

Phrasal verbs (B2) – Ficha 1

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 40



Haz esta ficha en
línea y comprueba tus
respuestas al instante

Ejercicio 1: Relaciona los phrasal verbs con su significado

Relaciona cada phrasal verb con su significado del recuadro. Sobra un significado.

Ejemplo: give up → stop doing something

BANCO DE PALABRAS

postpone refuse an offer or request investigate think of an idea or plan recover from
tolerate start a new hobby or activity leave a place suddenly

1. put off → _____
2. turn down → _____
3. look into → _____
4. come up with → _____
5. get over → _____
6. put up with → _____
7. take up → _____

Ejercicio 2: Completa las oraciones

Completa cada oración con un phrasal verb del recuadro. Sobran dos phrasal verbs.

BANCO DE PALABRAS

broke down called off ran out of set up cut down on ended up figured out fell out
brought up

8. Our car _____ on the motorway, so we had to call a mechanic.
9. The match was _____ because of the heavy rain.
10. We _____ milk, so I went to the shop to buy some more.
11. Elena _____ her own design business after leaving university.
12. My doctor told me to _____ sugar and eat more vegetables.
13. We got lost and _____ in a tiny village miles away from our hotel.
14. It took me hours, but I finally _____ how to fix the printer.

Ejercicio 3: Usa la forma correcta

Completa cada oración con la forma correcta del phrasal verb entre paréntesis.

Ejemplo: Tom ___ (grow up) in a small town by the sea. → grew up

15. By the time we arrived at the stadium, the tickets _____ (sell out).
16. The police are _____ (look into) the cause of the fire at the moment.
17. I'm thinking of _____ (take up) yoga next year.
18. Marco _____ (give up) smoking three years ago and feels much healthier now.
19. Yesterday our team _____ (come up with) a brilliant idea for the new campaign.
20. The old cinema _____ (turn into) a public library last year.
21. I can't _____ (put up with) this noise any longer!

Ejercicio 4: Sustantivos derivados de phrasal verbs

Forma, a partir del phrasal verb en mayúsculas, un sustantivo que encaje en el hueco.

Ejemplo: Our company needs a ___ plan in case the system fails. (BACK UP) → backup

22. The negotiations ended in a complete _____ and nobody signed the agreement.
(BREAK DOWN)
23. The _____ of the company by a larger rival surprised all the employees. (TAKE OVER)
24. The _____ for the charity concert was much bigger than the organisers expected.
(TURN OUT)
25. Losing the first match was a _____, but the team still won the tournament. (SET BACK)
26. The new software has one major _____: it's very expensive. (DRAW BACK)
27. Everyone was waiting nervously for the _____ of the meeting. (COME OUT)

Ejercicio 5: Corrige los errores

Cada oración contiene un error. Escribe la oración correcta.

Ejemplo: Please turn off it before you leave. → Please turn it off before you leave.

28. She turned down it because the salary was too low.

29. We've run out from coffee, so I'll buy some later.

30. I can't put up to his rude behaviour anymore.

31. They called the wedding of at the last minute.

32. He finally got over from his illness after a month.

33. I need to look out the meaning of this word in a dictionary.

34. My parents brought me on in a small town by the sea.

Ejercicio 6: Reescribe las oraciones

Reescribe cada oración usando el phrasal verb entre paréntesis sin que cambie el significado.

Ejemplo: The company decided to cancel the trip. (call off) → The company decided to call off the trip.

35. The concert was postponed until next month. (put off)

36. I can't tolerate the noise from next door. (put up with)

37. Anna refused the job offer. (turn down)

38. Our manager is investigating the problem. (look into)

39. Scientists conducted a survey of 500 teenagers. (carry out)

40. It took her a long time to recover from the shock. (get over)

Soluciones – Phrasal verbs (B2) – Ficha 1

Ejercicio 1: Relaciona los phrasal verbs con su significado

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|--|--|
| 1. postpone
To put something off significa aplazar algo a un momento posterior. | 5. recover from
To get over an illness or a shock significa recuperarse de una enfermedad o de un susto. |
| 2. refuse an offer or request
To turn something down significa rechazar una oferta o una petición. | 6. tolerate
To put up with something significa aguantar o tolerar algo desagradable. |
| 3. investigate
To look into a problem significa examinar o investigar un problema. | 7. start a new hobby or activity
To take up a hobby significa empezar a practicar una afición. |
| 4. think of an idea or plan
To come up with something significa idear o proponer una idea o un plan. | |

Ejercicio 2: Completa las oraciones

- | | |
|--|---|
| 8. broke down
Cuando una máquina o un vehículo breaks down, deja de funcionar (se avería). | 12. cut down on
To cut down on something significa reducir el consumo de algo. |
| 9. called off
To call something off significa cancelar algo. | 13. ended up
To end up somewhere significa acabar en un lugar, a menudo sin haberlo planeado. |
| 10. ran out of
To run out of something significa quedarse sin algo. | 14. figured out
To figure something out significa entender o resolver algo. |
| 11. set up
To set up a business significa montar o poner en marcha un negocio. | |

Ejercicio 3: Usa la forma correcta

- | | |
|--|--|
| 15. had sold out
El past perfect indica que la acción ocurrió antes de que llegáramos. | 18. gave up
'Three years ago' exige el past simple. |
| 16. looking into
El present continuous necesita la forma en -ing: are looking into. | 19. came up with
'Yesterday' exige el past simple: came up with. |
| 17. taking up
Después de una preposición (of) se usa la forma en -ing. | 20. was turned into
El cine no realizó la acción, así que necesitamos la pasiva en pasado. |
| | 21. put up with
Después de can't se usa la forma base del verbo. |

Ejercicio 4: Sustantivos derivados de phrasal verbs

- | | |
|---|---|
| 22. breakdown
Un breakdown es un fracaso o una avería, p. ej., de unas negociaciones o de una máquina. | 25. setback
Un setback es un contratiempo que retrasa el avance. |
| 23. takeover
Un takeover es la adquisición de una empresa por parte de otra que se hace con su control. | 26. drawback
Un drawback es un inconveniente o una desventaja. |
| 24. turnout
Turnout es el número de personas que acuden a un evento (la asistencia o participación). | 27. outcome
El outcome es el resultado; fíjate en que en este sustantivo la partícula va delante. |

Ejercicio 5: Corrige los errores

28. **She turned it down because the salary was too low.**

Con los phrasal verbs separables, el pronombre debe ir entre el verbo y la partícula.

29. **We've run out of coffee, so I'll buy some later.**

La expresión correcta es run out of.

30. **I can't put up with his rude behaviour anymore.**

La expresión correcta es put up with.

31. **They called the wedding off at the last minute.**

Cancelar algo es call it off, no 'of'.

32. **He finally got over his illness after a month.**

Get over va seguido directamente de su complemento, sin 'from'.

33. **I need to look up the meaning of this word in a dictionary.**

Buscar información en un libro o en internet es look it up.

34. **My parents brought me up in a small town by the sea.**

Criar a un niño es bring them up.

Ejercicio 6: Reescribe las oraciones

35. **The concert was put off until next month.**

Put off significa aplazar; mantén la pasiva was + participio pasado.

36. **I can't put up with the noise from next door.**

Put up with significa tolerar.

37. **Anna turned down the job offer.**

Turn down significa rechazar; es separable, así que ambos órdenes de palabras son correctos.

38. **Our manager is looking into the problem.**

Look into significa investigar; mantén el present continuous.

39. **Scientists carried out a survey of 500 teenagers.**

Carry out se combina con survey, research y experiments.

40. **It took her a long time to get over the shock.**

Get over significa recuperarse de y no necesita ninguna preposición adicional.

Notas para el profesor: Empiece con el ejercicio de relacionar para comprobar que se entiende el significado y continúe con los ejercicios controlados antes de pasar a la reescritura. Entre los errores más frecuentes están colocar el pronombre detrás de la partícula (turned down it en lugar de turned it down), usar la preposición equivocada (run out from, put up to) y olvidar la pasiva con verbos como call off. Como actividad de ampliación, pida al alumnado que escriba una historia breve con al menos seis de los phrasal verbs y que después la intercambie con un compañero para revisar el uso.