ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Phrasal Verbs MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 09

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Explanations

1. He drew all his money _____ the bank before he left.
✔ **C) out of**
Draw money out of a bank means take money from your account. We use **out of** because the money leaves the bank.

2. The taxi _____ (came to a stop) outside the station and an old lady got out.
✔ **B) drew up**
When a vehicle **draws up**, it arrives somewhere and stops: **The taxi drew up outside the station.** Not **drew out**, because that means a vehicle starts moving away, e.g. a train leaving a station.

3. I don't think they'd really like it if we just _____ them (visited them without telling them first). You know how they like to tidy up before visitors come.
✔ **B) drop in on**
Drop in on someone means visit them informally, without arranging it first: **Let's drop in on Grandma on the way home.** Not **call by**, because it doesn't take a direct object like **them**.

4. A: Where do you want me to _____ you _____, Jane?

B: Outside the station if it is all right.
✔ **C) drop / off**
Drop someone off means take someone somewhere in a car and let them get out there: **I'll drop you off at the station.** The object goes between **drop** and **off**.

5. Mr Brown still hadn't faced _____ the fact that they're never going to make him Assistant Manager.
✔ **A) up to**
Face up to something means accept a difficult or unpleasant fact and deal with it. The clue is **the fact that** he will never be promoted.

6. Sooner or later he will have to _____ his responsibilities.
✔ **D) face up to**
Face up to your responsibilities means accept them and deal with them instead of avoiding them. **Sooner or later** shows he is avoiding them now. Not **look after**, which is used for caring for people or things, not for accepting duties.

7. The attack was so fierce that the enemy soldiers had to fall _____.
✔ **D) back**
Fall back means move back or retreat, especially in battle. The fierce attack forced the soldiers to **fall back**. Not **fall behind**, which means fail to keep up with others.

8. They had a plan to trick him, but he didn't fall _____ it.
✔ **A) for**
Fall for a trick means be tricked by it and believe something false: **He didn't fall for their story.**

9. After a lot of persuasion, he finally agreed to fall _____ our plans.
✔ **C) in with**
Fall in with someone's plans means agree to them or accept them. The clue is **after a lot of persuasion, he finally agreed**.

10. David, do you think you could _____ a meeting with Mr. Brown for one day next week?
✔ **C) fix up**
Fix up a meeting means arrange it: **Can you fix up a meeting for Friday?** Not **work out**, which means find a solution or calculate something.

11. The Prime Minister had difficulty in _____ his message to the nation.
✔ **B) getting across**
Get something across means communicate an idea so that people understand it. Here the Prime Minister found it hard to make the nation understand his message. Not **getting through**, because we say **get through to someone**, not **get through a message**.

12. It is difficult to get _____ people how dangerous smoking is to their health.
✔ **C) across to**
Get something across to someone means make someone understand an idea. Here the idea is **how dangerous smoking is**, and the people who must understand it are **people**.

13. It's too far away - I can't _____ (reach) it.
✔ **D) get at**
Get at means reach something, especially something difficult to reach: **The jar is on the top shelf and I can't get at it.**

14. The thieves _____ (escaped) by rushing into the underground.
✔ **B) got away**
Get away means escape: **The thieves got away before the police arrived.** Not **got through**, which means pass a test or reach someone by phone.

15. I don't know how they _____ (manage/survive financially) now that Harry's out of work.
✔ **B) get by**
Get by means manage to live with very little money. The clue is **now that Harry's out of work**. Not **get over**, which means recover from an illness or a shock.

16. I simply cannot get _____ such a low salary.
✔ **A) by on**
Get by on an amount of money means manage to live on it: **I can't get by on such a low salary.** We use **on** before the amount of money.

17. She never really got _____ the shock of her son's death.
✔ **D) over**
Get over something means recover from it, for example an illness or a shock: **It took her years to get over the shock.**

18. I hear they're going to _____ (demolish) those old houses in Church Lane and build a new supermarket there instead.
✔ **D) pull down**
Pull down a building means demolish it, or destroy it on purpose. The clue is that a new supermarket will be built in its place.

19. I hear they are going to _____ the old Variety Theatre at the end of George Street.
✔ **D) pull down**
Pull down a building means demolish it. Not **pull out**, which means leave or drive out, and not **pull up**, which means stop a vehicle.

20. I think we'd better pull _____ the next garage to check the oil.
✔ **C) in at**
Pull in at a place means drive off the road and stop there: **Let's pull in at the next petrol station.** In British English, a **garage** can also be a place that sells petrol and checks cars.

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