ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Phrasal Verbs MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 15

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1	**B**	2	**A**	3	**C**	4	**C**	5	**B**	6	**C**	7	**A**	8	**C**	9	**D**	10	**D**
11	**C**	12	**A**	13	**B**	14	**C**	15	**A**	16	**A**	17	**A**	18	**A**	19	**A**	20	**C**

Explanations

1. She's got very light hair. She **resembles** her mother.
✓ **B) takes after**
Take after someone means to look or behave like an older family member, usually a parent. **She takes after her mother** = she resembles her mother.

2. He's started school, hasn't he? How is he **doing**?
✓ **A) getting on**
Get on (also **get along**) means to make progress or manage in a situation. **How is he getting on at school?** asks how well he is doing.

3. This factory can **produce** fifty cars a day.
✓ **C) turn out**
Turn out can mean to produce something, especially in large numbers. **The factory turns out fifty cars a day.** Not **turn over**, which is about a company's income (**turnover**), not the number of products it makes.

4. When do you expect to **finish**?
✓ **C) get through**
Get through means to finish or complete something, such as work or a task. **When do you expect to get through?** = when will you finish? Not **get over**, which means to recover from an illness or a bad experience.

5. You may **omit** the second question.
✓ **B) leave out**
Leave out means to not include something. **You may leave out the second question** = you don't have to answer it. Not **hand in**, which means to give your work to a teacher.

6. Robert wanted to **discuss** a problem with his advisor.
✓ **C) talk over**
Talk over means to discuss something carefully, often before making a decision. **Robert wanted to talk over a problem with his advisor.** Not **give up**, which means to stop doing or trying something.

7. The tailor **let out** the waist of the jacket.
✓ **A) enlarged**
In tailoring, **let out** means to make clothes wider or bigger, which is the opposite of **take in**. So the tailor **enlarged** the waist. Not **set free**: **let out** means release only when it is about people or animals, not clothes.

8. She **passed out** on a crowded bus.
✓ **C) fainted**
Pass out means to lose consciousness for a short time, which is the same as **faint**. **It was so hot that she passed out.**

9. The municipality **pulled down** much of Ankara in the 1980s.
✓ **D) demolished**
Pull down means to destroy a building or structure on purpose, which means the same as **demolish**. **They pulled down the old houses to build a park.**

10. He **proposed** a very good suggestion.
✓ **D) put forward**
Put forward means to suggest an idea or plan so that people can discuss it. **He put forward a very good suggestion.** Not **put in**, which means to spend time or effort on something, or to make a formal request.

11. I refuse to **put up with** his actions any longer.
✓ **C) endure**
Put up with means to accept or **endure** something unpleasant without complaining. **I can't put up with this noise any longer.** Not **support**, which means to help or agree with someone.

12. The meeting was **postponed** until next week.
✓ **A) put off**
Put off means to delay something to a later time, which is the same as **postpone**. **The meeting was put off until next week.** Not **put away**, which means to put something back in its place.

13. My headache isn't serious. It will **disappear** gradually.
✓ **B) wear off**
Wear off means that a feeling or effect slowly becomes weaker and then disappears. **The pain will wear off soon.** Not **put off**, which means to postpone.

14. To me, it was a very funny story, but when I told it, nobody seemed to **catch on**.
✓ **C) understand**
Catch on (informal) means to **understand** something, especially a joke or an idea. **Nobody seemed to catch on** = nobody understood why the story was funny. Not **laugh**: people may laugh only after they catch on.

15. Their rear windows **overlook** a lovely garden.
✓ **A) look out on**
Overlook means that you can see something from above when you look out of a window. **Look out on** has the same meaning: **The windows look out on a garden.** Not **are opposite** or **are close to**, because these only describe position, not the view.

16. The effects of the drug will **wear off** soon.
✓ **A) disappear**
Wear off means that an effect gradually becomes weaker and then **disappears**. **The effects of the drug will wear off soon.** Not **heal**, which is about an injury getting better.

17. This opportunity is too good to **refuse**.
✓ **A) turn down**
Turn down means to **refuse** an offer or a request. **This opportunity is too good to turn down.** Not **turn away**, which means to refuse to let someone come in.

18. The design of the new car seems excellent, but we haven't **tested it** on the road.
✓ **A) tried it out**
Try out means to test something to see how well it works. **We haven't tried it out on the road yet.** Not **tune up**, which means to adjust an engine so that it works better.

19. He said he wasn't interested in helping out, but I'll try to **talk** him **round**.
✓ **A) persuade**
Talk someone round (British English) means to **persuade** someone to agree with you or to change their mind. **He didn't want to come, but I talked him round.** Not **argue with**: you may argue, but **talk round** means you succeed in persuading.

20. Whenever George starts talking, Jim simply **switches off**.
✓ **C) stops listening**
In informal English, a person who **switches off** stops paying attention and **stops listening**. **When he talks about football, I just switch off.** Not **falls asleep**, because Jim is still awake. He just doesn't listen.

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