

## 7.2. PHRASAL VERBS REVIEW

### 7.2.1. Choose the most suitable words in bold.

#### A

1. David broke **away/down/off** and wept when he heard the news.
2. The party finally broke **away/down/up** at 3 a.m.
3. He broke **down/up/off** to answer the phone.
4. The crisis was brought **off/up/about** by his resignation.
5. After much discussion, I brought the committee **out/about/round** to my point of view.
6. Mark was called **out/about/up** when the war broke **out/about/up**.
7. Let me explain how the situation came **out/about/away**.
8. The government has come **at/off/in** for a lot of criticism over the decision.
9. I'm afraid that deal didn't come **about/out/off** after all.
10. We've come **at/off/up** against a bit of a problem.
11. Dog licences have been done **away/out/off** with.
12. We are having our living room done **away/about/up**.
13. It was an unlikely story but he fell **at/after/for** it.
14. I fell **at/after/for** you the moment I saw you.
15. What are you getting **on/off/at** exactly?
16. This cold weather really gets me **down/up/on**.
17. It's time we got **down/up/on** to some work.
18. They were lucky to get **down/on/off** with such light sentences.
19. Sue is getting **down/on/off** in her new job.
20. His false identity papers gave him **out/off/away**.
21. The cheese had begun to give **out/off/away** a strange smell.

22. I don't go **in/at/off** for that kind of thing.
23. This milk has gone **in/at/off**.
24. Something funny is going **in/on/at**.
25. There weren't enough life-jackets to go **at/over/round**.
26. Sorry I'm late, I was held **out/on/up** in the traffic.
27. Well done! Keep **on/up/down** the good work!
28. Sorry to let you **down/out/in**, but I can't give you a lift today.
29. The police have promised to look **at/into/over** the problem.
30. If you're passing through Athens, look me **at/into/up**.
31. The thief made **off/away/up** with a valuable necklace.
32. I couldn't quite make **away/off/out** what the notice said.
33. Jane is really odd. I can't make her **off/out/about**.
34. I think you made **off/out/up** the whole story.
35. Our success makes **off/out/up** for all the hard times.
36. Harry is clever but he can't put his ideas **on/off/across**.
37. We can put you **on/off/up** for a few days.
38. I can't put **on/off/up** with all that noise!
39. Guess who I ran **into/over/down** at the supermarket!
40. Let's run **into/over/down** the plan once more.
41. We've run **down/up/over** against a slight problem.
42. I went to the station to see them **out/about/off**.
43. I saw **about/out/through** his intentions at once.
44. I think the rain has set **on/in/off** for the day.
45. This document sets **on/off/out** all the Union demands.
46. I will not stand **for/up/out** this kind of behaviour.
47. Don't be taken **in/on/off** by her apparent shyness.
48. Dave takes **in/on/off** the Prime Minister really well.
49. She has taken **in/on/off** too much with a full-time job as well.
50. You'll soon take **off/to/in** your new boss, I'm sure.
51. The meeting took **up/in/on** the whole morning.
52. Another company offered me a job but I turned them **off/down/out**.
53. He turned **off/out/up** to be an old friend of Helen's.
54. Don't worry about that missing book, it's bound to turn **up/off/out** sooner or later.
55. Not many people turned **out/up/in** for the lesson.

## B

1. His teacher followed him into the classroom because she realised he **was up to/was up at** something.
2. The boys **got away from/got away with** smoking in the kitchen garden because none of the teachers ever went there.

**Exam Tip** 

Many of the missing words are parts of set phrases.

For questions 1-15, read the following text and then decide which word below best fits each space. Put the letter you choose for each question in the correct box on your answer sheet. The exercise begins with an example (0).

Example: 

0	B	0
---	---	---

**HAND-MADE HISTORY: THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY**

If a picture is worth a thousand words, the seventy-three scenes of the Bayeux Tapestry speak (0) **volumes**. The tapestry narrates, in pictorial (1) \_\_\_\_\_, William, Duke of Normandy's invasion and conquest of England in AD 1066, when he (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the Saxon forces of King Harold at Hastings.

Historians believe that the work was (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in England, probably around AD 1092, and that it was commissioned by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, William's half brother, who (4) \_\_\_\_\_ his fame by figuring prominently in the tapestry's later (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Legends connecting it with William's wife Matilda have been discounted.

The Bayeux tapestry is not, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ speaking, a tapestry, in which designs are woven into the fabric, but rather a crewel form of embroidery, the pictures being (7) \_\_\_\_\_ by stitching woollen threads into a background of (8) \_\_\_\_\_ linen. The threads, in (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of red, yellow, blue and green, must (10) \_\_\_\_\_ have been jewel bright, but have turned light brown with age. (11) \_\_\_\_\_, one end of the now 20 inch (50 cm) (12) \_\_\_\_\_ and 231 feet (70 m) long cloth is missing.

You can (13) \_\_\_\_\_ the Bayeux Tapestry in the William the Conqueror Centre, Bayeux, Normandy, France. A(n) (14) \_\_\_\_\_ testimony of the times, it is (15) \_\_\_\_\_ valuable a piece of evidence for the Norman Conquest as photographs or film are today.

- |                |  |                |                |
|----------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| 0 A books      | <input checked="" type="radio"/> B volumes | C publications | D novels       |
| 1 A formula    | B type                                     | C kind         | D form         |
| 2 A defeated   | B won                                      | C defended     | D outplayed    |
| 3 A originated | B invented                                 | C created      | D manufactured |
| 4 A ensured    | B confirmed                                | C insured      | D saved        |
| 5 A scenery    | B scenes                                   | C frames       | D pictures     |
| 6 A severely   | B strictly                                 | C truly        | D sincerely    |
| 7 A made       | B drawn                                    | C painted      | D taken        |
| 8 A simple     | B blank                                    | C clear        | D plain        |
| 9 A colours    | B shadows                                  | C shades       | D varieties    |
| 10 A once      | B never                                    | C before       | D already      |
| 11 A However   | B Moreover                                 | C Although     | D So           |
| 12 A lofty     | B high                                     | C big          | D broad        |
| 13 A meet      | B encounter                                | C find         | D locate       |
| 14 A abiding   | B enduring                                 | C persistent   | D prevailing   |
| 15 A like      | B so                                       | C as           | D such         |

For questions **31-40**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the words given or other words to complete each sentence. You must use between **two and five** words. Do not change the word given. There is an example at the beginning (**0**). Write **only** the missing words in the **answer boxes** provided.

**0** Your house needs to be cleaned.  
**have**  
 You ..... cleaned.

<b>0</b>	<i>need to have your house</i>	0	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**31** Someone is going to paint our house next week.  
**painted**  
 We are going to ..... next week.

<b>31</b>		31	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**32** You shouldn't have lied to him.  
**told**  
 I'd rather ..... to him.

<b>32</b>		32	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**33** She dreams of becoming a pilot.  
**dream**  
 It's ..... a pilot.

<b>33</b>		33	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**34** Could you tell me the way to the station?  
**mind**  
 Would ..... me the way to the station?

<b>34</b>		34	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**35** He didn't dare climb the mountain.  
**scared**  
 He ..... the mountain.

<b>35</b>		35	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**36** No one in the club could beat him at chess.  
**player**  
 He was ..... in the club.

<b>36</b>		36	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**37** The teacher didn't punish him despite his bad behaviour.  
**let**  
 The teacher ..... despite his bad behaviour.

<b>37</b>		37	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**38** I'm always nervous before job interviews.  
**me**  
 Job interviews ..... nervous.

<b>38</b>		38	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**39** "I didn't write on the wall," Tim said.  
**having**  
 Tim ..... on the wall.

<b>39</b>		39	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**40** It took him three days to finish the project.  
**spent**  
 He ..... the project.

<b>40</b>		40	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

For questions **41-55**, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick ( ✓ ) by the number in the **answer boxes** provided. If a line has a word which should **not** be there, write the word in the **answer boxes** provided. There are two examples at the beginning (**0** and **00**).

## Walking

- 0** Everyone had told me that England was fascinating  
**00** so when I arrived in London, I knew I would have had  
**41** a great time. My first stop was the Tourist Centre, where  
**42** I went as to find out about places to visit  
**43** and sights of an interest. I was given  
**44** such a useful information that I was able to plan  
**45** my whole trip. Despite of the cold weather,  
**46** I decided to visit some of London's parks.  
**47** I had heard so much deal about them and  
**48** knew London was the most greenest city  
**49** in Europe. In Hyde Park I was amazed at  
**50** the number of trees and plants in everywhere.  
**51** I felt me myself relax and took time to  
**52** walk around appreciating the beauty. I must have been  
**53** there for hours. When I got to the Buckingham Palace  
**54** it was dark so I decided to return back to the hotel.  
**55** The next morning I was going shopping and I couldn't wait.

<b>0</b>	✓	<b>0</b> □ □
<b>00</b>	<i>had</i>	<b>00</b> □ □
<b>41</b>		<b>41</b> □ □
<b>42</b>		<b>42</b> □ □
<b>43</b>		<b>43</b> □ □
<b>44</b>		<b>44</b> □ □
<b>45</b>		<b>45</b> □ □
<b>46</b>		<b>46</b> □ □
<b>47</b>		<b>47</b> □ □
<b>48</b>		<b>48</b> □ □
<b>49</b>		<b>49</b> □ □
<b>50</b>		<b>50</b> □ □
<b>51</b>		<b>51</b> □ □
<b>52</b>		<b>52</b> □ □
<b>53</b>		<b>53</b> □ □
<b>54</b>		<b>54</b> □ □
<b>55</b>		<b>55</b> □ □

## PART 5

For questions **56-65**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (**0**). Write your word in the **answer boxes** provided.

## Adventure Holidays

Some people find a normal holiday boring and uninteresting. The **(0)** .... of lying on a beach doesn't seem **(56)** .... at all. By offering experienced travellers the opportunity to visit and explore old **(57)** .... sites, ancient, **(58)** .... temples and picturesque villages, in dramatic, **(59)** .... regions, many travel companies are now attracting large numbers of tourists. **(60)** .... such as Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, which have **(61)** .... been considered places unsuitable for peaceful, **(62)** .... family holidays, have now become very popular. Yet for those used to **(63)** .... and expensive **(64)** ....., these holidays may turn out to be rather disappointing as the hotels are simple and the only **(65)** .... available is very basic indeed.

**THINK**  
**ADVENTURE**  
**RELIGION**  
**MYSTERY**  
**MOUNTAIN**  
**DESTINED**  
**TRADITION**  
**ENJOY**  
**LUXURY**  
**ACCOMMODATE**  
**TRANSPORT**

<b>0</b>	<i>thought</i>	<b>0</b> □ □
<b>56</b>		<b>56</b> □ □
<b>57</b>		<b>57</b> □ □
<b>58</b>		<b>58</b> □ □
<b>59</b>		<b>59</b> □ □
<b>60</b>		<b>60</b> □ □
<b>61</b>		<b>61</b> □ □
<b>62</b>		<b>62</b> □ □
<b>63</b>		<b>63</b> □ □
<b>64</b>		<b>64</b> □ □
<b>65</b>		<b>65</b> □ □