Phrasal verbs avancés – Test 1

Faites ce test en ligne et vérifiez vos réponses immédiatement

Nom: Classe: Date: Score: / 30

Pour chaque question, choisissez la meilleure réponse (A, B, C ou D).

Partie 1 : Choisir le bon phrasal verb

Choisissez le phrasal verb qui complète le mieux chaque phrase.

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

Partie 2 : Sens, forme et emploi

Selon la consigne, choisissez le sens le plus proche, la phrase correcte, la partie erronée ou la meilleure façon de compléter la phrase.

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

Partie 3 : Noms formés à partir de phrasal verbs

Choisissez le nom qui complète correctement chaque phrase.

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

Partie 4 : Les phrasal verbs dans un texte

Lisez le texte et choisissez la meilleure réponse pour chaque blanc numéroté.

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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Corrigé – Phrasal verbs avancés – 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

Explications

1. **C** – « Back out » signifie se retirer d'un accord que l'on avait conclu.
2. **B** – « Get over » signifie se remettre d'un choc, d'une maladie ou d'une déception.
3. **D** – « Draw up » signifie préparer et rédiger un document officiel, comme un plan ou des directives.
4. **A** – « Bring up » un sujet signifie l'aborder, le mentionner.
5. **C** – « Put off » signifie reporter quelque chose à plus tard.
6. **B** – « Lay off » signifie licencier des employés, généralement faute de travail ou d'argent.
7. **D** – « Back down » signifie renoncer à une position ou à une exigence ; refuser de le faire correspond à « stood by her decision ».
8. **A** – « Go over » signifie examiner ou vérifier quelque chose attentivement.
9. **D** – « Pan out » signifie évoluer ou tourner d'une certaine façon ; s'emploie souvent pour des projets et des attentes.
10. **B** – « Spark off » signifie déclencher soudainement quelque chose, comme un débat ou une réaction.
11. **C** – Ici, « make out » signifie parvenir à voir ou à lire quelque chose avec difficulté.
12. **B** – « Wear off » signifie qu'un effet ou un sentiment s'estompe progressivement.
13. **C** – « Come across as » signifie donner une certaine impression aux autres.
14. **A** – « Phase out » signifie cesser progressivement d'utiliser quelque chose, par étapes.
15. **B** – « Look up » est séparable : le nom peut se placer entre le verbe et la particule, et un pronom doit obligatoirement se placer au milieu (look it up).
16. **D** – « Come across » (trouver par hasard) est inséparable et se construit avec un complément d'objet direct, sans « with ».
17. **A** – Rejeter une proposition se dit « turn down », et non « turn up ».
18. **B** – La forme correcte est « run out of » quelque chose.
19. **B** – « Pull out » signifie se retirer d'un événement ou d'une activité à laquelle on avait accepté de participer.
20. **C** – Quand un projet « falls through », il échoue et n'aboutit pas.
21. **B** – « Turnout » désigne le nombre de personnes présentes à un événement (la participation).
22. **A** – Un « drawback » est un inconvénient ou un problème.
23. **D** – Un « setback » est un contretemps qui retarde la progression.
24. **B** – Un « breakdown » dans la communication est une rupture de communication.
25. **C** – « Upbringing » (de « bring up ») désigne la manière dont un enfant est élevé, son éducation.
26. **B** – « Track down » signifie retrouver quelque chose ou quelqu'un après des recherches.
27. **A** – « Dip into » ses économies signifie puiser dans l'argent que l'on a mis de côté.
28. **D** – « Turn down » signifie refuser ou rejeter, ce qui correspond à « It was painful to say no ».
29. **B** – Quand les choses « look up », la situation commence à s'améliorer.
30. **C** – « Come up with » signifie trouver ou proposer une idée ou une solution.

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Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez ce test comme évaluation diagnostique ou comme révision après une séquence consacrée aux phrasal verbs au niveau C1. Il cible des erreurs fréquentes : la confusion entre particules avec un même verbe de base (back down / back out), la place du pronom avec les verbes séparables, la mauvaise préposition après les verbes à plusieurs particules (run out of) et la confusion entre noms composés proches (turnout / turnover). En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de rédiger leurs propres phrases avec les verbes sur lesquels ils se sont trompés, ou de résumer le texte en employant le plus de phrasal verbs possible.

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