ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Classified Phrasal Verbs MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 06

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Explanations

1. Look! The sign says: “Keep _____ the grass”.
✔ **B) off**
Keep off means 'don't walk or stand on something'. Signs in parks often say **Keep off the grass**.

2. If you keep _____ your work, you’ll like it.
✔ **C) at**
Keep at something means to continue working hard at it and not give up. Example: **Keep at your English and you'll improve.**

3. Who is going to look _____ the child while her mother is away?
✔ **A) after**
Look after someone means to take care of them. The mother is away, so someone must take care of the child. Not **look for**, which means 'try to find'.

4. When she got the promotion, she started to look _____ on the people she used to work with.
✔ **C) down**
Look down on someone means to think you are better than them. After her promotion, she felt more important than her old colleagues. **Look up to** has the opposite meaning: to respect and admire someone.

5. At this moment, it’s nonsense to look _____ results.
✔ **B) for**
Look for here means to expect or hope for something. The sentence says it is too early to expect results. **Look about** and **look in** do not have this meaning.

6. We must look _____ all the applications before we decide to hire someone.
✔ **C) over**
Look over means to read or check something quickly. We check all the applications before choosing someone to hire. Not **look for**, which means 'search for'.

7. People looked _____ him as a great leader.
✔ **A) on**
Look on someone **as** something means to think of them in that way. Example: **They looked on him as a great leader. Look forward to** means to be happy about something in the future, so it doesn't fit here.

8. I’m looking _____ to visiting my relatives in California.
✔ **B) forward**
Look forward to means to feel happy about something that will happen. After **to** we use the **-ing** form: **looking forward to visiting**.

9. He is really lucky! He got a room that looks _____ on the sea.
✔ **C) out**
Look out on (or **look out over**) is used for a room or window that has a view of something. Example: **My room looks out on the sea. Looks over on** is not correct, because **on** already follows the gap.

10. I’m sure you have written that down. Look it _____ in your notes and you will find it.
✔ **C) up**
Look something up means to search for information in a book, list or notes. The object goes between the two parts: **look it up in your notes**. **Look it in** and **look it round** are not correct.

11. Students usually look _____ the counselor to help them choose a career.
✔ **B) to**
Look to someone **to do** something means to expect or hope that they will help you. Students expect the counselor to help them choose a career. **Look at** only means 'direct your eyes towards'.

12. If you don’t know the word, look it _____ in the dictionary.
✔ **A) up**
Look up a word means to find it in a dictionary. With a pronoun, it goes in the middle: **look it up**.

13. If there is an earthquake, you should make _____ the park.
✔ **C) for**
Make for a place means to go towards it, often quickly. In an earthquake, you should go to an open space like a park.

14. It was so foggy that she couldn’t make _____ the road ahead.
✔ **A) out**
Make out means to see, hear or understand something with difficulty. Because of the fog, she could hardly see the road.

15. It took 20 years for them to make _____ after their fight.
✔ **A) up**
Make up means to become friends again after an argument. The clue is **after their fight**. Example: **They argued but made up the next day.**

16. The man made _____ with all her money.
✔ **B) off**
Make off with something means to steal it and run away. The man stole all her money and left.

17. I wish she wouldn’t make _____ stories like that.
✔ **B) up**
Make up a story means to invent it, often to trick people. Example: **He made up an excuse for being late.**

18. The room was big, so they made it _____ a conference room.
✔ **A) into**
Make something into something means to change it into something different. They changed the big room into a conference room. Not **of**: **made of** tells us the material, e.g. **made of wood**.

19. The police don’t know who made _____ with the money of that big company.
✔ **C) off**
Make off with something means to steal it and escape. The police don't know who stole the company's money.

20. I have already made _____ my mind about it.
✔ **C) up**
Make up your mind means to decide. Example: **I can't make up my mind which dress to buy.**

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