Phrasal Verbs — Arbeitsblatt

30 Übungen · Niveau B1–B2 · Lösungen auf der letzten Seite Kostenlos für den Unterricht

Scannen und online üben

Name _____ Klasse _____ Datum _____

Wähle für jede Lücke oder Frage die richtige Antwort (a–d). Die Lösungen findest du auf der letzten Seite.

1. It's cold outside, so put _____ a warm coat before you leave.
   a) off b) up c) down d) on

2. This music is too loud. Could you _____, please?
   a) turn down it b) turn it down c) turn it up d) turn up it

3. My grandmother is ill, so my uncle is _____ this week.
   a) looking her after b) looking after c) looking after her d) looking for her

4. We've _____ milk, so I'll buy some on the way home.
   a) run out of b) ran out of c) run out d) run out from

5. Anna _____ her job at the bank last year to become a teacher.
   a) has given up b) gived up c) give up d) gave up

6. Your phone is on the floor. _____ before somebody steps on it.
   a) Pick it up b) Pick up it c) Pick it out d) Pick it on

7. The children are really looking forward _____ to the beach on Saturday.
   a) to go b) going c) to going d) for going

8. This recipe is great. I _____ in an old magazine last week.
   a) came across it b) came it across c) came across d) came over it

9. The bus _____ halfway up the hill, so we walked the rest of the way.
   a) broke it down b) broken down c) breaked down d) broke down

10. Your boots are muddy. Please _____ before you come into the kitchen.
    a) take off them b) take them off c) put them on d) take off

11. I called the station to _____ what time the last train leaves.
    a) look for b) come across c) find out d) pick up

12. We had to _____ the meeting until Friday because the manager was ill.
    a) put on b) put off c) take off d) turn off

13. I'm _____ my keys. Have you seen them anywhere?
    a) looking after b) looking at c) looking up d) looking for

14. My aunt _____ her own company ten years ago, and now it has fifty employees.
    a) set off b) set up c) took up d) put up

15. They offered him a job in another city, but he _____ because he didn't want to move.

a) turned it down b) turned down it c) turned it off d) took it off

16. Sorry I interrupted you. Please _____ — what happened next?

a) carry out b) put off c) carry on d) give up

17. Can you _____ the children from school today? I have to work late.

a) pick up b) pick out c) get up d) set up

18. Please fasten your seat belts — the plane is about to _____.

a) get off b) put off c) get up d) take off

19. I usually _____ at six on weekdays, but on Sundays I stay in bed until nine.

a) stand up b) get up c) put on d) give up

20. The crossword was so hard that I _____ after ten minutes.

a) carried on b) put off c) found out d) gave up

21. I'm _____ a babysitter who can _____ my son on Friday evenings.

a) looking for … look after b) looking after … look for c) looking for … look for d) looking after … look after

22. It's warm in here, so I'll _____ my jacket and _____ again later.

a) put on … take it off b) take off … put on it c) take off … put it off d) take off … put it on

23. I can't find my glasses. Can you help me _____? I need to _____ before I drive.

a) look them for … put them on b) look for them … put on them c) look for them … put them on d) look after them … put them on

24. My car _____ last night, so a friend came and _____.

a) broke down … picked up me b) broke down … picked me up c) broke it down … picked me up d) broken down … picked me up

25. Don't _____ now! If you _____ practising, you'll pass the test.

a) carry on … give up b) put off … carry on c) give up … carry on d) give up … carry out

26. Welcher Satz ist richtig?

a) Nice lamp! How do you turn on it?
b) Nice lamp! How do you it turn on?
c) Nice lamp! How do you turn it on?
d) Nice lamp! How do you turn on?

27. Welcher Satz ist richtig?

a) Our aunt looks after us when our parents are away.
b) Our aunt looks us after when our parents are away.
c) Our aunt looks after we when our parents are away.
d) Our aunt look after us when our parents are away.

28. Welcher Satz ist richtig?

a) We ran out money on the last day of our trip.
b) We ran out of money on the last day of our trip.
c) We runned out of money on the last day of our trip.
d) We ran out from money on the last day of our trip.

29. Welcher Satz ist richtig?

a) My sister has given up to eat meat.
b) My sister has given up eat meat.
c) My sister has gave up eating meat.
d) My sister has given up eating meat.

30. Welcher Satz ist richtig?

a) I came across an old coin and picked up it.
b) I came across an old coin and picked it up.
c) I came an old coin across and picked it up.
d) I came an old coin across and picked up it.

Lösungen

Phrasal Verbs Übungen · Die Erklärungen sind gekürzt — die interaktive Version mit allen Erklärungen: gramvoy.com/de/uebungen/phrasal-verbs/

1. d) on
Put on heißt „anziehen“ (Kleidung), also ist die Partikel on: put on a…

2. b) turn it down
Bei einem Pronomen steht die Partikel dahinter: turn it down („leiser…

3. c) looking after her
Look after („sich kümmern um“) trennt man nicht, also folgt das…

4. a) run out of
Run out of hat drei Teile, und was nicht mehr da ist, steht nach of:…

5. d) gave up
Last year ist eine abgeschlossene Zeit, also simple past: gave up — nur…

6. a) Pick it up
Pick up („aufheben“) ist trennbar, und ein Pronomen muss in die Mitte:…

7. c) to going
In look forward to ist to eine Präposition, kein Teil eines Infinitivs,…

8. a) came across it
Come across („zufällig finden, stoßen auf“) trennt man nicht, also…

9. d) broke down
Break down („eine Panne haben, kaputtgehen“) hat kein Objekt, und für…

10. b) take them off
Schmutzige Stiefel zieht man aus, und bei einem Pronomen steht die…

11. c) find out
Mit find out („herausfinden, erfahren“) bekommst du eine Information,…

12. b) put off
Put off heißt „verschieben“, und until Friday nennt den neuen Tag: put…

13. d) looking for
Look for heißt „suchen“, und die Frage danach zeigt, dass die Schlüssel…

14. b) set up
Set up heißt „gründen“, etwa eine Firma oder einen Verein: set up her…

15. a) turned it down
Turn down kann auch „ablehnen“ heißen, wie hier bei einem Jobangebot,…

16. c) carry on
Carry on heißt „weitermachen“, und die Frage, wie es weiterging, zeigt,…

17. a) pick up
Pick up kann auch „abholen“ heißen, und from school zeigt diese…

18. d) take off
Take off hat eine zweite Bedeutung: Ein Flugzeug takes off, wenn es…

19. b) get up
Get up heißt „aufstehen“ (aus dem Bett), und stay in bed until nine ist…

20. d) gave up
Give up heißt „aufgeben“, also aufhören, weil etwas zu schwer ist, und…

21. a) looking for … look after
Look for = „suchen“, also looking for a babysitter; look after = „sich…

22. d) take off … put it on
Es ist warm, also ziehst du die Jacke aus: take off.

23. c) look for them … put them on
Look for trennt man nicht, also look for them; put on dagegen ist…

24. b) broke down … picked me up
Break down hat kein Objekt, also broke down; pick up hat eins und wird…

25. c) give up … carry on
Der Satz warnt davor, aufzuhören, also give up, und carry on + -ing…

26. c) Nice lamp! How do you turn it on?
Turn on ist trennbar, also steht das Pronomen zwischen Verb und…

27. a) Our aunt looks after us when our parents are away.
Look after trennt man nicht, also folgt das Objektpronomen der…

28. b) We ran out of money on the last day of our trip.
Run out of braucht alle drei Teile: We ran out of money.

29. d) My sister has given up eating meat.
Nach give up steht -ing, nicht to: has given up eating meat.

30. b) I came across an old coin and picked it up.
Come across trennt man nicht, also folgt das Nomen der Partikel: came…