle to the brim. 23 find out [x] to discover or learn something We didn't get anything across to the students. 25 get ahead to succeed or progress You'll never get about at this company when the professor spoke for hours, but they didn't get anything across to the students. 25 get ahead to succeed or progress You'll get around to the project of the professor spoke for hours, but they didn't get anything across to the students. 25 get ahead to succeed or progress You'll never get about this company with a property leaves to place to pla

filled up his water bottle to the brim. 23 find out [x] to discover or learn something We didn't find out the news until we got back from dinner.. 24 get [x] across to successfully communicate or explain something The professor spoke for hours, but they didn't get anything across to the students. 25 get ahead to succeed or progress You'll never get ahead at this company unless you follow the rules. 26 get along with [x] to be on harmonious terms with someone My dog gets along with everyone as long as they're not a cat. 27 get around to travel from place to place In this city, it's impossible to get around without a car. 28 get around to [x] to do something eventually I'll get around to that project after the playoffs. 29 get at [x] to reach or gain access to something I can't quite get at this itch on my back. to indicate or suggest something These graphs are getting at the fact that we'll be bankrupt by next week. 30 get away to escape or depart Lucio liked to go to the lake every weekend, just to get away. 31 get away with [x] to commit a crime or misdeed without incurring any negative consequences. The boss's nephew gets away with things that none of the other employees would. 32 get [x] back to retrieve something Rodger got back his pencil from Greta. 33 get back at [x] to take revenge on someone Laila promised herself that she would get back at whoever had started the rumor.

34 get by to survive or manage at a minimum level When Sheila lost her job, the family got by with only their savings. 35 get down to hip-hop. 36 get [x] down to depress or discourage someone Kima always gets

everyone down with her stories from the hospital. to record something by taking notes The president spoke quickly at the press conference, and reporters were struggling to get all his comments down.

/ The president spoke quickly at the press conference, and reporters were struggling to get down to [x] to begin or start something, especially something basic or fundamental Once everyone arrives, we'll get down to picking teams. 38 get in on [x] to join an activity After the value of Bitcoin started going up, lots of people wanted to get in on cryptocurrency. 39 get into [x] to discuss something thoroughly I don't want to get into our finances now; we'll talk after our guests leave. 40 get [x] out of [x] to take some benefit from a situation Babysitting the Cohles was a nightmare, but at least Jabar got some money out of it. 41 get over [x] to recover from or overcome something Drinking a lot of water helps in getting over an illness. 42 get through [x] to complete or endure an unpleasant experience Alessandra can't get through a morning without coffee. 43 get to [x] to annoy or bother someone People who don't clean up after their dogs really get to me. 44 get together to gather socially The volleyball team is getting together for dinner after practice. 45 give [x] away to donate something or give something or give something or free Mindy gave her prized doll collection away.

/ Mindy gave away her prized doll collection. 46 give up to accept defeat, quit, or surrender Carin felt like giving up every time she saw the scoreboard. 47 give [x] up to stop consuming or doing something, often a habit Minh gave chocolate up because of his migraines. / Minh gave up chocolate because of his migraines. 48 go against [x] to disobey,

All of something of the saw the scoreboard. 47 give [x] up to accept defeat, quit, or surrender Carin feit like giving up every time she saw the scoreboard. 47 give [x] up to stop consuming or doing something, orten a nabit Minn gave up chocolate up because of his migraines. 48 go against [x] to disoney, contradict, oppose, or fight something A group of students went against the school dress code yesterday and wore ripped jeans. 49 go ahead to proceed or move forward Because of his suggested it. 51 go for [x] to review or look at something Marie went over the study guide contains so hard because his going guntil they hit a water pipe. 53 go over [x] to review or look at something Marie went over the study guide one last time before the test. 54 hand in [x] to submit something, especially an assignment. 55 hold [x] back to prevent someone from doing something Wanted to become an architect, but my bad grades held me back. 56 keep [x] up to continue doing something Keep this pace up and you'll set new record! 57 leave [x] out to omit something Orna left the graph out of the presentation. 58 let [x] down to disappoint someone Kamal let Marco down when he arrived late. 59 let go of [x] to release or free something Don't let go of the rope until I'm safe. 60 let [x] in to allow something or someone to enter Close the door or you'll let the flies in! / Close the door or you'll let me know as soon as Leslie texts back. 62 look after [x] to take care of someone or something Thank you for looking after me when I was sick. 63 look up to [x] up to retrieve or bring I'm safe. 60 let [x] up to retrieve or bring I'm safe. 60 let [x] up to retrieve or bring I'm safe. 63 look up to [x] up to retrieve or bring I'm safe. 63 look up to [x] up to retrieve or bring I'm safe. 64 mix up [x] to confuse two or more things with one another It's easy to mix up Chris Pratt. 65 pull [x] up to retrieve or bring I'm safe. 65 pull [x] up to retrieve or bring I'm safe. 65 pull [x] up to retrieve or bring I'm safe. 65 pull [x] up to retrieve or

something nearer Eugene pulled the document up on his computer. / Eugene pulled up the document on his computer. 66 put [x] on to dress oneself in I always put on my backpack before leaving the house. / I always put on my backpack before leaving the house. 67 put up with [x] to tolerate or condone something Somehow Paz could put up with Janice's cynical attitude. 68 run out of [x] to use all of or drain the supply of something Isabella ran out of toilet paper at the worst possible time. 69 see to [x] to make sure something is done I'll see to watering the plants while you're gone. 70 set [x] up to arrange or organize something Since no one had invited me to join their study group, I set a group up myself. / Since no one had invited me to join their study group, I set up a group myself.

71 show off to display abilities or accomplishments in order to impress others Panya didn't need to shoot so many three-pointers; she was just showing off. 72 shut [x] off to turn off, especially a machine Don't forget to shut the water after your shower. 73 take after [x] to resemble someone, especially of children about their parents Li takes after his father when it comes to politics. 74 take [x] out to move something When his parents suggested selling his Pokémon cards, Yosef thought the idea over. /

When his parents suggested selling his Pokémon cards, Yosef thought over the idea. 76 throw [x] away to dispose of something Could you throw away that old burrito? 77 top [x] off to refill something to the top; to complete something in a special or spectacular way May I top your beverage off? / May I top off your beverage?

78 turn [x] down to reject or say no to someone My crush turned me down after I asked them out. 79 wait on [x] to serve someone, especially at a restaurant Billie eagerly waited on the table of new customers, hoping for a big tip. 80 wait out to wait until an even to or period is over They decided to wait out the rain before going on a walk. Phrasal verb FAQs What are phrasal verbs? Phrasal verbs are groups of words that combine a verb with an adverb or a preposition. Together, these words act as a single verb and take on a whole new meaning that's independent from the meanings of the individual words. What are some examples of phrasal verbs? Phrasal verbs are very common, and you hear them in spoken English all the time. Some popular examples include get out, calm down, give away, and put up with. What are the four types of phrasal verbs? There are four types of phrasal verbs of phrasal verbs are four types of phrasal verbs of phrasal verbs.

This article was originally written in 2020 by Nikki Piontek. It has been updated to include new information. Phrasal verbs (also called multi-word verbs) are idiomatic expressions, combining verbs and prepositions to make new verbs whose meaning is often not obvious from the dictionary definitions of the individual words. They are widely used in both written and spoken English, and new ones are formed all the time as they are a flexible way of creating new terms.

A phrasal verb consists of a verb and a preposition or adverb that modifies or changes the meaning; 'give up' is a phrasal verb that modify a verb in this manner can also go under the name particle. Phrasal verbs can be divided into groups: Intransitive verbs These don't take an object Example: They had an argument, but they've made up now.

Inseparable verbs The object must come after the particle. Example: They are looking after their grandchildren. Separable [obligatory] With some separable verbs, the object can before or after the particle; though when a pronoun is used it comes before the particle: Example: Turn it off. In our phrasal verb list, we classify these as Separable [obligatory] With some separable verbs, the object can before or after the particle; though when a pronoun is used it comes before the particle: Example: Turn it off. In our phrasal verb list, we classify these as Separable [optional] Our Phrasal Verb List Click on the A-Z menu to browse our phrasal verb list alphabetically. Click on a verb to see the definition, example sentences, whether it is British or American English, and whether it is separable or not. This list contains 3,603 phrasal verbs @ A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Our dictionary includes entries from around the world submitted by numerous contributors. It covers both modern

language and older phrases. If you know of a phrasal verb that you feel should be included here, please use our online form to let us know about it.

Please note that all submissions are reviewed for validity and accuracy by our Editor. The latest 30 entries added to our Phrasal Verbs database: Meaning: Spend your own money Added: 8th Feb Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: Exercise Added: 31st Jan Meaning: Exercise Added: 31st Jan Meaning: Exercise Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: Form and the you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If you knock someone back, you reject them emotionally or sexually. Added: 31st Jan Meaning: If