ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Classified Phrasal Verbs MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 13

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1	C	2	C	3	B	4	A	5	A	6	C	7	A	8	B	9	B	10	B
11	A	12	B	13	C	14	C	15	A	16	A	17	B	18	C	19	A	20	C
21	B	22	A	23	B	24	C												

Explanations

1. If you talk too long on one subject, you _____.
✓ **C) run on**
Run on means to talk or continue for longer than you should. Example: **The speaker ran on about his holiday for an hour.** Not **run over**, which is used for an event that lasts longer than planned (**The meeting ran over**).

2. If you talk too long on one subject, you _____.
✓ **C) ramble on**
Ramble on means to talk for a long time in a boring or confused way. Example: **He rambled on about his job all evening. Unwind** means to relax.

3. If you say something you have learned quickly and without stopping, you _____.
✓ **B) rattle off**
Rattle off means to say something you know well, such as a list, quickly and without stopping. Example: **She rattled off the names of all the capitals.** Not **rabbit on**, which means to talk a lot about unimportant things.

4. If you say something you have learned quickly and without stopping, you _____.
✓ **A) reel off**
Reel off has the same meaning as **rattle off**: to say a list of things quickly and easily from memory. Example: **He reeled off ten reasons for his decision. Rope off** means to close an area with ropes.

5. To say something while another person is talking is to _____.
✓ **A) butt in**
Butt in means to interrupt, speaking while someone else is talking. It is informal and a bit rude. Example: **Sorry to butt in, but your taxi is here.**

6. To say something suddenly and without thinking is to _____.
✓ **C) blurt out**
Blurt out means to say something suddenly, without thinking, often something you should keep secret. Example: **He blurted out the answer. Rub in** means to keep reminding someone of their mistake.

7. To make someone stop talking is to _____.
✓ **A) shut up**
Shut (someone) up means to make someone stop talking. It is informal and can be rude. Example: **Nothing could shut him up.** Not **shut out**, which means to keep someone or something outside.

8. To speak to someone without letting them answer is to _____.
✓ **B) talk at**
Talk at someone means to speak to them without listening or letting them reply. Example: **My boss doesn't talk to me, he talks at me.** Not **talk to**, which is a normal conversation in both directions, and not **talk back**, which means to answer someone rudely.

9. To suddenly stop talking in the middle of a speech because you have forgotten what to say is to _____.
✓ **B) dry up**
Dry up means to suddenly stop speaking because you cannot remember what to say, often from nerves. Example: **The actor dried up in the middle of the scene. Wipe out** means to destroy completely.

10. To think carefully about an idea before making a decision is to _____.
✓ **B) think over**
Think over means to consider something carefully before deciding. Example: **Think it over and tell me tomorrow.** Not **figure out**, which means to find the answer to a problem.

11. To think of a suggestion, a solution or plan is to _____.
✓ **A) come up with**
Come up with means to think of an idea, plan or solution. Example: **She came up with a great idea.** Not **come out with**, which means to say something suddenly or surprisingly.

12. To think about something that has happened is to _____.
✓ **B) go over**
Go over something means to think about it again carefully, for example something that has happened. Example: **I kept going over the argument in my head. Go with** means to match or to accompany.

13. To create an idea or plan using your imagination is to _____.
✓ **C) think up**
Think up means to invent or create an idea, plan or excuse in your mind. Example: **He thought up a clever excuse.** Not **think over**, which means to consider an idea that already exists before deciding.

14. To stop yourself from thinking about something is to _____.
✓ **C) shut it out**
Shut something out means to stop yourself from thinking about or feeling something. Example: **She tried to shut out the bad memories.**

15. To think of a very imaginative and not really possible plan is to _____.
✓ **A) dream it up**
Dream something up means to invent a very imaginative, often unrealistic, plan or idea. Example: **Who dreamed up this crazy plan?**

16. To think about an idea, but not seriously, is to _____.
✓ **A) toy with it**
Toy with an idea means to think about it without being serious about it. Example: **I've been toying with the idea of learning the piano.** Not **work it out**, which means to find a solution.

17. To find the answer to something through deep thinking is to _____.
✓ **B) figure it out**
Figure something out means to find the answer or understand something by thinking hard. Example: **I can't figure out this puzzle.** Not **think it up**, which means to invent something new.

18. To show your ticket and get your seat at the airport is to _____.
✓ **C) check in**
Check in means to show your ticket and give your bags at the airport, or to register at a hotel. Not **check out**, which means to pay and leave a hotel.

19. When the aircraft leaves the ground it _____.
✓ **A) takes off**
A plane **takes off** when it leaves the ground. The opposite is **land**. **Take over** means to take control.

20. To start on a journey is to _____.
✓ **C) set off**
Set off means to start a journey. Example: **We set off early in the morning. Set in** is used for bad weather or problems that begin and continue.

21. The time a train, bus or plane arrives is when it _____.
✓ **B) gets in**
A train, bus or plane **gets in** when it arrives. Example: **What time does the train get in? Get away** means to escape or go on holiday.

22. To visit somewhere for a short time when you are going somewhere else is to _____.
✓ **A) stop off**
Stop off means to visit a place for a short time while you are travelling somewhere else. Example: **We stopped off in Paris on the way to Rome.**

23. To stay somewhere for a length of time when you are on a long journey is to _____.
✓ **B) stop over**
Stop over means to stay somewhere, usually for a night or more, during a long journey, especially a flight. Example: **We stopped over in Dubai for two days.** Not **stop by**, which means to visit someone briefly.

24. To go on holiday especially because you need a rest is to _____.
✓ **C) get away**
Get away means to go on holiday, especially because you need a rest. Example: **I need to get away for a few days.** Not **get over**, which means to recover from an illness or a bad experience.

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