

Phrasal verbs más comunes – Test 2

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 30



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Elige la respuesta correcta (A, B, C o D) en cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Significado en contexto

Lee cada frase y elige el significado del phrasal verb, o bien el phrasal verb que corresponde a la definición.

- I woke up at seven, but I didn't get up until eight. 'Get up' means:
A get out of bed **B** open your eyes **C** go to sleep **D** arrive at work
- Don't worry about the broken printer. I'll sort it out this afternoon. 'Sort it out' means:
A throw it away **B** deal with the problem and fix it
C buy a new one **D** forget about it
- Hamid fell out with his best friend over a silly game of football. 'Fell out with' means:
A fell over in front of
B played against
C had an argument and stopped being friendly with
D became good friends with
- Can you hold on a minute? I'll just get a pen. 'Hold on' means:
A hold something tightly **B** end the phone call
C hurry up **D** wait for a short time
- My parents brought me up in a small village by the sea. 'Brought me up' means:
A looked after me and raised me as a child **B** carried me upstairs
C visited me **D** moved me to a new house
- I ran into Priya at the supermarket yesterday. I hadn't seen her for years! 'Ran into' means:
A hit with my car **B** met by chance **C** ran towards **D** phoned
- The teacher asked us to come up with ideas for the end-of-year party. 'Come up with' means:
A write down **B** vote for
C think of and suggest **D** forget about
- We wanted to go to the beach, but we ended up staying at home because of the rain. 'Ended up' means:
A decided early **B** refused to
C really enjoyed **D** finally did something we didn't plan
- Tom promised to help me move house, but he didn't come. He really let me down. 'Let me down' means:
A disappointed me by not doing what he promised
B helped me carry boxes
C made me sit down
D called me to say sorry

10. Which phrasal verb means 'to stop being angry, upset or excited and become quiet'?
- A** cheer up **B** calm down **C** slow down **D** show off

Parte 2: Completa la frase

Elige la palabra que completa correctamente cada frase.

11. My brother loves to show _____. He always tells everyone how much money he earns.
A up **B** out **C** off **D** in
12. We need to check _____ of the hotel before 11 a.m., so let's pack our bags now.
A out **B** in **C** off **D** up
13. Could you switch _____ the lights when you leave the room? We need to save electricity.
A out **B** off **C** away **D** down
14. Ana's doctor told her to cut _____ on sugar and eat more fruit.
A off **B** out **C** up **D** down
15. I missed three lessons when I was ill, so now I have to catch _____ with the rest of the class.
A on **B** up **C** over **D** after
16. Please put your toys _____ before dinner. The floor is a mess!
A off **B** out **C** on **D** away
17. I phoned Daniel, but he didn't answer, so I left a message asking him to _____ me back.
A call **B** give **C** come **D** bring
18. Sara and Ben _____ up last month. They aren't a couple any more.
A made **B** picked **C** split **D** set
19. We don't feel like cooking tonight. Let's _____ out at that new Thai restaurant.
A take **B** eat **C** fill **D** check
20. I'm going to _____ up for a cooking course at the community centre. It starts next week.
A sign **B** write **C** fill **D** put

Parte 3: Uso, respuestas y familias de palabras

Elige la frase correcta, encuentra el error, escoge la respuesta más adecuada o selecciona la palabra correcta.

21. Choose the correct sentence.
A That jacket was very old, so I threw away it.
B That jacket was very old, so I threw it away.
C That jacket was very old, so I away threw it.
D That jacket was very old, so I threw it out away.
22. Find the mistake: My little sister gets angry easily, but she always calms off quickly.
A little sister **B** gets angry **C** easily **D** calms off
23. A: I failed my driving test again. B: _____
A Hurry up! You'll pass next time. **B** Hold up! You'll pass next time.
C Cheer up! You'll pass next time. **D** Give it up! You'll pass next time.

24. A: Hello, I'd like to check in, please. I have a reservation. B: _____
A Of course. What's the name on the booking?
B Of course. Please leave your room key here before you go.
C Of course. Have a good trip home!
D Sorry, you can't check in because you're leaving.
25. Choose the sentence where the phrasal verb is used correctly.
A On Saturdays I usually hang up with my friends in the park.
B On Saturdays I usually hang on with my friends in the park.
C On Saturdays I usually hang off with my friends in the park.
D On Saturdays I usually hang out with my friends in the park.
26. I can't _____ out how to use this new app. Can you help me?
A take **B** figure **C** point **D** give
27. I go to the gym three times a week. My _____ usually lasts about an hour.
A outwork **B** workings **C** workout **D** working
28. The _____ desk at the airport opens two hours before the flight.
A check-in **B** checking **C** in-check **D** checked
29. Before the race, the runners did a ten-minute _____ to prepare their muscles.
A warming **B** warmth **C** heat-up **D** warm-up
30. Jun had a happy _____. His parents always had time to play and talk with him.
A bring-up **B** upbringing **C** bringing **D** brought-up

Soluciones – Phrasal verbs más comunes – Test 2

1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 A	6 B	7 C	8 D	9 A	10 B
11 C	12 A	13 B	14 D	15 B	16 D	17 A	18 C	19 B	20 A
21 B	22 D	23 C	24 A	25 D	26 B	27 C	28 A	29 D	30 B

Explicaciones

- A** – 'Get up' significa levantarse de la cama después de despertarse.
- B** – 'Sort something out' significa resolver un problema o arreglar una situación.
- C** – 'Fall out with someone' significa discutir con alguien y dejar de ser amigos durante un tiempo.
- D** – 'Hold on' se usa para pedir a alguien que espere un momento.
- A** – 'Bring someone up' significa criar a un niño hasta que se hace adulto.
- B** – 'Run into someone' significa encontrarse con alguien por casualidad, sin haberlo planeado.
- C** – 'Come up with' significa ocurrírsele a uno una idea o un plan.
- D** – 'End up doing something' significa acabar haciendo algo, es decir, lo que finalmente ocurre, a menudo sin haberlo planeado.
- A** – 'Let someone down' significa decepcionar a alguien por no cumplir lo que habías prometido.
- B** – 'Calm down' significa calmarse, volver a estar tranquilo y relajado.
- C** – 'Show off' significa presumir, intentar impresionar a los demás con lo que tienes o lo que sabes hacer.
- A** – En un hotel haces 'check out' cuando pagas y te marchas.
- B** – 'Switch off' significa apagar una luz o un aparato.
- D** – 'Cut down on something' significa reducir el consumo de algo.
- B** – 'Catch up with' significa ponerse al nivel de los demás.
- D** – 'Put something away' significa guardar algo en su sitio habitual.
- A** – 'Call someone back' significa devolver la llamada a alguien que te ha llamado antes.
- C** – 'Split up' significa romper una relación sentimental.
- B** – 'Eat out' significa comer o cenar en un restaurante en lugar de en casa.
- A** – 'Sign up for' significa apuntarse o inscribirse en un curso o una actividad.
- B** – Con los phrasal verbs separables, un pronombre como 'it' debe ir entre el verbo y la partícula.
- D** – El phrasal verb correcto es 'calms down', no 'calms off'.
- C** – 'Cheer up!' se usa para animar a alguien que está triste.
- A** – Cuando un huésped hace el check-in, el recepcionista le pide el nombre para encontrar la reserva.
- D** – 'Hang out with' significa pasar el tiempo libre con los amigos.
- B** – 'Figure out' significa entender algo o dar con la respuesta pensando.
- C** – 'Workout' es el sustantivo de 'work out' y significa una sesión de ejercicio.
- A** – 'Check-in' es el sustantivo de 'check in' y se usa para el lugar donde te registras en un aeropuerto o un hotel.
- D** – 'Warm-up' es el sustantivo de 'warm up' y significa el calentamiento, es decir, ejercicio suave antes de hacer deporte.
- B** – 'Upbringing' es el sustantivo relacionado con 'bring up' y significa la forma en que se cría a un niño, su educación.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test después de trabajar los phrasal verbs de uso cotidiano o como repaso. Se centra en errores frecuentes: confundir las partículas (calm off en lugar de calm down), colocar el pronombre detrás de la partícula (threw away it) y desconocer sustantivos relacionados como workout, check-in y warm-up. Como actividad de ampliación, pide a los alumnos que escriban una breve historia sobre su fin de semana usando al menos ocho phrasal verbs del test.