



## Phrasal Verbs with Cut



1. Replace the words and expressions in bold with a phrasal verb from the box.

cut off • cut in • cut down on • cut in • cut off • cut out • cut back

1. We will have to spend less on staff costs at work if we're to continue operating as normal.
2. We are trying to get him to reduce the number of cigarettes he smokes each day.
3. We were in the middle of a telephone conversation when we were suddenly disconnected.
4. I wish you wouldn't interrupt while I'm telling a story.
5. Did you see how the little white car suddenly drove in front of the black Audi?
6. She's decided to stop eating sweet things so as to lose weight.
7. He didn't pay his bill, so the company stopped his electricity.



## Phrasal Verbs with Do



1. Replace the words and expressions in bold with a phrasal verb from the box. Use your dictionary to check the position of the preposition and the object in each sentence.

(could) do with • do up • do without • do away with • do in • do in • do up

1. The government are going to get rid of customs inspections.
2. Somebody decided to kill the gang boss and dump the body in the river.
3. I can't fasten this zip. Can you help me?
4. Why don't you buy that old cottage and repair it so it is like new?
5. After that long walk, I need a cup of tea.
6. Don't hurt your back digging the garden.
7. Plants can't manage without water.



# Phrasal Verbs with Get



1. Match the sentences in the left-hand column with those in the right-hand column. Use the phrasal verbs in bold to help you.

1. I'm trying to <b>get across</b> to the people in the office that they'll all have to work harder.	A. Really? How do you manage to live on that?
2. He was rude to the teacher, but <b>got away with</b> it somehow.	B. No. Her mother never recovered from the shock either.
3. How are you going to <b>get by</b> without a car?	C. She always thinks she's being criticized.
4. We <b>get by</b> on only £50 a week.	D. He needs someone to tell him to start working.
5. He'll have to <b>get down to</b> some hard work if he wants to pass the test.	E. Well, they've never been very friendly with each other.
6. They don't <b>get on</b> well at all.	F. That's great. I'm glad she's better at last.
7. She's <b>getting on</b> well at university.	G. Nothing naughty, I promise.
8. I want an excuse to <b>get out of</b> going to the office party.	H. Oh well, at least you've done it at last.
9. Kiki's <b>got over</b> her flu.	I. Have you had any luck making them understand?
10. She never <b>got over</b> the death of her father.	J. She always manages to persuade someone to do what she wants.
11. I only <b>got round to</b> sending my Christmas cards yesterday.	K. Yes, in fact he was very successful.
12. Jane <b>got round</b> the boss by giving him a bottle of wine.	L. Did you finally manage to speak to someone on the phone?
13. Did he <b>get through</b> his exams?	M. I don't believe he wasn't punished!
14. I tried to <b>get through to</b> the complaints department, but the line was busy.	N. It'll be difficult, but I'll manage.
15. Whatever did you <b>get up to</b> last night?	O. I always knew she'd do well.
16. She thinks she's being <b>got at</b> .	P. Typical! You're always trying to avoid doing something!



## Phrasal Verbs with Give



1. Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences below with an appropriate preposition from the box.

in • out • away • up • off

1. He said he was French, but we didn't believe him as his accent gave him \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The company are giving \_\_\_\_\_ a free pocket calculator with every £10 purchase.
3. I can't use my watch because the battery has given \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She gave \_\_\_\_\_ presents to all the children.
5. She's trying to give \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.
6. The hijacker gave himself \_\_\_\_\_ to the police.
7. I didn't want to go to the cinema with the children, but they kept asking me so in the end I gave \_\_\_\_\_ and agreed to take them.
8. The fire in the factory gave \_\_\_\_\_ clouds of poisonous black smoke.



## Phrasal Verbs with Go



1. Half of the phrasal verbs in the following sentences use the wrong preposition. Decide which ones are wrong and replace them with the correct preposition, which you will find in the other sentences.

1. The burglar alarm went **off** in the middle of the night, waking everybody up.
2. I think this fish has gone **down** - it stinks.
3. She went **about** her new boyfriend quite quickly when she discovered his nasty habits.
4. The police investigating the murder don't have much to go **on**.
5. What on earth is going **out** here?
6. The fire went **on** and the room gradually became cold.
7. The bomb went **off** when there were still lots of people in the building.
8. The firm went out of business last week and their office has closed **off**.
9. The price of bread has gone **on** again. Last week it was 60p a loaf, now it's 70p.

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10. They decided not to go **through with** their plans because of opposition from the neighbours.
11. Before you sign your contract, you should go **over** it carefully with a solicitor.
12. We'd like to start our own company, but aren't sure how to go **off** it.
13. She said she had a new job but refused to go **into** details.
14. She went **up** speaking for two hours without stopping.
15. There wasn't enough ice cream to go **round**, so some of the children had chocolates instead.
16. Tony's going **out with** a girl from work. I think he's quite serious about her.



## Phrasal Verbs with Look



### 1. Choose the correct phrasal verb in the following sentences.

1. Maureen isn't \_\_\_\_\_ taking her driving test. In fact, she's really worried about it. (**looking over / looking forward to / looking into**)
2. Things haven't been good for a while, but at last they are \_\_\_\_\_. (**looking forward / looking down / looking up**)
3. We've got quite a nice view from our office. We \_\_\_\_\_ a park. (**look out over / look up / look down**)
4. Jane thinks she's better than people who haven't been to university and \_\_\_\_\_ them. (**looks up to / looks down on / looks out for**)
5. \_\_\_\_\_! The car is going backwards. (**Look out! / Look in! / Look over!**)
6. She has always admired intelligent men. For example, she \_\_\_\_\_ her professor and copies everything he does. (**looks down on / looks out for / looks up to**)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ when you're next in London - it will be nice to see you again. (**Look...forward / Look...up / Look...out**)
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ the figures and they seemed to be OK. (**looked over / looked on / looked out for**)
9. I've asked the manager to \_\_\_\_\_ the question of staff holidays. (**look down on / look into / look on**)
10. Who's going to \_\_\_\_\_ your dog while you're away? (**look into / look out / look after**)
11. We're \_\_\_\_\_ new offices because ours are too small. (**looking down on / looking out for / looking up**)



## Phrasal Verbs with Make



1. Look at the sentences on the left (which all use a phrasal verb with make) and match them with a possible situation on the right.

1. Can you make out the house in the dark?  
2. I can't make out why he didn't come.  
3. Don't worry. He made up the story about a man climbing into the house.  
4. I can't make up my mind where to go this year.  
5. He made over the property to his daughter last week.  
6. I really don't know what to make of this letter she passed to me last night.  
7. It's no use talking to him - his mind is made up

A. Somebody has made a decision and won't change it.  
B. Somebody hasn't decided about their summer holiday yet.  
C. Somebody is puzzled about something they have been given.  
D. Somebody has just passed something to another person.  
E. Somebody is puzzled about his friend's absence from a party.  
F. Somebody has invented a tale to frighten their friends.  
G. Two people trying to find their way to a friend's place in the countryside at night.



## Phrasal Verbs with Pick



1. Choose the most suitable definition for the phrasal verbs in the following sentences.

1. The manager is always **picking on** me.  
(A) The manager always criticizes me.  
(B) The manager tells me all his secrets.  
(C) The manager always chooses me when there is something important to do.

2. He **picked out** all the best fruit.  
(A) He threw all the best fruit in the bin.  
(B) He chose all the best fruit.  
(C) He gave the best fruit to other people.
3. She's a girl he **picked up** in a bar.  
(A) She's a girl he started a fight with in a bar.  
(B) She's a girl he criticized in a bar.  
(C) She's a girl he met by chance in a bar.
4. Business is **picking up** after the Christmas holiday.  
(A) Business is getting worse.  
(B) Business is continuing as normal.  
(C) Business is improving.
5. The car will **pick you up** at the hotel at 7 o'clock.  
(A) The car will collect you from the hotel.  
(B) The car will take you to the hotel.  
(C) The car will deliver something to you at the hotel.
6. He **picked up** some German when he was working in Berlin.  
(A) He met some German people.  
(B) He learnt some German without being taught.  
(C) He went to German lessons.



## Phrasal Verbs with Put



### 1. Complete the story below with a suitable phrasal verb from the box.

put down • put up • put down • put off • put up with • put by • put off • put through • put down

I had managed to 1. \_\_\_\_\_ some money for a holiday in Canada, but had 2. \_\_\_\_\_ booking a flight until I had found a cheap one. Well, I eventually found a good deal with a local travel agency and, despite my friends who tried to 3. \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ by saying that the agency was unreliable, I 4. \_\_\_\_\_ a £50 deposit. The next day, I went back to the agency to collect the ticket but it was closed. I went home and called the manager, but was 5. \_\_\_\_\_ to an answering machine. Now, I'm a very tolerant person, and will 6. \_\_\_\_\_ almost anything, but by this time I was furious, so I decided to go back to the travel agency. I got into my car, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ my

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foot \_\_\_\_\_ and, to my horror, drove the car backwards into my living room window! I had accidentally reversed the car!; I suppose I could 8. \_\_\_\_\_ the accident \_\_\_\_\_ to my temper and the fact that I wasn't thinking straight. Anyway, I had to get the builders in to repair the damage. Fortunately my friend has offered to 9. \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ until the work is finished. And my holiday? I've spent all my holiday money on building repairs!



## Phrasal Verbs with Run



1. Look at the questions in the left-hand column and match them with a suitable response in the right-hand column.

1. Why has the clock stopped?
2. Why is Molly in hospital?
3. Why did you come home by bus?
4. Why's Rick looking so depressed?
5. Did the police interview him?
6. Where did you find that beautiful vase?
7. Can you make me a few copies of this leaflet?
8. Have we forgotten to invite anyone to our wedding?
9. You've met Mel Gibson haven't you?
10. Why did the nightclub go out of business?
11. Did your journey go well?
12. Is Bob very ambitious?

- A. I ran across it in an antiques shop in London.
- B. Yes. He says he's going to run for Prime Minister one day!
- C. I'll run them off straight away.
- D. Well, let's run through the guest list again to make sure.
- E. She was run down by a car on the Banbury Road.
- F. They were running up debts of thousands of pounds each week.
- G. I think the battery has run down.
- H. Not really. We ran up against a few unexpected difficulties.
- I. The car ran out of petrol on my way back.
- J. Yes. His statement runs over two pages.
- K. Penny ran out on him when he lost his job.
- L. Yes, and I ran into him again last week in a cafe by the river.



## Phrasal Verbs with Set



1. Look at the definitions for the phrasal verbs below and decide if they are TRUE or FALSE.

1. If you have just **set off** on a trip, this means you have just finished it.
2. If something **sets off** your asthma, this means it starts your asthma.
3. If you **set up** a company, this means that you have just closed your company down.
4. If you **set up** home, this means that you have just become homeless.
5. If you are **set up** by somebody, this means that they have deliberately deceived you.
6. If your journey is **set back**, this means that it takes you longer than you expected.
7. If something has **set you back** financially, this means that you have just won some money.
8. If some bad weather has **set in**, this means that the bad weather has started and has become permanent.
9. If you **set aside** some money, this means that you spend it.
10. If you **set about** doing something, this means that you have just finished doing it.



## Phrasal Verbs with Take



1. Which definition, A, B or C, most accurately explains each sentence?

1. Carol takes after her mother  
A. Carol does everything for her mother.  
B. Carol looks like her mother.  
C. Carol is unkind to her mother.

2. Thousands of people were taken in by the advertisement  
A. Thousands of people ignored the advertisement.  
B. Thousands of people were used to make

4. Sales took off after the TV commercial.  
A. Sales started to go down after the commercial.  
B. Sales started to rise fast after the commercial.  
C. Sales stayed the same after the commercial.

5. Miss Black took over from Mr Jones.  
A. Mr Jones started doing Miss Black's job.  
B. Miss Black and Mr Jones worked together.  
C. Miss Black started doing Mr Jones' job.

the advertisement.

C. Thousands of people were deceived by the advertisement.

3. She didn't take in anything you said.

A. She didn't understand anything you said.

B. She didn't do anything you told her to.

C. She didn't hear you.

6. She decided to take up long-distance running

A. She decided to stop long-distance running.

B. She decided to try to improve her long-distance running ability.

C. She decided to start long-distance running.

7. We need to take on more staff.

A. We need to dismiss more staff.

B. We need to employ more staff.

C. We need to pay our staff more.



## Phrasal Verbs with Turn



1. Match the phrasal verbs on the left with an item they can be used with on the right. Most of the verbs can be used with more than one item.

1. turn down	cars (in a factory) • the page of a book • a job
2. turn into	• people from a house because they haven't paid the rent
3. turn out	• a radio • a lost child • the television • guests at a party
4. turn away	• the heat on a cooker • money • a light
5. turn off	• people from a restaurant because it is full
6. turn over	• a road • a television • applicants for a job
7. turn up	
8. turn on	



# Other Phrasal Verbs 1



1. Complete the following phrasal verbs with a preposition or particle from the box. The meaning of the phrasal verb is given in brackets at the end of each sentence.

of • on • down • to • up • behind • out in • off • with

1. Some parents are criticised for the way they bring \_\_\_\_\_ their children. (raise)
2. Jane and Tim fell \_\_\_\_\_ over the bill for their meal. (argued)
3. They refused to face \_\_\_\_\_ their responsibilities, with disastrous consequences. (accept an unpleasant state of affairs, and try to deal with it)
4. The team had to call \_\_\_\_\_ the match because of bad weather. (not to go ahead with something)
5. Can I count \_\_\_\_\_ you for support?. (rely / depend)
6. I missed a lot of lessons, and it took me a long time to catch \_\_\_\_\_ the other students in my class. (get to the same level)
7. The storm was terrible, but eventually the rain stopped and the wind died \_\_\_\_\_. (become less strong)
8. An alarming number of students drop \_\_\_\_\_ school early every year. (leave)
9. Can you figure \_\_\_\_\_ why Tony is acting so strangely? (understand)
10. Call the station and find \_\_\_\_\_ what time the train arrives. (discover)
11. As we grow \_\_\_\_\_ our priorities change. (change from being children to being adults)
12. Students can be quite creative with the reasons they give for not handing \_\_\_\_\_ their homework. (giving their teachers)
13. I think that learning English is quite difficult, and I often have problems keeping \_\_\_\_\_ the others in my class. (work at the same speed as)
14. You haven't completed this cheque properly. You've left \_\_\_\_\_ the date. (does not include)
15. My teacher pointed \_\_\_\_\_ all the mistakes I had made in my homework. (show)
16. Before you get angry with them, perhaps you should look \_\_\_\_\_ the reasons for their absence. (enquire / research)
17. Once people who have borrowed money fall \_\_\_\_\_ with their payments, they come under a lot of pressure from their bank. (become late)



## Other Phrasal Verbs 2



2. Complete the second sentence in each pair with a phrasal verb from the box, so that the second sentence has the same meaning as the first. In many cases, you will need to change the form of the verb.

break down • carry out • end up • fall through • hold up • keep on • let down • let off • pull out • pull through • show up  
sort out • split up • wear off • wear out • work out

- The talks collapsed because nobody could agree on anything.  
The talks \_\_\_\_\_ because nobody could agree on anything.
- I'm trying to calculate if we've sold more this year than last year.  
I'm trying to \_\_\_\_\_ if we've sold more this year than last year.
- The effects of the drug disappear after a few hours.  
The effects of the drug \_\_\_\_\_ after a few hours.
- A lot of people exhaust themselves through overwork.  
A lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ themselves \_\_\_\_\_ through overwork.
- He was extremely ill, but with the help of the medical team, he was able to recover.  
He was extremely ill, but with the help of the medical team, he \_\_\_\_\_.
- Have you resolved your problems with Michael?  
Have you \_\_\_\_\_ your problems with Michael?
- When parents start to live apart, it can be particularly difficult for their children to cope.  
When parents \_\_\_\_\_, it can be particularly difficult for their children to cope.
- I invited lots of people to my party, but only a few came.  
I invited lots of people to my party, but only a few \_\_\_\_\_.
- My company stopped being a part of the deal at the last moment.  
My company \_\_\_\_\_ of the deal at the last moment.
- People celebrate the Chinese New Year by exploding fireworks in the street.  
People celebrate the Chinese New Year by \_\_\_\_\_ fireworks in the street.
- It is pointless relying on people to help you if they don't do as they promised.  
It is pointless relying on people to help you if they \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_.

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12. We told him to be quiet, but he continued talking.

We told him to be quiet, but he \_\_\_\_\_ talking.

13. I'm sorry I'm late, but I was delayed by heavy traffic on the M25.

I'm sorry I'm late, but I was \_\_\_\_\_ by heavy traffic on the M25.

14. Our planned holiday to Australia didn't happen because we didn't have enough money.

Our planned holiday to Australia \_\_\_\_\_ because we didn't have enough money.

15. He lost his job, and had to go on the dole.

He lost his job, and \_\_\_\_\_ on the dole.

16. Doctors did some tests on the patients.

Doctors \_\_\_\_\_ some tests on the patients.



## Phrasal Verbs Test



1. Complete the following sentences with a verb / particle combination from the two boxes. You will need to change the verb form in most of the sentences. All of the phrasal verbs have appeared on the last 9 pages.

look • pick • get • set  
make • cut • run • pick • go  
turn • give • take • come  
put • break • do

down • away • into • forward  
through • off • up • across  
in • with • by • back  
after • over • on

- We \_\_\_\_\_ a little restaurant when we were out walking.
- I'm really thirsty. I could \_\_\_\_\_ a nice cold drink.
- Now that winter has \_\_\_\_\_, we can expect to spend more money on heating bills.
- When the manager retired, I \_\_\_\_\_ his job.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ outside the hotel and drove me to the airport.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ some money each month for a holiday.
- Claudia \_\_\_\_\_ her aunt. They look so similar.
- They offered me a job, but I \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.
- The bomb \_\_\_\_\_ at midnight, so fortunately the building was empty.
- We were in the middle of a telephone conversation when we were suddenly \_\_\_\_\_.

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## Montfort Educational Centre - Vocabulary - FCE

11. The first thing he did when he opened the exam paper was to \_\_\_\_\_ all the questions.
12. The exam has been \_\_\_\_\_. It's now on Thursday instead of Monday.
13. I managed to \_\_\_\_\_ some Japanese while I was working in Tokyo.
14. Bob is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.
15. (On the phone) Good morning. can you \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ to the manager?
16. Guess who I \_\_\_\_\_ last night? Laurence Bailey! Remember him?
17. I've \_\_\_\_\_ my mind and nothing will change it!
18. We told him to shut up, but he \_\_\_\_\_ speaking.
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ to hearing from you soon.
20. We are trying to get him to \_\_\_\_\_ on the number of cigarettes he smokes.
21. Living in the country, I can't \_\_\_\_\_ without a car.
22. Thieves \_\_\_\_\_ the shop and stole over £30,000.
23. He \_\_\_\_\_ a story about a ghost in the attic - of course, nobody believed him.
24. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ these buttons. can you help me?
25. Her grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ her while her parents were away.
26. Our rent has \_\_\_\_\_ from £350 to £400.
27. We're \_\_\_\_\_ a free camera to anyone who spends more than £100.
28. My car has \_\_\_\_\_ again. I'll have to take it to the garage.
29. The message \_\_\_\_\_ on the radio this morning.
30. Olivia is \_\_\_\_\_ well in her new job.
31. The restaurant had to \_\_\_\_\_ customers \_\_\_\_\_ because it was full.