



Answers

1. b) it down
2. d) after
3. a) her up
4. c) up with
5. d) down
6. b) it off
7. a) down
8. d) into
9. c) them away
10. b) off
11. a) up
12. d) across
13. c) it up
14. a) off
15. b) it in
16. d) bring up
17. c) over
18. a) out
19. b) them off
20. d) hang up



Explanations

1. “it down” (b)

'Turn down' is separable. When the object is a pronoun (it, them, her, etc.), it **MUST** go between the verb and the particle: 'turn it down'. You cannot say 'turn down it'.

2. “after” (d)

'Look after' means to take care of and is inseparable — the verb and particle always stay together. You say 'look after someone', never 'look someone after'.

3. “her up” (a)

'Pick up' is separable. When the object is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and the particle: 'pick her up'. You cannot say 'pick up her'.

4. “up with” (c)

'Come up with' means to think of an idea. It is a three-word inseparable phrasal verb — the particles always stay together after the verb.

5. “down” (d)

'Write down' means to note or record something on paper. It is separable — you can say 'write down your homework' or 'write your homework down'. Both are correct with noun objects.

6. “it off” (b)

'Put off' means to postpone and is separable. With a pronoun object, the pronoun must go in the middle: 'put it off'. 'Put off it' is incorrect.

7. “down” (a)

'Break down' means to stop working (for a machine/vehicle). It is intransitive — it has no object. 'Break up' means to end a relationship. 'Break off' means to suddenly stop.

8. “into” (d)

'Run into' means to meet someone by chance. It is inseparable — the verb and particle stay together: 'run into someone', never 'run someone into'.

9. “them away” (c)

'Throw away' means to put in the rubbish. It is separable, and with a pronoun the pronoun must go in the middle: 'threw them away'. You cannot say 'throw away them'. 'Throw off' means to remove quickly.

10. “off” (b)

'Go off' means to sound suddenly (alarm) or to explode. It is intransitive — no object follows. 'Go on' means to continue. 'Go out' means to leave or to stop burning.

11. “up” (a)

'Look up' (a word) means to search for information in a reference source. It is separable: 'look up a word' or 'look a word up'. 'Look for' means to try to find. 'Look after' means to care for.

12. “across” (d)

'Come across' means to find something by chance. It is inseparable — you cannot separate the verb and particle: 'come across something', never 'come something across'. 'Come up' means to arise. 'Come into' means to enter.

13. “it up” (c)

'Turn up' means to increase the volume. It is separable, and with a pronoun the pronoun must go in the middle: 'turn it up'. 'Turn up it' is incorrect.

14. “off” (a)

'Get off' means to leave a bus, train, or plane. It is inseparable with transport — the particle stays next to the verb: 'get off the bus'. 'Get on' means to board.

15. “it in” (b)

'Fill in' means to complete a form by writing information. It is separable, and with a pronoun the pronoun must go in the middle: 'fill it in'. You cannot say 'fill in it'. 'Fill up' means to make completely full.

16. “bring up” (d)

'Bring up' means to raise children. It is separable: 'bring up the children' or 'bring the children up'. 'Bring out' means to release/publish. 'Bring in' means to introduce.

17. “over” (c)

'Get over' means to recover from or overcome something. It is inseparable — the particle stays with the verb: 'get over a problem', never 'get a problem over'.

18. “out” (a)

'Find out' means to discover information. It is separable: 'find out the answer' or 'find the answer out'. 'Find up' and 'find in' are not standard phrasal verbs.

19. “them off” (b)

'Switch off' means to turn off. It is separable, and with a pronoun the pronoun must go in the middle: 'switch them off'. You cannot say 'switch off them'.

20. “hang up” (d)

'Hang up' means to end a phone call. It is intransitive when used this way — no object needed. 'Hang on' means to wait. 'Hang out' means to spend time relaxing.