Phrasal verbs avanzados – Test 1

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 30

Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Elige la mejor opción (A, B, C o D) en cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Elegir el phrasal verb adecuado

Elige el phrasal verb que mejor completa cada frase.

1. The negotiations were going well until the other company _____ at the last minute, refusing to sign the contract.
   A backed down **B** backed onto **C** backed out **D** backed up

2. It took her months to _____ the shock of losing her job, but she eventually found a better one.
   A get by **B** get over **C** get across **D** get through to

3. The committee has _____ a set of new guidelines for staff who work from home.
   A drawn on **B** drawn in **C** drawn out **D** drawn up

4. I'd rather not _____ the subject of money at dinner; it always causes tension.
   A bring up **B** bring about **C** bring round **D** bring off

5. Because of the storm, the match has been _____ until next week.
   A put out **B** put up **C** put off **D** put across

6. After years of rising costs, the factory finally had to _____ two hundred workers.
   A lay out **B** lay off **C** lay down **D** lay into

7. Despite strong criticism, the director refused to _____ and stood by her decision.
   A give off **B** back up **C** give out **D** back down

8. Could you _____ these figures for me before the meeting? I want to be sure they're accurate.
   A go over **B** go off **C** go along **D** go without

9. The new software was supposed to make things easier, but it hasn't really _____ as we'd hoped.
   A pointed out **B** played up **C** propped up **D** panned out

10. The journalist's article _____ a fierce public debate about privacy online.
    A held up **B** sparked off **C** set back **D** wore off

Parte 2: Significado, forma y uso

Elige el significado más cercano, la frase correcta, la parte incorrecta o la mejor opción para completar, según se indique.

11. "I can't make out what the sign says from here." What does 'make out' mean in this sentence?
    A invent **B** write down
    C read or see clearly **D** understand someone's character

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12. "The effects of the painkiller began to wear off after a few hours." What does 'wear off' mean?
    A become stronger
    B gradually become weaker
    C cause side effects
    D become noticeable

13. "She came across as rather shy at the interview, but she's actually very outgoing." What does 'came across as' mean?
    A accidentally discovered that she was
    B admitted to being
    C gave the impression of being
    D pretended to be

14. "The company is phasing out its paper-based records." What does 'phasing out' mean?
    A gradually stopping using
    B suddenly destroying
    C gradually introducing
    D temporarily storing

15. Which sentence is correct?
    A Could you look up it in the dictionary?
    B Could you look the word up in the dictionary?
    C Could you look after the word in the dictionary?
    D Could you look the word into the dictionary?

16. Which sentence is correct?
    A I came her old letters across while tidying the attic.
    B I came them across while tidying the attic.
    C I came across with her old letters while tidying the attic.
    D I came across her old letters while tidying the attic.

17. Which part of the sentence is incorrect? "The manager turned up my proposal because it was too expensive."
    A turned up **B** my proposal **C** because **D** too expensive

18. Which part of the sentence is incorrect? "We've run out from milk, so I'll pop to the shop."
    A We've **B** run out from **C** so I'll **D** pop to the shop

19. A: "Are you still taking part in the quiz night on Saturday?" B: "Sorry, I'm going to have to _____ — I've got far too much work to catch up on."
    A pull through **B** pull out **C** pull over **D** pull up

20. "Our plans for a summer trip fell through at the last minute." What does 'fell through' mean?
    A were approved
    B became public
    C failed to happen
    D were changed slightly

Parte 3: Sustantivos formados a partir de phrasal verbs

Elige el sustantivo correcto para completar cada frase.

21. The _____ for the charity run was much higher than expected; over two thousand people took part.
    A turnover **B** turnout **C** outturn **D** upturn

22. One major _____ of living in the city centre is the noise at night.
    A drawback **B** backdraw **C** withdrawal **D** drawout

23. The team suffered a serious _____ when their lead researcher left the project.
    A outset **B** offset **C** backset **D** setback

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24. There was a _____ in communication between the two departments, and the order was never sent.
A breakup **B** breakdown **C** breakout **D** outbreak

25. Her strict _____ in a small village shaped her attitude to hard work.
A upbrought **B** outbringing **C** upbringing **D** bringup

Parte 4: Phrasal verbs en un texto de lectura

Lee el texto y elige la mejor opción para cada hueco numerado.

When Amara Osei decided to set up her own catering business, friends warned her that the first year would be tough. They turned out to be right. Within weeks, her main supplier went bankrupt, and she had to (26) ___ a replacement at very short notice.

Money was tight, so Amara (27) ___ her savings to keep the business running. She also had to (28) ___ several large orders because she simply did not have enough staff. 'It was painful to say no,' she admits, 'but I couldn't risk letting people down.'

Slowly, however, things began to (29) ___. Word spread about the quality of her food, and by the end of the second year she had taken on four employees. Looking back, Amara believes the difficult start taught her valuable lessons. 'If you're going to run a business, you have to be prepared to (30) ___ creative solutions to problems you never expected.'

26. (26) ... she had to _____ a replacement at very short notice.
A turn down **B** track down **C** take down **D** tear down

27. (27) Money was tight, so Amara _____ her savings to keep the business running.
A dipped into **B** dug up **C** dropped off **D** dealt out

28. (28) She also had to _____ several large orders because she simply did not have enough staff.
A turn over **B** turn in **C** turn out **D** turn down

29. (29) Slowly, however, things began to _____.
A look on **B** look up **C** look into **D** look through

30. (30) ... you have to be prepared to _____ creative solutions to problems you never expected.
A come down with **B** come round to **C** come up with **D** come in for

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Soluciones – Phrasal verbs avanzados – Test 1

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

Explicaciones

1. **C** – 'Back out' significa retirarse de un acuerdo que se había asumido, echarse atrás.
2. **B** – 'Get over' significa recuperarse de un golpe, una enfermedad o una decepción.
3. **D** – 'Draw up' significa preparar y redactar un documento formal, como un plan o unas directrices.
4. **A** – 'Bring up' un tema significa mencionarlo o sacarlo a colación.
5. **C** – 'Put off' significa aplazar algo para más adelante.
6. **B** – 'Lay off' significa despedir a trabajadores, normalmente por falta de trabajo o de dinero.
7. **D** – 'Back down' significa dejar de insistir en una postura o exigencia, dar el brazo a torcer; negarse a hacerlo encaja con 'stood by her decision'.
8. **A** – 'Go over' significa examinar o revisar algo con atención.
9. **D** – 'Pan out' significa desarrollarse o salir de una determinada manera; se usa a menudo con planes y expectativas.
10. **B** – 'Spark off' significa provocar que algo, como un debate o una reacción, empiece de repente.
11. **C** – Aquí 'make out' significa conseguir ver o leer algo con dificultad.
12. **B** – 'Wear off' significa que un efecto o una sensación desaparece poco a poco.
13. **C** – 'Come across as' significa dar una determinada impresión a los demás.
14. **A** – 'Phase out' significa dejar de usar algo de forma gradual, por etapas.
15. **B** – 'Look up' es separable, así que el sustantivo puede ir entre el verbo y la partícula; un pronombre tiene que ir obligatoriamente en medio (look it up).
16. **D** – 'Come across' (encontrar por casualidad) es inseparable y lleva complemento directo sin 'with'.
17. **A** – Rechazar una propuesta es 'turn down', no 'turn up'.
18. **B** – La forma correcta es 'run out of' algo.
19. **B** – 'Pull out' significa retirarse de un evento o una actividad en la que se había aceptado participar.
20. **C** – Si un plan 'falls through', fracasa y no llega a realizarse.
21. **B** – 'Turnout' es el número de personas que asisten a un evento (la participación o afluencia).
22. **A** – Un 'drawback' es una desventaja o un inconveniente.
23. **D** – Un 'setback' es un contratiempo que retrasa el avance.
24. **B** – Un 'breakdown' en la comunicación es una ruptura o un fallo de la comunicación.
25. **C** – 'Upbringing' (de 'bring up') es la forma en que se cría y educa a un niño.
26. **B** – 'Track down' significa encontrar algo o a alguien tras buscarlo.
27. **A** – 'Dip into' tus ahorros significa usar parte del dinero que tienes ahorrado.
28. **D** – 'Turn down' significa rechazar, lo que encaja con 'It was painful to say no'.
29. **B** – Cuando las cosas 'look up', una situación empieza a mejorar.
30. **C** – 'Come up with' significa idear o proponer una idea o una solución.

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Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test como prueba diagnóstica o de repaso tras una unidad sobre phrasal verbs en el nivel C1. Se centra en errores frecuentes: confundir partículas con el mismo verbo base (back down / back out), la colocación del pronombre con los verbos separables, las preposiciones incorrectas tras los verbos de varias palabras (run out of) y la confusión entre sustantivos compuestos parecidos (turnout / turnover). Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a los alumnos que escriban sus propias frases con los verbos en los que han fallado o que vuelvan a contar el texto de lectura usando el mayor número posible de phrasal verbs.

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