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1. We can't afford a new car just now, so we're going to _____ for the next six months and see if we have enough money to buy one then.
 - a) save away
 - b) save around
 - c) save up
 - d) save out

 2. She got a pay rise last week so she decided to _____ and buy those shoes she's been wanting for ages.
 - a) splash out
 - b) drop out
 - c) buy out
 - d) pass out

 3. My parents have been _____ for years. They try to save as much as they can so that they will be able to live well when they retire.
 - a) squirreling money away
 - b) putting money on
 - c) putting money down
 - d) blowing money on

 4. He's very careful with his money. He likes to _____. He goes to different shops to compare prices before he buys any big items.
 - a) throw his money around
 - b) shop around
 - c) hang around
 - d) store around

 5. When Helen had her baby, a few of us in the office decided to _____ and buy a dress for her baby.
 - a) butt in
 - b) barge in
 - c) chip in
 - d) lie in

6. We _____ a 10% deposit _____ on our car. We have to pay the remaining 90% when we drive the car away next month.
- a) take / down
 - b) put / up
 - c) take / up
 - d) put / down

ANSWERS:

1. We can't afford a new car just now, so we're going to _____ for the next six months and see if we have enough money to buy one then.
- a) save away – This phrasal verb doesn't exist in English. 'Away' is the wrong particle here.
 - b) save around – This phrasal verb doesn't exist in English. 'Around' is the wrong particle here.
 - c) **save up – This is the correct phrasal verb. Well done!**
 - d) save out – This phrasal verb doesn't exist in English. 'Out' is the wrong particle here.
2. She got a pay rise last week so she decided to _____ and buy those shoes she's been wanting for ages.
- a) **splash out – This is the correct phrasal verb. It means 'spend a lot of money on something which you do not need but which is expensive and pleasant to have'.**
 - b) drop out – If you 'drop out', you don't do something that you were going to do (for example, she dropped out of university after two years). You need a different phrasal verb here.
 - c) buy out – One business or company can 'buy out' another, but this is not the correct phrasal verb here. Try again.
 - d) pass out – If you 'pass out', you faint. You need a different phrasal verb here.
3. My parents have been _____ for years. They try to save as much as they can so that they will be able to live well when they retire.
- a) **squirreling money away – This is the correct phrasal verb. It means 'hide or store something, so that you can use it in the future'.**
 - b) putting money on – If you 'put money on something', you invest it (or back it, if you are gambling on it in a race, for example). You need a different phrasal verb here.
 - c) putting money down – If you 'put money down on something', you pay part of it (or put a deposit on it). You need a different phrasal verb here.
 - d) blowing money on – If you 'blow money on something', you spend money extravagantly. You need a different phrasal verb here.

4. He's very careful with his money. He likes to _____. He goes to different shops to compare prices before he buys any big items.
- a) throw his money around – If you 'throw your money around', you spend it without thinking. You need a different phrasal verb here.
 - b) shop around – This is the correct phrasal verb. It means 'compare prices at different locations (shops, online, etc.) before deciding where to buy something'.**
 - c) hang around – If you 'hang around', you wait or spend time somewhere, usually for no particular reason. You need a different phrasal verb here.
 - d) store around – This phrasal verb doesn't exist in English. 'Store' is the wrong verb here.
5. When Helen had her baby, a few of us in the office decided to _____ and buy a dress for her baby.
- a) butt in – If you 'butt in', you interrupt someone while they're talking. You need a different phrasal verb here.
 - b) barge in – If you 'barge in', you rudely walk into a room or rudely interrupt someone while they're talking. You need a different phrasal verb here.
 - c) chip in – This is the correct phrasal verb. It means 'give some money when several people are giving money to pay for something together'.**
 - d) lie in – If you 'lie in', you sleep later than you usually do in the morning (for example, at the weekend when you don't have to get up early to go to work).
6. We _____ a 10% deposit _____ on our car. We have to pay the remaining 90% when we drive the car away next month.
- a) take / down – The particle is correct but the verb isn't. Try again.
 - b) put / up – The verb is correct but the particle isn't. Try again.
 - c) take / up – Neither the verb nor the particle is correct. Try again.
 - d) put / down – This is the correct phrasal verb.**

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