



Phrasal Verbs: Phrasal Verbs with GET, TAKE & LOOK

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

1. It took her a long time to ___ the flu.
a) get through
b) get on
c) get up
d) get over
2. How do you ___ with your new colleagues?
a) get off
b) get on
c) get over
d) get into
3. The police are ___ the robbery that happened last night.
a) looking into
b) looking for
c) looking after
d) looking over
4. She decided to ___ yoga as a way to reduce stress.
a) take on
b) take off
c) take up
d) take over
5. I can't ___ this noise any longer. It's driving me crazy!
a) get away with
b) get on with
c) look forward to
d) put up with
6. He needs to ___ his report before the deadline.
a) get over
b) get through
c) get on
d) get away
7. We're really ___ our holiday next month.
a) looking forward to
b) looking up to
c) looking out for
d) looking back on
8. The new manager will ___ the company next month.
a) take up
b) take off
c) take over
d) take on
9. I've been trying to ___ you all day. Your phone was off.
a) get on with
b) get along with
c) get away from
d) get through to
10. She always ___ her older sister. She wants to be just like her.
a) looks after
b) looks up to
c) looks into
d) looks down on
11. After his parents died, his grandparents ___ him ___ and gave him a home.
a) took ... in
b) took ... off
c) took ... on
d) took ... up

12. The burglars ___ with all the jewellery.
a) got on
b) got over
c) got away
d) got through
13. Could you quickly ___ my essay and tell me if there are any obvious mistakes?
a) look into
b) look after
c) look up
d) look over
14. The business has really ___ since they launched the new product.
a) taken on
b) taken off
c) taken over
d) taken up
15. I'm trying to ___ what happened, but nobody will tell me.
a) get to the bottom of
b) get on with
c) get away with
d) get rid of
16. ___ ! There's a car coming!
a) Look up
b) Look on
c) Look out
d) Look for
17. She ___ the challenge of organising the school concert.
a) took off
b) took up
c) took over
d) took on
18. We should ___ rid of these old magazines. They're taking up too much space.
a) take
b) get
c) look
d) put
19. He ___ his father — they're both tall with dark hair.
a) takes after
b) takes on
c) takes off
d) takes over
20. She ___ people who don't have a university degree.
a) looks forward to
b) looks up to
c) looks down on
d) looks after



Answers

1. d) get over
2. b) get on
3. a) looking into
4. c) take up
5. d) put up with
6. b) get through
7. a) looking forward to
8. c) take over
9. d) get through to
10. b) looks up to
11. a) took ... in
12. c) got away
13. d) look over
14. b) taken off
15. a) get to the bottom of
16. c) Look out
17. d) took on
18. b) get
19. a) takes after
20. c) looks down on



Explanations

1. “get over” (d)

'Get over' means to recover from an illness or a difficult experience. 'Get on' means to have a good relationship. 'Get through' means to finish or survive something difficult.

2. “get on” (b)

'Get on (with someone)' means to have a friendly relationship. 'Get off' means to leave a vehicle. 'Get over' means to recover. 'Get into' means to become involved in.

3. “looking into” (a)

'Look into' means to investigate or examine. 'Look for' means to try to find. 'Look after' means to care for. 'Look over' means to check quickly.

4. “take up” (c)

'Take up' means to start a new hobby or activity. 'Take on' means to accept a task or challenge. 'Take off' means to remove clothing or to leave the ground. 'Take over' means to gain control.

5. “put up with” (d)

'Put up with' means to tolerate something unpleasant. 'Get away with' means to avoid punishment. 'Look forward to' means to anticipate with pleasure. 'Get on with' means to continue doing.

6. “get through” (b)

'Get through' means to finish or complete something (often difficult or unpleasant). 'Get over' means to recover. 'Get on' means to have a good relationship. 'Get away' means to escape.

7. “looking forward to” (a)

'Look forward to' means to feel excited about something in the future. 'Look up to' means to admire. 'Look out for' means to watch for danger. 'Look back on' means to think about the past.

8. “take over” (c)

'Take over' means to gain control of something (a company, a role). 'Take up' means to start a hobby. 'Take off' means to remove or to leave the ground. 'Take on' means to accept a challenge.

9. “get through to” (d)

'Get through to' means to reach someone by phone or to make someone understand. 'Get on with' means to continue or to have a good relationship. 'Get away from' means to escape.

10. “looks up to” (b)

'Look up to' means to admire and respect someone. 'Look after' means to care for. 'Look into' means to investigate. 'Look down on' means to feel superior to someone.

11. “took ... in” (a)

'Take someone in' means to give someone a place to stay, to provide shelter. It is separable. 'Take on' means to accept a task. 'Take off' means to remove. 'Take up' means to start a hobby.

12. “got away” (c)

'Get away (with)' means to escape, especially after doing something wrong. 'Got on' means had a good relationship. 'Got over' means recovered. 'Got through' means finished.

13. “look over” (d)

'Look over' means to examine or check something quickly. 'Look into' means to investigate formally. 'Look up' means to search for information in a reference source. 'Look after' means to take care of.

14. “taken off” (b)

'Take off' (intransitive) means to become suddenly successful or popular. 'Take on' means to accept. 'Take over' means to gain control. 'Take up' means to start a hobby.

15. “get to the bottom of” (a)

'Get to the bottom of' means to find the real cause or truth. 'Get on with' means to continue. 'Get away with' means to avoid punishment. 'Get rid of' means to throw away or remove.

16. “Look out” (c)

'Look out' is used as a warning to be careful of danger. 'Look up' means to search for information. 'Look on' means to watch without participating. 'Look for' means to try to find.

17. “took on” (d)

'Take on' means to accept a difficult task or responsibility. 'Take off' means to remove or to leave the ground. 'Take up' means to start a hobby. 'Take over' means to gain control.

18. “get” (b)

'Get rid of' means to throw away or remove something you no longer want. It is a fixed expression with 'get'. 'Take', 'look', and 'put' do not form this expression.

19. “takes after” (a)

'Take after' means to look or behave like an older family member. It is inseparable. 'Take on' means to accept. 'Take off' means to remove. 'Take over' means to gain control.

20. “looks down on” (c)

'Look down on' means to consider someone inferior or less important. 'Look forward to' means to feel excited about something future. 'Look up to' means to admire and respect. 'Look after' means to take care of.