

# Phrasal Verbs and Collocations

Vocabulary Lesson, Examples & Practice Questions

## Phrasal Verbs and Collocations at B1 Level

Phrasal verbs and collocations are two of the most important building blocks of natural, fluent English. If you want to sound like a confident intermediate speaker, you need to go beyond single words and start learning how words work *together*.

A **phrasal verb** is a verb combined with a preposition or adverb (or both) that creates a new meaning. For example, *give up* does not mean "give" something physically — it means to stop trying. A **collocation** is a pair or group of words that naturally go together in English, such as *make a decision* or *do your homework*.

Read the short story below to see how phrasal verbs and collocations appear in real, everyday English:

*Laura was looking forward to her holiday in Portugal, but things did not go according to plan. She ran out of money on the second day and had to call her friend for help. Her friend told her not to give up and to make the most of the situation. In the end, Laura sorted out her finances, got on well with some local people, and ended up having a wonderful time.*

Can you spot the phrasal verbs and collocations? Let's break them all down now.

## Key Vocabulary and Meaning Breakdown

### 1. Common Phrasal Verbs

| Word / Phrase          | Part of Speech & Meaning                                                               | Example Sentence                                                                       | Collocations / Notes                                                 |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>give up</b>         | phrasal verb — to stop doing something, especially because it is difficult             | She wanted to give up learning the guitar, but her teacher encouraged her to continue. | give up smoking, give up hope, give up trying                        |
| <b>run out of</b>      | phrasal verb — to have no more of something left                                       | We ran out of milk, so I went to the shop.                                             | run out of time, run out of money, run out of ideas                  |
| <b>look forward to</b> | phrasal verb — to feel excited or happy about something that will happen in the future | I'm really looking forward to the concert next week.                                   | Always followed by a noun or verb + -ing: look forward to seeing you |

| Word / Phrase        | Part of Speech & Meaning                                                                   | Example Sentence                                                    | Collocations / Notes                                         |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>sort out</b>      | phrasal verb — to deal with a problem or organise something successfully                   | Can you sort out the travel arrangements for the trip?              | sort out a problem, sort out a situation, sort things out    |
| <b>get on (with)</b> | phrasal verb — to have a good relationship with someone                                    | I get on really well with my colleagues at work.                    | get on well with, get on badly with, get on with someone     |
| <b>end up</b>        | phrasal verb — to finally reach a place or situation, often unexpectedly                   | We took the wrong road and ended up in a completely different town. | end up doing, end up somewhere, end up in a situation        |
| <b>carry on</b>      | phrasal verb — to continue doing something                                                 | Please carry on with your work while I answer the phone.            | carry on working, carry on talking, carry on regardless      |
| <b>find out</b>      | phrasal verb — to discover information or a fact                                           | I found out that the meeting had been cancelled.                    | find out about, find out the truth, find out what/where/when |
| <b>take up</b>       | phrasal verb — to start a new hobby or activity                                            | He took up cycling after his doctor advised more exercise.          | take up a hobby, take up sport, take up painting             |
| <b>put off</b>       | phrasal verb — to delay or postpone something; or to make someone not want to do something | Don't put off your revision — the exam is next week.                | put off doing something, put off a meeting, feel put off by  |

## 2. Everyday Collocations

| Word / Phrase           | Part of Speech & Meaning                                      | Example Sentence                                                      | Collocations / Notes                                                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>make a decision</b>  | collocation (verb + noun) — to decide something               | It was difficult to make a decision about which university to attend. | make a quick decision, make a difficult decision. Never "do a decision". |
| <b>do your homework</b> | collocation (verb + noun) — to complete school or study tasks | Have you done your homework for tomorrow's class?                     | do homework, do the washing up, do exercise. "Do" is used for tasks.     |
| <b>make a mistake</b>   | collocation (verb + noun) — to do something incorrectly       | Everyone makes mistakes when they are learning a new language.        | make an error, make a mess. Never "do a mistake".                        |

| Word / Phrase        | Part of Speech & Meaning                                                         | Example Sentence                                                  | Collocations / Notes                                          |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>pay attention</b> | collocation (verb + noun) — to focus carefully on something                      | Please pay attention to the instructions before you begin.        | pay attention to, pay close attention, pay attention in class |
| <b>take a break</b>  | collocation (verb + noun) — to stop what you are doing and rest for a short time | You've been studying for three hours. You should take a break.    | take a short break, take a lunch break, take a day off        |
| <b>have a look</b>   | collocation (verb + noun) — to look at something                                 | Can you have a look at my essay and tell me what you think?       | have a look at, have a quick look, have a closer look         |
| <b>make progress</b> | collocation (verb + noun) — to improve or develop                                | She has made excellent progress in her English classes this term. | make good/great/slow progress. Never "do progress".           |
| <b>set a goal</b>    | collocation (verb + noun) — to decide on something you want to achieve           | It is important to set a goal before you start a new project.     | set a goal, set a target, set a deadline, achieve a goal      |

### 3. Dependent Prepositions

| Word / Phrase          | Part of Speech & Meaning                                                  | Example Sentence                                     | Collocations / Notes                                               |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>interested in</b>   | adjective + preposition — feeling curiosity or enthusiasm about something | Are you interested in learning a new language?       | interested in + noun / verb-ing. Never "interested about".         |
| <b>depend on</b>       | verb + preposition — to rely on someone or something                      | The success of the event will depend on the weather. | depend on someone/something. Never "depend of".                    |
| <b>good at</b>         | adjective + preposition — having skill or ability in something            | My brother is really good at cooking Italian food.   | good at + noun / verb-ing. Also: bad at, brilliant at, terrible at |
| <b>worried about</b>   | adjective + preposition — feeling anxious or concerned about something    | She was worried about her exam results.              | worried about + noun / verb-ing. Never "worried of".               |
| <b>responsible for</b> | adjective + preposition — having a duty to look after or manage something | He is responsible for training the new employees.    | responsible for + noun / verb-ing. Never "responsible of".         |

| Word / Phrase  | Part of Speech & Meaning                                          | Example Sentence                                                | Collocations / Notes                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>keen on</b> | adjective + preposition — enthusiastic about or fond of something | She's very keen on outdoor activities like hiking and climbing. | keen on + noun / verb-ing.<br>Similar to: fond of, interested in |

## Collocations and Useful Expressions

Here are some of the most important collocations from this lesson, shown in natural context. Pay attention to the verb that goes with each noun — this is what makes English sound natural.

### **make + a decision**

*It took her a long time to make a decision about which job to accept.*

### **make + a mistake**

*Don't worry — everyone makes mistakes when they are learning.*

### **make + progress**

*You're making great progress with your pronunciation.*

### **do + homework**

*I always do my homework before dinner.*

### **do + exercise**

*The doctor told him to do more exercise every week.*

### **take + a break**

*Let's take a short break and come back to this problem later.*

### **take + up (a hobby)**

*She decided to take up yoga to reduce stress.*

### **run + out of (something)**

*We've run out of time — we'll have to finish this tomorrow.*

### **look + forward to (something)**

*I'm really looking forward to seeing you at the weekend.*

### **set + a goal**

*At the start of the year, I set a goal to read twelve books.*

### **pay + attention**

*If you pay attention in class, you'll find the exam much easier.*

### **get on + well with (someone)**

*I get on really well with my flatmates.*

## Important Differences and Confusing Words

### Make vs Do

One of the most common areas of confusion for B1 learners is when to use **make** and when to use **do**. Both verbs can mean "to perform an action," but they are used with different nouns.

Use **make** when you are creating, producing, or constructing something — often a result or product:

- make a decision
- make a mistake
- make a suggestion
- make progress
- make a phone call

Use **do** for general activities, tasks, and duties — especially when you are not creating a physical thing:

- do your homework
- do exercise
- do the washing up
- do your best
- do a course

### Find out vs Know vs Learn

**Find out** means to discover a piece of information, often by searching or asking:

*I need to find out what time the train leaves.*

**Know** means to already have information in your mind:

*I know what time the train leaves — it's at half past eight.*

**Learn** means to gain knowledge or a skill over a period of time through study or experience:

*She spent six months learning how to drive.*

### Give up vs Put off vs Stop

**Give up** means to permanently stop doing something, usually because it is too hard:

*He gave up playing football after his injury.*

**Put off** means to delay doing something until a later time — you plan to do it eventually:

*She keeps putting off going to the dentist.*

**Stop** is more general and simply means to no longer do something. It can be temporary or permanent:

*Can you stop talking, please? I'm trying to concentrate.*

### Look forward to vs Expect vs Hope

**Look forward to** means to feel excitement or pleasure about something coming in the future:

*I'm really looking forward to the party on Saturday.*

**Expect** means you think something will happen based on evidence — it is more neutral:

*I expect the results will be announced next week.*

**Hope** means you want something to happen but are not certain that it will:

*I hope the weather will be good for the festival.*

## Common Mistakes

✗ I'm interesting in history.

✓ **I'm interested in history.** — Use *interested* (adjective) to describe how you feel. *Interesting* describes the subject itself (e.g. "History is an interesting subject").

✗ She did a mistake in her report.

✓ **She made a mistake in her report.** — Always use *make* with *mistake*, not *do*.

✗ I'm looking forward to see you.

✓ **I'm looking forward to seeing you.** — After *looking forward to*, always use the **-ing** form of the verb, not the infinitive. The word *to* here is a preposition, not part of the infinitive.

✗ He is responsible of the project.

✓ **He is responsible for the project.** — The correct dependent preposition after *responsible* is always *for*.

✗ We did a decision to move to a new flat.

✓ **We made a decision to move to a new flat.** — Always use *make* with *decision*.

✗ I ended up to take the wrong bus.

✓ **I ended up taking the wrong bus.** — After *end up*, always use the **-ing** form of the verb.

✗ She gave up to try after the first problem.

✓ **She gave up trying after the first problem.** — After *give up*, use the **-ing** form. Never use the infinitive with *to*.

✗ I depend of my parents for money.

✓ **I depend on my parents for money.** — The correct preposition after *depend* is always *on*.

✗ He is very good in maths.

✓ **He is very good at maths.** — Use *at* after *good* to describe a skill or subject.

✗ Don't put off to call the doctor.

✓ **Don't put off calling the doctor.** — After *put off*, always use the **-ing** form of the verb.

## Phrasal Verbs and Collocations: Quick Summary and Review

In this lesson, you have studied some of the most useful and common **phrasal verbs and collocations** at B1 level. Here are the key points to remember:

- A **phrasal verb** is a verb + preposition or adverb combination that creates a new meaning (e.g. *give up*, *run out of*, *sort out*).
- A **collocation** is a group of words that naturally go together (e.g. *make a decision*, *take a break*, *pay attention*).
- Use **make** for decisions, mistakes, progress, and suggestions. Use **do** for tasks, homework, and exercise.
- **Dependent prepositions** must be memorised with the word: *interested in*, *depend on*, *good at*, *responsible for*, *worried about*.

- After phrasal verbs like *give up*, *end up*, *put off*, and *look forward to*, always use the **-ing** form of the verb.
- Context is very important — many phrasal verbs have more than one meaning, so always think about the situation.

The best way to remember phrasal verbs and collocations is to learn them as **whole phrases** rather than individual words. Try to use at least three of today's phrases in a sentence about your own life to help them stick in your memory.

Now practise **phrasal verbs and collocations** vocabulary in the exercises below.

# Phrasal Verbs and Collocations – Practice Test

B1 | Practice Exercises: Multiple Choice, Fill-in-the-Gap, Fill-in-the-Blank, Matrix Matching & Sorting

## Part 1: Multiple Choice (Questions 1–10)

**1** She had to \_\_\_\_\_ her holiday because she got sick the week before.

- A** call off
- B** call up
- C** call out
- D** call for

**2** I can't \_\_\_\_\_ a decision right now — I need more time to think.

- A** do
- B** make
- C** take
- D** have

**3** He finally \_\_\_\_\_ smoking after his doctor warned him about his health.

- A** gave up
- B** gave in
- C** gave out
- D** gave away

**4** The presentation was so boring that it was difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ attention.

- A** pay
- B** give
- C** make
- D** take

**5** I'm looking \_\_\_\_\_ my sister's cat while she is on holiday.

- A** after
- B** for
- C** into
- D** over

**6** The new manager decided to \_\_\_\_\_ some changes in the office to improve productivity.

- A** carry out
- B** carry on
- C** carry off
- D** carry over

**7** I don't really \_\_\_\_\_ with my colleague Mark — we have very different personalities.

- A** get on
- B** get up
- C** get by
- D** get over

**8** The students were asked to \_\_\_\_\_ a survey about their study habits.

- A** fill in
- B** fill up
- C** fill out
- D** fill over

**9** I need to \_\_\_\_\_ some research before I can answer your question properly.

- A** make
- B** do
- C** take
- D** have

**10** After the argument, it took them a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ their differences and become friends again.

- A** get over
- B** put aside
- C** take back
- D** bring up

## Part 2: Fill in the Gap (Questions 11–20)

**11** I need to \_\_\_\_\_ up early tomorrow because my flight leaves at 6 a.m.

- A** get
- B** go
- C** put

**12** She decided to \_\_\_\_ on her studies and try to pass the exam next month.

- A** carry on
- B** give up
- C** take off

**13** Could you please \_\_\_\_ after my cat while I'm away on holiday?

- A** look
- B** watch
- C** keep

**14** I'm really looking \_\_\_\_ to the summer holidays — I can't wait!

- A** forward
- B** ahead
- C** through

**15** He had to \_\_\_\_ off the meeting because he was feeling very ill.

- A** call
- B** put
- C** take

**16** I find it hard to \_\_\_\_ up with very loud noise when I'm trying to concentrate.

- A** put
- B** keep
- C** come

**17** The charity asked people to \_\_\_\_ in old clothes that they no longer needed.

- A** hand
- B** give
- C** bring

**18** The company decided to \_\_\_\_ out a new marketing plan to attract younger customers.

- A** carry
- B** work
- C** try

**19** I couldn't \_\_\_\_ out what he was saying because the music was too loud.

- A** make
- B** figure
- C** work

**20** She always \_\_\_\_ a good impression at job interviews because she is very confident.

- A** makes
- B** does
- C** gives

### Part 3: Fill in the Blank (Questions 21–30)

**21** I need to \_\_\_\_\_ this new word in the dictionary because I don't know what it means.

**22** She is very \_\_\_\_\_ learning Spanish because she wants to travel to Mexico next year.

**23** The project took longer than expected, but we finally managed to \_\_\_\_\_ all the tasks before the deadline.

**24** Don't worry — the problem is easy to fix. I'm sure we can \_\_\_\_\_ it before the meeting starts.

**25** He forgot to \_\_\_\_\_ the lights before leaving the house, so the electricity bill was very high this month.

**26** My flight was cancelled, so I had to \_\_\_\_\_ my plan to visit my cousin during the holidays.

**27** The results of the exam \_\_\_\_\_ how much time you spend studying each day.

**28** We were running late, so we decided to \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning to avoid the heavy traffic on the motorway.

29 I really \_\_\_\_\_ my mother — we both have the same sense of humour and love of cooking.

30 The manager asked us to \_\_\_\_\_ new ideas to improve customer service at our next team meeting.

#### Part 4: Matrix / Match Values (Questions 31–40)

31 Match each phrasal verb on the left with its correct meaning on the right.

**MATCHING OPTIONS:**

- |                                                |                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> To delay something until a later time | <b>B</b> To stop doing something, especially a habit |
| <b>C</b> To start a new hobby or activity      | <b>D</b> To continue doing something                 |

| Item / Phrase | Write Match Letter (A, B, C...) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Give up       | [     ]                         |
| Take up       | [     ]                         |
| Carry on      | [     ]                         |
| Put off       | [     ]                         |

32 Match each phrasal verb on the left with its correct meaning on the right.

**MATCHING OPTIONS:**

- |                                                        |                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> To feel excited about something in the future | <b>B</b> To investigate or find out about something |
| <b>C</b> To take care of someone or something          |                                                     |

| Item / Phrase   | Write Match Letter (A, B, C...) |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Look after      | [     ]                         |
| Look into       | [     ]                         |
| Look forward to | [     ]                         |

**33** Match each verb with the correct dependent preposition to complete a common collocation.

**MATCHING OPTIONS:**

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| <b>A</b> for  | <b>B</b> on |
| <b>C</b> with | <b>D</b> in |

| Item / Phrase   | Write Match Letter (A, B, C...) |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Depend ____     | [     ]                         |
| Interested ____ | [     ]                         |
| Apologise ____  | [     ]                         |
| Agree ____      | [     ]                         |

**34** Match each phrasal verb on the left with its correct meaning on the right.

**MATCHING OPTIONS:**

- |                                                     |                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> To stop working, usually said of a machine | <b>B</b> To have no more of something left        |
| <b>C</b> To find or meet something by chance        | <b>D</b> To have a good relationship with someone |

| Item / Phrase  | Write Match Letter (A, B, C...) |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Run out of     | [     ]                         |
| Come across    | [     ]                         |
| Get along with | [     ]                         |
| Break down     | [     ]                         |

**35** Match each common collocation on the left with the correct verb that completes it on the right.

**MATCHING OPTIONS:**

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| <b>A</b> make | <b>B</b> take |
| <b>C</b> take | <b>D</b> make |

| Item / Phrase   | Write Match Letter (A, B, C...) |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| ____ a decision | [     ]                         |
| ____ a break    | [     ]                         |
| ____ a mistake  | [     ]                         |
| ____ a risk     | [     ]                         |

**36** Match each phrasal verb on the left with its correct meaning on the right.

**MATCHING OPTIONS:**

**A** To stop a device from working

**B** To refuse an offer or invitation

**C** To arrive or appear somewhere

| Item / Phrase | Write Match Letter (A, B, C...) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Turn down     | [     ]                         |
| Turn up       | [     ]                         |
| Turn off      | [     ]                         |

**37** Match each word related to travel on the left with its correct collocation partner on the right.

**MATCHING OPTIONS:**

**A** a flight

**B** a hotel

**C** a suitcase

**D** a train

| Item / Phrase | Write Match Letter (A, B, C...) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Catch         | [     ]                         |
| Miss          | [     ]                         |
| Book          | [     ]                         |
| Pack          | [     ]                         |

**38** Match each phrasal verb related to work and study on the left with its correct meaning on the right.

**MATCHING OPTIONS:**

**A** To discover or learn new information

**B** To reach the same level as others after being behind

**C** To submit work to a teacher or employer

**D** To review or check something carefully

| Item / Phrase | Write Match Letter (A, B, C...) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Hand in       | [     ]                         |
| Find out      | [     ]                         |
| Go over       | [     ]                         |
| Catch up      | [     ]                         |

- 39** Match each common collocation related to health and the environment on the left with the correct verb that completes it on the right.

**MATCHING OPTIONS:**

- A** reduce                      **B** keep  
**C** do                            **D** save

| Item / Phrase | Write Match Letter (A, B, C...) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| ___ exercise  | [     ]                         |
| ___ energy    | [     ]                         |
| ___ fit       | [     ]                         |
| ___ waste     | [     ]                         |

- 40** Match each phrasal verb related to personal relationships and communication on the left with its correct meaning on the right.

**MATCHING OPTIONS:**

- A** To mention a topic in conversation                      **B** To have an argument and stop being friendly with someone  
**C** To become friends again after an argument

| Item / Phrase | Write Match Letter (A, B, C...) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Fall out with | [     ]                         |
| Make up       | [     ]                         |
| Bring up      | [     ]                         |

**Part 5: Sort the Values (Questions 41–50)**

- 41** Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

decided    smoking    year.    give    last    She    to    up

- 42** Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

holiday.    looking    forward    really    the    am    to    I

**43** Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

during

money

trip.

ran

out

his

He

of

**44** Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

weekend?

after

look

this

Can

you

dog

my

**45** Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

decision

soon.

need

make

We

to

a

**46** Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

mother

takes

after

ways.

many

She

her

in

**47** Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

meeting

because

called

storm.

They

off

the

the

of

**48** Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

news.

find

hard

keep

with

the

it

to

up

I

**49** Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

broke

cried

heard

news.

down

when

and

the

He

he

**50** Arrange the words to make a correct sentence.

carefully

should

before

making

think

mind.

your

You

up

# Answer Key & Explanations

Phrasal Verbs and Collocations | B1

## Part 1: Multiple Choice

1. **A** Correct Answer: call off  Explanation: Call off means to cancel something that was planned. They called off the match because of the bad weather. The other options have different meanings: call up means to telephone someone, call out means to shout something, and call for means to require or demand something.
2. **B** Correct Answer: make  Explanation: Make a decision is a fixed collocation in English. We always use make with a decision, a mistake, a plan, and an effort. The verbs do, take, and have do not collocate with decision in standard English.
3. **A** Correct Answer: gave up  Explanation: Give up means to stop doing a habit or activity. She gave up eating meat two years ago. Give in means to surrender or accept defeat, give out means to distribute something, and give away means to give something to someone for free.
4. **A** Correct Answer: pay  Explanation: Pay attention is a common fixed collocation meaning to focus or listen carefully. Please pay attention to the teacher's instructions. We do not say give, make, or take attention in English.
5. **A** Correct Answer: after  Explanation: Look after means to take care of someone or something. Can you look after my plants while I'm away? Look for means to search for something, look into means to investigate, and look over means to check or review something quickly.
6. **A** Correct Answer: carry out  Explanation: Carry out means to do or implement something, especially a plan or task. The scientists carried out several experiments last year. Carry on means to continue, carry off means to succeed at something difficult, and carry over means to move something to a later time.
7. **A** Correct Answer: get on  Explanation: Get on (with someone) means to have a good relationship with someone. She gets on really well with her new flatmates. Get up means to wake up and rise, get by means to manage with limited resources, and get over means to recover from something.
8. **C** Correct Answer: fill out  Explanation: Fill out (also fill in) means to complete a form or document by writing in the required information. Please fill out this form before your appointment. Both fill out and fill in are acceptable here, but fill out is the most natural collocation with a survey. Fill up means to make something completely full, and fill over is not a phrasal verb in English.
9. **B** Correct Answer: do  Explanation: Do research is the correct collocation in English. We use do with activities like do homework, do research, do exercise, and do work. We do not use make, take, or have with research in standard English.

10. **B** Correct Answer: put aside ✓ Explanation: Put aside means to ignore or stop thinking about problems or disagreements in order to focus on something else. They put aside their differences and worked together as a team. Get over means to recover from something, take back means to withdraw something said, and bring up means to mention a topic or raise a child.

## Part 2: Fill in the Gap

11. **A** Correct Answer: get ✓ Explanation: The phrasal verb get up means to wake up and leave your bed. I have to get up early for my flight. Go up means to rise or increase, and put up means to attach or tolerate something — neither fits this context.
12. **A** Correct Answer: carry on ✓ Explanation: Carry on means to continue doing something. She carried on with her studies despite the difficulty. Give up means to stop trying, and take off means to leave the ground or become successful — opposite meanings here.
13. **A** Correct Answer: look ✓ Explanation: The phrasal verb look after means to take care of someone or something. Can you look after my plants while I'm on holiday? Watch after and keep after are not natural English expressions for this meaning.
14. **A** Correct Answer: forward ✓ Explanation: Look forward to is a fixed phrasal verb meaning to feel excited about something in the future. I'm looking forward to seeing you soon. Look ahead means to think about the future generally, and look through means to examine or read something quickly.
15. **A** Correct Answer: call ✓ Explanation: Call off means to cancel a planned event. They called off the concert due to bad weather. Put off means to postpone (delay to a later time), and take off means to leave the ground — so only call off means to cancel completely.
16. **A** Correct Answer: put ✓ Explanation: Put up with means to tolerate something unpleasant. I can't put up with this noise anymore. Keep up with means to stay at the same level as someone, and come up with means to think of an idea — neither matches the idea of tolerating something.
17. **A** Correct Answer: hand ✓ Explanation: Hand in means to submit or give something to someone in authority or to a collection. Please hand in your old clothes at the donation point. Give in means to surrender or stop resisting, and bring in means to introduce or earn — neither has the right meaning here.
18. **A** Correct Answer: carry ✓ Explanation: Carry out means to perform or complete a task or plan. The team carried out a survey to understand customer needs. Work out means to exercise or solve a problem, and try out means to test something — but only carry out fits the idea of implementing a plan.
19. **A** Correct Answer: make ✓ Explanation: Make out means to hear, see, or understand something with difficulty. I could barely make out his voice over the noise. While figure out and work out also mean to understand, they are not naturally used with hearing or seeing something — make out is the standard collocation for this context.

20. **A** Correct Answer: makes ✓ Explanation: The fixed collocation is make an impression, which means to affect how others see you. She always makes a great impression on new people she meets. We do not say do an impression in this context (that means to imitate someone), and give an impression is less natural and less common in this fixed phrase.

### Part 3: Fill in the Blank

21. **look up** Correct Answer: look up ✓ Explanation: The phrasal verb look up means to search for information in a reference source such as a dictionary or the internet. You can look up the word online if you don't have a dictionary.
22. **interested in** Correct Answer: interested in ✓ Explanation: The collocation interested in uses the preposition in after the adjective. We say interested in something, not 'interested about' or 'interested for'.
23. **carry out** Correct Answer: carry out ✓ Explanation: The phrasal verb carry out means to complete or perform a task or plan. The team carried out the research successfully. It is commonly used in work and academic contexts.
24. **deal with** Correct Answer: deal with ✓ Explanation: Deal with means to handle or manage a situation or problem. She always knows how to deal with difficult customers. The preposition with is required after deal.
25. **turn off** Correct Answer: turn off ✓ Explanation: The phrasal verb turn off means to stop a device or light from working by using a switch. Please turn off your phone during the film. The opposite is turn on.
26. **give up** Correct Answer: give up ✓ Explanation: Give up means to stop doing something or to abandon a plan or habit. She gave up smoking last year and feels much healthier now. It shows the idea of stopping something completely.
27. **depend on** Correct Answer: depend on ✓ Explanation: The collocation depend on means that something is controlled or decided by another factor. Your success depends on how hard you work. We always use the preposition on after depend.
28. **set off** Correct Answer: set off ✓ Explanation: The phrasal verb set off means to begin a journey or to start travelling somewhere. We set off at six in the morning to catch the first train. It is commonly used when talking about travel.
29. **take after** Correct Answer: take after ✓ Explanation: Take after means to resemble a family member in appearance, personality, or behaviour. He takes after his grandfather — both are very patient and calm. It is used to describe family similarities.
30. **come up with** Correct Answer: come up with ✓ Explanation: The phrasal verb come up with means to think of or produce an idea, plan, or solution. Can you come up with a better way to organise the schedule? It is often used in work or creative situations.

## Part 4: Matrix / Match Values

31. Give up: B • Take up: C • Carry on: D • Put off: A

Correct Matches: • Give up → To stop doing something, especially a habit • Take up → To start a new hobby or activity • Carry on → To continue doing something • Put off → To delay something until a later time ✓ Explanation: These phrasal verbs describe actions related to habits and time. She gave up smoking last year. Take up means to begin something new, as in He took up cycling. Carry on means to keep going, and put off means to postpone, as in Don't put off your homework.

32. Look after: C • Look into: B • Look forward to: A

Correct Matches: • Look after → To take care of someone or something • Look into → To investigate or find out about something • Look forward to → To feel excited about something in the future ✓ Explanation: All three use the verb look but with very different meanings. She looks after her younger brother. Look into means to research or examine, as in The police looked into the problem. Look forward to expresses positive anticipation and is followed by a noun or -ing verb, e.g. I'm looking forward to the holiday.

33. Depend \_\_\_\_: B • Interested \_\_\_\_: D • Apologise \_\_\_\_: A • Agree \_\_\_\_: C

Correct Matches: • Depend \_\_\_\_ → on • Interested \_\_\_\_ → in • Apologise \_\_\_\_ → for • Agree \_\_\_\_ → with ✓ Explanation: These are fixed dependent prepositions that always follow specific adjectives or verbs. It depends on the weather. She is interested in music. He apologised for being late. I agree with your opinion. Using the wrong preposition is a very common mistake at B1 level.

34. Run out of: B • Come across: C • Get along with: D • Break down: A

Correct Matches: • Run out of → To have no more of something left • Come across → To find or meet something by chance • Get along with → To have a good relationship with someone • Break down → To stop working, usually said of a machine ✓ Explanation: We ran out of milk this morning. Come across describes an accidental discovery, e.g. I came across an old photo. Get along with refers to social relationships, and break down is commonly used for vehicles or machines, e.g. The car broke down on the motorway.

35. \_\_\_\_ a decision: A • \_\_\_\_ a break: B • \_\_\_\_ a mistake: A • \_\_\_\_ a risk: B

Correct Matches: • \_\_\_\_ a decision → make • \_\_\_\_ a break → take • \_\_\_\_ a mistake → make • \_\_\_\_ a risk → take ✓

Explanation: In English, make and take are used with specific nouns. We say make a decision and make a mistake — both involve creating or producing something. We say take a break and take a risk — both involve accepting or experiencing something. These are fixed collocations and cannot be swapped.

36. Turn down: B • Turn up: C • Turn off: A

Correct Matches: • Turn down → To refuse an offer or invitation • Turn up → To arrive or appear somewhere • Turn off → To stop a device from working ✓ Explanation: All three use turn but have very different meanings. She turned down the job offer. Turn up often means to arrive unexpectedly, e.g. He turned up late to the party. Turn off is used with electrical devices, e.g. Please turn off the lights. Note: turn down can also mean to reduce volume, so context is important.

37. Catch: D • Miss: A • Book: B • Pack: C

Correct Matches: • Catch → a train • Miss → a flight • Book → a hotel • Pack → a suitcase ✓ Explanation: These are typical travel collocations. We catch a train (manage to get on it in time) and miss a flight (fail to board it). You book a hotel (reserve a room in advance) and pack a suitcase (put things inside it for a trip). These verb-noun pairs are fixed expressions used naturally by fluent speakers.

38. Hand in: C • Find out: A • Go over: D • Catch up: B

Correct Matches: • Hand in → To submit work to a teacher or employer • Find out → To discover or learn new information • Go over → To review or check something carefully • Catch up → To reach the same level as others after being behind ✓ Explanation: These phrasal verbs are very common in academic and professional contexts. Please hand in your assignment by Friday. I found out about the exam last minute. Go over is used when you review material, e.g. Let's go over the notes together. Catch up means to close a gap, e.g. I need to catch up on the lessons I missed.

39. \_\_\_\_ exercise: C • \_\_\_\_ energy: D • \_\_\_\_ fit: B • \_\_\_\_ waste: A

Correct Matches: • \_\_\_\_ exercise → do • \_\_\_\_ energy → save • \_\_\_\_ fit → keep • \_\_\_\_ waste → reduce ✓ Explanation: These are fixed verb-noun and verb-adjective collocations. We say do exercise (not make exercise), and keep fit (meaning to stay healthy and in shape). In environmental contexts, we save energy (use less of it) and reduce waste (produce or throw away less). These combinations are natural in everyday English at B1 level.

40. Fall out with: B • Make up: C • Bring up: A

Correct Matches: • Fall out with → To have an argument and stop being friendly with someone • Make up → To become friends again after an argument • Bring up → To mention a topic in conversation ✓ Explanation: These phrasal verbs describe stages in a social conflict. She fell out with her best friend over a misunderstanding. Make up is the positive resolution, e.g. They made up and are friends again. Bring up means to introduce a subject, e.g. He brought up the issue of money during the meeting. Note: bring up also means to raise a child, so context matters.

## Part 5: Sort the Values

41. Correct Answer: She decided to give up smoking last year. ✓ Explanation: The phrasal verb give up means to stop doing something. It is followed by a gerund (verb + -ing), so we say give up smoking, not give up to smoke. The time expression last year comes at the end of the sentence.

42. Correct Answer: I am really looking forward to the holiday. ✓ Explanation: Look forward to is a fixed phrasal verb collocation meaning to feel excited about something in the future. The preposition to is always part of this phrase, so it is followed by a noun or a gerund, not a bare infinitive.

43. Correct Answer: He ran out of money during his trip. ✓ Explanation: The phrasal verb run out of means to have no more of something. It always needs the preposition of after it, followed by the noun. The time phrase during his trip tells us when this happened.

44. Correct Answer: Can you look after my dog this weekend? ✓ Explanation: Look after is a phrasal verb meaning to take care of someone or something. In questions with modal verbs like can, the word order is: modal + subject + phrasal verb + object. The time expression this weekend comes at the end.

45. Correct Answer: We need to make a decision soon. ✓ Explanation: Make a decision is a very common collocation in English. We use make, not do or take, with the noun decision. The adverb soon comes at the end of the sentence to describe when the action should happen.

- 46.** Correct Answer: She takes after her mother in many ways. ✅ Explanation: The phrasal verb take after means to be similar to an older member of your family. The subject She comes first, followed by the phrasal verb takes after and then the person she resembles. The prepositional phrase in many ways adds detail and comes at the end.
- 47.** Correct Answer: They called off the meeting because of the storm. ✅ Explanation: Call off is a separable phrasal verb meaning to cancel something. When the object is a noun phrase like the meeting, it can come after the full phrasal verb. The reason clause because of the storm explains why the meeting was cancelled and comes at the end.
- 48.** Correct Answer: I find it hard to keep up with the news. ✅ Explanation: Keep up with is a phrasal verb meaning to stay informed or at the same level as something. The structure find it hard to + infinitive is a common pattern to express difficulty. The object the news follows the preposition with, which is part of the phrasal verb.
- 49.** Correct Answer: He broke down and cried when he heard the news. ✅ Explanation: The phrasal verb break down means to lose control of your emotions and start crying. It is an intransitive phrasal verb, so it does not take a direct object. The conjunction when introduces the time clause explaining what caused the emotional reaction.
- 50.** Correct Answer: You should think carefully before making up your mind. ✅ Explanation: Make up your mind is a fixed collocation meaning to decide something. After the preposition before, we use a gerund (making), not an infinitive. The adverb carefully modifies the verb think and is placed directly after it.

### Score Guide

|                      |                                                  |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <b>45–50 Correct</b> | Excellent! You have mastered this topic.         |
| <b>38–44 Correct</b> | Very good! Review the rules you missed.          |
| <b>30–37 Correct</b> | Good start. Re-read the lesson and examples.     |
| <b>0–29 Correct</b>  | Study the lesson again before retaking the test. |