

Expressions with Break

1. The firefighters had to break the door _____ to rescue the little girl.
A) into B) out C) down

2. The burglar broke _____ the house and stole all their money and jewelry.
A) away B) into C) forth

3. I don't know why their marriage is breaking _____.
A) through B) in C) up

4. After two hours of hard work, we decided to break _____ for a little cup of coffee.
A) off B) up C) into

5. We have to break _____ all our emotional barriers to feel free.
A) away B) down C) into

6. When he spread the news, panic broke _____ in the city.
A) in B) away C) out

7. Scientists will break _____ in their search for new sources of energy.
A) up B) through C) out

8. Mary feels miserable, for she's just broken _____ her boyfriend.
A) with B) up C) down

Expressions with Bring

9. Does this bring _____ memories?
A) in B) on C) back

10. She had to bring _____ the children by herself.
A) on B) up C) out

11. Did he ever bring _____ that book?
A) back B) up C) on

12. Can I bring _____ my friend?
A) up B) along C) out

13. Being a teacher doesn't bring _____ much money.
A) up B) back C) in

Expressions with Come

14. The idea came _____ her while she was reading "Hamlet".
A) to B) about C) before

15. The farmer himself came _____ the intruders.
A) before B) along C) after

16. I came _____ Schumacher at that big hotel.
A) about B) apart C) across

17. The terrible scene of the crime continues to come _____ to me now and then.
A) back B) between C) down

18. The properties will come _____ him on his father's death.
A) after B) to C) on

19. Nobody wants to come _____ as a witness of the crime.
A) over B) forward C) at

20. The Canadian swimmer came _____ first.
A) in B) round C) off

21. I wonder why his experiment never came _____.
A) from B) upon C) off

22. Look how beautiful it is! All the flowers are coming _____. It's springtime.
A) out B) off C) down

23. He came _____ with a good solution to the problem.
A) apart B) out C) up

24. He was lucky to come _____ without any scratches.
A) through B) under C) by

25. Be careful! It's really fragile. I don't want it to come _____ in your hands.
A) away B) out C) apart

26. Will the stain come _____ if I wash it?
A) out B) in C) up

27. His aunt just died so he will come _____ a lot of money.
A) out B) up C) into

28. The question didn't come _____ so I was happy.
A) up B) in C) down

29. That book will come _____ very useful.
A) up B) in C) down

30. She said she would come _____ and visit today.
A) for B) over C) through

Expressions with Down

31. To be hit by a car or bus is the same as to be _____ down.
A) cooled B) marked C) knocked

32. To reduce the amount you do something is the same as to _____ down.
A) cut B) tear C) fall

33. To fail to do something when someone is relying on you is the same as to _____ down someone.
A) let B) quieten C) sit

34. To let something become less hot is the same as to let it _____ down.
A) lie B) cool C) tone

35. If it is raining very heavily, it is the same as to _____ down rain.
A) pour B) cut C) tear

36. To have a lot of stress is similar to being _____ down by a lot of problems.
A) poured B) cut C) weighted

37. To pass things from father to son is the same as to _____ down from generation to generation.
A) calm B) hand C) climb

38. To relax from stress is the same as to _____ down.
A) wind B) lie C) let

39. To write a note is the same as to _____ down something.
A) jot B) scale C) tie

40. To make something appear less serious than it is the same as to _____ down something.
A) slam B) set C) play

Expressions with Get

41. The manager failed to get his ideas _____ to the employees.
A) across B) down C) in

42. I don't think they can easily get _____ from prison.
A) away B) into C) down

43. She is very well-paid, so she can get _____ without any help from him.
A) about B) over C) by

44. Ok. It's time to get _____ to business.
A) in B) down C) away

45. I hope you don't get _____ trouble again.
A) into B) on C) in

46. The teacher was lucky to get the truth _____ of him.
A) up B) out C) away

47. Stop getting _____ my nerves!
A) on B) at C) down

48. I doubt she'll ever get _____ her trauma.
A) out B) over C) in

49. I can't get _____ all this work. I need some help.
A) about B) away C) through

50. What time do you usually get _____.
A) on B) up C) about

51. The rumors of his dismissal will soon get _____.
A) along B) away C) about

52. If you're in trouble, get _____ to a lawyer.
A) by B) on C) in

Expressions with Give

53. The little boy was forced to give _____ to his brother's wishes.
A) in B) for C) down

54. I give _____. This problem is too difficult to solve.
A) down B) away C) up

55. He gave _____ all his fortune to charities.
A) down B) away C) up

56. Don't forget to give my books _____. I need to study for my exams.
A) out B) back C) up

57. After a week camping, all our food supplies gave _____.
A) down B) out C) in

58. Remember to give all your papers _____ by Monday morning so that I can grade them.
A) in B) up C) out

59. This must be a special type of writing paper, for it gives _____ a very pleasant smell.
A) on B) off C) up

60. His time after school was given _____ to sports.
A) in B) over C) down

Expressions with Go

61. Why did he go _____ on his word?
A) after B) back C) away

62. I don't think you should go _____ a job in that company.
A) after B) in C) to

63. Time goes _____ quickly, my dear.
A) by B) for C) in

64. The price of gas did not go _____ as we expected.
A) off B) about C) down

65. My complaint goes _____ you, too.
A) on B) for C) in

66. John is not happy because his son went _____ the Army.
A) for B) forward C) into

67. I believe she'll never go _____ for sewing.
A) in B) down C) out

68. What's going _____ here!
A) round B) in C) on

69. Don't you think we should go _____ our plans again?
A) down B) through C) on

70. Love and hate normally go _____.
A) together B) about C) forth

71. What he said goes _____ his principles.
A) against B) off C) ahead

72. What color did he go _____.
A) over B) with C) for

73. Let's go _____ for dinner tonight?
A) in B) around C) out

74. Why did the alarm go _____ like that?
A) out B) off C) through

75. Put the milk in the fridge or it will go _____.
A) out B) off C) down

76. Let's go _____ to the river to swim.
A) out B) down C) through

Expressions with Into

77. To inherit money is the same as to _____ into money.
A) come B) move C) keep

78. To join the army is the same as to _____ into the army.
A) go B) let C) look

79. To make a quick decision about something is the same as to _____ into something.
A) look B) rush C) break

80. To meet someone unexpectedly is the same as to _____ into someone.
A) bump B) get C) check

81. To fit into something later is the same as to _____ into it.
A) let B) make C) grow

82. To suddenly cry is the same as to _____ into tears.
A) fly B) burst C) run

83. To drive off the road into a gasoline station is the same as to _____ into the gas station.
A) pull B) get C) let

84. To go and register at a hotel is the same as to _____ into a hotel.
A) look B) tune C) check

85. To have to borrow money is the same as to _____ into debt.
A) get B) make C) crowd

86. To check and find out what happened is the same as to _____ into something.
A) look B) make C) pull

Expressions with Keep

87. She couldn't keep _____ the payments so she lost the house.
A) on B) off C) up

88. She likes to keep _____ with the latest fashions.
A) away B) off C) up

89. The doctor said that I have to keep _____ alcohol.
A) on B) off C) up

90. This spray will keep _____ the bugs.
A) away B) off C) on

91. She keeps _____ about him even though he has left.
A) away B) back C) on

92. Shut the door and keep the dogs _____ of the house.
A) away B) off C) out

93. Try to keep the children _____ from the fire. They may get burned.
A) away B) out C) off

94. She always reads the paper and watches TV to keep _____ with the latest news.
A) up B) in C) at

95. If he doesn't keep _____ the expenses, he'll go bankrupt.
A) off B) in C) down

96. You will succeed if you keep _____ doing it well.
A) in B) with C) on

97. He never let us down, for he always kept _____ his promises.
A) at B) to C) back

98. Bob is trying hard to keep _____ with the rest of his class.
A) up B) on C) in

99. We should advise children to keep _____ drugs.
A) out B) off C) away

100. She couldn't keep the secret _____ from her parents.
A) out B) away C) back

101. Look! The sign says: "Keep _____ the grass".
A) out B) off C) away

102. If you keep _____ your work, you'll like it.
A) in B) with C) at

Expressions with Look

103. Who is going to look _____ the child while her mother is away?
A) after B) for C) at

104. When she got the promotion, she started to look _____ on the people she used to work with.
A) up B) for C) down

105. At this moment, it's nonsense to look _____ results.
A) about B) for C) in

106. We must look _____ all the applications before we decide to hire someone.
A) for B) up C) over

107. People looked _____ him as a great leader.
 A) on B) forward C) in

108. I'm looking _____ to visiting my relatives in California.
 A) for B) forward C) up

109. He is really lucky! He got a room that looks _____ on the sea.
 A) up B) over C) out

110. I'm sure you have written that down. Look _____ your notes and you will find it.
 A) round B) in C) up

111. Students usually look _____ the counselor to help them choose a career.
 A) at B) to C) into

112. If you don't know the word, look it _____ in the dictionary.
 A) up B) for C) at

Expressions with Make

113. If there is an earthquake, you should make _____ the park.
 A) out B) up C) for

114. It was so foggy that she couldn't make _____ the road ahead.
 A) out B) over C) up

115. It took 20 years for them to make _____ after their fight.
 A) up B) over C) out

116. The man made _____ with all her money.
 A) for B) off C) up

117. I wish she wouldn't make _____ stories like that.
 A) for B) up C) over

118. The room was big, so they made it _____ a conference room.
 A) into B) of C) on

119. The police don't know who made _____ with the money of that big company.
 A) for B) out C) off

120. I have already made _____ my mind about it.
 A) over B) into C) up

121. Nothing will make _____ for their inefficiency.
 A) in B) out C) up

122. Before going to the supermarket, make _____ a list of items you want to buy.
 A) into B) out C) for

123. How is he making _____ with his new girlfriend?
 A) out B) off C) away

124. Don't trust him. He always makes _____ stories.
 A) up B) out C) after

125. The thief ran but the police made _____ him and caught him.
 A) up B) off C) after

126. Only good employer-employee relationships can make _____ good production.
 A) at B) for C) after

127. I can hardly make _____ the letters on that sign. They are too small.
 A) in B) off C) out

Expressions with Pass

128. When he sees blood, he passes _____.
 A) over B) out C) on

129. I'm so sorry to hear that your father has passed _____.
 A) by B) away C) off

130. He tried to pass himself _____ as the leader of the community.
 A) up B) out C) off

131. He's passed _____ bad moments in his life.
 A) through B) out C) away

132. If you're clever, you should never pass _____ an opportunity.
 A) up B) out C) on

133. He is too young to pass _____ a member of this committee.
 A) into B) off C) for

134. The children remained quiet as the parade passed _____.
 A) in B) by C) off

135. Read the book and then pass it _____ to a friend.
 A) in B) on C) off

Expressions with Pull

136. Can you help me pull _____ these boots?
 A) off B) our C) in

137. The doctors think she can't pull _____ another heart attack.
 A) back B) through C) out

138. I think I just saw dad's car pull _____ the driveway.
 A) into B) over C) by

139. The sun is so bright. Do you mind if I pull _____ the blinds.
 A) in B) over C) down

Expressions with Put

140. She doesn't exercise anymore so she has put _____ weight.
 A) on B) in C) by

141. He put _____ for a transfer, but it was refused.
 A) on B) in C) by

142. My father put _____ the money to buy the house.
 A) up B) in C) on

143. Taxes are going to be put _____ next year.
 A) in B) up C) over

144. My back is really painful, since I put it _____.
 A) out B) on C) down

145. I told her she couldn't come down until all her clothes were put _____.
 A) off B) in C) away

146. People often put _____ her opinions.
 A) down B) in C) out

147. The game was put _____ until next month.
 A) over B) off C) away

148. Will you help me put _____ this poster?
 A) over B) through C) up

149. Will the last one to leave please put _____ the candles?
 A) out B) in C) by

Expressions with Run

150. Why did he try to run _____ from home?
 A) off B) out C) away

151. I always run _____ old students of mine when I go to that cafeteria.
 A) after B) across C) over

152. He runs _____ every pretty girl he sees at school.
 A) on B) after C) in

153. Yesterday I ran _____ an old friend of mine at the supermarket.
 A) for B) down C) into

154. He ran _____ with his best friend's girlfriend.
 A) off B) into C) on

155. The police ran _____ all the people who were near the scene of the horrible crime.
 A) in B) over C) on

156. The thief ran _____ with all the money and jewelry he found in the house.
 A) away B) after C) at

157. That man runs _____ his monthly salary in less than a week.
 A) at B) through C) in

158. I don't know how many candidates are running _____ President.
 A) up B) for C) off

159. They ran _____ against several problems when they tried to build the bridge in that area.
 A) off B) on C) up

160. We ran _____ of beer when the party was half over.
 A) away B) out C) off

161. John didn't notice he had run _____ his neighbor's little dog.
A) over B) on C) off

Expressions with Take

162. Don't forget to take _____ notes of everything he says at the conference.
A) down B) over C) on

163. The shop owner decided to take US\$5.00 _____ the price.
A) out B) off C) away

164. John did not accept the job, for he did not want to take _____ all those responsibilities.
A) on B) out C) for

165. How can I take all these stains _____ from my tablecloth?
A) apart B) away C) out

166. I know you are tired and disappointed, but don't take it _____ on me.
A) off B) out C) after

167. Have the children taken _____ their new teacher?
A) up B) to C) over

168. You should take your brother _____ on his offer to help you do it.
A) up B) in C) at

169. The plane will take _____ in ten minutes.
A) out B) in C) off

170. These big books shouldn't be taken _____ from the library.
A) after B) in C) away

171. Take _____ account everything he's done for us.
A) into B) for C) after

172. Don't let yourself be taken _____ by anyone.
A) into B) in C) on

Expressions with Up

173. To stick a poster to a wall is the same as to _____ up a poster.
A) liven B) put C) stand

174. To go from sitting to standing is the same as to _____ up.
A) shoot B) speak C) stand

175. To go from being a child to being an adult is the same as to _____ up.
A) heal B) grow C) hurry

176. To ask someone to talk loudly so that you can hear them is the same as to _____ up.
A) talk B) ask C) speak

177. To rush so that you aren't late is the same as to _____ up.
A) hurry B) fill C) cheer

178. To become happy after being sad or miserable is the same as to _____ up.
A) put B) look C) cheer

179. To put nice clothes on and look smart is the same as to _____ up.
A) stand B) lock C) dress

180. To clean a room is the same as to _____ up.
A) clean B) seal C) cheer

181. To explode a bomb in a building is the same as to _____ up a building.
A) blow B) mess C) make

182. To not go to bed early is the same as to _____ up.
A) look B) stay C) lock

183. To go faster and faster is the same as to _____ up.
A) shoot B) call C) speed

184. If a problem suddenly happens, it is the same as a problem has just _____ up.
A) lit B) beat C) cropped

185. To divide into groups is the same as to _____ up.
A) screw B) split C) beat

186. To admit you have done something wrong is the same as to _____ up.
A) own B) dig C) lighten

187. To fasten your coat is the same as to _____ up your coat.
A) sum B) tighten C) do

188. To make or create trouble is the same as to _____ up trouble.
A) try B) stir C) liven

189. To try to find some information or thing from the past is the same as to _____ up something.
A) try B) hold C) dig

190. To redo your lipstick and tidy up your hair and appearance is the same as to _____ up.
A) pull B) freshen C) kick

191. To make something louder is the same as to _____ up the volume.
A) turn B) polish C) call

192. If you hit, punch or kick someone, it's the same as to _____ up someone.
A) pull B) bottle C) beat

193. To finish your drink quickly because you are leaving is the same as to _____ up.
A) keep B) kick C) drink

194. If you form a queue to get something, it is the same as to _____ up.
A) line B) hold C) call

195. To not share your feeling with anyone is the same as to _____ up your feelings.
A) bottle B) sum C) pile

196. To stop outside of somewhere is the same as to _____ up outside.
A) turn B) fold C) pull

197. To make a mistake is the same as to _____ up.
A) screw B) hang C) flare

198. To practice a skill you have already is the same as to _____ up a skill.
A) fold B) kick C) polish

199. To not be able to speak or move because of fright or worry is the same as to _____ up.
A) keep B) freeze C) hang

200. To support something or stop something is the same as to _____ it up.
A) hold B) kick C) brush

201. To appear uninvited is the same as to _____ up.
A) draw B) hold C) turn

202. I am so tired today because I _____ up early.
A) built B) cheer C) got

203. I missed a lot of classes so I have to work hard to _____ up.
A) save B) catch C) lock

204. I don't know the telephone number so I'll have to _____ it up.
A) mix B) look C) use

205. If you don't _____ up, we will be late.
A) hurry B) bring C) draw

206. Her husband died so she had to _____ up the children alone.
A) blow B) bring C) crop

207. The traffic was _____ up because of road work.
A) held B) freshened C) kept

208. The police _____ up the political demonstration.
A) got B) turned C) broke

209. You should always _____ up any words you don't know in a dictionary.
A) get B) look C) cheer

210. I can't believe he _____ up the bill and paid for our dinner.
A) set B) put C) picked

211. The boy _____ up his seat to the old lady.
A) made B) gave C) came

Expressions about Crime

212. To get into a building or car using force is to _____.
A) break out B) break down C) break in

213. To steal money from a bank by using force is a _____.
A) hold in B) hold down C) hold up

214. To steal or take something without asking is to _____.
A) run off with B) do without C) do over

215. To hurt someone badly by hitting or kicking is to _____.
A) pull them over B) beat them up C) put one over

216. To kill someone in informal English is to _____. with them.
A) do away B) have away C) stay

217. To destroy something with a bomb is to _____.
A) beat it up B) blow it up C) knock it over

218. To take a criminal to the police is to _____.
A) turn them over B) turn them in
C) turn them down

219. To put someone in prison is to _____.
A) lock them up B) do them in C) blow them up

220. To not punish someone for their crime is to _____.
A) give them over B) let them off C) put them away

221. To succeed in not being punished for a crime is to _____. it
A) get away with B) make off with C) pick through

Expressions about Emotions

222. To make someone unhappy is to _____.
A) get over them B) get on with them C) get them down

223. To make someone feel upset or angry is to _____.
A) jump them B) get to them C) do them in

224. To make someone feel good is to _____.
A) perk them up B) peep them in C) rack them up

225. To stop feeling upset or angry about something is to _____.
A) clam up B) wash out C) calm down

226. To be so excited that you lose control is to get _____.
A) carried away B) carried off C) carried over

227. To start behaving in a violent or strange way is to _____.
A) liven up B) freak out C) throw out

Expressions about Food and Drink

228. To eat food very quickly is to _____.
A) bolt it down B) pig out C) whip it up

229. If you only eat a small amount of a meal, you _____.
A) gnaw it B) bolt it down C) pick at it

230. To eat a lot of food is to _____.
A) pig out B) roll out C) wear out

231. To eat less of something to improve your health is to _____. on it.
A) strip down B) cut back C) run

232. To drink a lot of alcohol is to _____.
A) knock it over B) knock it in C) knock it back

233. To heat food again that has already been cooked is to _____.
A) ruffle it up B) warm it up C) pick it up

Expressions about Illness

234. To get an illness from someone is to _____.
A) pick it up B) truck it in C) take it away

235. To try hard to get rid of an illness is to _____.
A) tide it over B) cave in C) fight it off

236. If a part of your body gets bigger and rounder because of injury or illness it _____.
A) comes out B) kicks in C) swells up

237. Another expression for vomiting is to _____.
A) throw up B) toss out C) pass out

238. To be able to eat or drink without vomiting is to _____.
A) keep it down B) get over it C) dip into

239. To become unconscious is to _____.
A) go out B) black out C) knock over

Expressions about Speaking

240. If you speak for a long time, you _____.
A) get on B) go on C) edge on

241. If you talk too long on one subject, you _____.
A) run out B) run over C) run on

242. If you talk too long on one subject, you _____.
A) tread on B) unwind C) ramble on

243. If you say something you have learned quickly and without stopping, you _____.
A) knock down B) rattle off C) rabbit on

244. If you say something you have learned quickly and without stopping, you _____.
A) reel off B) rope off C) tie off

245. To say something while another person is talking is to _____.
A) butt in B) figure out C) go over

246. To say something suddenly and without thinking is to _____.
A) ease up B) rub in C) blurt out

247. To make someone stop talking is to _____.
A) shut up B) shut out C) shut in

248. To speak to someone without letting them answer is to _____.
A) talk over B) talk at C) talk to

249. To suddenly stop talking in the middle of a speech because you have forgotten what to say to _____.
A) wipe out B) dry up C) go over

Expressions about Thinking

250. To think carefully about an idea before making a decision is to _____.
A) figure out B) think over C) chip in

251. To think of a suggestion, a solution or plan is to _____.
A) come up with B) come out with C) come over

252. To think about something that has happened is to _____.
A) run over B) go over C) go with

253. To create an idea, or plan using your imagination is to _____.
A) work out B) think over C) think up

254. To stop yourself from thinking about something is to _____.
A) think it out B) bring it out C) shut it out

255. To think of a very imaginative and not really possible plan is to _____.
A) dream it up B) go over it C) come out with

256. To think about an idea, but not seriously is to _____.
A) toy with it B) dream about it C) work it out

257. To find the answer to something through deep thinking is _____.
A) think it up B) figure it out C) play with it

Expressions about Travel

258. To go on holiday especially because you need a rest is to _____.
A) get over B) go off C) get away

259. To show your ticket and get your seat at the airport is to _____.
A) check out B) check off C) check in

260. When the aircraft leaves the ground it _____.
A) takes off B) takes over C) takes in

261. To start on a journey is to _____.
A) set in B) set by C) set off

262. The time a train, bus or plane arrives is when it _____.
A) gets away B) gets in C) gets over

263. To visit somewhere for a short time when you are going somewhere is to _____.
A) stop off B) stop away C) stop on

264. To stay somewhere for a length of time when you are on a long journey is to _____.
A) stop by B) stop over C) stop on