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A to Z
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Table of Contents

	Section 1 (theory)	Page No
1	What are phrasal verbs and their importance ?	1-4
2	Phrasal Verbs Alphabetically (A-Z)	5-50
	Section 2 (Tests)	
3	Q 1- Q 100 with solution	50-61
4	Q 101 - Q 200 with solution	61-71
5	Q 201- Q 300 with solution	71-82
6	Q301- Q 350 with solution	82-87
7	Q 351- Q760 with solution	88-111
8	Q 761- Q 1000 with solution	112-130

Phrasal Verbs

What are phrasal verbs?

Phrasal verbs are phrases that indicate actions. Phrasal verbs में preposition को एक verb के साथ जोड़ा जाता है

Examples: turn down, come across and run into.

turn (verb)+ down (preposition)

Some phrasal verbs consist of three words or more also: look forward to and put up with

जब Phrasal verbs बनता है, उसका एक नया अर्थ होता है। For example- turn down means to reject something. Eg- He turned down my offer.

Example – “look for” means to search for something. I looked for my keys everywhere.

“Look up to” का अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति के लिए बहुत सम्मान होना। During his speech, he said that he looked up to his father as he considered him his role model.

इसलिए परीक्षाओं में अच्छे अंक हासिल करने के लिए phrasal verb का अर्थ जानना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

How are questions framed in exams?

Given below are certain questions related to phrasal verbs that have been asked in various exams.

Directions- Fill in the blanks

Question- This store is catching up as it caters _____ teenagers who are on the look _____ for fashionable stuff.

(a) for, of (b) about, out (c) to, out (d) over, up

The right answer will be c. Cater to means (cater to someone/something) to provide people with something they want or need, especially something unusual or special. Cater to का अर्थ है लोगों को वह चीज प्रदान करना जिसे वे चाहते हैं या फिर उन्हें उसकी जरूरत है

Look out means (look out for someone/something) to look carefully at people or things around you to try to find a particular person or thing. So knowing the meaning of cater to and look out for is very

Phrasal Verbs

important. Look out का अर्थ है किसी विशेष व्यक्ति या चीज को खोजने की कोशिश करना या किसी चीज की तलाश में रहना Eg- Students are always on the look out for good study material.

Question-It's time you changed ___ to a new mobile.

- (a) in (b) with (c) over (d) on

The right answer is c. Change over means to stop using or having one thing and to start using or having something else. Change over to a new car, laptop etc. Change over का अर्थ है किसी पुरानी चीज का प्रयोग बंद करना और नई चीज का प्रयोग शुरू करना

Phrasal Verbs पर आधारित exams में काफी प्रश्न आते हैं Questions based on phrasal verbs can be asked in multiple ways. They can be asked in cloze tests, spot the error, fill in the blank or sentence improvement. Given below are some examples.

Directions- Given below is a sentence. Which part of the sentence contains an error. The part that contains the error is the answer.

Question Girls should be trained in self defence so that they can fight of any molesters and eve teasers.

- (a) Girls should be trained
(b) in self defence so that
(c) they can fight of any molesters
(d) and eve-teasers

Answer (c) "fight off" will be the right phrase to be used. Fight off means to defend oneself against (someone or something) by fighting or struggling. Fight off का अर्थ है खुद का किसी व्यक्ति या चीज से बचाव करना

Question After the train accident (a)/ a lot of people from nearby villages(b)/ rallied into to help the injured passengers. (c)/No error (d)

Answer (c) - Rallied into is incorrect. Rallied round will be the right phrase. It means to join together to support (someone or something) in a difficult time or situation./ Rallied in का अर्थ है कठिन समय या स्थिति में समर्थन जुटाना

Directions- A part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives part a, b, c and d which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

Question The boy was overcome **with** grief after his dog died.

- (a) at
- (b) off
- (c) to
- (d) No improvement

Answer (d) If someone is overcome by any emotion then it means that they have been deeply impacted by that emotion. Eg- The team was overcome with joy on winning the match. Overcome by an emotion का प्रयोग हम तब करते हैं जब कोई किसी भावना से काफी ज्यादा प्रभावित होता है

How can this book help?

Phrasal verbs can help you to a great extent to improve your score by a minimum of 10 marks if you are appearing for any exam that has English as an integral part. In this book, we have covered with you all the important phrasal verbs beginning from alphabet A to alphabet Z. The phrasal verb has been explained along with its meaning, if there are two or more than two meanings all of them have been explained. The meaning has also been explained in Hindi along with examples to make the student understand better. Our aim is to cater to all kinds of students who wish to begin from scratch.

For an example

Bring up

Usage 1 - It is used to raise someone from childhood to young adulthood./ इसका अर्थ है बाल्यावस्था से युवा वयस्कता तक किसी का पालन पोषण करना ।

Example- It is not easy for a single working mother to bring up a child

Usage 2 – It is also used to raise a topic for discussion/ इसका प्रयोग चर्चा करने के उद्देश्य से किसी मुद्दे को उठाने के लिए भी किया जाता है ।

Whenever I bring up the issue of our marriage my boyfriend tries to avoid it.

Bring up can be used with matter, point, topic, subject, issue.

There is also a supporting video made for all the phrasal verbs from A to Z which have been explained with various examples bilingually. If the student has any difficulty in understanding he can refer to the video

Massive and extensive practice-

After learning all the idioms and their meanings it is important to practice. Practice is the key. The book has been specially designed for extensive and massive practice. To cater to this need of the students we have designed 1000 questions. There are three tests of a hundred questions each with answers and detailed explanations so that the student can rectify his mistake. 41 tests consist of 10 questions in each test along with the solution. We have also included 6 tests of 40

Phrasal Verbs

questions each along with the answers and detailed explanations. There is one test of 50 questions along with answers and detailed solutions.

सबसे पहले तो आप A से लेकर Z तक सभी Phrasal Verbs को ध्यान पूर्वक सुने और याद करने की कोशिश करें। जो आपको पहले से ही आते हैं उन्हें अलग हटाए और जो नहीं आते उन्हें अलग से कॉपी में लिख कर याद करें। अगर आपको कुछ Phrasal Verbs याद करने में दिक्कत आ रही है तो कोई बात नहीं आगे बढ़े आप उन्हें छोड़कर आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। आपकी मदद के लिए A से Z तक वीडियो भी बनाया गया है आप जहां भी दिक्कत महसूस करें वीडियो को देखें क्योंकि वीडियो में काफी सारे उदाहरणों की मदद से हिंदी भाषा में समझाया गया है

जब आपको लगता है कि आपने A से Z तक अधिकतर Phrasal verbs सीख लिए हैं तो आप टेस्ट की ओर बढ़ें।

इस पुस्तक में आपके लिए 1000 प्रश्न भी शामिल किए गए हैं। इन प्रश्नों को हमने अलग-अलग टेस्ट में विभाजित किया है। तीन टेस्ट हैं जिनमें हर एक टेस्ट में आपसे 100 प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं अर्थात् कुल 300 प्रश्न। सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए गए हैं और विस्तारपूर्वक समझाया गया है। इनसे आपको काफी मदद मिलेगी इसके अलावा एक और टेस्ट 50 प्रश्नों का भी है सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए गए हैं और साथ ही विस्तारपूर्वक समझाया गया है। 41 टेस्ट हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक टेस्ट में 10 प्रश्न हैं और छह टेस्ट हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक में 40 प्रश्न हैं। जब आप इतने सारे प्रश्नों का अभ्यास करेंगे तो यकीनन आप के नंबरों में काफी ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी होगी repeated revision करें इससे आपको चीजें याद रखने में मदद मिलेगी। उम्मीद करते हैं कि यह पुस्तक आपके लिए काफी ज्यादा मददगार साबित होगी, धन्यवाद।

PHRASAL VERBS BEGINNING WITH A

Act for

It is used when we represent some person./इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम किसी व्यक्ति का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

Eg- During the legal trial you can appoint a lawyer to act for you

Act on

It is used when one follows someone's advice, instructions, orders, etc./इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी की सलाह, निर्देश, आदेश आदि का पालन किया जाता है।

Eg- The young batman acted on the advice of his coach and changed his technique

Act out

It is used when something is performed out well with actions and gestures like in a play./इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब कुछ अभिनय और इशारों के साथ अच्छी तरह से नाटक के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

Example- The story of Ramayan is acted out in various parts of Delhi around Diwali.

Act up

It is used when someone does not behave properly or something does not function properly./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब कोई ठीक से व्यवहार नहीं करता है या कोई उपकरण इत्यादि ठीक से काम नहीं करता है।

Eg- His mother gave him a good thrashing as he acted up when the guests were around.

Add up

Usage 1- It is used when we are adding numbers together in calculations

Usage 2- It is also used when something does not make sense and looks unreliable.

उपयोग 1- जब हम गणना में संख्याओं को जोड़ रहे हैं तो इसका उपयोग किया जाता है

उपयोग 2- इसका उपयोग तब भी किया जाता है जब कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है और अविश्वसनीय लगता है।

Eg- Seven and four adds up to eleven.

Eg- All the excuses that she gave for her absence seemed added up.

Answer Back

It is used when we reply back rudely to an elderly person or a person in authority./ (उलटकर जवाब देना) इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम एक बुजुर्ग व्यक्ति या किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को पलट कर जवाब देते हैं जो किसी अच्छे पद पर हो।

Eg- He was thrown out of job for answering back to his manager.

Answer for (held liable)

It is used when someone is held responsible for something./इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी को किसी चीज के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाता है।

Eg- The hostellers had to answer for their absence from the annual exam before the committee.

Ask around

It is used when we ask the people around for something (information, address, direction etc)/इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम आसपास के लोगों से कुछ पूछते हैं (जैसे की पता, दिशा, सूचना आदि)

Eg- When the boy fainted suddenly in the park his mother asked around for help.

Ask out

It is used when we want to invite someone and take the person out on a date/इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम किसी को डेट पर ले जाना चाहते हैं।

Eg- He has liked her since college days but he never dared to ask her out for dinner.

Ask over/come over

It is used when we want to invite someone to our house./इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम किसी को अपने घर आमंत्रित करना चाहते हैं।

Eg- We asked our new neighbour over for dinner to know them better?

Attend to

It is used when someone looks after something/someone/इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब कोई व्यक्ति किसी चीज की या किसी व्यक्ति की देखभाल करता है।

Eg- We need a nurse to attend to my grandmother

The old man attends to his plants as if they were his children.

PHRASAL VERBS BEGINNING WITH B

Back down

Usage It is used when one decides not to do something because of opposition, or because of pressure from authorities./यह तब उपयोग किया जाता है जब कोई विरोध के कारण, या अधिकारियों के दबाव के कारण कुछ नहीं करने का निर्णय लेता है।

Example- CBSE had to back down on their decision of grading system due to stiff opposition from the students.

Back out

Usage It is used when one decides not to follow up something like an agreement or a deal./इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब कोई व्यक्ति किसी समझौते या सौदे जैसी चीज को नहीं करने का निर्णय लेता है।

Example-I decided to back out of the partnership after I got to know my partner's criminal track record.

Politicians in India always back out of the promises they make during election campaigns

Back up

Usage 1 It means to make an extra copy of something like digital information on the disc, flash drive, external hard drive, etc. in case the original is lost./

उपयोग 1 किसी चीज की अतिरिक्त कॉपी बनाना ताकि उसकी मूल खो जाने की स्थिति में डिस्क, फ्लैश ड्राइव, बाहरी हार्ड ड्राइव आदि जैसी डिजिटल जानकारी उपलब्ध हो।

Example- It is always good to have a back up of your e notes

Usage 2 It is used when one has evidence and support to show that what he is saying is true and correct./उपयोग 2 इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी के पास सबूत हों कि वह जो कह रहा है वह सही है।

Example-She produced the receipts before the consumer court to back up her case.

Bail out

Usage 1- It is used when help is given to someone or something that's in serious trouble, especially financial trouble/उपयोग 1: इसका उपयोग उस समय किया जाता है जब किसी व्यक्ति को मदद दी जाती है या वह गंभीर परेशानी में होता है, विशेष कर वित्तीय परेशानी।

Example- The government had to bail out many banks and financial institutions in the 2008 financial crisis.

Usage 2: It is used when money is given to a court so that an accused person doesn't have to stay in jail until their trial begins./ उपयोग 2: इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब अदालत में पैसा दिया जाता है ताकि किसी आरोपी व्यक्ति को तब तक जेल में न रहना पड़े जब तक कि उसका मुकदमा शुरू न हो जाए

Example- Not even his family members were willing to bail him out as he had become a habitual offender

Bank on

Usage 1- It means to depend on something to happen or someone to do something, you depend on it or count on it/ किसी चीज़ के होने या किसी व्यक्ति के कुछ करने पर निर्भर होना ।

Example: The State government is banking on the Supreme court to revoke President's rule in the state.

Bear on/upon

Usage 1 - It means to influence something./ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ पर प्रभाव होना/ छोड़ना

Example-In an interview grooming and appears bears on the final selection

Become of

Usage - It is used when you want to know what happened to someone(curiosity)/ इसका प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब आप जानना चाहते हैं कि किसी को क्या हुआ है । (जिज्ञासा)

Example- I am curious to know what has become of Urmila as she was the leading actor of the industry in her days.

Beef up

Usage It is used when we wish to make something stronger or more powerful/to strengthen something/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम किसी चीज़ को मजबूत करने के लिए कोई चीज़ अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाने की चाहत रखते हैं ।

Example- The PM's security has been beefed up because of the recent terrorist attacks.

Begin with

Usage It is used for the first thing that happens/start with/ इसका प्रयोग उस पहली चीज़ के लिए किया जाता है, जिससे शुरुआत होती है ।

Example-Most films begin with the names of the actors and actresses.

Believe in

Usage It is used when we believe that something exists./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम पूरी तरह यह मानते हैं कि किसी चीज़ का वास्तव में अस्तित्व है ।

Example- Buddhism believes in life after death

Bet on

Phrasal Verbs

Usage It is used when we are sure that something will happen/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम आश्वस्त होते हैं कि कुछ होगा ।

Example-I can bet on the actor receiving the best actor award for this movie.

Bite off

Usage 1 It is used when something is separated from something to which it was attached by biting it/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी चीज़ को काटकर उस वस्तु/चीज़ से अलग कर दिया जाता है, जिससे यह जुड़ी हुई थी ।

Example-The greased cartridges were to be bitten off before loading.

His finger was bitten off by the monkey when he tried to feed it.

Black out

Usage It means to lose consciousness/It means to faint/ इसका अर्थ चेतना खो देना या बेहोश होना है ।

Example- Some students blacked out during the drill practice of the Republic Day Parade.

Blow away

Usage It means to surprise or amaze someone in a good way/ इसका अर्थ किसी को अच्छे तरीके से आश्चर्यचकित करना है ।

Example-I was blown away my feet when I saw the Taj in the moonlight.

Blow out

Usage It is used when a flame blows out, it goes out because someone blows on it or because of the wind./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है, जब कोई लौ बुझ जाती है । यह इसलिए बुझती है क्योंकि किसी ने फूंक मार दी है या यह हवा के कारण बुझी है ।

Example-The wind will blow the lamp out if you keep the lamp outside.

The following can be blown out- lamp, lantern, candle, flame, match

Blow up

Usage 1: It is used to blow up something, using explosives to damage or destroy something completely/ इसका उपयोग विस्फोटकों का प्रयोग करके किसी चीज़ को उड़ाने के लिए किया जाता है ताकि वह पूरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त या नष्ट हो जाए ।

Example- Dynamite was used to blow up the cave

Usage 2 It is used to fill something with air or gas to inflate something/ इसका उपयोग किसी चीज़ को फुलाने के लिए उसमें हवा या गैस भरने के लिए किया जाता है ।

Example: When I went to see her she was blowing up the balloons for the party

Bow out

Usage It is used by a person to end his career, usually after a long time/ इसका उपयोग एक व्यक्ति के द्वारा अपने करियर को समाप्त करने के लिए किया जाता है, आमतौर पर एक लंबे समय के बाद ।

Example-The captain has decided to bow out after the World cup.

Break down

Usage 1: It is used when a machine or a vehicle stops working because of a mechanical problem./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब कोई मशीन या वाहन यांत्रिक खराबी के कारण कार्य करना बंद कर देता है ।

Example-Our bus broke down in the middle of the forest and the nearest village was twenty km away

Usage 2: If a person breaks down, it means he gets emotional and given vent to his feeling and begins to cry./ यदि कोई व्यक्ति टूट गया है, तो इसका अर्थ है कि वह भावुक हो गया है तथा अपनी भावनाओं को व्यक्त करते हुए रो पड़ा है ।

Example- He broke down when he was handed over his father's dead body after the post mortem.

Break into/in

Usage 1 : It is used when someone forces their way in, usually to steal something./ इसका प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब कोई जबरदस्ती प्रवेश करता है, आमतौर पर कुछ चुराने के लिए ।

Example- The thief broke into the house from the rear.

Break out

Usage : It is used concerning escaping from somewhere like a jail or a detention center/ इसका उपयोग कहीं से भागने के लिए किया जाता है । जैसे - जेल या कैदखाना ।

Example-The prisoners tried to break out by digging a tunnel

Bring about

Usage 1 When we cause something to happen or we make it happen./ जब हम किसी चीज़ के होने का कारण बनते हैं या हमारे कारण कोई चीज़ होती है ।

Example- Everyone wants to free the society of corruption but who will bring about this change?

Bring about can be used with development; collapse, crisis, decline, demise, failure change, reform, recovery, improvement

Bring back

Phrasal Verbs

Usage 1 –It means to bring something with you when you return from somewhere/ इसका अर्थ है कहीं से लौटने के दौरान साथ में कोई चीज़ लेते आना ।

Example- Whenever I visit Jammu I bring back almonds for all my friends.

Usage 2 It is used to make something from the past come back, such as a memory, a feeling, an idea, etc./ इसका अर्थ पूर्व की किसी घटना को जीवंत करना है । जैसे - यादें, कोई भावना, विचार आदि ।

Example- Visiting my grandmother's house brings back many memories of childhood.

Bring down

Usage 1 - It means to cause a government or a leader to lose power/It means to topple/ इसका अर्थ है सरकार या नेता के हाथों से सत्ता खोने का कारण बनना / इसका अर्थ है गिराना ।

Example-People in power should realize that the masses can bring them down anytime.

Bring out

Usage 1 It means to release a new product./ इसका अर्थ है नए उत्पाद को जारी/पेश करना ।

Example- She'll bring out her latest range of clothes in the fashion show to be conducted this weekend.

Usage 2 - It means to make a quality in someone or something show itself/ इसका अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति या किसी चीज़ में एक गुण का स्वयं प्रदर्शित होना ।

Example- The birth of my grandchild brought out the child in me.

Bring up

Usage 1 - It is used to raise someone from childhood to young adulthood./ इसका अर्थ है बाल्यावस्था से युवा वयस्कता तक किसी का पालन पोषण करना ।

Example- It is not easy for a single working mother to bring up a child

Usage 2 – It is also used to raise a topic for discussion/ इसका प्रयोग चर्चा करने के उद्देश्य से किसी मुद्दे को उठाने के लिए भी किया जाता है ।

Whenever I bring up the issue of our marriage my boyfriend tries to avoid it.

Bring up can be used with matter, point, topic, subject, issue.

Brush up

Usage 1 - It means to revise your knowledge of something that you learned in the past/ इसका अर्थ उस ज्ञान की पुनरावृत्ति करना है, जिसे आपने पूर्व में प्राप्त किया था ।

Example- You should brush up all the important points before you appear for the exam

Build-up

Usage 1 : It means to work at something and make it get stronger or bigger/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ पर कार्य करके उसे अधिक शक्तिशाली या बड़ा बनाना ।

Example- I began my weight loss program with a 2 km walk daily as I wanted to build on stamina

Usage 2 :It means to gradually increase/ इसका अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे कम होना ।

Example-The anger in him against his manager kept building up and finally he stabbed him

Burn down

Usage It means to be destroyed by fire./ इसका अर्थ आग के कारण पूरी तरह से नष्ट होना है ।

Example- Forest fires burn down hundreds of trees every year.

Phrasal verbs beginning with C

Call back

It is used when you call someone back/make a telephonic call/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब आप किसी को वापस टेलीफोन कॉल करते हैं ।

Example-I can't talk to you now as I am busy so I will call back.

Call for

It is used when someone demands something /It is publically demanded/ इसका प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब कोई किसी चीज़ की मांग करता है । / जब जनता के द्वारा मांग की जाती है ।

Example-The opposition leader called for an investigation into the matter

Used with- investigation, ban, inquiry, laws, change, regulations, resignation, removal, reform

Call off

It means to cancel an event that was planned or scheduled/ इसका अर्थ पूर्व निर्धारित कार्यक्रम को रद्द करना है ।

The match was called off due to the rain.

Used with-meeting, deal, talks, wedding, match, game, concert, event

Call on/upon

It means to visit someone for a short time/ इसका अर्थ है किसी के पास जाकर एक छोटी मुलाकात करना।

On the way to the market, I called on a school friend.

Call out

It means to use a loud voice to tell something to someone who's far away, or tell something to a large group./ इसका अर्थ दूर खड़े व्यक्ति को ऊँची आवाज़ में कुछ बताना या एक बड़े समूह को कुछ बताना है।

The teacher called out all the roll numbers of all the students.

Calm down

It means to become calmer and less excited or agitated./ इसका अर्थ शांत होना तथा कम उत्तेजित या क्रोधित होना है।

The mob calmed down after they were assured of Justice being done in the matter

Care for

Usage 1- It simple means like

I care for him although he has told me clearly that he cant marry me.

Usage 2: It means to look after/take care of something/ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ की देखभाल करना/ख़्याल रखना है।

Indian culture teaches us to care for the elderly.

Carry on

It means to continue doing something/ इसका अर्थ है किसी कार्य को जारी रखना।

Despite the severe backache, she carried on with her work as she had to meet a deadline.

Carry out

To carry out means to do something./ इसका अर्थ है किसी कार्य को करना।

The police could not carry out the orders as the people became violent

Catch on

Usage-It means to becomes popular./ इसका अर्थ लोकप्रिय होना है।

Example-The fashion of faded jeans is catching on among the youth.

Catch up

Usage 1-It is used when someone is there ahead of you, but you go faster than them until you reach them./ इसका प्रयोग तब किया जाता है, जब कोई आपसे आगे है, लेकिन आप तब तक उनसे तेज़ चलते हैं जबतक कि उन तक पहुँच नहीं जाते।

Example: Ravi was twenty meters ahead of me in the race but when my mother cheered for me I soon caught up with him.

Usage 2 catch up

Catch up means to update someone about what all was gone on in his absence./ इसका अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति को उसकी अनुपस्थिति में हुई समस्त घटनाओं की जानकारी देना।

Whenever I visit my school I catch up with my old teachers

Cater to

It means to provide people with what they need/ इसका अर्थ लोगों को वह प्रदान करना है जिसकी उन्हें आवश्यकता है।

Example: This store is catching up as it caters to women who are more than 80kgs in weight

Change into

It means to change from one state or form into another/ इसका अर्थ एक अवस्था से दूसरी अवस्था में परिवर्तन है।

Water changes into vapour at 100 degrees

Change over

It means to start using something else instead of what one is already using./ इसका अर्थ है, जिस चीज़ का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा था, उसके बदले किसी और चीज़ का इस्तेमाल करना।

It's time you changed over to a new mobile.

Charge with

It is used when one is officially accused of doing something (crime)/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी व्यक्ति पर औपचारिक रूप से कुछ करने (अपराध) का आरोप लगाया जाता है।

In India, a lot of businessmen are charged with tax evasion.

One can be charged of trespass, crime, offense, theft, fraud, murder, assault

Cheat out of

It means to get something from somebody by cheating them/ इसका अर्थ किसी को धोखा देकर उससे कुछ प्राप्त करना है।

He was cheated out of his life saving by investing in a bogus scheme.

Check-in

Phrasal Verbs

Check-in is used when one gives one's details at a hotel's reception desk, or at an airline's check-in counter, when one arrives./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब एक व्यक्ति होटल के रिसेप्शन डेस्क पर या एयरलाइन के चेक-इन काउंटर पर पहुँचने के बाद अपनी जानकारी देता है।

Check on

It means to look at someone or something to make sure that nothing is wrong/ इसका अर्थ किसी व्यक्ति या किसी चीज़ को देखकर यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि कुछ भी गलत नहीं है।

When I could not call my parents for a week they came over to check on if everything was fine.

Check out

It means to pay the bill and leave after staying at a hotel, a hospital or a rehabilitation center/ इसका अर्थ होटल, अस्पताल या पुनर्वास केंद्र में रहने के बाद बिल का भुगतान करना है।

The time for the team to check out is midnight.

Check out

It means to look at something or someone to see how it is./ किसी चीज़ को या किसी व्यक्ति को देखना ताकि पता चल सके कि वह कैसा/कैसी है।

For example: I went to check out my wedding venue in the morning to see if all was in place.

Check through

It means to examine/ इसका अर्थ जाँच करना है

The invigilator checked through all my documents before I could sit for the exam.

Used with bags, drawers, pockets, emails, accounts, files, essay, report

Cheer on

Usage-It means to shout to encourage someone, especially someone who's playing sport or competing in a race/ इसका अर्थ चिल्ला कर किसी को प्रोत्साहित करना है, विशेष रूप से वह जो एक खेल या दौड़ में प्रतिस्पर्धा कर रहा है।

Example-We all cheered on our favourite athlete.

Nouns often used as objects with cheer on player, team, athlete, runner, horse, competitor, performer

Cheer up

It is used when one feels happier after being sad/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब कोई उदास होने के बाद खुश महसूस करता है।

Do you think that going to a concert would cheer up the children?

Chop up

Meaning: to cut something into pieces with an axe or a knife/ कुल्हाड़ी या चाकू से किसी चीज़ के टुकड़े करना

The murderer chopped up the body into many pieces and then threw them in the river.

Clean out

It means to clean the inside of something/ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ के भीतरी हिस्से को साफ़ करना है।

We needed to clean out the drains of any blockage before the monsoons.

Clean up

It means to make something clean and tidy/ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ को साफ़-सुथरा बनाना है।

I asked my son to clean up his room before he went to bed.

Clear out

It is used to tidy a place by removing things that shouldn't be there/ वैसी चीज़ों को हटाकर एक स्थान को साफ़ करना, जो वहाँ नहीं होनी चाहिए।

On Diwali time in India people clear out their offices.

Close down

It means to shut down something, a business etc./ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़, व्यवसाय आदि को बंद करना है।

All the grinding machines operating in residential areas have been closed down by government orders.

Come across

It means to meet someone by chance/ किसी से संयोगवश मुलाकात हो जाना।

I came across an old friend in the market.

Come along

It means to make progress or to improve./ इसका अर्थ उन्नति अथवा सुधार करना है।

Our business is finally coming along after a lot of ups and downs

Come along

It means to go with somebody when they're going somewhere/ जब कोई कहीं जा रहा हो, तो उसके साथ जाना।

Phrasal Verbs

I asked him to come along with us for the movie to cheer up his mood.

Come apart

It means to separate into several pieces, or to break into several parts/ कई टुकड़ों में अलग कर देना या कई टुकड़ों में तोड़ देना

Example: The house was so old that its roof was coming apart

Come down

It means to move to a lower level or a lower position/ इसका अर्थ निचले स्तर या निचले पद पर जाना है ।

We're all hoping the price of oil comes down again soon.

Come off

It is used when something becomes separated from the thing it's usually attached to./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब कोई चीज़ उस वस्तु से अलग हो जाती है, जिससे यह आमतौर पर जुड़ी होती है ।

Everybody was shocked when a wing of the plane came off during the take-off.

Come out

It means to become available/ इसका अर्थ उपलब्ध होना है ।

The new date sheet for the exams will come out next month

Come over

It means to visit a place, or to move from one place or country to another/ इसका अर्थ किसी स्थान की यात्रा करना, या एक स्थान या एक देश से दूसरे देश जाना है ।

My family decided to come over and settle in Australia in the 1950s

Come through

It means to survive a difficult or dangerous situation or time/ इसका अर्थ मुश्किल अथवा खतरनाक परिस्थिति या समय में जीवित रहना है ।

They came through the economic crisis by reducing their staff to half.

Come up with

It means to think of something like a plan, an idea or a solution to a problem/ इसका अर्थ योजना, विचार या किसी समस्या के समाधान जैसी किसी चीज़ के बारे में सोचना है ।

He came up with a bright idea to sort out the problem.

Medical researchers still haven't come up with a cure for the common cold.

Count on

It means to depend on someone or something to do what is expected or needed/depend/ किसी व्यक्ति या किसी अन्य चीज़ के उस कार्य पर निर्भर रहना, जो करने की उनसे उम्मीद की जाती है ।

Indian farmers count on the rains to save their crops from the drought.

Phrasal verbs beginning with D

Date back

Usage-It is used to show the time when something was made./ इसका उपयोग उस समय को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है, जब कोई चीज़ बनाई गयी थी ।

Example-Some of the coins date back to thousands of years

Deal in

Usage-It is used when one buys and sells something to make money and a living/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब एक व्यक्ति धन और आजीविका कमाने के उद्देश्य से कुछ खरीदता और बेचता है ।

Example-We deal in grocery goods

Deal with

Usage-It simple means handle or tackle./ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ को संभालना या उससे निपटना है ।

Example-A good salesman deals with the pressure very well

Decide on

Usage-When we decide on something, we choose one thing from among two or more possible options./ दो या अधिक संभावित विकल्पों में से किसी एक को चुनना ।

Example-After talking to their family and relatives the young couple has decided on getting married during Christmas

Delight in

Usage-It is used when we get a great deal of pleasure from doing something/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हमें किसी कार्य को करने से असीम आनंद की प्राप्ति होती है ।

Example-As a child I took delight in climbing trees.

Depend on

Phrasal Verbs

Usage- It is used when one thing cannot happen without the other, or it is greatly affected by the other./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जा सकता है जब एक चीज़ का काम दूसरी के बिना नहीं चल सकता या फिर दूसरी चीज़ का इसपर व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ता है।

Example-My coming home for lunch depends on the workload in the office.

Usage- Depend on is also used when one depends on someone, to fulfill his needs and requirements/ इसका उपयोग तब भी किया जाता है जब एक व्यक्ति अपनी आवश्यकताओं तथा ज़रूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए किसी पर निर्भर रहता है।

Example-Most Indian farmers depend on the monsoon for irrigation

Deter from

Usage-It is used to discourage someone from doing something/ इसका उपयोग एक व्यक्ति को कोई कार्य करने से हतोत्साहित करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Example-Strict implementation of the laws deters people from committing offenses

Devote to

Usage-It means dedicated to doing something or someone/ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ या किसी व्यक्ति के प्रति समर्पण है।

Example-Most people devote their lives to making money.

Die away

Usage-It means to become softer or fade away/ इसका अर्थ नरम पड़ जाना या गायब होना है।

Example- The pain died away within a week of the surgery.

Die down

Usage-When something becomes gradually weaker in strength or lower in volume or magnitude/ जब किसी चीज़ की शक्ति धीरे-धीरे कम होती जाती है या उसका आयतन या परिमाण कम हो जाता है।

Example-No matter how big a controversy it eventually dies down.

Example-It took time for her family's anger to die down and accept her marriage in another community

Used with wind, storm, protest, controversy, anger, rage, fighting

Die-off

Usage-It is used when a group of people, animals, or plants die, all of them die over some time and none are left./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब लोगों, पशुओं या पौधों के एक समूह की मृत्यु हो जाती है। वे सब एक समय अवधि के दौरान मर जाते हैं तथा कोई भी नहीं बचता है।

Example-The plants in our garden slowly died off due to lack of water in our absence.

Die out

Usage-When something dies out it means it is disappearing and could soon be lost forever./ किसी चीज़ के die out होने का अर्थ है कि यह लुप्त हो रही है तथा जल्द ही हमेशा के लिए खो सकती है।

Example-Many species of animals found in the cold areas will soon die out because of global warming.

Dish out

Usage- It is used when something is given to people, often without thinking about the effects./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है, जब लोगों को प्रभावों के बारे में सोचे बिना कुछ दिया जाता है।

Example- B Tech has lost its value as private colleges dish out degrees to anyone who could pay for them.

This phrasal verb often has a negative connotation. For example, if someone "dishes something out" they could be doing so for their benefit without thinking about the negative consequences.

Dispose of

Usage-It is used to get rid of something you don't need or don't want anymore/ इसका उपयोग ऐसी चीज़ से मुक्त होने के लिए किया जाता है, जिसकी आपको जरूरत नहीं है या जिसे आप अब और नहीं चाहते हैं।

Example-I want to dispose of my old clothes before I shift to the new house

Use with: litter, rubbish, garbage, cigarette, butt, waste, body

Do away with

Usage-When we get rid of something we do away with it./ किसी चीज़ से मुक्त होना।

Example-Governments must do away with laws that attempt to commit suicide a punishable offence.

Do away with

Usage-It means to kill/murder somebody/ इसका अर्थ किसी की हत्या करना है।

Example-She decided to do away with her parents as they were against her marriage to a man twenty years elder to her.

Do up

Usage-It is used when we make something old look new again by repairing it, painting it, and so on/renovate/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम किसी पुरानी चीज़ की मरम्मत, रंगाई-पुताई करके उसे नए जैसा बना देते हैं।

Example-His business is to buy old houses and then do them up and sell them.

Do without

Usage-It is used when one can manage things without something./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब एक व्यक्ति किसी चीज़ के बिना बाकी चीज़ों को संभाल सकता है ।

During Navratras times people do without non-vegetarian food

Doze off

Usage-It means to fall asleep by chance./ इसका अर्थ संयोगवश सो जाना है ।

Example- One of the backbenchers dozed off during the history class.

Drag on

Usage-It is used when something continues for a longer period than it is necessary./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब कोई चीज़ आवश्यकता से अधिक समय तक बनी/चलते रहती है ।

Example-In India many cases drag on for many years.

The following can be dragged on lecture, debate, movie, concert, lesson meeting, speech, case, trial

Draw on

Usage-It means to utilize something or make use of something that has been gained over time/ इसका अर्थ ऐसी चीज़ का प्रयोग करना या लाभ उठाना है, जिसे समय के साथ प्राप्त किया गया है ।

Example-Many animals draw on their stored energy during the hibernation period.

Draw up

Usage-It means to prepare and write a plan, a contract, guidelines or a list of some sort/ इसका अर्थ किसी योजना, अनुबंध, दिशा निर्देश या किसी प्रकार की सूची को तैयार करना तथा लिखना है ।

Example-I asked my lawyer to draw up the contract as soon as possible.

Used with- schedule, itinerary, timetable, list, budget, contract, proposal, plan, guideline

Dream of

Usage-It is used when we want something to be a real part of our life./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम चाहते हैं कि कोई चीज़ हमारे जीवन का वास्तविक हिस्सा बन जाए ।

Example-I dream of a world free of terrorism and poverty.

Used with- fame, wealth, peace, happiness, beauty, success

Dress up

Usage-It means to put on formal clothes for a special occasion./ इसका अर्थ किसी विशेष अवसर पर औपचारिक वस्त्र पहनना है ।

Example-When Indian women dress up at festivals they like to wear traditional clothes.

Drive away

Usage-It is used when we want someone or something to leave a place/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम चाहते हैं कि कोई व्यक्ति या कोई चीज़ किसी स्थान को छोड़ दे या वहां से चला जाए ।

Example-The farmers use scarecrows to drive away the birds.

Drive out

Usage- It is used to force someone or something out of a place/ इसका अर्थ किसी व्यक्ति को एक स्थान से खदेड़ना या भगाना है ।

Example-He was driven out of the award ceremony as he was badly drunk and misbehaved with a lady

Drop by

Usage-It means to make a short, casual visit somewhere/ कुछ समय के लिए कहीं जाना ।

Example-Could you drop by the dentist's clinic and take an appointment for me?

Drop off

Usage-It is used to take someone to a place they need to go to and leave them there/ किसी को ऐसे स्थान पर ले जाना तथा छोड़ना, जहाँ जाना उसके लिए जरूरी है ।

Example-Every morning I drop my children off at school and then pick them up around 2 at noon.

Drop off (Same as doze off)

Usage-It means to fall asleep/ इसका अर्थ सो जाना है ।

Example-I often drop off whenever I try to read lying in my bed.

Drop off

Usage-It means to become fewer in number or less in amount. It means decline/decrease/ इसका अर्थ संख्या अथवा मात्रा में कमी है । इसका अर्थ पतन/गिरावट है ।

Example-The attendance has dropped off since the time sir has begun to check our homework.

Drop out

Usage-It means to leave a course of study in between before completing it/ इसका अर्थ पढ़ाई के किसी कोर्स को पूरा किये बिना बीच में ही छोड़ देना है ।

Example-Many successful people especially actors dropped out of college.

Used with – semester, term, school, college, university, course

Drum up

Usage-It means to gather support for something./ किसी चीज़ के लिए समर्थन जुटाना ।

Example-The new party is trying to drum up support in the remote areas.

Dry up

Usage-It means it's all over and nothing is left. (used for liquids)/ इसका अर्थ है, सब खत्म हो चुका तथा कुछ भी शेष नहीं है । (तरल पदार्थों के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है)

Example-The peninsular rivers dry up in the summer season.

Dwell on

Usage-When we dwell on something it means to think about it too much or you talk about it too much./ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ के बारे में बहुत अधिक सोचना या उसके बारे में बहुत ज्यादा बात करना है ।

Example-We has been dwelling on the problem for a year let's fix it once and for all

Used with: problems, issues, the past, fears, regrets, loss, conflict

Dying for

Usage-When we want to get something very badly we are dying for it./ जब हम किसी चीज़ को बुरी तरह से प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं कि मानो उसके बिना जान जा रही हो ।

Example-Many young actors and actresses are dying for a good break-in movies

PHRASAL VERBS BEGINNING WITH E

Ease off

It means to becomes weaker or less powerful./ इसका अर्थ है कमज़ोर या कम शक्तिशाली बनना

The pain eased off after the doctor gave me a pain killer.

Eat into

It means to use up, or reduce the amount of, something of value/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ का इस्तेमाल करना, या उसकी मात्रा को कम करना । (मूल्य से संबंधित)

The medical bills are eating into my savings

Eat into is used with savings, profits, income, time, free time.

Egg on

It is used when we encourage someone to do something risky or foolish/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम किसी को जोखिम भरा या मूर्खतापूर्ण कार्य करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हैं ।

His drunk friend egged him on to increase the speed of the car to 100 km per hour which was the cause of the accident.

Embark on/upon

It means to begin something, usually something that will be challenging and time-consuming/ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ की शुरुआत करना है, आमतौर पर वैसी चीज़ जो चुनौतीपूर्ण होगी तथा जिसमें समय लगेगा।

I wished her all the best when she embarked on her new job

Used with: career, campaign, venture, program, policy, project, course

Empty out

It means to remove everything from inside something/ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ के भीतर से सब कुछ हटा देना/ निकाल लेना है ।

At the immigration counter, he was asked even to empty his pockets.

She emptied out her bag and there was nothing but cosmetics.

Empty out is used with pockets, purse, bag, suitcase, bin, container, desk, drawer, cupboard, boot

End in

It is used when there is a certain result at the end of something/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी चीज़ के अंत में एक निश्चित परिणाम मिलने वाला हो ।

The state government's policy of banning alcohol completely in the state ended in a huge amount of financial loss to the treasury.

End with

Phrasal Verbs

It is used for the final part of something/ इसका प्रयोग किसी चीज़ के अंतिम भाग के लिए किया जाता है ।

The Olympics ended with a spectacular fireworks display.

Engage in

It is used when one becomes involved in something related to competition or conflict, such as a debate, a battle, or a dispute./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब एक व्यक्ति प्रतिस्पर्धा या संघर्ष से संबंधित किसी घटना में शामिल होता है, जैसे - वाद-विवाद, युद्ध, या झगड़ा ।

These days I am engaged in preparing my son for the speech to be given on his annual day.

Used with: dispute, debate, conflict, war, warfare, battle, competition, struggle,

Enter into

It is used when one gets involved in something like a discussion, an agreement, or a partnership./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब एक व्यक्ति किसी चर्चा, समझौता या फिर साझेदारी जैसी किसी योजना में शामिल होता है ।

The government has entered into talks with the rebel soldiers.

Used with: agreement, contract, deal, negotiations, partnership, relationship, talks

Entitle to

It is used when one has a right to have something or the right to do it./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब एक व्यक्ति के पास कुछ रखने या उसे करने का अधिकार होता है ।

As a Citizen of India, you are entitled to many rights and privileges

Entrust to

It is used when we give somebody responsible for something of importance or value/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम किसी को कोई महत्वपूर्ण ज़िम्मेदारी सौंपते हैं ।

The responsibility of running the household is entrusted to my wife.

Entrust with

It is used when someone is given responsibility for something of importance or value/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब हम किसी को कोई महत्वपूर्ण ज़िम्मेदारी सौंपते हैं ।

He was entrusted with the important files in the absence of his manager.

Even up

It means to balance or equalize/ इसका अर्थ संतुलित करना है ।

We need to score five more points to even up the match.

Expose to

When someone is exposed to something, one is introduced to something they might not otherwise see or experience./ अर्थ - संपर्क में आना ; जब कोई किसी चीज़ के संपर्क में आता है, तो वह उसे देखता/ मिलता/ महसूस करता है, जिसे वह अन्यथा देख या महसूस नहीं कर सकता था ।

Children should not be exposed to the internet at a very young age.

Expose to

It is used to make someone face a danger or a hazard/ जब (किसी चीज़ के कारण) किसी को खतरे या आपदा का सामना करना पड़ता है ।

Nuclear weapons expose millions of people to deadly nuclear radiation.

Used with- danger, gunfire, radiation, heat, sunlight, hazardous chemicals

PHRASAL VERBS BEGINNING WITH F

Face up to

Usage: It is used when there is a difficult or challenging situation before us, we accept that we have to deal with it, and then do something about it./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है, जब हमारे सामने कोई मुश्किल या चुनौतीपूर्ण स्थिति आती है, हम स्वीकार कर लेते हैं कि हमें इससे निपटना है, तथा फिर इस संबंध में कुछ करते हैं ।

Example-He had to face up to the fact that he needed to go for rehabilitation to get rid of his alcohol problem.

Used with – challenge, fact, reality, truth

Face with

Usage: It is used when there is a problem or a challenge before us, and we have to deal with it./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है, जब हमारे सामने एक चुनौती या समस्या आती है तथा हमें इससे निपटना पड़ता है ।

Example-We are faced with the challenge of meeting such a huge order within three days.

Used with: challenge, problem, difficulty, competition, decision

Fade away

Phrasal Verbs

Usage: It means to slowly become weaker, softer or dimmer/vanish/ इसका अर्थ है धीरे-धीरे कमज़ोर, मुलायम पड़ना या मद्धम / गायब हो जाना ।

Example-The stretch marks on his legs faded away after he applied the lotion.

Fall apart

Usage: When something falls apart, it breaks into pieces or parts start falling off./ इसका अर्थ है टुकड़ों में टूट जाना या बंट जाना ।

Example-The framers of the Indian constitution never wanted India to fall apart therefore they gave the states limited power.

Fall behind

Usage:It is used when one has fallen behind other people, they have advanced faster./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब एक व्यक्ति अन्य लोगों से पीछे छूट गया है, क्योंकि वे तेज़ी से आगे निकल चुके हैं ।

Example-Most countries in Asia have fallen behind China in industrial development.

Fall for

Usage:It means to be fooled or tricked by something./ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ के द्वारा बेवकूफ बनाना या झांसा देना है ।

Example-Don't fall for schemes which promise to double your money in six months.

Fall off

Usage:It means to become less in amount or lower in level. It means to drop off, decrease, decline/ इसका अर्थ मात्रा में कम होना या स्तर में गिरावट है । इसका अर्थ कम होना या पतन होना है ।

Example-The number of tourists visiting Kashmir has fallen off due to terrorism

The sales of scooters have fallen off from the time this new vehicle has entered the two-wheeler market.

Fall out

Usage:It means one is no longer friendly because of a disagreement or a problem they had/ जब लोग अपने बीच किसी मतभेद या समस्या के कारण मित्र नहीं रहते ।

Example-The two fell out over the sharing of profits.

Used with Friends, relatives, partners, colleagues, lovers, etc can fall out

Fall through

Usage:It is used with a plan or a deal. It means it doesn't work out and it's dropped./ इसका प्रयोग किसी योजना या सौदे के साथ किया जाता है । इसका अर्थ है कि वह चीज़ सफल नहीं रही तथा उसे ठंडे बस्ते में डाल दिया गया है ।

Example-All my plans for our baby fell through when my wife had a miscarriage.

Used with-plan, deal, arrangement, sale, purchase

Feel for

Usage: When we feel for someone, we have sympathy for them or feel sad because they are suffering./ जब हम किसी के लिए महसूस करते हैं, तो हमारे मन में उनके लिए सहानुभूति होती है या हम उनकी पीड़ा को देखकर दुखी हो जाते हैं ।

Example-I feel for the children who beg on the streets

Fight back

Usage:It is used when one decides to do what's needed to win a conflict or a battle after being attacked or threatened./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब एक व्यक्ति आक्रमण या खतरे में होने के बाद वह करने का निर्णय लेता है जो किसी संघर्ष या युद्ध को जीतने के लिए आवश्यक है ।

Example-Although people advised him to apologise to his boss as he was powerful but he decided to file a case and fight back

Fight off

Usage:It is used to stop someone or something from attacking you or hurting you/ इसका उपयोग किसी व्यक्ति या किसी चीज़ को आप पर हमला करने या आपको तकलीफ देने से रोकने के लिए किया जाता है ।

Example- Girls should be trained in self defence so that they can fight off any molesters and eve-teasers.

Figure out

Usage:It means understand./ इसका अर्थ है समझ आना ।

Example-Her mood swings are so frequent that I am unable to figure out what she wants.

I could figure out from his body language that he expected us to pay him.

Fill out

Usage:It is used for filling a form etc./ इसका उपयोग फॉर्म आदि को भरने के लिए किया जाता है ।

Note: Both "fill in" and "fill out" can have this meaning, and both are correct.

Example-I filled out the form and gave it to the receptionist.

Phrasal Verbs

Fill up

Usage: Fill up is used when something is made full/ जब किसी चीज़ को भर दिया जाता है ।

Example-By when will all the vacancies be filled up.

Used with container, glass, jar, bottle, tank, car, bag, suitcase, vacancy.

Find out

Usage: It is used when a fact or information gets to be known about something/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी चीज़ के बारे में कोई तथ्य या जानकारी प्राप्त होती है ।

Example-The police soon found out the address of the accused.

Used with information, details, facts, news, answer

Finish off

Usage: It means to complete something, or to eat the last piece of something/ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ को पूरा करना या किसी चीज़ के अंतिम टुकड़े को खाना है ।

Example-I've want to finish off his homework before he goes to play.

Fire up

Usage: It is used to create enthusiasm or excitement, usually among a group of people or a crowd/ इसका उपयोग आमतौर पर लोगों के एक समूह या भीड़ में उत्साह अथवा उत्तेजना पैदा करने के लिए किया जाता है ।

Example-The coach fired up his players with his half-time talk, and they tried much harder in the second half.

He is all fired up to win the next bout.

Fit in

Usage: It means to have enough space for something, or to have enough time for something/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के लिए पर्याप्त जगह या पर्याप्त समय होना ।

Example-I was thrilled to fit in my old clothes after the birth of my son.

I want to fit in a morning walk in my daily schedule.

Fix up

Usage: It is used when one repairs something or to improve the condition of something, especially something old or second-hand/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब एक व्यक्ति किसी चीज़ की मरम्मत करता है या उसकी स्थिति में सुधार करता है । विशेष रूप से कोई पुरानी अथवा इस्तेमाल की हुई चीज़ ।

Example-The tap has been leaking all night and I called a plumber to fix it up.

Fix up

Usage: It is also used to arrange something for someone/ किसी व्यक्ति के लिए किसी चीज़ की व्यवस्था/ इंतज़ाम करना ।

Example-I need to fix up an appointment with the dentist as I have a toothache.

Fizzle out

Usage: It is used when something slowly loses its power or strength, and then ends weakly./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब कोई चीज़ धीरे-धीरे अपनी ताकत या शक्ति खो देती है तथा अंततः कमज़ोर हो जाती है ।

Example-The TV serial was the most popular one on tv but it fizzled out after the main actor quit.

Flood in

Usage: It means to be available in plenty and abundance/ इसका अर्थ है पर्याप्त तथा प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध होना ।

Example-Chinese goods are flooding the Indian markets.

Focus on

Usage: It means to concentrate on something./ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना है ।

Example-These days the Delhi government is focusing on controlling the pollution levels in the city after the Supreme Court's order.

Fool around

Usage: It is used when one takes his work lightly and is not serious about it./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब एक व्यक्ति अपने कार्य को हलके में लेता है तथा इसे लेकर गंभीर नहीं होता ।

Example-Most students fool around the whole year and study only before the exams

Force into

Usage: It is used to make someone do something they don't want to do/ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब किसी व्यक्ति को वह कार्य करना पड़ता है, जिसे वह नहीं करना चाहता है ।

Example-Many kidnapped children are forced into begging.

Freak out

Phrasal Verbs

Usage: When someone freaks out, it means they get very scared or upset by something./ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के कारण बहुत भयभीत या दुखी हो जाना ।

Example-I freaked out when I realized that my purse was missing.

Freshen up

Usage: When one washes his face and hands and makes himself look and feel better./ जब एक व्यक्ति अपना चेहरा तथा हाथ धोता है और बेहतर दिखता तथा महसूस करता है ।

Example-After I wake up in the morning I freshen up and pray for 10 minutes.

PHRASAL VERBS BEGINNING WITH G

Gather around

It means people gather around, something or someone./ जब लोग किसी व्यक्ति या किसी चीज़ को घेर लेते हैं ।

People gathered around the accident victim but no one took him to the hospital.

Get across

It means to communicate something or make something understood by others./ इसका अर्थ है संचार करना तथा अन्य लोगों को कुछ समझाना ।

It is always easy to get across our ideas in our mother tongue

Get ahead

It means to make progress in your career./ इसका अर्थ है अपने करियर में तरक्की करना ।

Honest hard work is the surest way to get ahead in life

Get along

It means two people like each other and are friendly to one another./ इसका अर्थ है, दो लोग एक-दूसरे को पसंद करते हैं तथा एक-दूसरे के अनुकूल हैं ।

I was able to get along well with my roommate although she was a Chinese

Get away

It means to leave a place/ इसका अर्थ है किसी स्थान को छोड़ देना/ वहां से चले जाना ।

I wanted to get away from the house of the highway so I shifted my house in the interiors

Get away with

It means to do something illegal or immoral and not get caught or punished/ इसका अर्थ है कुछ गैर-कानूनी अथवा अनैतिक कार्य करना और पकड़े जाने या सज़ा मिलने से बच जाना ।

It is not easy to get away with an offence in Dubai as they are very strict

Used with: cheating, stealing, lying, robbery, theft, fraud, corruption, murder

Get back

It means to return to a place/ इसका अर्थ है किसी स्थान पर लौटना ।

When I got back from work I found the front door open.

Get back

If you get something back, it means it is returned to you after you've lent it, lost it, or had it stolen./ जब आपको कोई चीज़ वापस मिलती है, तो इसका अर्थ है कि आपके द्वारा इसे उधार देने, खो देने अथवा चोरी होने के बाद यह आपको लौटा दी गयी है ।

If you leave something in a taxi, you might get it back if you call the taxi company.

Get down

It means to move close to the ground, or to move from a higher position to a lower position/ इसका अर्थ है ज़मीन के समीप आना, या ऊँचे पद से निचले पद पर जाना ।

When my gold earring fell, we all got down and looked for it.

The man got down on his knees and begged for mercy before the judge.

Get in

It means to enter a place or a vehicle/ इसका अर्थ है कहीं प्रवेश करना या वाहन पर चढ़ना ।

There were no signs of forced entry which made it clear that the robbers got in easily and probably they knew the victim.

Used with : car, taxi, house, apartment, office, tent

Get off

It means to leave a means of transport such as a bus or a train/ इसका अर्थ है परिवहन के किसी साधन जैसे बस या ट्रेन से उतर जाना ।

At 12 I got off the train and took an auto outside the station.

Don't ever try to get off a moving vehicle.

Phrasal Verbs

Used with: bicycle, motorbike, horse, cart, bus, train, plane, boat, rollercoaster, ride

Get on

It means to step onto a bus, train, ship, etc./ इसका अर्थ है किसी बस, ट्रेन, जहाज़ आदि में चढ़ना ।

She was an old lady so I helped her to get on the bus

Used with : bus, train, plane, boat, ship, bicycle, motorbike

Get over

It means to recover from something like an illness or a shock/ इसका अर्थ है किसी बीमारी या सदमे से उबरना / ठीक होना ।

How long did it take you to get over the illness?

It took him ages to get over his brother's death.

Used with: illness, virus, cold, operation, accident, injury, shock, trauma, heartbreak

Get through

It means to complete a task/clear something./ इसका अर्थ है किसी कार्य को पूरा करना/ कुछ चुकता करना ।

Within an hour I had got through all the mails.

Get through

It means to reach the person you want to talk to when making a telephone call/ इसका अर्थ है टेलीफोन कॉल करके उस व्यक्ति तक पहुंचना जिससे आप बात करना चाहते हैं ।

It was difficult for me to get through during the peak hours as all lines were busy.

Get together

It means to meet and spend time together/ इसका अर्थ है मिलना तथा साथ में समय बिताना ।

We wanted to arrange a get together after the exams.

Give away

It means to give something to someone without expecting anything in return./ किसी व्यक्ति को कोई चीज़ देना तथा बदले में कुछ भी मिलने की उम्मीद नहीं रखना ।

I gave away all my old clothes to charity on Diwali.

Give back

If you give something back, you return it to whoever you got it from./ यदि आप किसी चीज़ को वापस करते हैं, तो आप इसे उस व्यक्ति को लौटा देते हैं, जिससे आपने इसे प्राप्त किया था ।

After we make our name in the education sector we plan to give back to society.

Give off

It means to produce something like a smell, a gas, heat or light/ to emit/ इसका अर्थ है गंध, गैस, ऊष्मा या प्रकाश जैसी चीज़ देना / उत्सर्जित करना ।

Atomic power stations give off a lot of radiation.

Used with: smell, gas, fumes, odour, scent, aroma, stink, heat, light

Give out

It means you distribute it to many people, usually by hand./ जब आप आमतौर पर अपने हाथों से इसे कई लोगों में बाँट देते हैं । Promotional material was given out to all the guests at the trade fair.

Give up

It means you stop trying to do something because it's too hard or because it can't be done/surrender/ इसका अर्थ है आपने किसी कार्य को करने की कोशिश छोड़ दी है क्योंकि यह बहुत मुश्किल है या इसे नहीं किया जा सकता / हाथ खड़े करना ।

I did not give up trying for government jobs as long as I did not reach the age of 30.

Give up

It means you give up something, you stop doing it because it's bad for you/quit/ इसका अर्थ है आपने त्याग कर दिया, आपने इसे करना छोड़ दिया क्योंकि यह आपके लिए ठीक नहीं है / छोड़ना ।

If one wishes to lose weight one must give up fried and fatty food.

Used with: cigarettes, alcohol, smoking, drinking, meat, desserts, sweets

Go after

It means to chase and try to catch someone or something/chase/ इसका अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति या किसी चीज़ का पीछा करना तथा पकड़ने की कोशिश करना ।

I went after the chain snatcher but he was too fast for me.

Go against

It means to oppose, or disagree with, something or somebody/ इसका अर्थ किसी का विरोध करना या किसी चीज़ से असहमत होना है ।

Phrasal Verbs

His parents disinherited him as he had gone against their wishes and converted to another religion.

Go ahead

It means to start doing something, or to continue doing something, usually after being given permission or encouragement to do so/ इसका अर्थ किसी कार्य की शुरुआत करना या किसी कार्य को जारी रखना है, आमतौर पर ऐसा करने के लिए अनुमति या प्रोत्साहन मिलने के बाद ।

We have got the go-ahead signal from the environment ministry which was very crucial for our project.

Go along with

It means to agree with someone or to support something/ इसका अर्थ है किसी से सहमत होना या किसी चीज़ का समर्थन करना ।
All the workers have decided to go along with the union leader and put forward their demands more forcefully

Go down

It means to become less/decrease, fall/ इसका अर्थ कम होना/घटना या गिरना है ।

Petrol prices have gone down.

Go down

It means to be received in a certain way, or to create a certain reaction/ इसका अर्थ किसी और रूप में अर्थ लगाना या एक निश्चित प्रतिक्रिया का निर्माण करना है ।

His decision to send his five-year-old son to the hostel did not go down well with his wife.

Go down

It means to be remembered or recorded in some way/ इसका अर्थ है किसी तरीके से / किसी रूप में याद रखना अथवा दर्ज करना
Alexander's name will go down in History as an overambitious general.

Go for

It means to try to get something or achieve something

Are you planning to go for that job?

Go for

It means to be sold for a certain amount of money/ जब कोई चीज़ एक निश्चित राशि में बेच दी जाती है ।

At the auction, the house went for 20 lacs only.

Go off

It means to explode./ इसका अर्थ है, विस्फोट होना/ फूटना ।

As the fireworks went off in the sky people cheered and clapped at the closing ceremony.

Used with: bomb, grenade, gun, land mine, fireworks, cracker

Go on

It means to keep doing something/ कोई कार्य करते रहना ।

If you go on with this kind of careless behavior we will have to terminate you.

Go on

It means to talk for too long/ इसका अर्थ है काफी देर तक बातें करना ।

Some old people go on and on about their health problems

Go over

It means to look carefully at something like a report, essay, document, etc. to check for mistakes or to make improvements/check, scrutinize/ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़, जैसे - रिपोर्ट, निबंध, दस्तावेज़ आदि को ध्यान से देखना है ताकि गलतियों की जाँच की जा सके अथवा सुधार/ समीक्षा की जा सके ।

The teacher asked the students to go over their answers before they submitted it.

Used with: report, essay, article, answers, accounts, figures, details

Go through

It means to live through a bad time or a difficult situation/ इसका अर्थ बुरे समय या मुश्किल परिस्थिति से गुजरना है ।

A lot of people go through a very bad time during recessions.

Used with: illness, depression, loss, heartbreak, bankruptcy, grief, pain, difficulty

Go together

If two things go together, they harmonize/to match well/ जब दो चीज़ों के बीच सामंजस्य हो या काफी समानता हो । ।

Do you think this dress goes together with this dress

Go up

It means to become higher/rise, increase/ इसका अर्थ ऊँचा होना / ऊपर उठाना, बढ़ना है ।

Gold prices go up during the festive season.

Grow up

Phrasal Verbs

It means to change from being a child to being an adult, or from being an immature adult to being a mature adult/ इसका अर्थ बाल्यावस्था से वयस्क होना है अथवा एक अपरिपक्व वयस्क व्यक्ति से परिपक्व वयस्क व्यक्ति बनना है ।

I grew up in Jamshedpur.

PHRASAL VERBS BEGINNING WITH H

Hammer out

It means to reach an agreement or solution after a lot of negotiation or discussion/ इसका अर्थ एक लंबी वार्ता अथवा चर्चा के बाद किसी समझौते या समाधान पर पहुंचना है ।

The deal was too complicated to be hammered out.

Used with agreement, contract, settlement, deal, plan, policy, guidelines, regulations

Hand around

It means to offer around things like drinks/tea/biscuits, you give one to each person in a group./ इसका अर्थ है पेय पदार्थ/ चाय/ बिस्किट आदि लेने का अनुरोध करना, आप समूह के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को यह देते हैं ।

My mother handed out tea to everyone present there.

Hand back

It means to give something back to someone by hand/ किसी व्यक्ति को कोई चीज़ हाथों से लौटाना

I handed back the brochure to her after I saw it.

Hand down

It means to pass knowledge or skills from one generation to the next/ इसका अर्थ है एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी में ज्ञान या कौशल का हस्तांतरण करना ।

My grandmother handed down her pickle making skills to the younger females of the family.

Hand on

It means to pass something on, you pass it to somebody else./ इसका अर्थ है कोई चीज़ बढ़ाना, किसी व्यक्ति को देना ।

He handed on the baton to the next runner

Hand out

It means to distribute/ इसका अर्थ वितरण करना है ।

The question papers were handed out on time.

Hand out: papers, booklets, brochures

Hand over

It means to give something to someone who has demanded it./ इसका अर्थ सौंपना है, उस व्यक्ति को, जिसने इसकी मांग की थी

After the thief had entered the bank, he pointed his gun at the teller and told her to hand over the money.

Hang around

It means to spend time somewhere without doing anything useful/ इसका अर्थ है किसी स्थान पर बिना कुछ उपयोगी कार्य किये, समय बिताना ।

The local boys would hang around girls colleges in the evening.

Hang on

It means to hold something tightly./ इसका अर्थ है कोई चीज़ मजबूती से पकड़ना

I hung on to the bar as I was travelling on the footboard.

Hang on

It means to wait/ इसका अर्थ है इंतजार करना ।

Hang on a moment while I answer this call.

Hang onto

If you hang onto something, you keep it instead of throwing it away, giving it away, or selling it./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब आप किसी चीज़ को फेंकने, देने, अथवा बेचने के बजाय अपने पास रखते हैं ।

People hang onto their old clothes rather than giving them away./

Hang out

It means to spend time in a certain place, or with certain people/ इसका अर्थ है किसी निश्चित स्थान पर अथवा कुछ लोगों के साथ समय बिताना ।

After school, most of the kids hang out in front of the bakery.

Have against

It means to have something against someone, you don't like them because of something they've said or done in the past./ जब कोई किसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध हो, आप उसे इसलिए पसंद नहीं करते हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने पूर्व में कुछ किया या कहा है ।

I don't have anything against you now because I don't believe in holding grudges.

Head for

It means to go in a certain direction or towards a particular place./ इसका अर्थ एक निश्चित दिशा में अथवा किसी विशेष स्थान की तरफ जाना है ।

The company was heading for bankruptcy in the recession.

Used with: home, the office, the airport, the station; trouble, disaster, bankruptcy

Head off

It means to leave a place/ इसका अर्थ है किसी स्थान को छोड़ देना या वहां से चले जाना ।

We'll have to head off early if we want to get there by midday.

Hear about

It means to hear about something, someone tells you about it or you find out about it from somewhere/ इसका अर्थ किसी के बारे में कुछ सुनना है । कोई व्यक्ति आपको इसके बारे में बताता है या आपको इसके बारे में कहीं से पता चलता है ।

I heard about my neighbour's death from the gardener.

Hear from

When you hear from someone, they call you, email you or contact you in some other way./ इसका अर्थ है आपको किसी ने बुलाया, ईमेल किया अथवा किसी अन्य माध्यम से आपसे संपर्क किया ।

I have not heard from him since he left the country

Hear of

It means you know about someone who they are and what they do etc./ इसका अर्थ है कि आप किसी के बारे में जानते हैं कि वह कौन है तथा वह क्या करता है आदि ।

It is strange when the present-day generation says that they have never heard of Shankaracharya and Swami Vivekananda.

Help out

It means you do something to help someone/assist/ जब आप किसी व्यक्ति की सहायता करने के लिए कुछ करते हैं ।

The Indian Army is trained to help out people in trouble.

Hide away

It means to go to a place where very few people can find you./ इसका अर्थ किसी ऐसे स्थान पर जाना है जहाँ बेहद कम लोग आपको ढूँढ सकें ।

The hidden away soldiers could not be traced by the British police.

Hit back

It means when someone is attacking you and you hit back, you fight to defend yourself./ इसका उपयोग तब किया जाता है जब कोई आप पर हमला कर रहा हो, तथा आप पलटकर वार करते हैं । आप अपनी रक्षा करने के लिए लड़ते हैं ।

He hit back his opponent with equal aggression.

Hit on/upon

It means to have an idea or to think of something/ इसका अर्थ है कोई विचार आना या किसी चीज़ के बारे में सोचना ।

When Maggie was making a comeback after all the controversies the management hit on the idea of marketing it online first to check out the response.

Hold back

It means to stop someone or something from going forward, or from progressing in some way/ इसका अर्थ किसी व्यक्ति या अन्य चीज़ों को आगे बढ़ने अथवा किसी भी प्रकार से प्रगति करने से रोकना है ।

I can't hold back my feelings in front of my parents.

Hold down

It means to stop something from rising by pressing down on it or putting a heavy object on it/

इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ को दबाकर अथवा उस पर कोई भारी वस्तु रख कर उसे बढ़ने से रोकना है ।

I held the board down with my foot while I hammered it in place.

Hold off

It means to delay doing something until a later time/delay/ इसका अर्थ किसी कार्य को बाद के समय तक टालना है ।

We should hold off our business expansion plans until the end of the year.

Hold out for

It means to wait until you get what you want, especially when negotiating/ तब तक इंतजार करना जबतक कि आपको वह मिल ना जाए, जिसे आप चाहते हैं, विशेष रूप से वार्ता या मोलतौल के दौरान ।

You must hold out for a better deal

Hold up

Phrasal Verbs

It means to cause a delay, or make someone or something later than expected/ इसका अर्थ है टाल देना या किसी व्यक्ति या किसी चीज़ को अपेक्षित समय के बाद होने देना ।

The flight was held up due to the fog.

Hunt down

It means to you hunt down someone, you try to find them and capture or kill them./ इसका अर्थ है ढूँढना तथा पकड़ना या मार देना ।

The police are responsible to hunt down the criminals in society.

Hurry up

It means to do something faster./ इसका अर्थ है कोई चीज़ तेज़ी से/ फटाफट करना ।

I told my family to hurry up or we'd miss the start of the movie.

Hush up

It means to try to keep something secret, especially something that could damage the reputation of a person or an organization/cover-up/ कोई बात गुप्त रखना, विशेष रूप से वैसी बात जिससे एक व्यक्ति अथवा एक संगठन की प्रतिष्ठा को नुकसान पहुँच सकता है । / छिपाना

Governments try to hush up anything that could damage their chances of being reelected, such as corruption charges.

He tried to hush up his first marriage before his wife.

PHRASAL VERBS BEGINNING WITH I

Identify with

It means you have a connection with them and you can understand them and share their feelings./ इसका अर्थ है कि आपका उनके साथ कोई संबंध है तथा आप उन्हें समझ सकते हैं और उनकी भावनाओं को साझा कर सकते हैं ।

I can identify with the problems of a young working mother

Impact on

It means to have a significant effect on something/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ पर व्यापक प्रभाव छोड़ना

The wrong company leaves a lot of negative impact on teenaged children

Technology has left a great impact on every aspect of life.

Impose on

It means you force someone to accept something even if they don't want to./ जब आप किसी को कुछ स्वीकार करने के लिए बाध्य करते हैं, भले ही वे इसे स्वीकार करना नहीं चाहते । / थोपना ।

In a secular country, religious beliefs can't be imposed upon others.

Improve on/upon

It means to make something better than it was./ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को उसकी पूर्व की अवस्था से बेहतर बनाना ।

He has improved on his handwriting during the last summer vacation.

Infer from

It means to believe something is true because you have some indirect evidence of it/It means to draw some conclusions from indirect evidence/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को सच मानना, क्योंकि आपके पास उसके कुछ अप्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण हैं / इसका अर्थ अप्रत्यक्ष प्रमाणों से कुछ निष्कर्ष निकालना है ।

It could be inferred from his behavior and body language that he expected us to bribe him

Insist on

It means that something must be done./ इसका अर्थ है कि कोई कार्य अवश्य ही किया जाना चाहिए ।

My mother insists on leaving and putting things back from where they are taken

Interfere with

It means to prevent something from happening in the usual way or stop it from developing normally/ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ को सामान्य तरीके से होने से रोकना है / या इसे सामान्य तरीके से विकसित होने से रोकना है ।

The noise of the grinding machine in the next house is interfering in my day to day's work

Invest in

It means to put your energy and resources into something that you think will help you to achieve your goal/ जब आप किसी ऐसी चीज़ में ऊर्जा तथा संसाधन झोंक देते हैं, जिसके बारे में आपको लगता है कि उससे आपको अपना लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी ।

She had invested a huge amount of time and work in setting up her business, and at last, it is doing very well.

Involve in

It means that one takes part in it./ जब कोई इसमें भाग लेता / शामिल होता है ।

His phone records show that he was involved in the deal

Iron out

It means to sort out the final problems or issues./ इसका अर्थ अंतिम समस्याओं या मुद्दों को सुलझाना है ।

If we have any differences or issues, we'll have to iron them out before we sign a deal.

Used with: differences, disagreements, issues, problems, hitches, misunderstandings

Itching for

It means you want something./ इसका अर्थ है कि आप सच में कुछ चाहते हैं ।

He is itching for a chance in the film industry.

Used with: fight, drink, chance, opportunity

PHRASAL VERBS BEGINNING WITH J

Jam into

It means to force too many things or people into a small space/ इसका अर्थ बलपूर्वक बहुत सारी चीज़ों या लोगों को एक छोटे से स्थान में रखना है ।

The students were forcefully jammed into the auditorium although they were not interested in the speech.

Jam up

If something jams up, it can't work properly./ ठीक से काम नहीं करना (जाम हो जाना)

The door had been locked for a long time and it got jammed up.

Used with: printer, fax machine, lock, door, window, gears

Join in

It means to take part or participate in something/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ में भाग लेना या शामिल होना।

Used with: discussion, conversation, game, fight

Jot down

It means to quickly write something down on a pad or piece of paper./ इसका अर्थ किसी पैड या कागज़ के टुकड़े पर फटाफट कुछ लिखना है ।

I jotted down your address in my address book.

Used with: name, number, address, note, message

Juice up

It means to make something more exciting, more impressive, or more powerful/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को और अधिक उत्साहजनक, शानदार, या अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाना ।

The actors of any movie juice up the movie with some controversies before it is released

Jumble up

It means you mix things so that they are no longer in their proper order or formation./ जब आप चीज़ों को मिला देते हैं ताकि वे अपने उचित क्रम अथवा विन्यास में ना रहें ।

The important dates of medieval Indian history got jumbled up in my mind during the exam.

Used with: times, dates, names, faces, numbers, files, papers

Jump at

It means to accept an offer or an opportunity, with enthusiasm./ इसका अर्थ है किसी प्रस्ताव या अवसर को उत्साह के साथ स्वीकार करना ।

When I was offered the lead role in the movie, I jumped at it.

Used with: chance, opportunity, offer, idea, suggestion

Jump in

It means to interrupt in a conversation/ इसका अर्थ है बातचीत के दौरान हस्तक्षेप करना ।

He jumped in our conversation with a very embarrassing question.

Jump on

It means that someone is badly criticized./ इसका अर्थ है कि किसी की बुरी तरह आलोचना की गयी है

National Commission for children jumped on the government for causing the deaths of so many girls.

PHRASAL VERBS BEGINNING WITH K

Keep away

It means not to let something or someone come near./ इसका अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति या किसी चीज़ को पास नहीं आने देना ।

The scarecrows help to keep away the birds.

Keep back

It means to keep something back, you don't tell someone about it/withhold/ इसका अर्थ है छिपा लेना, जब आप इसके बारे में किसी को कुछ नहीं बताते ।

Phrasal Verbs

The police suspected that he was keeping back some important information.

Keep down

It means to stop a noise from getting too loud/ इसका अर्थ शोरगुल को बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ने से रोक देना है ।

My father told me to keep the volume of the tv down as he had a headache.

Keep off

It means not to go on something, or to stop something or someone from going on something/ इसका अर्थ किसी को जाने नहीं देना है, या किसी चीज़ या किसी व्यक्ति को होने या जाने से रोकना है ।

The students were requested to keep off the stage.

Keep off

It means to avoid something like a certain food or a certain topic in conversation/ avoid/ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़, जैसे - कोई खाद्य पदार्थ या बातचीत के दौरान किसी विषय से दूर रहना है । / बचना

I was told to keep off cold things unless my health recovered.

Keep on

It means to continue doing something./ किसी कार्य को जारी रखना ।

Keep on practicing as long as you don't get it perfect.

Keep out

It means to exclude someone or something/ इसका अर्थ किसी व्यक्ति या किसी चीज़ को बाहर करना/निकालना है ।

If people are drunk or not dressed properly, the doorman keeps them out of the club.

We kept Ravi out of the team as he did not believe in teamwork and played for himself only.

Keep out of

It means to keep out of something, and not to get involved in it./ बाहर रखना, शामिल नहीं होने देना ।

It is always sensible to keep out of other people's conflicts and disagreements.

Keep to

It means to stay within something like a limit, a budget or a schedule, you don't go over it or outside it./ किसी चीज़ के भीतर रहना, जैसे - एक सीमा, बजट, या समय सारणी, आप इसके बाहर/ऊपर नहीं जाते हैं ।

If you don't keep to the budget you will have to borrow money.

Used with: budget, limit, schedule, timetable, route, plan

Keep up

It means to continue doing something that has been successful/maintain/ ऐसे कार्य को जारी रखना जो सफल रहा है ।

I encouraged my son to keep up his good work in the class.

Keep up

It means to stay at the same level and not to fall behind others./ इसका अर्थ समान स्तर पर बने रहना तथा अन्य लोगों से पीछे नहीं छूटना है ।

When I take my dog for a walk in the evening it's difficult to keep up with it.

Keep up

It means one is not able to get proper sleep at night./ इसका अर्थ है कि एक व्यक्ति रात में अच्छी नींद नहीं ले पा रहा है ।

The noise from the religious function in the next house forced me to keep up the whole night.

Kick around

It means to treat someone badly/ इसका अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति से बुरा व्यवहार करना ।

During the recession, lots of people felt as if they'd been kicked around by banks, insurance companies, and politicians.

Kick-off

It means to start something like a game, a meeting or a concert/start, begin/ खेल, बैठक या कंसर्ट जैसी कोई चीज़ शुरू करना ।

The game kicked off at noon as soon as the whistle blew.

Used with- game, match, show, meeting, conference, convention, concert, tour, party

Kick out

If somebody is kicked out of a place, they are forced to leave/expel, throw out/ जब किसी को जबर्दस्ती निकाल दिया जाए ।

Drunk people are kicked out of the bars by bouncers.

Knockdown

It means to hit someone with a vehicle/run over/ गाड़ी से टक्कर मारना/ चढ़ा देना

The little child was knocked down right in front of the school gate.

Knock out

Phrasal Verbs

If you knock somebody out of a competition, they cannot continue because you've defeated them./ किसी को प्रतिस्पर्धा से बाहर कर देना, वे अगले चरण में नहीं जा सकते क्योंकि आपने उन्हें हरा दिया है।

Everyone was very surprised to see England get knocked out in the first round of the tournament.

Know of

It means that you are aware of something./ इसका अर्थ है कि आप किसी चीज़ के बारे में जानते हैं।

The man asked me if I was aware of any ATM in the area.

Known as

It means to be called a certain name, even though it mightn't be a real or official name/ जब किसी को एक निश्चित नाम से बुलाया जाता है, भले ही वह उसका वास्तविक या आधिकारिक नाम नहीं हो

Gandhi is also known as the father of the nation.

Known for

It means to be well-known for something or famous for something/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के लिए प्रसिद्ध होना।

The business group is well known for its prompt and quick service

Orissa is known for the Jagannath Puri temple.

PHRASAL VERBS BEGINNING WITH L

Lash out

It means to verbally or physically attack someone or something/ जब किसी व्यक्ति पर मौखिक या शारीरिक हमला किया जाता है।

An angry customer lashed out at the salesman but thankfully the other customers intervened.

Laugh off

It means to joke about something to make it seem less serious/ इसका अर्थ किसी का मजाक उड़ाना है ताकि यह कम गंभीर प्रतीत हो।

Fat people often laugh off their jokes.

Lay aside

It means to keep something for the future, such as money/set aside, put aside, save/ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ को भविष्य के लिए रखना है, जैसे - धन। अलग रखना, बचत करना।

Everyone must lay a small amount aside every month for their old age.

Lay down

It means to officially state something like a policy, or rules, regulations, conditions, guidelines, etc./ इसका अर्थ आधिकारिक रूप से किसी चीज़ के बारे में बताना है, जैसे - नीति, नियम, विनियम, शर्तें, दिशा निर्देश आदि

The rules relating to the reservation policy of the government have been laid down.

Used with: rules, regulations, guidelines, laws, policy, conditions, requirements, procedures, standards

Lay off

It means if you lay someone off, you stop employing them./ जब आप किसी को काम पर रखना छोड़ देते हैं।

Many companies laid off some of their workers to cut down their expenses during the recession

Layout

It means you spread things out so they're easy to see or easy to use./ फैला देना; जब आप चीज़ों को फैला देते हैं, ताकि उन्हें देखना या इस्तेमाल करना आसान हो जाए।

The pieces of the puzzle were laid out before the child and the teacher asked him to fit them together.

Used with: pieces, parts, goods, samples

Laze around

It means to relax and do very little/ इसका अर्थ है आराम करना तथा बहुत कम काम करना।

I would laze around in the house all day during the vacations.

Lead to

It means to cause something to happen/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के होने का कारण बनना।

Being overweight leads to many of her health problems.

Leave behind

It means to leave something behind, you forget to bring it with you./ कोई चीज़ पीछे छोड़ देना, जब आप इसे अपने साथ लाना भूल जाते हैं।

When I reached the office I realized that I had left behind my phone.

Leave out

It means you don't include it or count it/omit/ इसका अर्थ है आप इसे शामिल नहीं करते या इसकी गिनती नहीं करते।

Phrasal Verbs

The receptionist told me to leave out the blanks where it said "For official use only"

Leave to

It means to give someone responsibility for dealing with something or making a decision about something/leave up to/ जब एक व्यक्ति को किसी चीज़ से निपटने की या किसी चीज़ के विषय में निर्णय लेने की ज़िम्मेदारी दी जाती है।

My parents have left it to me about my marriage.

Let down

It means If you let someone down, you disappoint them by not doing what they expect you to do/disappoint / जब आप किसी को निराश करते हैं, अर्थात वह कार्य नहीं करते, जिसे करने की आपसे उम्मीद की गयी थी।

I am blessed to have a wonderful secretary she has never let me down.

Let off

It means to give someone little or no punishment for doing something wrong/ जब गलत कार्य करने के लिए किसी को बेहद कम सजा मिलती है या बिल्कुल भी सजा नहीं दी जाती है।

I was let off with a warning by the principal for being late.

Let off

It means to make something explode/ इसका अर्थ है विस्फोट करवाना/ कुछ फोड़ना।

People let off fireworks and crackers when Indians won the match.

Used with: fireworks, firecracker, bomb, grenade, flare, a burst of gunfire

Let out

It means to allow somebody or something to leave a place/ इसका अर्थ है किसी को एक स्थान से जाने/छोड़ने की अनुमति देना।

My servant lets the dog out once in the evening and once in the morning.

Let out

It means to rent a room or a building to somebody/rent out/ इसका अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति को कमरा या भवन किराए पर देना।

A lot of people in the area around Delhi University let out rooms to students

Lift up

It means to move something to a higher position/raise/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को ऊपर लाना/उठाना।

Lighten up

It means to become less serious or more easy-going/ इसका अर्थ है कम गंभीर होना।

He lightened up the tense atmosphere with his jokes.

Line up

It means to queue up/ इसका अर्थ है पंक्ति में खड़ा होना।

People lined up to get the autograph of the renowned politician.

Live for

It means to believe that something or someone gives your life meaning, or gives you a reason to live / इसका अर्थ यह मानना है कि किसी चीज़ या किसी वस्तु से आपके जीवन को अर्थ मिलता है, अथवा इससे आपको जीने की एक वजह मिलती है।

Workaholic people just live for their work.

Live off

It means to depend on something for the money or food you need to live/ जब आप जीवित रहने के लिए भोजन अथवा धन हेतु किसी चीज़ पर निर्भर रहती है।

He lives off the pension he receives.

Used with: investments, savings, private income, profits, proceeds

Live up to

It means to be as good as expected/match/ इसका अर्थ है उतना अच्छा होना, जितनी उम्मीद की जाती है।

The film was a sheer waste of money it did not live up to my expectations

Live with

It means to accept something in your life that you cannot change, even though you don't like it or want it/put up with, tolerate/ जब आप अपने जीवन में किसी ऐसी चीज़ को स्वीकार कर लेते हैं जिसे आप बदल नहीं सकते, भले ही ये आपको पसंद हो या नहीं। बर्दाश्त करना।

After the accident, he lost his left leg and now he has to live with this handicap for the rest of his life.

Lock up

It means to lock the doors and windows of a building or a car to make it secure/secure/ इसका अर्थ है एक भवन के दरवाजों तथा खिड़कियों को बंद कर देना ताकि इसे सुरक्षित बनाया जा सके।

Don't forget to lock up the front door when you leave as there are too many robberies these days.

Long for

It means to want something you miss very much/ इसका अर्थ किसी ऐसी चीज़ की चाहत करना है जिसे आप बहुत ज्यादा याद करते हैं ।

A lot of people long for a refreshing cup of coffee after a day's hard work.

Look after

It means to make sure something or someone has everything they need and is healthy/ इसका अर्थ यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि किसी व्यक्ति के पास वह सबकुछ हो, जिसकी उसे आवश्यकता है तथा वह स्वस्थ रहे ।

These days children do not look after their parents in old age.

Look at

It means to focus your eyes on something/ किसी चीज़ को ध्यान से देखना ।

Everybody looked at the sun during the eclipse as such a phenomenon occurs once in a century.

Look at

It means to think carefully before doing something/think about, consider/ इसका अर्थ कुछ करने से पहले ध्यानपूर्वक सोचना / विचार करना है ।

After separating from her husband, Radhika looked at various job options available in India and abroad.

Look back on

It means if you look back on something, you think about a period in the past or an event in the past/remember, recall/ जब आप किसी बीते हुए समय या बीती हुई घटना के बारे में सोचते हैं / याद करते हैं ।

When I look back on my college days in Delhi, I'm amazed at the great learning experiences I had.

Look down on

It means to think that someone is not as good as you are, or not as important as you are/ इसका अर्थ यह सोचना है कि कोई व्यक्ति आपके जितना अच्छा नहीं है या आपके जितना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है ।

She looked down on her new middle-class neighbours.

Look for

It means you're trying to find something/search for/ इसका अर्थ है कि आप कुछ ढूँढने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

Every morning I have to look for my mobile as I don't keep it in one place.

Look forward to

It means you're looking forward to something that's going to happen, you feel excited or happy about it./ जब आप किसी ऐसी चीज़ के बारे में सोचते हैं, जो होने वाली है, आप इसे सोचकर खुश या उत्साहित हो जाते हैं ।

People always look forward to holidays

Married women look forward to visiting her parents.

Used with: holiday, weekend, party, trip, concert, celebration, future

Look into

It means to investigate./ जांच/ अनुसंधान करना

I was billed excessively last month but the customer care executive assured me that he would look into the matter.

Used with: case, matter, issue, problem, question, circumstances, allegation

Lookup

It means to try to find out something by looking in a reference book or on a reference website/ किसी संदर्भ पुस्तक या संदर्भ वेबसाइट को देखकर कुछ ढूँढने की कोशिश करना ।

You can look up the information on the internet.

Used with: word, meaning, telephone number, address, information

Lookup

It means If a situation is looking up, it seems to be getting better/improve/ इसका अर्थ है किसी स्थिति में सुधार होना/ बेहतर होना ।

From the time the new government has come to power, the stock market is looking up.

PHRASAL VERBS BEGINNING WITH M

Make of

It means to understand, or to make sense of, someone or something/ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ को समझना या उससे अर्थ निकालना है ।

I could not make anything of the secret code.

Make out

It means to see or hear something, but only with difficulty/ इसका अर्थ कुछ देखना या सुनना है, लेकिन बहुत मुश्किल से ।

Phrasal Verbs

I could make out that there was someone behind the wall in the dark

Makeover

It means to make someone or something look better/ इसका अर्थ किसी व्यक्ति या किसी चीज़ को बेहतर रूप प्रदान करना है ।
Our drawing-room looked much better after the makeover.

Makeup

It means to invent a story or think of an explanation for something/think up, invent/ इसका अर्थ है कोई कहानी बनाना या किसी चीज़ की व्याख्या के बारे में सोचना

Latecomers are good at making up excuses

Used with: story, excuse, explanation

Makeup

If you make up with someone, you become friends again after having an argument or a disagreement with them/reconcile, patch things up/ जब आप किसी के साथ बहस होने या मतभेद होने के बाद फिर से मित्र बन जाते हैं । मेल-मिलाप करना ।

Small children take no time to make up after fights.

Make up for

It means to do something to improve the situation after you've done something wrong/ इसका अर्थ है कुछ गलत करने के बाद कुछ ऐसा करना जिससे स्थिति में सुधार हो ।

He had missed a lot of classes when he was sick but now he is making up by attending extra classes

Map out

It means to plan something in detail./ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की विस्तृत योजना बनाना ।

Most parents map out the career of their children from 10th Onwards

Used with: plan, future, career, options, strategy

Mark off

If you mark off an area, you show where the boundaries are with lines, strings, or other markers./ यदि आप किसी क्षेत्र को चिह्नित करते हैं, तो आप रेखाओं, धागों तथा अन्य संकेतों से दिखाते हैं की सीमाएँ कहाँ हैं ।

The police marked the crime scene off with yellow tape.

Match up

It means to find things that go together, or match in some way/ इसका अर्थ ऐसी चीज़ों को ढूँढना है, जो एक साथ होती हैं अथवा किसी प्रकार से मेल खाती हैं ।

Her mother asked her to match up the pairs of shoes and then put them in the cupboard.

Measure up

It means to be good enough or to be of the required standard/ इसका अर्थ पर्याप्त मात्रा में अच्छा होना या अपेक्षित मानक का होना है ।

The film did not measure up to my expectations.

Mess around

It means to be wasting time or behaving in a silly way./ इसका अर्थ समय बर्बाद करना या मूर्खतापूर्ण व्यवहार करना है ।

The teacher told the monitor to make sure that no one messes around in his absence.

Mess up

It means to do something incorrectly, or to make a mistake/ इसका अर्थ है कोई कार्य गलत ढंग से करना या कोई गलती करना ।

He messed up his speech due to his carelessness

Miss out

It means to miss the chance to get something you'd like to have, or do something you'd like to do/ इसका अर्थ है किसी ऐसी चीज़ को पाने/करने का अवसर खो देना, जिसे आप पाना चाहते थे, या करना चाहते थे ।

He reached the venue after the actress had left and he missed out on meeting her in person

Mistake for

It means to wrongly think that a person or thing is someone or something else/ जब आप गलत सोच बना लेते हैं कि एक व्यक्ति या वस्तु कोई और/कुछ और है ।

These days gold plated jewellery can be mistaken for real gold.

Mop up

It means to clean up something that has spilled by using a mop or a cloth/clean up, wipe up/ जब कोई चीज़ छलक जाती है, तो उसे पोछे या कपड़े से साफ करना । / पोछना

My helper took fifteen minutes to mop up after washing the car.

Mount up

Phrasal Verbs

It means to gradually become larger or greater in amount/ धीरे-धीरे बड़ा होना या मात्रा में वृद्धि होना ।

I was sick the whole of last week and now the work pressure is mounting up.

Move in

It means to move your belongings into a new place and start living there/ इसका अर्थ है अपने सामान को एक नए स्थान पर ले जाना तथा वहीं पर रहना /बसना ।

I moved into my hostel room after having stayed in the hotel for a week.

Move out

If you move out, you leave the place in which you've been living or working, and move to a new place to live or work/leave/ जब आप ऐसे स्थान को छोड़ देते हैं, जहाँ आप रह रहे या कार्य कर रहे थे तथा रहने अथवा कार्य करने के लिए एक नए स्थान पर चले जाते हैं ।

After having stayed with his brother for one year he decided to move out.

Move up

It means to move someone to a higher position, a higher level, a higher ranking, etc./ इसका अर्थ अवस्था, क्रम, स्तर आदि में ऊपर उठना है ।

After winning the World cup, the Indian team moved up in the ICC rankings.

Mow down

It means to kill several people, usually by shooting them or driving a vehicle into them/ इसका अर्थ है कई लोगों को मार देना, आमतौर पर गोली चलाकर या उन सब पर वाहन चढ़ाकर

A drunk driver lost control of his vehicle and mowed down several people who were waiting at a bus stop.

Mull over

It means to think carefully about something before making a decision/consider, ponder/ इसका अर्थ है निर्णय लेने से पहले किसी चीज़ के बारे में ध्यानपूर्वक सोचना / विचार करना

She took time to mull over his proposal and then said yes.

Phrasal verbs with N

Nag at

If someone is being nagged at by a fear, a doubt or a regret, they can't stop thinking about it./ जब आपको भय, संदेह या अफसोस हो, जिसके विचारों को आप चाह कर भी रोक नहीं पा रहे ।

The thought of not being able to arrange money for his wife's treatment nagged at him lifelong

Nag at is used with: fear, doubt, worry, regret, guilt, thought

Nail down

If you nail something down, you finally make a decision or agree on something/ finalize/ जब आप अंततः कोई निर्णय लेते हैं या किसी समझौते पर पहुँचते हैं । / अंतिम रूप देना ।

We need to nail down a venue for the wedding as soon as possible.

Nail down is used with: deal, contract, time, date, price

Nail down

If you nail something down, you fasten it to a surface, such as the floor, with a nail./ किसी चीज़ को कील की सहायता से एक सतह जैसे - फर्श में जकड़ना ।

We nailed down the edges of the carpet on the stage so that no one would trip and fall.

Name after

If you name somebody after someone else, you give them the same name./ जब आप किसी व्यक्ति का नाम किसी और व्यक्ति के नाम पर रखते हैं, तब आप उसे समान नाम देते हैं ।

He named his son "Bhagat" after a famous freedom fighter.

Narrow down

It means to reduce the number of possibilities, options or choices / reduce/ इसका अर्थ संभावनाओं, विकल्पों या पसंद की संख्या को कम करना है ।

Thirty people applied for the job, but after the first round of interviews we'd narrowed it down to just three.

Narrow down is used with: range, field, number, total

Nod off

If you nod off, you fall asleep without meaning to / doze off/ जब आपको नींद आ जाती है, जबकि आपका सोने का उद्देश्य नहीं था ।

The boy nodded off halfway through the movie and started snoring.

Phrasal Verbs

Note down

If you note down something, you write it on a piece of paper or in a notebook /write, write down, jot down/ कागज़ अथवा नोटबुक में लिखकर दर्ज करना, लिखना।

Note down everything that you need before we go to the market.

Note down is used with: name, address, number, detail, title

Phrasal verbs with O

Object to

If you object to something, you don't think it's a good thing or a good idea, so you oppose it or you are against it/oppose/ आपत्ति जताना; इसका अर्थ है आप किसी चीज़ या विचार को अच्छा नहीं मानते, इसलिए आप इसका विरोध करते हैं या आप इसके खिलाफ जाते हैं।

People in public places should object to smoking.

Object to is used with: decision, verdict, plan, idea, proposal, law

Occur to

If a thought or an idea occurs to you, it comes to you/come to/ उत्पन्न होना, जैसे आपको कोई विचार आना।

When I was working with Infosys it occurred to me to go for my Masters degree

Occur to is used with: idea, thought, solution, plan

Open out

It means to unfold and spread a folded map or newspaper to read it/spread out, unfold/ इसका अर्थ है बंद नक्शे अथवा अखबार को खोलना तथा फैलाना ताकि इसे पढ़ा जा सके। / फैलाना, खोलना।

I had trouble opening out and reading the newspaper in the park as it was too windy.

Open up

If you open up to somebody, you share your feelings with them./ जब आप किसी के साथ खुलते हैं, तब आप उनसे अपनी भावनाओं को साझा करते हैं।

In arranged marriages, it takes time for the couple to open up with each other.

Open up

If a country opens up, it becomes easier to travel there and do business./ जब कोई देश खुलता है, तो इसका अर्थ है कि वहां जाना तथा वहां व्यापार करना आसान हो गया है।

The Indian economy opened up for foreign investors in the 1990s

Open up

If you open up a new business, you set it up and start trading/establish/ किसी चीज़ की शुरुआत करना या स्थापना करना।

After retirement, he decided to open up a small café at the crossroads.

Open up is used with: store, shop, hotel, guesthouse, clinic, small business

Opposed to

If you are opposed to something, you're against it or you don't support it/against/ जब आप किसी चीज़ के विरोध में होते हैं या उसका समर्थन नहीं करते हैं।

The tribals in the area are opposed to the plan to build a new dam in this area.

Opposed to is used with: war, torture, corruption, pollution, crime, exploitation, violence

Opt for

If you opt for something, you choose it from a range of possible options/choose/ जब आप संभावित विकल्पों की एक श्रृंखला में से किसी एक का चयन करते हैं।

He opted for studying Economics in High school.

Opt-in

If you opt-in, you choose to accept something or do something, that is offered to you as an option./ इसका अर्थ है आप किसी चीज़ को स्वीकार करने के लिए चुनते हैं या वह करते हैं, जिसका आपको एक विकल्प के रूप में प्रस्ताव दिया जाता है।

If you opt-in for the classes, you're expected to complete the course.

Opt-out

If you opt-out of something, you choose not to be involved in it./ इसका अर्थ है शामिल होने से इनकार करना।

He opted out of the partnership as he was in urgent need of money and was forced to withdraw his share.

Opt out is used with: course, program, class, scheme, activity

Order about/around

If you order people about, you tell them what to do in a bossy way./ जब आप लोगों को बॉस की तरह बताते हैं कि उन्हें क्या करना है।

Phrasal Verbs

The students hate the way the monitor orders them about.

Order off

It means to tell a player to leave the field of play, or the court, usually because they have committed a foul or broken a rule/send off/ इसका अर्थ है किसी खिलाड़ी से खेल का मैदान अथवा कोर्ट छोड़ने के लिए कहना, जो आमतौर पर गलती करने अथवा नियम तोड़ने के कारण कहा जाता है। / वापस भेजना।

Our main player was ordered off the field for playing roughly.

Overcome with

It means to be strongly affected by an emotion or a feeling/overwhelmed with/ इसका अर्थ किसी भावना या मनोभाव से बहुत अधिक प्रभावित होना है। / अभिभूत होना।

The boy was overcome with grief after his dog died,

Overcome with is used with: fear, sadness, grief, joy, excitement, shame, gratitude

Owe to

If you owe something to someone, you feel that you only have it because of the person's help or support./ किसी के प्रति ऋणी होने का अर्थ है, जब आप यह महसूस करते हैं कि कोई चीज़ आपके पास केवल इसलिए है क्योंकि एक व्यक्ति ने आपकी सहायता की है।

I owe my success to my parents.

Owe to

If something happens owing to something else, it happens as a result of it./ एक चीज़ के परिणामस्वरूप दूसरी चीज़ होना।

Owing to the inflation a lot of people are losing their jobs.

Note: Often used in the continuous form "owing to".

Own up

If you own up to something, you admit that you've done something wrong or made a mistake/ admit, confess, fess up (informal)/ जब आप यह स्वीकार करते हैं कि आपने कुछ गलत किया है या आपसे कोई गलती हुई है। स्वीकार करना, कबूल करना He owned up his crime before the police officer and the judge.

Own up is used with: to stealing, cheating, lying: to fraud, theft, crime, mistake, error, dishonesty

Phrasal verbs with P

Pack away

If you pack something away, you put it back where it's usually kept after you've finished using it/put away/ जब आप किसी चीज़ का इस्तेमाल करने के बाद इसे वापस उसी स्थान पर रख देते हैं, जहाँ इसे आमतौर पर रखा जाता है।

Pack away your cricket kit after the match is over and leave it in the car.

Pack in

It means to attract large audiences or large crowds of spectators/ इसका अर्थ है दर्शकों या श्रोताओं की बड़ी संख्या अथवा भारी भीड़ को आकर्षित करना।

The Prime ministerial candidate made a countrywide tour during the election campaign and managed to pack in huge crowds in his rallies.

Pack into

It means to fit into a small or crowded space/cram into, squeeze into/ इसका अर्थ है किसी छोटी अथवा भीड़ भरी जगह में घुसना। ठूसना, धक्का देना।

Over a hundred people packed into the small room to pay their final respects to the deceased leader.

Pack into

It means to fit a lot of activities into a limited time/ cram into/ इसका अर्थ है एक सीमित समय में कई गतिविधियों को शामिल करना/ ठूसना

It's amazing how many things a young working mother fits into her day

Pack up

It means to put things into boxes or bags before moving them or sending them somewhere/ इसका अर्थ है वस्तुओं को कहीं भेजने से पहले उन्हें डिब्बों या थैलों में भरना।

The Company gave him two days to pack up all his stuff and join in Chennai

Pack up is used with: stuff, things, belongings, possessions, clothes, books

Part with

It means to give something to someone else, especially when you'd prefer to keep it/ इसका अर्थ है कोई चीज़ किसी और व्यक्ति को दे देना, विशेष रूप से तब, जब आप इसे अपने पास रखना पसंद करते।

My son hated to part with his old toys but finally, I convinced him to give it away in charity.

Pass around

It means to pass something from person to person in a group/ किसी समूह में एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे व्यक्ति को कोई चीज़ देना या बढ़ाना

We passed around the form after the meeting for everybody to put down their signatures.

Pass away

If someone passes away, they die/ die, pass on/ मृत्यु होना ।

The old man passed away in his sleep.

Pass by

It means to go past something or someone/ किसी चीज़ या व्यक्ति को पीछे छोड़ देना या वहां से गुजरना

I pass by a temple on my way to the office every day.

Pass off as

It means to make someone believe that a copy or a replica is the real thing/ किसी को यह विश्वास दिलाना कि नक़ल या प्रतिकृति ही असली चीज़ है ।

He passed off the forged signatures of his father on his report card as real before his teacher.

Pass on

If you pass something on, you give it to another person after receiving it yourself/hand on/ जब आप कोई चीज़ लेकर दूसरे व्यक्ति को दे देते हैं या बढ़ा देते हैं / सौंपना

In a relay race, the baton is passed on.

Patch up

It means to fix something quickly so it can be used until it's repaired properly or replaces/ mend/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को तुरंत ठीक करना ताकि उचित ढंग से मरम्मत होने या नयी चीज़ आने तक उसका इस्तेमाल किया जा सके ।

The poor farmer patched up his roof with mud before the monsoon season began.

Patch up is used with: jeans, clothes, shoes, socks, road, roof, hole

Patch up

It means to mend ties or repair a relationship after a disagreement or a dispute/ किसी मतभेद या झगड़े के बाद संबंध को ठीक करना या पुनः जुड़ जाना ।

Small children fight a lot and even patch up very fast.

Patch up is used with: differences, disagreement, quarrel, relations, relationship, things, rift

Payback

If you pay someone back, you return money that you borrowed from them in the past/ Repay/ किसी व्यक्ति से पूर्व में उधार लिए गए धन को वापस करना / चुकता करना

I borrowed 2 lac rupees from my friend and promised to pay back within a year.

Pay off

If you pay off a loan, you pay it back in installments over some time./ जब आप किसी ऋण का भुगतान एक समय अवधि के दौरान किस्तों में करते हैं ।

Home loans are paid off over a long period sometimes even more than two decades.

Payoff is used with: loan, mortgage, debt, house, car, credit card

Pay off

If something you do pays off, it ends up giving you some benefit or a good result./ परिणाम मिलना; जब किसी चीज़ से आपको लाभ अथवा अच्छा परिणाम प्राप्त होता है ।

My early morning walks have paid off as I have begun to lose weight.

Pay up

If somebody pays up, they pay money they owe to someone even though they don't want to./ किसी से उधार ली गयी राशि को चुकाना, भले ही आप चुकाना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

During IPL in India, a lot of people get involved in illegal betting and some of them end up paying a lot.

Pick on

If you pick on someone, you repeatedly treat them badly or criticize them./ जब आप किसी से बार-बार खराब व्यवहार करते हैं या उसकी आलोचना करते हैं ।

In the hostels, seniors pick on the newcomers for ragging.

Pick out

It was not easy for us to pick out a colour for our walls when we decided to get the walls painted./ जब हमने दीवारों पर रंग करवाने का निर्णय लिया था, तब हमारे लिए अपनी दीवारों के लिए किसी एक रंग को चुनना आसान नहीं था ।

Phrasal Verbs

Pick up

If you pick up something, you take hold of it and lift it / lift/ किसी चीज़ को पकड़ना या उठाना ।

If you pick up the computer for a minute I will wipe the table clean.

Pick up is used with: box, bag, case, pen, phone, cup

Pick up

If you pick someone up, you meet them somewhere to give them a lift to somewhere else./ इसका अर्थ है एक व्यक्ति से तय स्थान पर मिलना और उसे कहीं पहुँचाना ।

My parents came to pick me up from the airport.

Play around

It means to waste time by being silly or stupid/ fool around/ इसका अर्थ है बेवकूफ या मूर्ख बनकर समय बर्बाद करना / सुस्ती में समय गंवाना

Our manager scolded us for playing around and not being serious with our work.

Playback

It means to play something that's just been recorded, such as a video, a message, or some music/ वीडियो, संदेश या संगीत जैसी किसी चीज़ को बजाना, जिसे अभी-अभी रिकॉर्ड किया गया है ।

People use answering machines on their phone when they are away and playback

Playback is used with: message, recording, song, clip, sequence, scene, track, video, music

Play down

It means to try to make something seem less important or less damaging than it is/minimize, downplay./ यह महसूस करवाना कि कोई चीज़ कम महत्वपूर्ण है अथवा वास्तव में हुए नुकसान से कम नुकसान दिखाना / कम करके बताना

The government's spokesman tried to play down the recession.

Point out

It means to tell someone something you think they should know/ indicate/ किसी व्यक्ति को वह चीज़ बताना, जो आपको लगता है उसे पता होनी चाहिए / संकेत देना

The teacher pointed out a few grammatical errors in the essay.

Pour in

It means to arrive at or enter a place in great numbers and with great speed or force/ किसी स्थान पर भारी संख्या में तथा बहुत तेज़ी से या बलपूर्वक पहुंचना या प्रवेश करना

Whenever there is an advertisement for a government job applications pour in great numbers.

Print out

It means to make a printed copy of a document/ print off/ किसी दस्तावेज़ की प्रकाशित प्रति प्राप्त करना।

The lawyer told his secretary to take a print out of the document and send it to the opposite party.

Print out is used with: document, letter, invoice, receipt, email, article, photo, picture

Pull down

It means to destroy a building or structure because it is old, dangerous, or no longer wanted/ demolish, knockdown/ इसका अर्थ है किसी भवन अथवा संरचना को गिरा देना क्योंकि यह पुराना, खतरनाक हो गया है या अब इसकी ज़रूरत नहीं है ।

The government has passed an order to pull down all those hotels in Uttarkashi that have been constructed too close to the bank of the river

Pull down is used with: building, house, church, shed, wall, tent, billboard, shelter

Pull off

It means to succeed in doing something difficult/ इसका अर्थ है किसी मुश्किल कार्य को करने में सफल होना ।

Although the boy has a stammering problem but he pulled off his speech well.

Pull out

If you pull out of something you're participating in, like a competition or a deal, you stop participating/withdraw/ किसी प्रतिस्पर्धा या सौदा से बाहर आ जाना, हाथ खींच लेना ।

Just one day ahead of the show the main sponsor pulled out.

Pull through

It means to recover from a serious illness or injury/survive/ किसी गंभीर बीमारी या चोट से उबरना / जीवित बचना

The doctors did everything they could to help pull him through.

Pull up

It means to pull something out of the ground, such as a plant, a stake, or a fence post/ पौधा, खूंट या खम्भे जैसी किसी चीज़ को जमीन से उखाड़ना/ निकालना

Phrasal Verbs

The monkeys pulled up a few plants from the school garden when the gardener was away.

Pull up is used with: plant, bush, weed, carrot, vine, stake, peg, post

Put aside

It means to save or reserve something, like time, money, food, etc., for a particular purpose, or use in the future/set aside, reserve/ किसी चीज़ को, जैसे- समय, धन, भोजन आदि को एक विशेष उद्देश्य के लिए या भविष्य में प्रयोग करने के लिए बचाना या आरक्षित रखना।

Everybody should put aside some money for their old age.

Put aside

It means to ignore a disagreement or a problem you have with someone so you can work together on something/disregard, ignore/ इसका अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति के साथ हुए मतभेद या समस्या को नज़रअंदाज़ करना ताकि आप किसी चीज़ पर एक साथ कार्य कर सकें / उपेक्षा, नज़रअंदाज़ करना।

Many married couples put their unresolved issues aside for the sake of their children.

Put away

If you put something away, you put it where it's usually kept when it's not being used./ जब आप किसी वस्तु को उस स्थान पर रखते हैं, जहाँ यह तब रखी जाती है, जब इस्तेमाल में नहीं आ रही होती है।

You are expected to use the equipment carefully and then put it away.

Put away is used with: dishes, tools, clothes, books, toys, pieces.

Put forward

It means to offer an idea, an opinion, a suggestion, etc. for other people to consider/ suggest, offer/ अन्य लोगों के सामने कोई योजना, राय, या सलाह आदि रखना ताकि वे इस पर विचार करें / सलाह या सुझाव देना

Everybody spoke behind the leaders back but they were scared to put forward their views before the leader.

Put forward is used with: suggestion, opinion, idea, argument, plan, proposal, theory

Put in

It means to spend a certain amount of time and effort on doing something/devote/ इसका अर्थ है किसी कार्य को करने में एक निश्चित समय देना तथा कोशिश करना / समर्पित करना।

Good results can be achieved only when we put in hard work.

Put out

It means to stop something from burning/extinguish// किसी चीज़ को जलने से रोकना / बुझाना

It took the firemen a long time to put out the fire.

Put up

It means to fix a notice or a picture onto an upright surface such as a wall or a notice board/ इसका अर्थ है दीवार या नोटिस बोर्ड जैसी किसी सीधी सतह पर एक सूचना या तस्वीर लगाना।

He put up the notice about the changed venue for the match on the club's notice board.

Put up is used with: picture, painting, notice, poster, wall hanging

Put up with

If you put up with something, you accept it even though you don't like it/tolerate, stand/ जब आप किसी चीज़ को पसंद नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी इसे स्वीकार कर लेते हैं / बर्दाश्त करना, सहन करना

Parents have to put up with a lot of demands of their teenage children.

Phrasal verbs with Q

Quarrel with

It means to disagree about something, or to believe something is untrue or incorrect / argue with, disagree with/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ से असहमत होना, या यह मानना कि कोई चीज़ झूठी है या गलत है / बहस करना, असहमत होना।

I don't think anyone can quarrel with me on that point.

Queue up

If you queue up, you join a line of people waiting for their turn to do something/ line up/ लोगों की पंक्ति में खड़ा होना, जो कुछ करने के लिए अपनी बारी का इंतज़ार कर रहे हैं।

A lot of people queued up at the cash counter in the bank after the three-day strike.

Queue up is used with: for a ticket, pass, token, coupon, taxi; in a bank, post-office, supermarket; at a counter, ticket window, box-office

Quieten down

Phrasal Verbs

If someone quietens down, they become calmer and less excited/calm down, settle down/ जब कोई नरम तथा कम उत्साहित हो जाता है / नरम पड़ना / शांत हो जाना

The children usually quieten down when the principal is on around in the corridor.

Phrasal verbs with R

Rally round/around

If people rally round someone in need, they all do what they can to help the person./ जब कोई व्यक्ति जरूरतमंद हो, तथा लोग उसकी सहायता के लिए सबकुछ करें, जो वे कर सकते हैं।

After the train accident, a lot of people from nearby villages rallied round to help the injured passengers.

Reach out

It means to extend your arm to touch or take something with your hand/ जब आप किसी चीज़ को हाथ से छूने के लिए या उसे हाथ से लेने के लिए अपना हाथ बढ़ाते हैं।

If you extend your finger in front of a baby, the baby will reach out and grasp it.

Reach out to

It means to offer help to someone in need/ इसका अर्थ किसी जरूरतमंद व्यक्ति को मदद की पेशकश करना है।

The program and syllabus is designed to reach out to those children who can't attend school or are too poor.

Reach out to

It means to ask someone for help when you have a problem/ इसका अर्थ किसी से मदद माँगना है, जब आप किसी समस्या में हों। If teenagers reach out to their parents they can be helped to solve a lot of problems.

Read into

It means to believe you've found more meaning in what someone says or does than others have found/ इसका अर्थ यह मानना है कि आप किसी की बातों या व्यवहार में अन्य लोगों की तुलना में अधिक अर्थ ढूँढ लेते हैं।

I could read into his behavior that he was expecting us to bribe him.

Readout

if you read something out, you read it aloud so everyone can hear it./ जब आप किसी चीज़ को ऊँची आवाज़ में पढ़ते हैं ताकि हर कोई सुन सके।

The students listened and responded as the teacher read out their names and numbers.

Readout is used with: names, scores, results, verdict, and statement

Read up on

If you read up on something, you read books about it, or find articles and information on the internet about it./ किसी चीज़ के विषय में जानने के लिए पुस्तकें पढ़ना, या इसके विषय में इंटरनेट पर लेख और जानकारी ढूँढना।

I read up about the Taj Mahal before going to see it.

Refer to

It means to look at something like a book, a map, or a website, to get information about something/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के विषय में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए पुस्तक, नक्शा या किसी वेबसाइट को देखना।

A lot of leaders who give speeches refer to a piece of paper while speaking.

Refer to is used with: notes, book, journal, article, source, map, website, dictionary

Refer to

It means to direct someone to a place or a person for information, help or treatment/ इसका अर्थ एक व्यक्ति को सूचना, सहायता या उपचार के लिए किसी स्थान पर भेजना है।

The doctor in my town said that he was unable to diagnose my problem, so he referred me to a doctor in Delhi.

Reflect on/upon

It means to think deeply about something/contemplate, ponder, think about/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के विषय में गहराई से सोचना। चिंतन करना।

After he reflected on his behavior he realized where he had gone wrong.

Rely on

If you rely on something, you need it to do something/depend on/ निर्भर रहना; यदि आप किसी चीज़ पर निर्भर रहते हैं, तो कुछ प्राप्त करने के लिए आपको इसकी जरूरत पड़ेगी।

Mother Teresa opened orphanages to rely on the charity of the people.

Remind of

If something reminds you of something else, it makes you think of it./ याद दिलाना, जिसके कारण आप किसी चीज़ के बारे में सोचने लगते हैं।

Mango orchards remind me of my summer vacations at my grandmother's house.

Resign yourself to

If you resign yourself to something, you accept that it's true and that there's nothing you can do to change it./ जब आप स्वीकार करते हैं कि यह सच है तथा आप इसे बदल नहीं सकते ।

After being married for two years she resigns herself to the demands of her in-laws.

Result in

It means to lead to a certain outcome or to produce something/lead to, cause/ इसका अर्थ है किसी निश्चित परिणाम का कारण/माध्यम बनना ।

The lemon drink is effective. It's helped me shed 2kgs weight in a short span.

Return to

It means to go back to/ वापस लौटना

After the war ended life soon returned to normal.

Revert to

It means to go back to a previous way of behaving, or an old way of doing things/ इसका अर्थ है पहले की तरह व्यवहार करना या चीज़ों को पुराने तरीके से करना ।

After trying out a new production technique, the factory reverted to its old method after there were problems with the new one.

Ring back

It means to return a telephone call or to call again later/call back/ इसका अर्थ है वापस टेलीफोन कॉल करना या बाद में फिर से कॉल करना ।

He said he'd ring me back in ten minutes as he was busy in a meeting.

Ring up

It means to call someone on a telephone/call, phone, ring/ किसी को टेलीफोन/ सेलफोन पर फोन करना ।

I don't like anyone ringing me up before ten o'clock on Sunday morning.

Roll out

It means to introduce a new line of products or services/launch, release/ वस्तुओं या सेवाओं की नयी श्रृंखला पेश करना / जारी करना ।

We will roll out our new line of jewellery on Diwali

Rollover

It means to change position when you're lying down so that you're on your back if you were face down, or face down if you were on your back/turn over/ अपनी अवस्था में परिवर्तन करना (जब आप लेटे हुए होते हैं) ताकि यदि आपका मुख पीछे की तरफ है, तो वह आगे आ जाए, या आप पीठ के बल हो जाएँ । पलटना ।

The baby rolled over and fell on the ground.

Root out

It means to get rid of or eradicate something

How I wish terrorism and poverty could be rooted out from this world.

Rope in

If somebody ropes you in, they persuade you to do something you don't want to do.

The organizers are trying to rope in as many people as they can for the marathon next week.

Rub out

It means to erase something that's been written or drawn/erase/ इसका अर्थ किसी चीज़ को मिटाना है, जो लिखी गयी अथवा खींची गयी है ।

If you make a mistake on your test paper, rub out the bit that's wrong and write it again.

Rule out

If you rule something out, you don't think it's possible./ जब आपको नहीं लगता कि यह संभव है

We thought she might have cancer, but after seeing the latest test results, I think we can rule that out.

Run after

If you run after someone, you chase them and try to catch up with them by running/chase, pursue/ किसी का दौड़कर पीछा करना तथा पकड़ने की कोशिश करना

Dog run after cars.

Run against

It means to compete with someone in an election/ इसका अर्थ किसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध चुनाव लड़ना है ।

I have decided to run against Ravi in the next elections.

Phrasal Verbs

Run away

If you run away from something or someone, you run as fast as you can to escape./ किसी चीज़ से बचने के लिए दूर भागना ।
(जितनी तेजी से हो सके)

As soon as the thief heard the sound of the police car coming, he ran away so that the cops wouldn't catch him.

Run away from

It means to try to avoid problems or difficult situations/ इसका अर्थ समस्याओं या मुश्किल परिस्थितियों को टालना है ।

Running away from problems is not the solution.

Runaway from is used with: problems, difficulties, responsibilities, obligations, conflicts

Run down

It means to hit somebody with a vehicle such as a car or a truck/run over, knockdown/ इसका अर्थ किसी को कार या ट्रक जैसे वाहन से टक्कर मारना है / चढ़ा देना / धक्का मारना

The dog was run down by a speeding car.

Run down

It means to criticize someone/ put down/ इसका अर्थ है किसी की आलोचना करना या नीचा दिखाना

If the principal is angry about something, he runs everyone in the office down

Run into

If you run into someone, you meet them by chance, or without expecting to./ जब आपकी अचानक किसी से मुलाकात हो जाए, जिसकी उम्मीद नहीं की गयी थी ।

I ran into an old friend at the movie yesterday.

Run on

It means to use a particular type of fuel or a particular power source/ इसका अर्थ एक विशेष प्रकार के ईंधन या विशेष ऊर्जा स्रोत का प्रयोग करना है ।

These days there are new mobile phones that run on a battery that lasts for a month before it needs recharging.

Run-on is used with: oil, petrol, gasoline, gas, electricity, battery, solar power, nuclear power

Run on

It means to continue for longer than expected/go on/ इसका अर्थ है उम्मीद/अपेक्षा से अधिक समय तक बने रहना/ चलते रहना ।

The new auditorium is scheduled to be finished next June, but it looks like it could run on a bit longer.

Run out (of)

If you run out of something, you don't have any left and you need some more./ जब आपके पास कोई चीज़ पूर्णतः खत्म हो जाती है किंतु आपकी आवश्यकता बनी रहती है ।

We ran out of petrol during the journey.

Nouns often used as objects with run out (of): milk, sugar, petrol, money, paper

Phrasal verbs with S

Save up

It means to put something aside for the future/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को भविष्य के लिए अलग हटाकर रख देना ।

My son is saving up for a new cycle.

Screw up

If you screw something up, you ruin it or you do it the wrong way./ जब आप किसी चीज़ को खराब कर देते हैं या गलत तरीके से इस्तेमाल करते हैं ।

The rain screwed up the outdoor party.

Screw up is used with: job, exam, test, interview, presentation, demonstration

Seal off

It means to stop people from going into an area or a building, often because it isn't safe/ इसका अर्थ है लोगों को किसी भवन या क्षेत्र में जाने से रोकना, क्योंकि यह सुरक्षित नहीं है ।

After the explosion, the police sealed off the whole area.

See off

If you see somebody off, you go to the place from where they're beginning a journey, like an airport or a railway station, and wish them well as they leave./ जब आप किसी को see off करते हैं, तो आप उस स्थान (जैसे - रेलवे स्टेशन या एयरपोर्ट) पर जाते हैं, जहाँ से वे यात्रा शुरू करने वाले हैं तथा उन्हें शुभकामनाएं भी देते हैं ।

I get emotional when I go to see off family members.

See through

Phrasal Verbs

If you see through something or someone, you realize that you are being deceived or tricked, and you aren't fooled./ जब आपको यह महसूस होता है कि आपको धोखा दिया जा रहा है तथा आप बेवकूफ नहीं बनते ।

My friends told me I'd won the lottery, but I saw through their little joke.

See to

If you see to something, you take responsibility for it and make sure it's done./ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की जिम्मेदारी लेना तथा इसका क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित करना ।

The minister has promised that he will see to it that the match will take place as scheduled.

Send back

If you send back something that's been delivered to you, you return it because there's a problem with it/return/ जब कोई चीज़ आपको पहुँचाई गयी थी, लेकिन आप उसे वापस कर देते हैं, क्योंकि उसमें कोई समस्या है / वापस करना ।

I decided to send back the cake to the bakery as it smelled stale.

Send for

Meaning: to ask for someone to come to you, or to ask for something to be sent to you/ किसी को अपने पास बुलाना, या आपके पास कोई चीज़ भेजने को कहना ।

If someone gets hurt, send for an ambulance and a doctor straight away.

Send for is used with: ambulance, doctor, mechanic, plumber, taxi, courier, tow truck

Send-off

If you send something off, you post it or send it by a courier service/post, mail, dispatch/ कूरियर सेवा/ डाक, मेल आदि के माध्यम से कुछ भेजना, प्रेषण ।

If you send the orders off on Tuesday, they should arrive on Friday.

Send off is used with: letter, parcel, package, order, application form

Set about

It means to begin doing something that will probably take a lot of effort or a long time/ begin, start/ इसका अर्थ है किसी कार्य की शुरुआत करना, जिसमें संभवतः बहुत प्रयास करना पड़ेगा या लंबा समय लगेगा ।

He took two days off from work and set about looking for a cheaper accommodation.

Set aside

It means to keep a portion of something for use in the future/ put aside, reserve/ किसी चीज़ का एक हिस्सा भविष्य में इस्तेमाल करने के लिए अलग कर देना / अलग रखना, आरक्षित करना ।

I set aside some money every month as I am planning to buy a new mobile

Set back

It means to make something happen more slowly, or at a later time, than it would have/ delay/ किसी चीज़ को धीरे-धीरे अथवा तय समय के बाद होने देना / विलंबित करना ।

The building's completion date was set back a few weeks by the floods.

Set down

If you set something down, you put it in writing/write down, put down/ जब आप किसी चीज़ को लिखित में रखते हैं या लिख लेते हैं ।

My secretary will set the details down in an official company memo.

Set off

It means to begin a journey/set out, leave, set forth/ इसका अर्थ है किसी यात्रा की शुरुआत करना, चलना, निकलना, प्रस्थान करना ।

If they set off at ten o'clock, they should arrive by midday.

Set out

It means to begin doing something with a definite objective or aim in mind/ इसका अर्थ दिमाग में एक निश्चित उद्देश्य लेकर किसी कार्य की शुरुआत करना है ।

They set out with the aim of becoming one of the leaders in the education industry.

Set up

It means to start a company, a foundation, or an organization of some sort/startup, establish (formal)/ इसका अर्थ एक कंपनी, संस्था या किसी प्रकार के संगठन की शुरुआत करना है, स्टार्टअप, स्थापना (औपचारिक)

Mother Teresa set up orphanages and charities all over the world.

Set up is used with: company, business, foundation, organization, network, fund, committee, political party

Set up

Phrasal Verbs

It means to put together or arrange the parts of something before using it/ किसी चीज़ का इस्तेमाल करने से पहले इसके हिस्सों को व्यवस्थित करना या एक साथ लगाना ।

Once the tent was set up we set out collecting firewood.

Set up is used with: stage, camera, equipment, studio, drum kit, tent, portable barbecue, deck chairs, volleyball net

Settle down

It means to become calm and quiet, especially after being excited or noisy/calm down, quieten down/ इसका अर्थ है शांत तथा चुप हो जाना, विशेष रूप से उत्साहित होने या शोर करने के बाद / शांत होना, चुप होना ।

Whenever the kids got too noisy, their teacher would tell them to settle down and get on with their work.

Settle down

It means to start living a conventional life with a steady job and a stable partner, especially after getting married
These days people generally settle down by the age of 30.

Settle for

It means to accept something, even though it isn't what you want/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को स्वीकार करना, भले ही यह वो नहीं है, जिसे आप वास्तव में चाहते थे ।

If you want to be happy in life, don't settle for a job just because it's easy or it pays good money.

Settle in

It means to begin to feel comfortable in a new situation, such as a new home, a new job, or a new school/ इसका अर्थ एक नयी परिस्थिति में आरामदायक/ अनुकूल महसूस करना है, जैसे नया घर, नयी नौकरी या नए विद्यालय में ।

It took me about a month to settle in the new city.

Shake off

It means to get rid of something that's causing you problems, such as a sickness, a fear, a bad image, a bad reputation, etc./throw off, get rid of/ इसका अर्थ किसी ऐसी चीज़ से मुक्त होना है, जो आपके लिए समस्याएँ खड़ी कर रही है । जैसे - बीमारी, भय, खराब छवि, खराब प्रतिष्ठा आदि / उतार फेंकना, मुक्त होना ।

I've had this cold for nearly two weeks and I just can't shake it off.

Shoot up

It means to quickly increase in size, number or level/soar/ इसका अर्थ है आकार, संख्या या स्तर में तेज़ी से वृद्धि / बहुत वृद्धि होना । Oil prices shoot up nearly every month.

Shop around

If you shop around, you go to several shops to find the lowest price for something you want./ जब आप किसी वस्तु को सबसे कम कीमत में प्राप्त करने के लिए बहुत सी दुकानों में घूमते हैं ।

Once you've decided what sort of mobile you want, shop around to find the best price.

Show off

It means to do something to get attention or admiration, but in a way that annoys some people/ जब आप ध्यान आकर्षित करने या प्रशंसा प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ करते हैं, लेकिन उस तरह से जिससे कुछ लोगों को परेशानी होती है ।

Boys like to show off before girls

Show up

It means to arrive at an event or a place where people are gathering/turn up, appear/ इसका अर्थ ऐसे कार्यक्रम या स्थान पर पहुंचना है, जहाँ लोग इकट्ठा हुए हैं / उपस्थित होना, सामने आना ।

I could not turn up at the party as I was not in the town.

Shut down

It means to close something like a factory, school or hospital, usually forever/close down/ किसी चीज़ को हमेशा के लिए बंद कर देना । जैसे - कारखाना, विद्यालय या अस्पताल ।

All the factories in the area were shut down by the government as they were polluting the Ganga.

Shut down is used with: factory, business, school, hospital, mine

Shut off

If a machine, a system or a supply shuts off, or is shut off by someone, it stops/turn off/ इसका प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब कोई मशीन, प्रणाली, या आपूर्ति काम करना बंद कर देती है या उसे बंद करवा दिया जाता है ।

The engine will shut itself off if starts to overheat.

Shut out

It means to block out/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को रोकना ।

The curtains were drawn to shut out the sunlight.

Sign in

Phrasal Verbs

It means to sign a register when you visit a place, or to log in when you visit a website/ कहीं जाने पर एक रजिस्टर में हस्ताक्षर करना, या जब आप एक वेबसाइट पर जाते हैं, तब लॉग इन करना ।

Don't forget to sign in when you get to the office in the morning.

If you want to read the articles on this website you have to sign in first.

Sign up

If you sign up to something like a website or a gym, you become a member/join/ जब आप सदस्य बन जाते हैं या शामिल हो जाते हैं । जैसे - किसी वेबसाइट या जिम का सदस्य ।

If you'd like to sign up for our French program, fill out this application form and submit it at the reception.

Sit back

It means to do nothing instead of making an effort to get what you want/ अपनी पसंद की चीज़ प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयास करने के बजाय खाली बैठे रहना ।

If you want to make friends, you have to make an effort. You can't just sit back and wait for people to call you.

Sit through

If you sit through something like a long speech or a boring show, you wait until it's over before leaving, even though you're not enjoying it./ जब आप कोई लंबे भाषण या पकाऊ कार्यक्रम में शामिल होते हैं तथा वहां से निकलने से पहले इसके खत्म होने का इंतजार करते हैं, भले ही आपको इसमें मज़ा नहीं आ रहा हो ।

We had to sit through another of the chairman's dull speeches before the awards were announced.

Slip up

It means to make a small mistake, usually because of carelessness/ इसका अर्थ है कोई छोटी गलती करना, आमतौर पर लापरवाही के कारण ।

When I am in a hurry I slip up in mathematical calculations.

Slow down

It means to become slower, or to make someone or something go slower/ इसका अर्थ है धीरे होना, या किसी चीज़ को धीमा कर देना ।

The recession will slow down our growth rate this year.

Sort out

If you sort things out, you arrange them into some sort of order./ इसका अर्थ है चीज़ों को किसी क्रम में व्यवस्थित करना ।

I need to sort out the receipts and bills of the last month.

Speak out

If you speak out, you publicly state your position on an issue, or publicly oppose or defend someone or something/speak up/ जब आप सार्वजनिक रूप से किसी मुद्दे पर अपनी बात रखते हैं या किसी व्यक्ति या किसी चीज़ का खुलकर विरोध करते हैं या समर्थन करते हैं । बोलना ।

He was arrested after he spoke out against the government.

Speed up

It means to move faster, or to increase the speed of something/accelerate/ इसका अर्थ है तेज़ी से बढ़ना या किसी चीज़ की चाल में वृद्धि करना / गति तेज़ करना ।

If we don't speed up the preparations for the wedding we'll be in a big mess

Spread out

If a group of people spread out, they move apart so that there's more space between them./ जब लोग एक समूह में फैल जाते हैं, ताकि उनके बीच अधिक जगह बन सके ।

The dancers spread out on the stage and used it well.

Stand by

If you're standing by, you're ready to do something or help somebody./ जब आप कुछ करने के लिए या किसी की मदद करने के लिए तैयार होते हैं ।

A doctors team will stand by during the world cup football in case any player is injured.

Stand by

It means if you stand by someone, you support them or help them if they're in some sort of trouble./ साथ खड़ा होना, जब आप किसी का समर्थन करते हैं या यदि वे समस्या में हैं, तो उनकी सहायता करते हैं ।

Parents stand by their children if they're accused of doing something wrong.

Stand for

If letters or symbols stand for something, they represent that thing./ जब अक्षर या प्रतीक चिन्ह कोई अर्थ देते हैं ।

MA stands for Masters in Arts.

Stand for

If a person or an organisation stands for certain ideals or principles, they believe in and support those ideals or principles/represent/ इसका अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति या संगठन के द्वारा कुछ आदर्शों या सिद्धांतों में विश्वास रखना तथा उन आदर्शों और सिद्धांतों का समर्थन करना ।

India needs a strong political party that stands for a great party.

Stand out

If somebody stands out, they are easy to see because there is something unusual about the way they look or the way they behave./ अलग दिखना, जब कोई अलग दिखता है, तो उसके व्यक्तित्व अथवा व्यवहार में कोई असामान्य बात होती है ।

His green hair certainly makes him stand out in a crowd.

Stand up for

It means to defend an idea or a person against criticism or attack/stick up for, defend/ इसका अर्थ है आलोचना अथवा आक्रमण के विरुद्ध किसी विचार या व्यक्ति की रक्षा करना / समर्थन करना, बचाव करना ।

Every girl must learn martial arts so that she can stand up for herself in times of need.

Start off

It means to begin in a particular way or with a particular act / begin/ इसका अर्थ है एक विशेष तरीके से अथवा एक विशेष कार्य से शुरुआत करना / आरंभ करना ।

Start out

It means to begin a life or a career in a particular way/ इसका अर्थ है किसी विशेष तरीके से जीवन या करियर की शुरुआत करना

Stay away from

If you stay away from something or someone, you don't go near the thing or the person/avoid / दूर रहना; जब आप किसी चीज़ या व्यक्ति से दूर रहते हैं, तो आप उनके पास नहीं जाते या उससे बचने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

My dog is dangerous, stay away from it.

Stay up

If you stay up, you don't go to bed at the usual time/जब आप सामान्य समय पर सोने नहीं जाते हैं ।

I stayed up late to watch the world cup final.

Step down

It means to resign from a job or a position/stand down, resign/ इसका अर्थ है किसी नौकरी या पद से इस्तीफा देना / पद छोड़ना या त्यागपत्र देना ।

The team's manager said that he would step down after the world cup finals.

Step-up

It means to increase the level of strength of something/intensify, increase/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ के स्तर या उसकी शक्ति में वृद्धि करना / बढ़ाना

The PM's security was stepped up last month after the threatening calls.

Step up is used with: security, campaign, efforts, pressure, pace, production, fight, struggle to

Stick out

If something sticks out, it comes out beyond the edge of the end of something, protrude/ दिखाई पड़ना; जब कोई एक छोर से बाहर निकल आती है तथा दिखाई देने लगती है । बाहर निकलना ।

I knew he had a gun because it was sticking out of his pocket.

Stick to

If you stick to something, you don't stop doing it or you don't stop trying to do it/maintain/ चिपक जाना; जब आप किसी चीज़ को करना बंद नहीं करते या इसे करने की कोशिश नहीं छोड़ते । बनाए रखना ।

Stick to the diet and you'll lose weight.

He stuck to his principles despite stiff opposition.

Stick with

It means to continue with the same thing, instead of changing to something else/ stick to, stay with/ इसका अर्थ बदलाव करने के बजाय एक ही चीज़ के साथ बने रहना है । साथ रहना, वफादार होना ।

He's decided to stick with his current job for the time being as there are no better offers.

Stopover

It means to stop at a place and stay there for one or two days while on your way to somewhere else/ कहीं जाने के दौरान एक स्थान पर रुकना तथा वहाँ एक-दो दिन के लिए रहना ।

I'm stopping over in Bangkok for one night on my way to Sydney.

Storm out

Phrasal Verbs

It means to leave a place quickly when you are angry or upset about something/ जब आप किसी कारणवश गुस्सा या उदास होने के कारण एक स्थान से उठकर (तेज़ी से) चले जाते हैं ।

My mother stormed out and slammed the door behind her when she saw the condition of my room.

Sum up

If you sum up something, you give a quick summary of it./ संक्षेप करना, एक त्वरित सारांश प्रस्तुत करना ।

At the end of your essay, sum up your main argument.

Sum up is used with: lecture, talk, proposal, idea, essay, argument, viewpoint

Switch off

It means to turn something off with a switch/ स्विच दबाकर किसी चीज़ (जैसे बिजली के उपकरण) को बंद करना ।

One must switch off the fan and light before one leaves the room.

Switch off is used with: light, phone, computer, printer, television

Switch on

It means to turn something on with a switch/ स्विच दबाकर किसी चीज़ (जैसे बिजली के उपकरण) को चालू करना ।

My peon gets to the office first in the morning and then he switches on all the computers.

Switch on is used with: light, phone, computer, printer, television

Phrasal verbs with T

Take after

It means if you take after an older member of your family, you look like them or you have a similar personality to them/resemble/ किसी की तरह दिखाई देना, या जब आपका व्यक्तित्व उनसे मिलता-जुलता हो । सदृश होना ।

What do you think Sandy takes after her father or her mother?

Take apart

It means if you take apart something, you separate it into the pieces it's made of/dismantle/ किसी चीज़ को खोलकर उसके टुकड़े अलग करना / विघटित करना ।

I took my bicycle apart so that I could clean each part.

Take apart is used with: bicycle, engine, motor, appliance, toaster, fan

Take away

It means if you take something away, you take it somewhere else/remove/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ को दूसरी जगह ले जाना / हटा देना ।

The waitress took away the dirty dishes and then brought our coffee to the table.

The nanny took away the sleeping child and put him on the bed.

Take back

It means if you take something back, you return it to the place you got it from, or return it to the shop you bought it from/return / जब आप कोई चीज़ उस स्थान पर रख देते हैं, जहाँ से आपने इसे प्राप्त किया था, या उस दुकान को लौटा देते हैं, जहाँ से आपने इसे खरीदा था । वापस करना

According to the store's website, if you change your mind after you've bought something, you can take it back and get a refund.

I took back the faulty camera to the shop and exchanged it.

Take back

It means you take back something you said, you admit that you said the wrong thing and withdraw your comments/withdraw/ अपने शब्द वापस लेना; यह स्वीकार करना कि आपने गलत बात कही थी तथा आप अपने कथन को वापस लेते हैं ।

He apologized and took back his statement when his mother made him realize his mistake.

Take in

It means to fully understand something you hear or read/grasp, comprehend, understand/ इसका अर्थ है उस चीज़ को पूरी तरह समझना, जिसे आपने सुना या पढ़ा है । समझना ।

I had to read the question a second time to take it what was meant.

Take off

It means to remove a piece of clothing, or the top of a container/remove/ कपड़े उतारना या किसी पात्र का ढक्कन हटाना ।

If you go to a temple you should take off your shoes before going in.

Take off is used with: clothes, shirt, shoes, hat, glasses; lid, top, cap

Take off

Phrasal Verbs

It means if a plane takes off, it leaves the ground and rises into the sky./ इसका प्रयोग तब किया जाता है, जब कोई हवाई जहाज़ उड़ान भरना शुरू करता है; अर्थात् जमीन छोड़ देता है तथा आसमान की तरफ उड़ जाता है।

The helicopter took off and rose straight up into the sky.

Take off

It means to have a period away from work/ कुछ समय के लिए कार्य से दूर होना।

My doctor says I need to take the week off and rest.

Take off

It means to become popular or successful in a short time/ इसका अर्थ है कम समय में लोकप्रिय या सफल होना।

Sales of the book took off after it was made into a movie.

Take off is used with: business, sales, ratings, popularity, idea, style, sport

Take on

It means if you take on something like a job, a responsibility, or anything involving a challenge, you agree to do it/undertake/ जब आप कोई नौकरी, ज़िम्मेदारी लेते हैं, जिसमें चुनौती शामिल है, तथा इसे करने/ शुरू करने के लिए सहमत होते हैं।

Jim took on too much work, and he made himself sick with worry when he couldn't cope with it all.

Take on is used with: work, job, responsibility, task, challenge, role, position, duty, assignment

Take on

It means to give someone a job/recruit, employ/ इसका अर्थ किसी को काम देना/ भर्ती करना है

We need to take on two more employees to complete the work on the deadline.

Take on

It means to fight, or compete against, someone or something/challenge/ इसका अर्थ किसी व्यक्ति या चुनौती से लड़ना या प्रतिस्पर्धा करना है।

India will take on Pakistan in the World cup finals.

Take out

It means if you take somebody out, you invite them to go out with you, usually for a meal or entertainment./ जब आप किसी को अपने साथ बाहर चलने के लिए आमंत्रित करते हैं, आमतौर पर भोजन या मनोरंजन के लिए।

As it was a national holiday I took the kids out.

Take out

It means to obtain something like a loan, an insurance policy, a patent, etc / obtain/ इसका अर्थ है ऋण, बीमा पॉलिसी, पेटेंट आदि जैसी कोई चीज़ लेना / प्राप्त करना।

If you're going overseas, it's a good idea to take out travel insurance in case you get robbed or have an accident or whatever.

Take out is used with: loan, mortgage, injunction, insurance, patent, copyright, summons

Take over

It means to take control of something like a company, an organization, a government, or a territory / इसका अर्थ है किसी कंपनी, संगठन, सरकार या प्रदेश पर नियंत्रण हासिल करना।

A new management has taken over the company last year.

Takeover

It means to begin doing a job or a task that someone else had been doing previously/ इसका अर्थ ऐसे कार्य की शुरुआत करना है, जिसे पहले कोई और कर रहा था।

The vice president takes over as the President if the President dies in his office.

Take over is used with: duties, responsibilities, task, position, management, control, role, leadership, captaincy

Take up

It means to start doing something new like playing a sport, doing a job, or pursuing a hobby/ किसी नए कार्य की शुरुआत करना, जैसे - कोई खेल खेलना, नौकरी करना, या शौक पूरे करना।

He's a great musician. He took it up as a hobby when he was a kid, but now he makes his living from music.

Take up is used with: jogging, bowling, photography, position, post

Talk back

It means to reply rudely to someone in a position of authority/ पलटकर जवाब देना; अर्थात् उस व्यक्ति को बेरुखी से जवाब देना, जो पद में आपसे ऊँचा है।

Some of the students were punished for talking back to their teachers.

In Indian culture, it's rude to talk back to elders.

Tear apart

Phrasal Verbs

It means to destroy something by breaking it into two or more pieces/rip apart/ किसी चीज़ को दो या अधिक टुकड़ों में तोड़कर उसे नष्ट कर देना ।

Sharks tear apart their prey.

Tear down

It means to demolish a building or other structure/pull-down, demolish, dismantle/ इसका अर्थ है किसी भवन या अन्य संरचना को ध्वस्त करना / गिराना, तोड़ना, विखंडित करना ।

Many people protested against the plan to tear down the town's old library.

Tear down is used with: building, shed, church, factory, shelter, fence

Think of

It means to have something come to mind/ मस्तिष्क में कोई विचार आना ।

I looked everywhere I could think of, but I still couldn't find my phone.

Think of

It means to have an opinion about something or someone/ किसी चीज़ या व्यक्ति के विषय में एक राय बनाना ।

What did you think of your preparation? Is it good enough?

Think over

It means to think carefully about something before making a decision/consider, reflect on, mull over / निर्णय लेने से पहले किसी चीज़ के बारे में ध्यान से सोचना / विचार करना

She said she needed time to think over our job offer.

Throw away

It means to get rid of something you don't want, usually by putting it in a rubbish bin or a garbage can/throw out, discard/ इसका अर्थ है किसी ऐसी चीज़ से मुक्त हो जाना, जिसे आप नहीं चाहते । आमतौर पर इसे कचरे के डिब्बे में रख दिया जाता है । फेंक देना, खारिज कर देना ।

Instead of throwing away his old clothes, he decided to give them away to the needy.

Throw away is used with: junk, rubbish, garbage, old clothes, old furniture

Throw out

It means to discard something you don't want, usually by putting it in a rubbish bin or a garbage can/throw away, discard/ इसका अर्थ है किसी ऐसी चीज़ को छोड़ देना, जिसे आप नहीं चाहते । आमतौर पर इसे कचरे के डिब्बे में रख दिया जाता है । फेंक देना / खारिज कर देना ।

My mother has thrown out all the unwanted stuff from the store.

Throw out

It means to force somebody to leave something like a club, a college or school, an organization, etc. /expel/ इसका अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति को एक क्लब, कॉलेज या विद्यालय, संगठन आदि छोड़ने के लिए बाध्य करना / निकाल देना ।

If you break a single rule of the club you will be thrown out immediately.

He knew they'd throw him out of the drug treatment center if he used drugs again.

Throw up

It means if someone throws up, they vomit up the contents of their stomach/vomit/ उल्टी करना / पेट के अंदर की सामग्रियों का बाहर आना ।

After I'd thrown my lunch up, I went to the hospital.

Tidy up

It means to make a place look neat and tidy/ इसका अर्थ है किसी स्थान को साफ़-सुथरा बनाना ।

Don't forget to tidy up when you've finished.

Tie-up

It means to tie together the ends of something/ किसी चीज़ के अंतिम सिरों को बांधना

When around two years of age children learn to tie up their shoelaces.

Tie-up

It means to make somebody busy with something/ जब कोई व्यक्ति किसी चीज़ में व्यस्त रहता है

I was tied up in meetings all afternoon.

Touch on

It means to talk briefly about something when speaking or writing about another topic/mention/ किसी दूसरे विषय पर बोलने या लिखने के दौरान संक्षेप में किसी चीज़ के बारे में बात करना

The only major issue that the PM didn't touch on was increasing unemployment

Toy with

Phrasal Verbs

It means to think about doing something, but not very seriously/ कुछ करने की सोचना, लेकिन बहुत गंभीरता से नहीं ।

Are you serious about quitting your job and starting your business, or are you just toying with the idea?

Track down

It means to find something after a long search/find, locate/ एक लंबी खोज के बाद किसी चीज़ का मिलना / ढूँढना, पता लगाना ।

I managed to track down all my school friends through Facebook.

Try on

It means to put on clothes or shoes before buying them to see if they fit properly and look good/ कपड़ों या जूतों को खरीदने से पहले उन्हें पहनकर देखना कि वे पूरी तरह से आते हैं या नहीं तथा अच्छे दिखते हैं या नहीं ।

On should try on shoes before buying them.

Try on is used with: clothes, shoes, jeans, jacket, sunglasses, ring

Try out

It means to test something to see what it's like, or to see if it works properly/test/ किसी चीज़ की जाँच करके यह देखना कि यह किसके जैसी है या यह ठीक से कार्य करती है या नहीं / जांचना

I want to try out meditation to reduce my stress level.

Try out is used with: software, printer, phone; relaxation technique, exercise routine, diet

Turn around/round

It means to change something unsuccessful into something successful/ किसी असफल चीज़ को सफल चीज़ में बदलना ।

The new government's liberal policies turned around the economy.

Turn away

It means if someone turns you away, they don't allow you to enter a place/send away, refuse entry to/ वापस लौटाना, जब कोई आपको किसी स्थान पर प्रवेश करने नहीं देता है / दूर भेज देता है, अंदर आने से मना कर देता है ।

You will be turned away at the door because you don't have tickets.

Turn back

It means to return in the direction from which you've come, or to make someone do this/ इसका अर्थ उसी दिशा में लौट जाना या फिर किसी को लौटा देना है, जहाँ से आप या वो आए थे ।

The police were turning everybody back because the road had been blocked by a landslide.

Turn down

It means to decrease or lower the volume, heat, power, etc. of an appliance by turning a knob or pressing a button/ इसका अर्थ नॉब घुमाकर या बटन दबाकर किसी उपकरण की आवाज़, गर्मी, शक्ति आदि को कम करना है ।

We'd better turn down the volume or the neighbours might complain.

Turn down is used with: television, TV, volume, air conditioner, heater

Turn down

It means if you turn down an offer or a request, you decide not to accept it/refuse, reject/ इनकार करना; जब आप किसी अनुरोध को स्वीकार नहीं करने का निर्णय लेते हैं / मना करना ।

The bank turned down my application for a loan because my papers were not complete.

Turn down is used with: offer, request, appeal, proposal, invitation, application

Turn into

It means to change from one thing into another/ transform into/ इसका अर्थ एक चीज़ से दूसरी चीज़ में बदलना/ रूपांतरित होना है ।

Infosys started from a small company but soon it turned into a huge global corporation.

Turn off

It means to stop a machine or an appliance from working by using a button or a switch/ switch off/ इसका अर्थ है एक बटन या स्विच दबाकर किसी मशीन या उपकरण को काम करने से रोकना ।

Don't forget to turn off the air conditioner.

Turn off is used with: light, computer, phone, television, heater, air conditioner, engine, motor

Turn on

It means to start a machine or an appliance by pressing a button or flicking a switch / switch on/ इसका अर्थ है एक बटन या स्विच दबाकर किसी मशीन या उपकरण को चालू करना।

As soon as the kids get home they turn on the TV and watch cartoons.

Turn on is used with: light, computer, television, phone, heater, air conditioner, engine, motor

Turn out

Phrasal Verbs

It means to have a certain outcome, or to end in a certain way/ इसका अर्थ है एक निश्चित परिणाम प्राप्त होना या किसी निश्चित तरीके से समाप्त होना ।

If one keeps working hard things generally turn out to be good.

Turn over

It means to change the position of something so that the side facing down is now facing up/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की अवस्था में परिवर्तन करना, ताकि नीचे की तरफ का हिस्सा ऊपर आ जाए ।

After distributing the exam papers, I told my students to turn them over and start work.

Turn over

It means to change your body's position when lying down so that you are facing the opposite direction/ जब आप लेते हुए होते हैं तथा अपने शरीर की अवस्था में परिवर्तन करते हैं ताकि आपका मुख विपरीत दिशा में आ जाए ।

My back was aching, and every time I turned over it hurt.

Turn up

It means to increase the volume, heat, power, etc. of an appliance by turning a knob or pressing a button/ इसका अर्थ नॉब घुमाकर या बटन दबाकर किसी उपकरण की आवाज़, गर्मी, शक्ति आदि में वृद्धि करना है ।

We turned up the volume of the system and danced the whole night on the new year.

Turn up is used with: television, TV, volume, air conditioner, heater

Turn up

It means if someone turns up somewhere, they arrive without being expected or without telling anyone they'd be coming/ appear, show up/ इसका अर्थ है किसी व्यक्ति का ऐसे स्थान पर पहुंचना, जहाँ उसके आने की उम्मीद नहीं थी अथवा अपने आने की सूचना दिए बिना कहीं जाना । उपस्थित होना, प्रकट होना ।

The chief guest turned up an hour late.

Phrasal verbs with U

Urge on

If you urge somebody on, you encourage them to continue trying to do something / encourage/ जब आप एक व्यक्ति को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं कि उसे किसी कार्य को करने की कोशिश जारी रखनी चाहिए । हौसला बढ़ाना ।

Good teachers urge on their weaker students, and help them to do their best.

Use up

If you use up something, you use all of it and have none left over./ किसी चीज़ का पूरी तरह से इस्तेमाल कर लेना तथा कुछ भी शेष नहीं छोड़ना ।

I can't get any more sick days off work. I've already used them all up.

Use up is used with: resources, reserves, supplies, stocks, time

Phrasal verbs with V

Verge on

It means to be close to reaching a certain state or condition/ एक निश्चित अवस्था या परिस्थिति में पहुँचने के समीप होना, कगार पर होना ।

He felt so dehydrated during the parade that he was almost on the verge of fainting.

Vote in

If a person or a political party is voted in, they have won the most votes in an election/elect/ इसका प्रयोग तब किया जाता है, जब किसी व्यक्ति या राजनीतिक दल को एक चुनाव में सर्वाधिक संख्या में मत प्राप्त होते हैं ।

In a democracy, you can vote in whoever you like.

Vote in is used with: party, president, prime minister, government, leader, politician, representative

Vote off

If somebody is voted off something, they have to leave because not enough people voted to keep them on./ इसका प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब एक व्यक्ति को जाना/ पद छोड़ना पड़ता है क्योंकि उसके लिए पर्याप्त लोगों ने मतदान नहीं किया है ।

Vouch for

If you vouch for someone or something, you say that the person or thing can be trusted and is of good character or quality./ जब आप किसी व्यक्ति या चीज़ के बारे में कहते हैं कि उस व्यक्ति या उस चीज़ पर विश्वास किया जा सकता है तथा वह अच्छे गुणों वाला/वाली है ।

I will only vouch for someone if I know them well and I'm sure they can do a good job.

Vouch for is used with: doctor, teacher, hospital, school, course, diet

Phrasal verbs with W

Wait around

If you have to wait around for something, you have to wait a long time for it./ जब आपको किसी चीज़ के लिए लंबा इंतजार करना पड़े ।

Why do we always have to wait around when we have an appointment with a doctor or a dentist?

Wait on

It means to serve someone in a restaurant, or to act as a servant for someone and do whatever they ask you to do/serve/ इसका अर्थ है रेस्टोरेंट में किसी व्यक्ति को खाना परोसना, या किसी के नौकर के रूप में कार्य करना तथा वे जो भी कहें, वह कर देना । Each waiter is assigned certain tables and they only wait on people at those tables.

Walkout

It means to leave a relationship suddenly/ leave/ जब किसी संबंध/ रिश्ते को अचानक समाप्त कर दिया जाए । छोड़ना । She walked out on her husband after he beat her up.

Ward off

It means to stop something harmful or dangerous from coming near/ किसी ऐसी चीज़ को पास आने से रोकना, जो हानिकारक या खतरनाक है ।

It is believed that the neem tree wards off mosquitoes.

Wash away

If something is washed away, it's carried off by the force of running water, as in a storm or a flood./ बह जाना / बहा देना; जब तूफ़ान अथवा बाढ़ के दौरान बहते पानी के दबाव से कोई चीज़ बह जाती है

The river flooded and many roads and bridges were washed away.

Washout

If an event is washed out, it's stopped because of rain/ rainout/ जब किसी कार्यक्रम को बारिश के कारण रोक/ रद्द कर दिया जाए ।

The final session of play in today's cricket match was washed out.

Wash up

If you wash up, you wash dirty dishes and cooking utensils/ do the dishes/ इसका प्रयोग गंदे कपड़े तथा खाना बनाने के बर्तनों को धोने के संदर्भ में किया जाता है ।

I'll cook dinner if you wash up.

Wash up is used with: dishes, plates, cups, pots, pans, cutlery

Watch out

If you tell someone to watch out, you tell them to be careful or warn them of a danger/ lookout/ जब आप किसी से सावधान रहने को कहते हैं तथा उन्हें किसी खतरे की चेतावनी देते हैं । चौकसी करना ।

There are lots of chain snatchers on the streets so be careful

Watch out for

If someone tells you to watch out for something, they're warning you about it / be wary of/ जब कोई आपको किसी चीज़ पर नज़र रखने के लिए कहता है, तो इसका अर्थ है उसने आपको इसके बारे में चेतावनी दी है । चौकन्ना रहना ।

Our guide told us to watch out for snakes in the forests.

Wear down

It means to gradually make someone lose their strength and vitality/ wear out/ इसका प्रयोग तब किया जाता है, जब कोई धीरे-धीरे अपनी शक्ति तथा जीवन शक्ति खोने लगता है ।

The champion boxer gradually wore down his opponent by hitting him with lots of hard punches to the body.

Wear off

If something wears off, it gradually loses its effect./ इसका प्रयोग तब किया जाता है, जब कोई चीज़ अपना प्रभाव खो देती है । The pain killers started to wear off, so I began to feel the pain again.

Wear off is used with: pills, alcohol, drugs, feeling, excitement, novelty, effect

Weed out

It means to find and remove people or things that are not needed or wanted/ इसका अर्थ ऐसे लोगों या चीज़ों की खोज करना तथा हटाना/निकालना है, जिनकी आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

The new Prime Minister has promised to weed out all the members of the public service who have become lazy or corrupt over the years.

Weigh down

It means if you're weighed down by problems or responsibilities, you feel stressed or unhappy because of them./ दब जाना ; जब आप समस्याओं या जिम्मेदारियों तले दब जाते हैं तथा उनके कारण तनावग्रस्त या उदास महसूस करते हैं ।

Working women feel weighed down by all the responsibilities, both at work and home.

Weigh up

It means to consider the good and bad points before making a decision/ assess/ इसका अर्थ किसी निर्णय को लेने से पहले अच्छी तथा बुरी बातों पर विचार करना है । आकलन करना ।

They'll need to weigh up the pros and cons of each location before deciding where to build their factory.

Win back

If you win something back, you get it back again after having lost it./ वापस जीतना; जब आप खोई हुई किसी चीज़ को वापस प्राप्त कर लेते हैं ।

Trust once lost is difficult to be won back.

Win back is used with: money, trophy, championship, title, trust, love

Win over

If you win somebody over, you get them to believe you, trust you or support you./ यदि आप किसी व्यक्ति को जीत लेते हैं, तो वे आप पर विश्वास, यकीन करने लगते हैं या आपका समर्थन करते हैं ।

A good teacher knows how to win over even the most difficult students.

Wind up

It means to end something like a meeting, a lecture or a discussion/finish/ इसका अर्थ किसी बैठक, व्याख्यान या चर्चा को समाप्त करना है ।

We wind up the work in our office at 8 in the evening.

Wind up is used with: meeting, show, concert, performance, debate, discussion, lecture

Wipe away

It means to remove something by wiping it with a tissue, a cloth or a hand/ रूमाल, कपड़े या हाथ से पोछकर किसी चीज़ को साफ़ करना, हटाना ।

She wiped away her face with her handkerchief after she had her lunch.

Wipeout

If something is wiped out, it is destroyed./ जब कोई चीज़ पूरी तरह से नष्ट कर दी जाती है ।

Rising sea levels could wipe out many low-lying coastal cities.

Wipeout

It means to kill a large number of people or animals/ kill off/ इसका अर्थ है बड़ी संख्या में लोगों या जानवरों की हत्या करना ।

The heatstroke wiped out many birds.

Work at

It means to try hard to achieve something, or try hard to improve your ability to do something./ किसी चीज़ को प्राप्त करने या किसी कार्य को करने के लिए अपनी क्षमता में सुधार करने के लिए बहुत कोशिश करना ।

A lot of people need to work on their listening skills.

Work on

It means to spend time making, fixing or improving something/ किसी चीज़ को बनाने, ठीक करने या सुधार करने में समय देना
These days he is working on his accent.

Work out

It means to think about a problem or a task and find a solution or a strategy for dealing with it/ इसका अर्थ किसी समस्या या कार्य के बारे में सोचना तथा उससे निपटने के लिए किसी समाधान या रणनीति की तलाश करना है ।

We have to work out a way of promoting our products without spending too much money.

Work out is used with: solution, plan, strategy, way (to do sth)

Work out

It means to do physical exercise to keep fit and healthy/ स्वस्थ रहने के लिए शारीरिक व्यायाम करना ।

Every day after work, I go to the gym to work out.

Work out

It means to find the solution to a numerical problem/ calculate, figure out/ किसी संख्यात्मक समस्या का हल ढूँढना/ गणना करना / समाधान निकालना

There are five of us and the bill is 2800. Can you work out how much we each have to pay?

Work out is used with: answer, solution, total, result

Wrap up

If you wrap something up, you cover it with a material like paper or cloth./ लपेटना; कागज़ या कपड़े जैसी किसी सामग्री से ढकना ।

We spent hours wrapping up Christmas presents for our family and friends.

Wrap up is used with: present, gift, parcel, package

Wrap up

It means to finish something like a meeting or a discussion, or to conclude something like a deal or a negotiation/ conclude/ इसका अर्थ बैठक या चर्चा जैसी किसी चीज़ को समाप्त करना या किसी सौदे या वार्ता को अंतिम रूप देना है । निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचना ।

After weeks of meetings and negotiations, we finally wrapped up the deal.

Write off

It means to accept that a debt or loan won't be paid back, or that an investment has been lost/ इसका अर्थ यह स्वीकार करना है कि कोई उधारी या ऋण अप वापस नहीं मिल पायेगा अथवा उस निवेश में हानि हो गयी है ।

We won't get the money back, so we'll have to write it off as a bad debt.

Write off is used with: debt, loan, investment, shares, stocks

Phrasal verbs with X/Y/Z

Yearn for

It means to want something very much/ long for/ इसका अर्थ है किसी चीज़ की बहुत ज्यादा / लंबे समय से चाहत होना ।

Even though I left my hometown a long time ago, I still yearn for the wonderful rains there

Yell out

It means to shout/call out, shout/ जोर से चिल्लाना / आवाज़ लगाना

The fans were yelling out as loud as they could to cheer on their team.

Zero in on

If you zero in on something, you focus on it or put your attention on it / focus on/ इसका प्रयोग तब किया जाता है, जब आप किसी चीज़ पर अपना ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं ।

We conducted three rounds of interviews and finally zeroed in on three candidates.

Zonked out

If you're zonked out, you're very tired and you feel like resting or going to sleep / worn out/ इसका प्रयोग तब किया जाता है, जब आप बहुत थके हुए होते हैं तथा आप आराम करना या नींद लेना चाहते हैं ।

I was zonked out when I got home from the office.

Zoom in

If a photographer or a camera zooms in, the image changes so that it looks as if the camera is moving closer to the object being photographed or filmed./ यदि कोई फोटोग्राफर कैमरे में ज़ूम करता है, तो तस्वीर इस प्रकार बदलती है मानो कैमरा उस वस्तु (जिसकी तस्वीर ली जा रही है) के पास आ रहा है ।

After zooming in on his face, she took the photo.

The opposite of "zoom in" is "zoom-out".

Directions- (Q1 to 100) Fill in the blank space with a suitable word

Q1. The audience quietened _____ when the lights were switched off in the auditorium and the play was ready to begin.

- (a) on (b) up
(c) down (d) away

Q2. They quit _____ me just when things got rough.

- (a) on (b) up
(c) down (d) away

Q3. They raced _____ when the police arrived.

- (a) in (b) off

Phrasal Verbs

(c) out (d) for

Q4. He told her to rack _____.

(a) off (b) up
(c) out (d) in

Q5. I'm tired- I'm going to rack _____.

(a) off (b) up
(c) out (d) in

Q6. He's racked _____ a number of convictions for speeding.

(a) off (b) up
(c) out (d) in

Q7. Bombs rained down _____ the city all night.

(a) in (b) at
(c) on (d) into

Q8. They rake tourists _____ all the time.

(a) on (b) over
(c) down (d) off

Q9. After the train accident a lot of people from nearby villages rallied _____ to help the injured passengers.

(a) in (b) down
(c) round (d) into

Q10. After he reflected _____ his behavior he realized where he had gone wrong.

(a) at (b) of
(c) on (d) off

Q11. After being married for two years she resigns herself _____ the demands of her in laws.

(a) in (b) at
(c) to (d) on

Q12. After trying out a new production technique, the factory reverted _____ its old method after there were problems with the new one.

(a) at (b) on
(c) back (d) to

Q13. They keep raking _____ the rows we had last year.

(a) on (b) over
(c) down (d) off

Q14. Quit rambling _____, I'm tired of listening to you.

(a) in (b) on
(c) out (d) off

Q15. The company has ramped its prices _____ because of higher oil prices.

(a) up (b) off
(c) out (d) of

Q16. I ratted _____ the papers on my desk but couldn't find the letter.

Phrasal Verbs

- (a) over
(c) through

- (b) on
(d) down

Q17. The media are trying to ratchet _____ the pressure on the president.

- (a) up
(c) for

- (b) on
(d) over

Q18. She rattled _____ loads of statistics which nobody could understand.

- (a) off
(c) for

- (b) on
(d) about

Q19. The teacher read _____ the names of the students who'd passed.

- (a) out
(c) up

- (b) in
(d) over

Q20. I've been reading up _____ Japan as I'm going to live there next year.

- (a) for
(c) of

- (b) off
(d) on

Q21. The curtains were drawn to shut _____ the sunlight.

- (a) out
(c) off

- (b) down
(d) in

Q22. We had to sit _____ another of the chairman's dull speeches before the awards were announced.

- (a) up
(c) down

- (b) through
(d) back

Q23. When I am in a hurry I slip _____ in mathematical calculations.

- (a) out
(c) up

- (b) in
(d) at

Q24. He was arrested after he spoke _____ against the government.

- (a) in
(c) off

- (b) for
(d) out

Q25. My mother stormed _____ and slammed the door behind her when she saw the condition of my room.

- (a) out
(c) up

- (b) over
(d) at

Q26. I took my bicycle _____ so that I could clean each part.

- (a) along
(c) away

- (b) after
(d) apart

Q27. I had to read the question a second time to really take _____ what was meant.

- (a) off
(c) in

- (b) out
(d) on

Q28. We need to take _____ two more employees to complete the work on the deadline.

- (a) out
(c) on

- (b) in
(d) at

Q29. If you're going overseas, it's a good idea to take _____ travel insurance in case you get robbed or have an accident.

Phrasal Verbs

- (a) out
(c) in

- (b) off
(d) of

Q30. He's a great musician. He took it _____ as a hobby when he was a kid, but now he makes his living from music.

- (a) out
(c) in

- (b) off
(d) up

Q31. After I'd thrown my lunch _____, I went to the hospital.

- (a) out
(c) off

- (b) up
(d) away

Q32. Are you serious about quitting your job and starting your business, or are you just toying _____ the idea?

- (a) down
(c) up

- (b) on
(d) with

Q33. I managed to track _____ all my school friends through Facebook.

- (a) at
(c) down

- (b) on
(d) in

Q34. I want to try _____ meditation to reduce my stress level.

- (a) on
(c) up

- (b) out
(d) of

Q35. The new government's liberal policies turned _____ the economy.

- (a) down
(c) away

- (b) around
(d) back

Q36. You will be turned _____ at the door because you don't have tickets.

- (a) back
(c) away

- (b) around
(d) down

Q37. The chief guest turned _____ an hour late.

- (a) up
(c) over

- (b) on
(d) in

Q38. I can't get any more sick days off work. I've already used them all _____.

- (a) Off
(c) On

- (b) Up
(d) Out

Q39. In a democracy, you can vote _____ whoever you like.

- (a) at
(c) of

- (b) in
(d) upon

Q40. I will only vouch _____ someone if I know them well and I'm sure they can do a good job.

- (a) off
(c) to

- (b) for
(d) on

Q41. Why do we always have to wait _____ when we have an appointment with a doctor or a dentist?

- (a) on
(c) out

- (b) around
(d) away

Q42. She walked _____ on her husband after he beat her up.

Phrasal Verbs

- (a) away
(c) off

- (b) on
(d) out

Q43. It is believed that neem tree wards _____ mosquitoes.

- (a) at
(c) off

- (b) on
(d) out

Q44. The river flooded and many roads and bridges were washed _____.

- (a) up
(c) off

- (b) out
(d) away

Q45. The final session of play in today's cricket match was washed _____.

- (a) out
(c) away

- (b) up
(d) off

Q46. I'll cook the dinner if you wash _____.

- (a) out
(c) away

- (b) up
(d) off

Q47. They'll need to weigh _____ the pros and cons of each location before deciding where to build their factory.

- (a) out
(c) down

- (b) up
(d) off

Q48. A good teacher knows how to win _____ even the most difficult students.

- (a) on
(c) out

- (b) over
(d) up

Q49. She wiped _____ her face with her handkerchief after she had her lunch.

- (a) off
(c) away

- (b) over
(d) up

Q50. We have to work _____ a way or promoting our products without spending too much money.

- (a) at
(c) about

- (b) out
(d) up

Q51. I can't talk to you now as I am busy so I will call _____.

- (a) for
(c) back

- (b) in
(d) out

Q52. The opposition leader called _____ an enquiry into the matter.

- (a) off
(c) in

- (b) for
(d) No preposition required.

Q53. The match was called _____ due to rain.

- (a) for
(c) off

- (b) on
(d) at

Q54. On the way to the market I called _____ a school friend.

- (a) in
(c) out

- (b) on
(d) for

Q55. The teacher called _____ the roll numbers of all the students.

Phrasal Verbs

- (a) down (b) upon
(c) out (d) No preposition required

Q56. Indian culture teaches us to care _____ the elderly.

- (a) on (b) to
(c) for (d) about

Q57. In Spite of the severe back ache she carried _____ with her work as she had to meet a deadline.

- (a) on (b) over
(c) out (d) No preposition required

Q58. The police could not carry _____ the orders as the people became violent.

- (a) on (b) with
(c) for (d) out

Q59. The fashion of faded jeans is catching _____ among the youth.

- (a) up (b) on
(c) in (d) with

Q60. Whenever I visit my school I catch _____ with my old teachers.

- (a) on (b) up
(c) in (d) No preposition required

Q61. This store is catching up as its caters _____ women who are more than 80 kgs in weight.

- (a) for (b) about
(c) to (d) over

Q62. Water changes _____ vapour at 100 degrees.

- (a) in (b) to
(c) for (d) into

Q63. It's time you changed _____ to a new mobile.

- (a) in (b) with
(c) over (d) on

Q64. He slipped _____ a mention of his exam results to remind us how well he did.

- (a) in (b) off
(c) out (d) into

Q65. The economy slipped _____ recession and shows no signs of recovery.

- (a) in (b) off
(c) out (d) into

Q66. It was very boring so we slipped _____ before it finished.

- (a) to (b) off
(c) out (d) into

Q67. We slipped off _____ the pub.

- (a) to (b) of
(c) out (d) through

Q68. The committee let the application slip _____ even though it was incomplete.

Phrasal Verbs

- (a) up
(c) out

- (b) of
(d) through

Q69. The waitress slipped _____ and didn't bring us what we had ordered.

- (a) up
(c) out

- (b) off
(d) through

Q70. I slobbered _____ all day as I couldn't be bothered to do any work.

- (a) about
(c) out

- (b) off
(d) in

Q71. The lecture sounded really boring, so I sloped _____ and went to the pub.

- (a) about
(c) out

- (b) off
(d) in

Q72. The government is increasing its powers but is sloughing _____ responsibility for its failures.

- (a) about
(c) out

- (b) off
(d) in

Q73. He sloughed _____ the pain and continued running.

- (a) about
(c) out

- (b) off
(d) in

Q74. They slugged it _____ for hours but never came to an agreement.

- (a) off
(c) in

- (b) out
(d) away

Q75. The government's decision smacks _____ hypocrisy.

- (a) up
(c) in

- (b) out
(d) of

Q76. The police smashed the door _____ to get into the house.

- (a) down
(c) up

- (b) in
(d) off

Q77. He smashed the windscreen _____.

- (a) down
(c) up

- (b) in
(d) off

Q78. The burglars smashed _____ the office as there was no money to steal.

- (a) down
(c) up

- (b) in
(d) off

Q79. The police smoked the gang _____ and arrested them.

- (a) up
(c) in

- (b) out
(d) of

Q80. They snaffled _____ all the food before we got there.

- (a) up
(c) in

- (b) out
(d) of

Q81. He snapped _____ a bit of chocolate from the bar and gave it to me.

Phrasal Verbs

- (a) up (b) out
(c) in (d) off

Q82. I was feeling depressed and knew I had to snap out _____ it.

- (a) from (b) of
(c) down (d) on

Q83. He had taken ages so I told him to snap _____ it and get it finished.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) to (d) up

Q84. Collectors snapped _____ every copy the day it was released.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) to (d) up

Q85. My line was all snarled _____ after I caught that last fish.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) to (d) up

Q86. Although the thieves tried to sneak _____ after dark, we were ready for them.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) to (d) up

Q87. Dave tried to sneak up _____ the guard, but was seen anyway.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) on (d) up

Q88. We shouldn't sneeze _____ their offer- it's the best we have received.

- (a) at (b) off
(c) on (d) out

Q89. I sniffed _____ to see if I could find a better deal.

- (a) around (b) at
(c) out (d) on

Q90. A job opportunity like that is not to be sniffed _____

- (a) around (b) at
(c) out (d) on

Q91. Our rivals are trying to sniff _____ our plans for expansion.

- (a) around (b) at
(c) out (d) on

Q92. Reggie was caught after someone snitched _____ him to the teacher.

- (a) around (b) at
(c) out (d) on

Q93. I snuffed _____ the candles before I went to bed.

- (a) around (b) at
(c) out (d) on

Q94. He got snuffed _____ in a gang war.

Phrasal Verbs

- (a) around (b) at
(c) out (d) on

Q95. I messed up the first question, which snuffed _____ my chances of getting a good grade.

- (a) around (b) at
(c) out (d) on

Q96. We snuggled _____ and went to sleep.

- (a) up (b) at
(c) to (d) on

Q97. We went to the old market to soak _____ the atmosphere.

- (a) up (b) at
(c) to (d) on

Q98. Keith sobered _____ a bit when we left the pub and walked home.

- (a) up (b) at
(c) to (d) on

Q99. She's socked a fortune _____ over the last few years.

- (a) in (b) out
(c) away (d) off

Q100. The airport's been socked _____ because of the fog.

- (a) in (b) out
(c) away (d) off

Answers Ques No 1 to 100 With detailed explanation

Q 1. (c) Quieten down

Meaning: Fall silent

Q 2. (a) Quit on

Meaning: Stop working, associating or being friends with someone, especially when they need support

Q 3. (b) Race off

Meaning: Hurry away, leave somewhere quickly

Q 4. (a) Rack off

Meaning: Used to tell someone to go away because they're annoying you

Q 5. (c) Ran into

Meaning: hit

Q 6. (b) Ran into

Meaning: Reach a particular point, amount or state.

Q 7. (c) Rain down on

Meaning: Fall in large numbers

Q 8. (d) Rake off

Meaning: Cheat someone by charging them too much

Q 9. (c) If people rally round / around someone in need, they all do what they can to help the person.

Q 10. (c) It means to think deeply about something / contemplate, ponder, think about.

Q 11. (c) If you resign yourself to something, you accept that it's true and that there's nothing you can do to change it.

Q 12. (d) It means to go back to a previous way of behaving, or an old way of doing things.

Q 13. (b) Rake over

Meaning: Talk, think, etc, about something negative in the past

Q 14. (b) Ramble on

Meaning: Talk at length without getting to the point.

Q 15. (a) Ramp-up

Meaning: Increase amount, price, speed or power of something

Q 16. (c) Run Against

Q 17. (a) Ratchet up

Meaning: Increase

Q 18. (a) Rattle off

Meaning: quote figures rapidly

Q 19. (a) Read out

Phrasal Verbs

Meaning: Read aloud rather than silently

Q 20. (d) Read up on
Meaning: Research

Q 21. (a) It means to block out

Q 22. (b) If you sit through something like a long speech or a boring show, you wait until it's over before leaving, even though you're not enjoying it.

Q 23. (c) It means to make a small mistake, usually because of carelessness.

Q 24. (d) If you speak out, you publicly state your position on an issue, or oppose or defend someone or something / speak up.

Q 25. (a) It means to leave a place quickly when you are angry or upset about something.

Q 26. (d) It means if you take apart something, you separate it into the pieces it's made of / dismantle. Used with : Bicycle, engine, motor, appliance, toaster, fan

Q 27. (c) It means to fully understand something you hear or read / grasp, comprehend, understand

Q 28. (c) It means to give someone a job/ recruit, employ

Q 29. (a) It means to obtain something like a loan, an insurance policy, a patent, etc / obtain
Used with : Loan, mortgage, injunction, insurance, patent, copyright, summons

Q 30. (d) It means to start doing something new like playing a sport, doing a job, or pursuing a hobby. Used

with : Jogging, bowling, photography, position, post.

Q 31. (b) It means if someone throws up, they vomit up the contents of their stomach / vomit

Q 32. (d) It means to think about doing something, but not very seriously

Q 33. (c) It means to find something after a long search/find, locate

Q 34. (b) It means to test something to see what it's like, or to see if works properly / test. Used with: Software, printer, phone, relaxation technique, exercise routine, diet.

Q 35. (b) It means to change something unsuccessful into something successful

Q 36. (c) It means if someone turns you away, they don't allow you to enter a place / send away, refuse entry to

Q 37. (a) It means if someone turns up somewhere, they arrive without being expected or without telling anyone they'd be coming/appear, show up

Q 38. (b) If you use up something, you use all of it and have none left over.
Used with : resources, reserves, supplies, stocks, time.

Q 39. (b) If a person or a political party is voted in, they have won the most votes in an election/elect. Used with: Party, president, prime minister, government, leader, politician, representative.

Q 40. (b) If you vouch for someone or something, you say that the person or thing can be trusted and is of good

character or quality. Used with: Doctor, teacher, hospital, school, course, diet.

Q 41. (b) If you have to wait around for something, you have to wait a long time for it.

Q 42. (d) It means to leave a relationship suddenly / leave.

Q 43. (c) It means to stop something that's harmful or dangerous from coming near.

Q 44. (d) If something is washed away, it's carried off by the force of running water, as in a storm or a flood.

Q 45. (a) If an event is washed out, it's stopped because of rain / rain out.

Q 46. (b) If you wash up, you wash dirty dishes and cooking utensils / do the dishes.
Used with : Dishes, plates, cups, pots, pans, cutlery

Q 47. (b) It means to consider the good and bad points before making a decision / assess

Q 48. (b) If you win somebody over, you get them to believe you, trust you or support you.

Q 49. (c) It means to remove something by wiping it with a tissue, a cloth or a hand

Q 50. (b) It means to think about a problem or a task and find a Question or a strategy for dealing with it.
Used with : Question, plan, strategy, way (to do something.)

Q51.(c) it is used when you call someone back/make a telephonic call.

Q52.(b) it is used when someone demands something, they state in

Phrasal Verbs

public that it's needed / it is publicly demanded.

Used with - investigation, ban, enquiry, laws, change regulations, resignation, removal, reform

Q53. (c) it means to cancel an event that was planned or scheduled.

Used with - Meeting, deal, talks, wedding, match, game, concert, event.

Q54. (b) Call on/upon - it means to visit someone for a short time.

Q55. (c) it means to use a loud voice to tell something to someone who's far away, or tell something to a large group.

Q56. (c) it means to look after/take care of something

Q57. (a) it means to continue doing something.

Q58. (d) To carry out means to do something.

Q59. (b) it means to become popular

Q60. (b) Catch up means to update someone about what was going on in his absence.

Q61. (c) it means to provide people with what they need.

Q62. (d) it means to change from one state or form into another.

Q63. (c) it means to start using something else instead of what one is already using.

Q64. (a) Slip-in

Meaning: Try to include something discreetly when speaking

Q65 (d) Slip into

Meaning: Acquire bad habits or fall into a bad or negative state or condition

Q66. (b) Slip off

Meaning: Leave a place discreetly

Q67.(a) Slip off to

Meaning: Go somewhere discreetly

Q68. (d) Slip through

Meaning: Escape notice and be approved

Q69. (a) Slip up

Meaning: Make an error

Q70. (a) Slob about / around

Meaning: Be lazy, do nothing

Q71. (b) Slope off

Meaning: Leave somewhere without letting others know

Q72. (b) Slough off

Meaning: Get rid of, dispose

Q73. (b) Slough off

Meaning: Ignore or trivialize an injury or insult

Q74. (b) Slug it out

Meaning: Fight or argue

Q75. (d) Smack of

Meaning: Appear to have a negative quality

Q76. (a) Smash down

Meaning: Demolish or break something down

Q77. (b) Smash in

Meaning: Break something by hitting it repeatedly

Q78. (c) Smash up

Meaning: Destroy, break into many pieces

Q79. (b) Smoke out

Meaning: Force someone out of a place they're hiding in

Q80. (a) Snaffle up

Meaning: Consume, take, buy something other people may want

Q81. (d) Snap off

Meaning: Break a piece off something

Q82. (b) Snap out of

Meaning: Control negative emotions

Q83. (c) Snap to it!

Meaning: Do something quickly

Q84. (d) Snap up

Meaning: Get, acquire or buy something quickly

Q85. (d) Snarl up

Meaning: Entangle

Q86. (a) Sneak out

Meaning: Depart furtively

Q87. (c) Sneak upon

Meaning: Approach someone furtively

Q88. (a) Sneeze at

Meaning: To dismiss casually, usually used negatively

Q89. (a) Sniff around

Meaning: Look around to see how good something is or to try to find something better

Q90. (b) Sniff at

Meaning: Disapprove or be scornful

Q91. (c) Sniff out

Meaning: Find out information, especially when people don't want anyone to know

Q92. (d) Snitch on

Meaning: Divulge secrets, inform authorities about someone

Q93. (c) Snuff out

Meaning: Extinguish a small flame by covering it

Q94. (c) Snuff out

Meaning: Kill

Phrasal Verbs

Q95. (c) Snuff out
Meaning: End something suddenly

Meaning: Spend time doing or experiencing something enjoyable

Meaning: Save money in a bank account, investment, etc

Q96. (a) Snuggle up
Meaning: Lie or press yourself closely to someone

Q98. (a) Sober up
Meaning: Stop showing the effects of alcohol or drugs

Q100. (a) Sock in
Meaning: Close access to a place because of bad weather

Q97. (a) Soak up

Q99. (c) Sock away

Directions- (Q101 to 200) Fill in the blank space with a suitable word

Q101. I paid for everything to soften them _____ before they made the decision.

- (a) up (b) at
(c) to (d) on

Q102. Life got hard for my dog when he went blind, but he just soldiered _____ and never complained.

- (a) up (b) at
(c) to (d) on

Q103. Has the firm sorted _____ its tax problems yet?

- (a) in (b) out
(c) away (d) off

Q104. He sounded _____ about the quality of the food.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) on (d) no preposition required

Q105. You should sound her _____ to get her opinion before you go ahead with the plan.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) at (d) on

Q106. The skunk they smoked completely spaced them _____.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) at (d) on

Q107. The council is spaffing _____ our taxes on bonuses and consultants.

- (a) in (b) out
(c) away (d) off

Q108. The riot was sparked _____ by the police raid on the club.

- (a) in (b) out
(c) away (d) off

Q109. They sparked _____ in a no smoking area.

- (a) up (b) out
(c) off (d) in

Q110. People are afraid to speak _____ in oppressive political regimes.

- (a) up (b) out
(c) off (d) in

Phrasal Verbs

Q111. The secrecy speaks _____ the importance of the documents.

- (a) to (b) up
(c) of (d) on

Q112. They couldn't hear the speaker and asked him to speak _____ a bit.

- (a) to (b) up
(c) of (d) on

Q113. The government wants to speed _____ the economic recovery.

- (a) to (b) up
(c) of (d) on

Q114. He won't understand you unless you spell everything _____ for him.

- (a) up (b) out
(c) off (d) in

Q115. The volcano is spewing _____ lava and hot gases.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) up (d) in

Q116. They spiced the play _____ with some controversial scenes.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) up (d) in

Q117. There's no coffee, so we'll have to make do _____ tea.

- (a) in (b) of
(c) with (d) No preposition required

Q118. Many churches have been made _____ flats in recent years.

- (a) of (b) from
(c) into (d) out

Q119. He tried to make it up _____ her, but she wouldn't speak to him.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) to (d) of

Q120. What do you make _____ your new boss?

- (a) in (b) up
(c) of (d) on

Q121. They made _____ when they heard the police siren.

- (a) off (b) in
(c) at (d) out

Q122. Most parents map _____ the career of their children from 10th onwards

- (a) up (b) of
(c) out (d) over

Q123. The police marked the crime scene _____ with a yellow tape.

- (a) up (b) off
-

Phrasal Verbs

(c) out (d) over

Q124. The teacher told the monitor to make sure that no one messes _____ in his absence.

- (a) about (b) around
(c) out (d) for

Q125. The council have propped _____ the museum for years with grants.

- (a) down (b) in
(c) on (d) up

Q126. It took us ages to pry _____ the answer from her.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) on (d) over

Q127. Boxers try to psych their opponents _____ before the fight to gain an advantage.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) in (d) around

Q128. At one stage it looked as if she was going to die, but she pulled _____ in the end.

- (a) back (b) over
(c) through (d) around

Q129. No-one thought that she would be able to do it, but she pulled it _____ in the end.

- (a) off (b) down
(c) in (d) out

Q130. It pulled me _____ to see them arguing so much.

- (a) aside (b) away
(c) on (d) apart

Q131. They pushed him _____ because he couldn't fight back.

- (a) above (b) through
(c) about (d) on

Q132. It's seven o'clock and I'd better be pushing _____

- (a) along (b) through
(c) away (d) ahead

Q133. He told them to push _____ and leave him alone.

- (a) away (b) off
(c) apart (d) through

Q134. They pushed the regulations _____ despite the opposition.

- (a) along (b) in
(c) into (d) through

Q135. He found it difficult to put _____ what he wanted to say at the meeting.

- (a) away (b) back
(c) across (d) down

Phrasal Verbs

Q136. The judge put him AWAY for ten years for robbery.

- (a) away (b) back
(c) across (d) down

Q137. I try to put some money _____ every month towards our summer holiday.

- (a) by (b) down
(c) in (d) off

Q138. He didn't score many, but we can put that down _____ inexperience.

- (a) on (b) to
(c) for (d) of

Q139. He put in _____ a transfer to the new branch.

- (a) for (b) to
(c) off (d) of

Q140. I am not putting you _____

- (a) off (b) on
(c) down (d) along

Q141. Would it be putting you _____ greatly if I asked to change to another day.

- (a) off (b) up
(c) down (d) out

Q142. She put me _____ for the night because I'd missed the last bus and there were no night buses running.

- (a) off (b) up
(c) down (d) out

Q143. The girl's mother was quarrelling _____ with her daughter about the party.

- (a) out (b) with
(c) up (d) in

Q144. I am not quarrelling _____ their idea, but I think there are other possibilities.

- (a) out (b) with
(c) up (d) in

Q145. I queered the exam _____.

- (a) out (b) with
(c) up (d) in

Q146. The audience quietened _____ when the lights were switched off in the auditorium and the play was ready to begin.

- (a) on (b) up
(c) down (d) away

Q147. They quit _____ me just when things got rough.

- (a) on (b) up
(c) down (d) away

Q148. They raced _____ when the police arrived.

- (a) in (b) off

Phrasal Verbs

(c) out (d) for

Q149. He told her to rack _____

- (a) off (b) up
(c) out (d) in

Q150. I'm tired- I'm going to rack _____

- (a) off (b) up
(c) out (d) in

Q151. He's racked _____ a number of convictions for speeding.

- (a) off (b) up
(c) out (d) in

Q152. Bombs rained down _____ the city all night.

- (a) in (b) at
(c) on (d) into

Q153. They rake tourists _____ all the time.

- (a) on (b) over
(c) down (d) off

Q154. After the train accident a lot of people from nearby villages rallied _____ to help the injured passengers.

- (a) in (b) down
(c) round (d) into

Q155. After he reflected _____ his behavior he realized where he had gone wrong.

- (a) at (b) of
(c) on (d) off

Q156. After being married for two years she resigns herself _____ the demands of her in laws.

- (a) in (b) at
(c) to (d) on

Q157. After trying out a new production technique, the factory reverted _____ its old method after there were problems with the new one.

- (a) at (b) on
(c) back (d) to

Q158. They keep raking _____ the rows we had last year.

- (a) on (b) over
(c) down (d) off

Q159. Quit rambling _____ I'm tired of listening to you.

- (a) in (b) on
(c) out (d) off

Q160. The company has ramped its prices _____ because of higher oil prices.

- (a) up (b) off
(c) out (d) of

Phrasal Verbs

Q161. I rattled _____ the papers on my desk but couldn't find the letter.

- (a) over (b) on
(c) through (d) down

Q162. The media are trying to ratchet _____ the pressure on the president.

- (a) up (b) on
(c) for (d) over

Q163. She rattled _____ loads of statistics which nobody could understand.

- (a) off (b) on
(c) for (d) about

Q164. The teacher read _____ the names of the students who'd passed.

- (a) out (b) in
(c) up (d) over

Q165. I've been reading up _____ Japan as I'm going to live there next year.

- (a) for (b) off
(c) of (d) on

Q166. A longer working week was traded _____ for a pay rise.

- (a) up (b) in
(c) off (d) on

Q167. We had to trade _____ space for the location when buying the apartment.

- (a) up (b) in
(c) off (d) on

Q168. He trades _____ their insecurity to get his way.

- (a) up (b) in
(c) off (d) on

Q169. British wine drinkers have traded _____ over the last few years from cheap plonk to expensive wines.

- (a) up (b) in
(c) off (d) on

Q170. She supported him for years while he was struggling, but when he hit the big time he left her and traded _____.

- (a) up (b) in
(c) off (d) on

Q171. I have been training my new assistant _____.

- (a) up (b) in
(c) off (d) on

Q172. Despite the economic boom, few benefits have trickled _____ to the poor.

- (a) up (b) in
(c) off (d) down

Q173. The government grants to the poor are trickling _____ to the big banks.

Phrasal Verbs

- (a) up
(c) off

- (b) in
(d) down

Q174. Their remarks triggered him _____ and he started shouting at them.

- (a) up
(c) off

- (b) in
(d) down

Q175. The crisis was triggered _____ by government's failed policies.

- (a) up
(c) off

- (b) in
(d) down

Q176. After taking the LSD he tripped _____ for hours.

- (a) up
(c) over

- (b) in
(d) out

Q177. I tripped _____ the kerb and broke my nose.

- (a) up
(c) over

- (b) in
(d) out

Q178. I tripped _____ in the interview when they asked me about what I could offer the company.

- (a) up
(c) over

- (b) in
(d) out

Q179. The meeting was over so I trotted _____.

- (a) out
(c) over

- (b) off
(d) up

Q180. I trotted off _____ see the dentist.

- (a) to
(c) on

- (b) off
(d) up

Q181. The spokeswoman trotted _____ the same old unconvincing excuses.

- (a) in
(c) on

- (b) out
(d) up

Q182. I trudged _____ the papers last night.

- (a) through
(c) off

- (b) out
(d) in

Q183. The police trumped _____ the charges against him and he ended up in prison though he hadn't done it.

- (a) up
(c) for

- (b) back
(d) in

Q184. I'm going to try _____ the job.

- (a) up
(c) for

- (b) back
(d) in

Q185. The children were trying _____ all night until I lost my temper.

- (a) up
(c) for

- (b) back
(d) on

Phrasal Verbs

- Q186.** He knew I wasn't got to let him do it- he was just trying it _____.
(a) up (b) back
(c) for (d) on
- Q187.** I tried the jacket _____ before I bought it.
(a) up (b) back
(c) for (d) on
- Q188.** Scientists are trying _____ a new drug in the fight against the disease.
(a) out (b) back
(c) for (d) on
- Q189.** He tried out _____ the baseball team.
(a) out (b) back
(c) for (d) on
- Q190.** I tucked the money _____ in my drawer.
(a) up (b) in
(c) away (d) out
- Q191.** We tucked _____ a huge dinner before we went out.
(a) up (b) in
(c) away (d) out
- Q192.** I forgot to tuck my shirt _____.
(a) up (b) in
(c) away (d) out
- Q193.** The dinner smelled so good I couldn't wait to tuck _____.
(a) up (b) in
(c) away (d) out
- Q194.** He tucked her _____ and read her a story.
(a) off (b) in
(c) away (d) out
- Q195.** Be sure to tune _____ next week for the next episode.
(a) off (b) in
(c) away (d) out
- Q196.** I tuned him _____ because he was talking such rubbish.
(a) up (b) in
(c) away (d) out
- Q197.** He's tuned his car _____ for the race.
(a) up (b) in
(c) away (d) out
- Q198.** Management turfed him _____ last week.

Phrasal Verbs

- (a) up (b) in
(c) away (d) out

Q199. I turfed _____ all my old CDs as I never play them.

- (a) up (b) in
(c) away (d) out

Q200. The public turned _____ the government when they became arrogant and ceased to listen.

- (a) down (b) away
(c) against (d) around

Answers Ques No 101 to 200 With detailed explanation

Q101. (a) Soften up

Meaning: Do things to please someone in the hope that they will do what you want

Q102. (d) Qdier on

Meaning: Continue even when things get difficult

Q103. (b) Sort out

Meaning: ReQve a problem

Q104. (c) Sound off

Meaning: To express your opinions forcefully

Q105. (b) Sound out

Meaning: Check what someone thinks about an issue, idea, etc.

Q106. (b) Space out

Meaning: Become detached from reality and unaware of what is happening around you, usually through drug use

Q107. (c) Spaff away

Meaning: Waste (money, time, resources, etc)

Q108. (d) Spark off

Meaning: Cause something, usually unpleasant, to happen

Q109. (a) Spark up

Meaning: Light a cigarette or joint

Q110. (b) Speak out

Meaning: Talk openly and freely

Q111. (a) Speak to

Meaning: Comment, make a statement

Q112. (b) Speak up

Meaning: Talk more loudly

Q113. (b) Speed up

Meaning: Make something faster

Q114. (b) Spell out

Meaning: Explain something in great detail

Q115. (a) Spew out

Meaning: Expel, throw out

Q116. (c) Spice up

Meaning: Make something more interesting or exciting

Q117. (c) Make do with

Meaning: Accept something less satisfactory because there's no alternative.

Q 118. (c) Make into

Meaning: Change something into something else

Q 119. (c) Make it up to

Meaning: Try to compensate for doing something wrong

Q 120. (c) Make of

Meaning: Understand or have an opinion

Q 121. (a) Make off

Meaning: Leave somewhere in a hurry

Q 122. (c) It means to plan something in detail. Used with: plan, future, career, options, strategy.

Q 123. (b) If you mark off an area, you show where the boundaries are with lines, strings, or other markers.

Q 124. (b) It means to be wasting time or behaving in a silly way.

Q 125. (d) Prop up

Meaning: Support something, both physically and financially, politically, etc.

Q 126. (b) Pry out

Meaning: Obtain information someone is unwilling to give up

Q 127. (b) Psych out

Meaning: Make someone less confident

Q 128. (c) Pull through

Meaning: Recover from and illness or problem

Q 129. (a) Pull-off

Meaning: Manage to do something difficult or tricky

Q 130. (d) Pull apart

Meaning: Make someone unhappy or upset

Phrasal Verbs

Q 131. (c) Push about
Meaning: Bully, treat badly

Q 132. (a) Push out
Meaning: Leave

Q 133. (b) Push off
Meaning: Go away (imperative).

Q 134. (d) Push through
Meaning: Force something to be accepted or legal

Q 135. (c) Put across
Meaning: Communicate, convey a message

Q 136. (a) Put away
Meaning: Put someone in prison

Q 137. (a) Put by
Meaning: Save for the future

Q 138. (b) Put the foot down
Meaning: very firm behaviour

Q 139. (a) Put in for
Meaning: Make a request

Q 140. (c) Put down
Meaning: Record in writing

Q 141. (c) Put down
Meaning: insult

Q 142. (b) Put up
Meaning: Allow someone to stay at your house for a night or a few days.

Q 143. (a) quarrel out
Meaning: Argue with someone about a specific subject

Q 144. (b) put across
Meaning: convey

Q 145. (c) queer up
Meaning: Mess up, ruin

Q 146. (c) quieten down
Meaning: Fall silent

Q 147. (a) quit on
Meaning: Stop working, associating or being friends with someone, especially when they need support

Q 148. (b) Race off
Meaning: Hurry away, leave somewhere quickly

Q 149. (a) Rack off
Meaning: Used to tell someone to go away because they're annoying you

Q 150. (c) Ran into
Meaning: hit

Q 151. (b) Ran into
Meaning: Reach a particular point, amount or state.

Q 152. (c) Rain down on
Meaning: Fall in large numbers

Q 153. (d) Rake off
Meaning: Cheat someone by charging them too much

Q 154. (c) If people rally round / around someone in need, they all do what they can to help the person.

Q 155. (c) It means to think deeply about something / contemplate, ponder, think about.

Q 156. (c) If you resign yourself to something, you accept that it's true and that there's nothing you can do to change it.

Q 157. (d) It means to go back to a previous way of behaving, or an old way of doing things.

Q 158. (b) Rake over
Meaning: Talk, think, etc, about something negative in the past

Q 159. (b) Ramble on
Meaning: Talk at length without getting to the point.

Q 160. (a) Ramp up
Meaning: Increase amount, price, speed or power of something

Q 161. (c) Run Against

Q 162. (a) Ratchet up
Meaning: Increase

Q 163. (a) Rattle off
Meaning: quote figures rapidly

Q 164. (a) Read out
Meaning: Read aloud rather than silently

Q 165. (d) Read up on
Meaning: Research

Q 166. (c) Trade off
Meaning: Bargain, make a deal or compromise

Q 167. (c) Trade off
Meaning: Accept something you don't really want to get something you do want

Q 168. (d) Trade on
Meaning: Exploit, use something to your advantage

Q 169. (a) Trade up
Meaning: Buy larger or more expensive items

Q 170. (a) Trade up
Meaning: Leave your wife or husband and marry someone better looking, richer, etc

Q 171. (a) Train up
Meaning: Teach someone the specific skills they will need to carry out a job or task

Phrasal Verbs

Q 172. (d) Trickle-down Meaning: Pass benefits from economic expansion through the economy to the less fortunate	Q182. (a) Trudge through Meaning: Do something slowly, with difficulty, unwillingly or considerable effort	Meaning: Eat a lot
Q 173. (a) Trickle up Meaning: When financial benefits given to poor people or small businesses pass on to the wealthy	Q183. (a) Trump up Meaning: Charge or accuse someone falsely	Q192. (b) Tuck in Meaning: Tidy the ends of items of clothing by placing them inside something
Q 174. (c) Trigger off Meaning: Make someone angry	Q 184. (c) Try for Meaning: Make an attempt to get something	Q193. (b) Tuck in Meaning: Start eating enthusiastically
Q 175 (c) Trigger off Meaning: Start, set off	Q 185. (d) Try it on Meaning: Provoke someone by being annoying or behaving badly	Q194. (b) Tuck in / up Meaning: Arrange the sheets, duvet or blankets to make someone, usually a child, comfortable in bed
Q 176 (d) Trip out Meaning: Be under the influence of psychoactive drugs	Q186. (d) Try it on Meaning: Attempt to get something, usually by deceit, without great hopes of success	Q195. (b) Tune in Meaning: Watch or listen to a TV or radio show
Q177. (c) Trip over Meaning: Fall because you hit an obstacle	Q187. (d) Try on Meaning: Put clothes on to see if they fit	Q196. (d) Tune out Meaning: Ignore, not pay attention
Q178. (a) Trip up Meaning: Make a mistake	Q188. (a) Try out Meaning: Test / Test something to see if you like it or want to buy it	Q197. (a) Tune up Meaning: Improve the performance of a machine or engine
Q 179. (b) Trot off Meaning: Leave	Q189. (c) Try out for Meaning: Be tested for a sports team	Q198. (d) Turf out Meaning: Force someone to leave
Q180. (a) Trot off to Meaning: Go somewhere	Q190. (c) Tuck away Meaning: Put something in a safe place	Q199. (d) Turf out Meaning: Get rid of, throw away
Q181. (b) Trot out Meaning: Make a statement (meant negatively)	Q191. (c) Tuck away	Q200. (c) Turn against Meaning: Stop liking and start disliking

Directions- (Q201 to 300) Fill in the blank space with a suitable word

Q201. They are hoping to turn the company _____ with the launch of the new products.

- (a) down (b) away
(c) against (d) around

Q202. We hope to be able to turn the job _____ and deliver the product in a few weeks.

- (a) down (b) away
(c) against (d) around

Q203. You supported the idea, so don't turn _____ and condemn it now.

- (a) down (b) away

Phrasal Verbs

(c) against

(d) around

Q204. The doorman turned him _____ from the nightclub because he was wearing trainers.

(a) down

(b) away

(c) against

(d) around

Q205. The room was too hot, so she turned the heating _____.

(a) down

(b) away

(c) against

(d) around

Q206. They offered her the job, but she turned it _____.

(a) down

(b) away

(c) against

(d) around

Q207. The hotel staff turned _____ the bed and scattered flower petals on it while we was having dinner.

(a) down

(b) away

(c) against

(d) around

Q208. I turned _____ at half past eleven because I had an early start the next morning.

(a) on

(b) in

(c) off

(d) out

Q209. She turned _____ her paper.

(a) on

(b) in

(c) off

(d) out

Q210. He really turns me _____.

(a) on

(b) in

(c) off

(d) out

Q211. The neighbour's dog turned _____ me when I tried to stroke it.

(a) on

(b) in

(c) off

(d) out

Q212. It looked as if we were going to fail, but it turned _____ well in the end.

(a) on

(b) in

(c) off

(d) out

Q213. Thousand turned _____ for the demonstration.

(a) up

(b) to

(c) over

(d) out

Q214. The court ordered the company to turn _____ their financial records.

(a) up

(b) to

(c) over

(d) out

Q215. She had nobody to turn _____ when her husband died.

(a) up

(b) to

(c) over

(d) out

Phrasal Verbs

Q216. He turned _____ drink after he lost his job.

- (a) up (b) to
(c) over (d) out

Q217. She didn't turn _____ for class today.

- (a) up (b) to
(c) over (d) out

Q218. They urged the deal _____ the company.

- (a) of (b) on
(c) in (d) out

Q219. We always give a party usher _____ the NEW YEAR.

- (a) of (b) on
(c) in (d) out

Q220. Her appointment as CEO ushered _____ a whole new phase in the company's growth.

- (a) of (b) on
(c) in (d) out

Q221. I can't get any more sick days off work. I've already used them all _____

- (a) up (b) off
(c) in (d) out

Q222. He vacuumed _____ all of the food.

- (a) up (b) off
(c) in (d) out

Q223. The place is dull and you need to vamp it _____

- (a) up (b) off
(c) in (d) out

Q224 . I'm going to veg _____ in front of the TV tonight.

- (a) up (b) off
(c) in (d) out

Q225. He magicked the bill _____ and paid for us all before I could get my wallet out.

- (a) Out (b) Away
(c) Off (d) On

Q226.The police made _____ the stolen car.

- (a) up (b) off
(c) after (d) away

Q227.We made _____ home when it started raining.

- (a) for (b) off
(c) in (d) out

Q228.The low quality of the service made _____ a lot of dissatisfaction.

- (a) in (b) off
-

Phrasal Verbs

(c) for (d) out

Q229. The thieves made away _____ the painting.

- (a) off (b) with
(c) on (d) No preposition required

Q230. It took him a long time to work _____ his anger after he lost his job.

- (a) over (b) off
(c) through (d) on

Q231. He always manages to wriggle out _____ any extra work we get.

- (a) of (b) in
(c) out (d) up

Q232. He wrote the car _____ in an accident on the motorway.

- (a) off (b) in
(c) out (d) up

Q233. He yacked _____ for an hour.

- (a) to (b) off
(c) on (d) by

Q234. She yammered _____ for ages.

- (a) to (b) off
(c) on (d) by

Q235. I tried hard to resist, but in the end I yielded _____ temptation and ate it all.

- (a) to (b) off
(c) on (d) by

Q236. Even though I left my hometown a long time ago, I still yearn _____ the wonderful rains there.

- (a) out (b) for
(c) in (d) by

Q237. The fans were yelling _____ as loud as they could to cheer on their team.

- (a) out (b) for
(c) in (d) by

Q238. The police have zeroed in _____ the man they believe to be responsible for the murder.

- (a) out (b) around
(c) on (d) by

Q239. The hurricane is zeroing in _____ Florida.

- (a) out (b) around
(c) on (d) by

Q240. The debt was zeroed _____ by the department.

- (a) out (b) around
(c) on (d) by

Phrasal Verbs

- Q241.** We zipped _____ the supermarket to get the shopping done.
(a) by (b) around
(c) it (d) on
- Q242.** The motorbike zipped _____ the cars stuck in the traffic jam.
(a) by (b) around
(c) up (d) on
- Q243.** He was being stupid in the meeting, so we told him to zip _____
(a) by (b) around
(c) up (d) on
- Q244.** I was bored at first but then zoned _____ when things started getting more interesting.
(a) off (b) out
(c) up (d) in
- Q245.** She zoned _____ during the lecture because it was so boring.
(a) off (b) out
(c) up (d) in
- Q246.** I put some ambient music on and zoned _____
(a) off (b) out
(c) up (d) in
- Q247.** I zonked _____ during the film and missed most of it.
(a) off (b) out
(c) up (d) in
- Q248.** He rushed out of the building and zoomed _____ in his car.
(a) off (b) out
(c) up (d) in
- Q249.** The camera zoomed _____ to show people's faces.
(a) off (b) out
(c) up (d) in
- Q250.** The camera zoomed _____ to show all the crowd.
(a) off (b) out
(c) up (d) in
- Q251.** He's been pinning _____ since his wife died and is a shadow of his former self.
(a) away (b) for
(c) off (d) in
- Q252.** The dog's pining _____ his owner.
(a) away (b) for
(c) at (d) to
- Q253.** The lecturer asked the students to pipe _____ and pay attention.
(a) in (b) on
-

Phrasal Verbs

(c) up (d) down

Q254. He pitched _____ the job, but they gave it to someone else.

(a) for (b) to
(c) in (d) on

Q255. We were behind schedule, but the others pitched _____ and we got it done in time.

(a) in (b) for
(c) to (d) on

Q256. The CEO pleaded _____ and blamed the CFO for the fraud.

(a) on (b) of
(c) out (d) off

Q257. We ploughed _____ all the profits to grow the company.

(a) back (b) into
(c) for (d) in

Q258. The bus skidded and ploughed _____ the bus stop.

(a) back (b) into
(c) for (d) on

Q259. It takes me ages to plow _____ any of Henry James' novels.

(a) in (b) for
(c) at (d) through

Q260. He was plucking _____ his cuffs during the interview.

(a) at (b) up
(c) off (d) in

Q261. They plucked _____ the courage to complain.

(a) at (b) up
(c) off (d) in

Q262. She found it very difficult at first, but kept plugging _____ until she mastered it.

(a) away (b) in
(c) into (d) of

Q263. They're plugged _____ the underground music scene.

(a) away (b) in
(c) into (d) of

Q264. He plumped his bag _____ and kicked his shoes off.

(a) down (b) for
(c) up (d) on

Q265. I plumped _____ the pillow and lay down.

(a) down (b) for
(c) up (d) on

Phrasal Verbs

Q266. He pointed _____ that I only had two weeks to get the whole thing finished.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) for (d) at

Q267. I poked _____ in my CD collection to see if I could find it.

- (a) at (b) about
(c) off (d) No preposition required

Q268. She polishes _____ half a bottle of gin every night.

- (a) off (b) up
(c) out (d) No preposition required

Q269. I need to polish _____ my French before I go to Paris.

- (a) off (b) up
(c) out (d) No preposition required

Q270. I had to pony fifty dollars _____ for the meal.

- (a) up (b) in
(c) out (d) off

Q271. I was going to write my essay, but I pooped _____ and went to bed instead.

- (a) in (b) out
(c) off (d) of

Q272. We were supposed to meet yesterday, but she pooped out _____ me at the last minute.

- (a) on (b) at
(c) in (d) No preposition Required

Q273. We were pootling _____ at thirty miles an hour.

- (a) No preposition required (b) away
(c) out (d) along

Q274. Why don't you pop _____ and see us during the holidays ?

- (a) up (b) away
(c) down (d) in

Q275. He's always popping _____ when things don't suit him.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) up (d) down

Q276. She pored _____ the report looking for mistakes.

- (a) at (b) on
(c) into (d) over

Q277. On Saturday mornings, I potter _____ the garden if the weather's fine.

- (a) in (b) into
(c) about (d) at

Q278. Geoff just prattled _____ instead of giving a straight answer.

- (a) out (b) off

Phrasal Verbs

(c) on

(d) in

Q279. Speculators have priced _____ the risk of a war breaking out.

(a) on

(b) up

(c) in

(d) of

Q280. He's been pinning _____ since his wife died and is a shadow of his former self.

(a) away

(b) for

(c) off

(d) in

Q281. The dog's pining _____ his owner.

(a) away

(b) for

(c) at

(d) to

Q282. The lecturer asked the students to pipe _____ and pay attention.

(a) in

(b) on

(c) up

(d) down

Q283. He pitched _____ the job, but they gave it to someone else.

(a) for

(b) to

(c) in

(d) on

Q284. We were behind schedule, but the others pitched _____ and we got it done in time.

(a) in

(b) for

(c) to

(d) on

Q285. The CEO pleaded _____ and blamed the CFO for the fraud.

(a) on

(b) of

(c) out

(d) off

Q286. We ploughed _____ all the profits to grow the company.

(a) back

(b) into

(c) for

(d) in

Q287. The bus skidded and ploughed _____ the bus stop.

(a) back

(b) into

(c) for

(d) on

Q288. It takes me ages to plow _____ any of Henry James' novels.

(a) in

(b) for

(c) at

(d) through

Q289. He was plucking _____ his cuffs during the interview.

(a) at

(b) up

(c) off

(d) in

Q290. They plucked _____ the courage to complain.

(a) at

(b) up

(c) off

(d) in

Phrasal Verbs

Q291. She found it very difficult at first, but kept plugging _____ until she mastered it.

- (a) away (b) in
(c) into (d) of

Q292. They're plugged _____ the underground music scene.

- (a) away (b) in
(c) into (d) of

Q293. He plumped his bag _____ and kicked his shoes off.

- (a) down (b) for
(c) up (d) on

Q294. I plumped _____ the pillow and lay down.

- (a) down (b) for
(c) up (d) on

Q295. He pointed _____ that I only had two weeks to get the whole thing finished.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) for (d) at

Q296. I poked _____ in my CD collection to see if I could find it.

- (a) at (b) about
(c) off (d) No preposition required

Q297. She polishes _____ half a bottle of gin every night.

- (a) off (b) up
(c) out (d) No preposition required

Q298. I need to polish _____ my French before I go to Paris.

- (a) off (b) up
(c) out (d) No preposition required

Q299. I had to pony fifty dollars _____ for the meal.

- (a) up (b) in
(c) out (d) off

Q300. I was going to write my essay, but I pooped _____ and went to bed instead.

- (a) in (b) out
(c) off (d) of

Answers Ques No 201 to 300 With detailed explanation

Q201. (d) Turn around
Meaning: Make something successful or profitable that has been doing badly

Q202. (d) Turn around
Meaning: Produce or complete work

Q203. (d) Turn around

Meaning: React negatively

Q204. (b) Turn away
Meaning: Not allow someone to enter a place

Q205. (a) Turn down

Meaning: Reduce volume, temperature, etc.

Q206. (a) Turn down
Meaning: Reject an offer, invitation, etc.

Q207. (a) Turn down

Phrasal Verbs

Meaning: Fold the top covers of a bed down to make it ready for someone to go to sleep

Q208. (b) Turn in
Meaning: Go to bed

Q209. (b) Turn in
Meaning: Hand in, submit

Q210. (a) Turn on
Meaning: Cause someone to feel attraction or pleasure

Q211. (a) Turn on
Meaning: Attack

Q212. (d) Turn out
Meaning: Produce an unexpected result

Q213. (d) Turn out
Meaning: Attend

Q214. (c) Turn over
Meaning: Give to the authorities

Q215. (b) Turn to
Meaning: Try to get help

Q216. (b) Turn to
Meaning: Take up a habit

Q 217. (a) Turn up
Meaning: Appear

Q 218 (b) Urge on / upon
Meaning: Persuade or pressure to accept something

Q 219. (c) Usher in
Meaning: Be at, mark or celebrate an important point in time

Q 220. (c) Usher in
Meaning: Make important changes happen

Q 221. (a) Use up

Meaning: If you use up something you use all of it and have none left over.
Use up is used with: resources, reserves, supplies, stocks, time

Q 222. (a) Vacuum up
Meaning: Consume

Q 223. (a) Vamp up
Meaning: Make something more exciting, attractive, etc

Q 224. (d) Veg out
Meaning: Relax, do nothing

Q225. (b) Magic away
Meaning: Make something disappear quickly

Q226. (c) Make after
Meaning: Chase

Q227. (a) Make for
Meaning: Head in a certain direction

Q228. (c) Make for
Meaning: Produce a result or situation

Q229. (b) Make away with
Meaning: Steal

Q 230. (c) Work through
Meaning: Deal with, resolve a problem, often emotional

Q 231 (a) Wriggle out of
Meaning: Avoid doing something in a way other people don't like

Q 232. (a) Write off
Meaning: Destroy a car in an accident

Q 233 (c) Yack on
Meaning: Talk continuously, especially if it is an annoying way

Q 234. (c) Yammer on
Meaning: Talk continuously, especially if it is an annoying way

Q 235. (a) Yield to
Meaning: Surrender

Q 236. (b) Yearn for
Meaning: To want something very much / long for

Q 237. (a) Yell out
Meaning : It means to shout / call-out

Q 238. (c) Zero in on
Meaning: Direct or focus attention on

Q 239. (c) Zero in on
Meaning: Head for, move towards

Q 240. (a) Zero out
Meaning: Cut off funding for a project

Q 241. (b) Zip around
Meaning: Move quickly

Q 242. (a) Zip by
Meaning: Pass quickly

Q 243. (c) Zip up / Zip it
Meaning: Keep quiet

Q 244. (d) Zone in / zone in on
Meaning: Pay attention after not doing so

Q 245. (b) Zone out
Meaning: Not pay attention

Q 246. (b) Zone out
Meaning: Dissociate yourself from a situation

Q 247. (b) Zonk out
Meaning: Fall asleep

Q 248. (a) Zoom off
Meaning: Go somewhere quickly

Q 249. (d) Zoom in
Meaning: Focus more closely

Q 250. (b) Zoom out
Meaning: Focus less closely

Phrasal Verbs

Q 251. (a) Pine away Meaning: Suffer physically because of grief, stress, worry, etc	Q 264. (a) Plough Back Meaning: Re-invest money you have made into a business	Meaning: Leave in large numbers
Q 252. (b) Pine for Meaning: Want or miss something or someone	Q 265. (c) Plump up Meaning: Make something like a cushion bigger and softer by shaking it	Q 280. (a) Pine away Meaning: Suffer physically because of grief, stress, worry, etc
Q 253. (a) Pitch in Meaning: to contribute	Q 266. (b) Point out Meaning: Make someone aware of something	Q 281. (b) Pine for Meaning: Want or miss something or someone
Q 254. (a) Pitch for Meaning: Try to persuade someone to give your work, business, a job, etc	Q 267. (b) Plough through	Q 282. (a) Pitch in Meaning: to contribute
Q 255. (a) Pitch in Meaning: Work together to help achieve an objective	Q 268. (a) Polish off Meaning: Finish, consume	Q 283. (a) Pitch for Meaning: Try to persuade someone to give your work, business, a job, etc
Q 256. (c) Plead out Meaning: Plead guilty to get a reduced sentence or fine	Q 269. (b) Polish up Meaning: Improve something quickly	Q 284. (a) Pitch in Meaning: Work together to help achieve an objective
Q 257. (a) Plough back Meaning: Re-invest money you have made into a business	Q 270. (a) Pony up Meaning: Pay for something	Q 285. (c) Plead out Meaning: Plead guilty to get a reduced sentence or fine
Q 258. (b) Plough into Meaning: Collide into at speed	Q 271. (b) Pitch in for Meaning: To support	Q 286. (a) Plough back Meaning: Re-invest money you have made into a business
Q 259. (d) Plow through Meaning: Read something that is difficult or takes a lot of time	Q 272. (a) Plug up Meaning: Block something	Q 287. (b) Plough into Meaning: Collide into at speed
Q 260. (a) Pluck at Meaning: Pull or fiddle with something nervously	Q 273. (c) Point out	Q 288. (d) Plow through Meaning: Read something that is difficult or takes a lot of time
Q 261. (b) Pluck up Meaning: Muster, acquire, gather	Q 274. (c) Pack into Meaning: Too many things fitted into a tight schedule	Q 289. (a) Pluck at Meaning: Pull or fiddle with something nervously
Q 262. (a) Plug away Meaning: Do something with determination despite any difficulties	Q 275. (b) Pour in Meaning: Arrive in large numbers	Q 290. (b) Pluck up Meaning: Muster, acquire, gather
Q 263. (c) Plug into Meaning: Be involved with, get information about	Q 276. (d) Pore over Meaning: Read, look at or study carefully	Q 291. (a) Plug away Meaning: Do something with determination despite any difficulties
	Q 277. (c) Potter about / around Meaning: Spend time doing little things for pleasure	Q 292. (c) Plug into Meaning: Be involved with, get information about
	Q 278. (c) Prattle on Meaning: Talk too much	
	Q 279. (c) Pour out	

Phrasal Verbs

Q 293. (a) Plough Back

Meaning: Re-invest money you have made into a business

Q 294. (c) Plump up

Meaning: Make something like a cushion bigger and softer by shaking it

Q 295. (b) Point out

Meaning: Make someone aware of something

Q 296. (b) Plough through

Q 297. (a) Polish off

Meaning: Finish, consume

Q 298. (b) Polish up

Meaning: Improve something quickly

Q 299. (a) Pony up

Meaning: Pay for something

Q 300. (b) Pitch in for

Meaning: To support

Directions- (Q301 to 350) Fill in the blank space with a suitable word

Q301. We were supposed to meet yesterday, but she pootled out _____ me at the last minute.

- (a) on (b) at
(c) in (d) No preposition Required

Q302. We were pootling _____ at thirty miles an hour.

- (a) No preposition required (b) away
(c) out (d) along

Q303. Why don't you pop _____ and see us during the holidays ?

- (a) up (b) away
(c) down (d) in

Q304. He's always popping _____ when things don't suit him.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) up (d) down

Q305. She pored _____ the report looking for mistakes.

- (a) at (b) on
(c) into (d) over

Q306. On Saturday mornings, I potter _____ the garden if the weather's fine.

- (a) in (b) into
(c) about (d) at

Q307. Geoff just prattled _____ instead of giving a straight answer.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) on (d) in

Q308. Speculators have priced _____ the risk of a war breaking out.

- (a) on (b) up
(c) in (d) of

Q309. The council have propped _____ the museum for years with grants.

- (a) down (b) in
(c) on (d) up

Q310. It took us ages to pry _____ the answer from her.

- (a) off (b) out

Phrasal Verbs

(c) on (d) over

Q311. Boxers try to psych their opponents _____ before the fight to gain an advantage.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) in (d) around

Q312. At one stage it looked as if she was going to die, but she pulled _____ in the end.

- (a) back (b) over
(c) through (d) around

Q313. No-one thought that she would be able to do it, but she pulled it _____ in the end.

- (a) off (b) down
(c) in (d) out

Q314. It pulled me _____ to see them arguing so much.

- (a) aside (b) away
(c) on (d) apart

Q315. They pushed him _____ because he couldn't fight back.

- (a) above (b) through
(c) about (d) on

Q316. It's seven o'clock and I'd better be pushing _____

- (a) along (b) through
(c) away (d) ahead

Q317. He told them to push _____ and leave him alone.

- (a) away (b) off
(c) apart (d) through

Q318. They pushed the regulations _____ despite the opposition.

- (a) along (b) in
(c) into (d) through

Q319. He found it difficult to put _____ what he wanted to say at the meeting.

- (a) away (b) back
(c) across (d) down

Q320. The judge put him _____ for ten years for robbery.

- (a) away (b) back
(c) across (d) down

Q321. I try to put some money _____ every month towards our summer holiday.

- (a) by (b) down
(c) in (d) off

Q322. He didn't score many, but we can put that down _____ inexperience.

- (a) on (b) to
(c) for (d) of

Q323. He put in _____ a transfer to the new branch.

Phrasal Verbs

- (a) for
(c) off

- (b) to
(d) of

Q324. I am not putting you _____

- (a) off
(c) down

- (b) on
(d) along

Q325. Would it be putting you _____ greatly if I asked to change to another day.

- (a) off
(c) down

- (b) up
(d) out

Q326. She put me _____ for the night because I'd missed the last bus and there were no night buses running.

- (a) off
(c) down

- (b) up
(d) out

Q327. The girl's mother was quarrelling _____ with her daughter about the party.

- (a) out
(c) up

- (b) with
(d) in

Q328. I am not quarrelling _____ their idea, but I think there are other possibilities.

- (a) out
(c) up

- (b) with
(d) in

Q329. I queered the exam _____

- (a) out
(c) up

- (b) with
(d) in

Q330. We whiled a couple of hours _____ playing computer games.

- (a) away
(c) off

- (b) into
(d) up

Q331. Ben whipped _____ the convenience store for a bag of crisps.

- (a) away
(c) off

- (b) into
(d) up

Q332. He whipped _____ two essays in a couple of hours before the deadline.

- (a) away
(c) off

- (b) into
(d) up

Q333. She whipped her hat _____ when she entered the church.

- (a) through
(c) off

- (b) on
(d) up

Q334. The boss tried to whip _____ some support for her new policies.

- (a) through
(c) off

- (b) on
(d) up

Q335. The police whisked the minister _____ when the trouble started.

- (a) apart
(c) on

- (b) into
(d) away

Phrasal Verbs

Q336. Could you pass the Tippex? I need to white this mistake _____

- (a) off (b) out
(c) away (d) down

Q337. He wiggled _____ when he heard that he had failed.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) away (d) down

Q338. He was supposed to be in charge but tried to wiggle _____

- (a) off (b) out
(c) away (d) down

Q339. I was going to have the hottest curry on the menu, but I wimped _____ and had a mild lamb Korma instead.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) away (d) down

Q340. It took a long time, but we won _____ eventually.

- (a) over (b) out
(c) away (d) down

Q341. His arguments failed to win them _____

- (a) over (b) out
(c) away (d) down

Q342. I'm going to wind _____ in the country this weekend and do nothing.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) down (d) out

Q343. They wound the committee _____ after the inquiry.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) down (d) out

Q344. He wound the video _____ to show us the scene.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) up (d) out

Q345. The children are really winding me _____

- (a) on (b) off
(c) up (d) out

Q346. It took me a while to winkle the truth _____ of him.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) up (d) out

Q347. We've winnowed _____ the applicants to a shortlist of four.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) down (d) in

Q348. Revising for the exam last night wiped me _____

- (a) up (b) off
(c) out (d) in

Phrasal Verbs

Q349. A meteor crashing into the planet wiped the dinosaurs _____

- (a) up (b) off
(c) out (d) in

Q350. She wiped _____ the coffee she had spilled.

- (a) up (b) off
(c) out (d) in

Answers Ques No 301 to 350 With detailed explanation

Q 301. (a) Plug up
Meaning: Block something

Q 302. (c) Point out

Q 303. (c) Pack into
Meaning: Too many things fitted into a tight schedule

Q 304. (b) Pour in
Meaning: Arrive in large numbers

Q 305. (d) Pore over
Meaning: Read, look at or study carefully

Q 306. (c) Potter about / around
Meaning: Spend time doing little things for pleasure

Q 307. (c) Prattle on
Meaning: Talk too much

Q 308. (c) Pour out
Meaning: Leave in large numbers

Q 309. (d) Prop up
Meaning: Support something, both physically and financially, politically, etc.

Q 310. (b) Pry out
Meaning: Obtain information someone is unwilling to give up

Q 311. (b) Psych out
Meaning: Make someone less confident

Q 312. (c) Pull through
Meaning: Recover from and illness or

problem

Q 313. (a) Pull-off
Meaning: Manage to do something difficult or tricky

Q 314. (d) Pull apart
Meaning: Make someone unhappy or upset

Q 315. (c) Push about
Meaning: Bully, treat badly

Q 316. (a) Push out
Meaning: Leave

Q 317. (b) Push off
Meaning: Go away (imperative).

Q 318. (d) Push through
Meaning: Force something to be accepted or legal

Q 319. (c) Put across
Meaning: Communicate, convey a message

Q 320. (a) Put away
Meaning: Put someone in prison

Q 321. (a) Put by
Meaning: Save for the future

Q 322. (b) Put the foot down
Meaning: very firm behaviour

Q 323. (a) Put in for
Meaning: Make a request

Q 324. (c) Put down
Meaning: Record in writing

Q 325. (c) Put down
Meaning: insult

Q 326. (b) Put up
Meaning: Allow someone to stay at your house for a night or a few days.

Q 327. (a) quarrel out
Meaning: Argue with someone about a specific subject

Q 328. (b) put across
Meaning: convey

Q 329. (c) queer up
Meaning: Mess up, ruin

Q330. (a) While away
Meaning: Spend time doing something because you have nothing better to do

Q331. (b) Whip into
Meaning: Enter rapidly (as for a brief errand)

Q332. (c) Whip off
Meaning: Produce, make or create quickly

Q333. (c) Whip off / out
Meaning: Remove quickly

Q334. (d) Whip up
Meaning: Make people feel more strongly about something

Q335. (d) Whisk away / off
Meaning: Take to another place quickly

Q336. (b) Whiteout

Phrasal Verbs

Meaning: Use correction fluid to cover a mistake in a written text

Q337. (b) Wig out

Meaning: Become excited and lose control

Q338 (b) Wiggle out

Meaning: Avoid doing

Q339 (b) Wimp out

Meaning: Not be brave enough to do something

Q340. Win out / through

Meaning: Succeed after a difficult process

Q341. Win over / round

Meaning: Get someone's support

Q342. (c) Wind down

Meaning: Relax

Q343. (c) Wind down / up

Meaning: Slowly close a business or organization

Q344 (a) Wind on

Meaning: Forward a film or tape to a certain point

Q345. (c) Wind up

Meaning: Irritate someone or increase their stress level, especially if done deliberately

Q346.(d) Winkle out

Meaning: Find or get something that takes a great deal of effort

Q347. (c) Winnow down / out

Meaning: Reduce the size of a group of people or things to have the best

Q348. (c) Wipeout

Meaning: Make someone very tired

Q349. (c) Wipeout

Meaning: Kill all of a population, make extinct

Q350. (a) Wipe up

Meaning: Remove a liquid from a surface using a cloth

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 1 : Phasal verbs

Q351. The audience quietened _____ when the man on the stage began to speak.

- (a) on (b) of
(c) down (d) away

Q352. The financiers quit _____ me just when things got rough.

- (a) on (b) up
(c) down (d) away

Q353. They robbers raced _____ when the police arrived.

- (a) in (b) off
(c) out (d) for

Q354. The annoyed man told her to rack _____.

- (a) off (b) up
(c) out (d) in

Q355. A big school bus ran _____ my car near the factory.

- (a) off (b) up
(c) into (d) of

Q356. The slight cold ran _____ a severe sickness that required bed rest

- (a) off (b) into
(c) out (d) in

Q357. Many bombs rained down _____ the city all night during the world war.

- (a) in (b) at
(c) on (d) into

Q358. Guides rake foreign tourists _____ all the time.

- (a) on (b) over
(c) down (d) off

Q359. After the earthquake a lot of people from nearby areas rallied _____ to help the injured people.

- (a) in (b) down
(c) round (d) into

Q360. After he reflected _____ his behaviour he realized where he had gone wrong.

- (a) at (b) of
(c) on (d) off

Practice Set 2 : Phrasal verbs

Q361. Having being married for two years she resigns herself _____ the demands of her in laws.

- (a) in (b) at
(c) to (d) on

Q362. After trying out a new production technique, the factory reverted _____ its old method after there were problems with the new one.

- (a) at (b) on
(c) back (d) to

Q363. My neighbour keeps raking _____ the differences we had last year.

- (a) on (b) over
(c) down (d) off

Q364. Quit rambling _____, I'm tired of listening to your demands.

- (a) in (b) on
(c) out (d) off

Q365. The company has ramped its prices _____ because of a short supply in the market.

- (a) Up (b) off
(c) out (d) of

Q366. They are running each other in the assembly polls.

- (a) over (b) on
(c) against (d) down

Q367. The people are trying to ratchet _____ the pressure on the president to quit.

- (a) up (b) on
(c) for (d) over

Q368. The new teacher was inexperienced and rattled _____ loads of statistics which nobody could understand.

- (a) off (b) on
(c) for (d) about

Q369. The teacher read _____ the names of the students who'd passed.

- (a) out (b) in
(c) up (d) over

Q370. I've been reading up _____ many countries as I'm going to give a presentation about them.

- (a) for (b) off
(c) of (d) on

Key Q351. (c) down

Q352. (a) on

Q353. (b) off

Q354. (a) off

Q355. (c) into

Q356. (b) into

Q357. (c) on

Q358. (d) off

Q359. (c) round

Q360. (c) on

Key- Q361. (d) on

Q362. (b) on

Q363. (b) over

Q364. (b) on

Q365. (a) Up

Q366. (c) against

Q367. (a) up

Q368. (a) off

Q369. (a) out

Q370. (d) on

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 3 : Phrasal verbs

Q371. The minister reeled _____ a load of figures to support her position.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) away (d) in

Q372. The state government had to rein the army _____ after the terrorists attacked the religious places.

- (a) up (b) of
(c) in (d) out

Q373. They rented their entire property _____ while they were abroad.

- (a) off (b) on
(c) in (d) out

Q374. The three friends sat on his motorbike and rode _____.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) on (d) up

Q375. The PM's reputation is riding _____ getting the pilot back from the neighbouring country.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) on (d) up

Q376. With the support of his family he managed to ride _____ the crisis

- (a) off (b) out
(c) on (d) up

Q377. He reasoned _____ with the judge why he felt he was not guilty

- (a) off (b) on
(c) out (d) for

Q378. I tried calling her multiple times and left a message this morning but she still hasn't rung me _____.

- (a) up (b) off
(c) back (d) in

Q379. I rang _____ my office and told my colleague that I would be late.

- (a) up (b) off
(c) back (d) in

Q380. My mother said we can reckon _____ there being at least fifty people there tonight.

- (a) on (b) about
(c) off (d) for

Key- Q371. (b) off Q372.(c) in Q373.(d) out
Q374.(a) off Q375.(e) on Q376.(c) on
Q377.(d) for Q378.(c) back Q379.(d) in
Q380.(a) on

Practice Set 4 : Phrasal verbs

Q381 Last night around 2 two gun shots rang _____ and then we heard a scream.

- (a) round (b) off
(c) out (d) up

Q382 They hope the discounts will reel people _____.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) away (d) in

Q383. The party was ringing _____ their laughter and people enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

- (a) round (b) with
(c) out (d) up

Q384. Foreign tourists get ripped _____ a lot when they don't speak the local language.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) in (d) out

Q385. I ran _____ my old professor at a conference last week.

- (a) across (b) off
(c) in (d) out

Q386. The old politician rose _____ the criticism and was good-humoured to all he met.

- (a) above (b) to
(c) against (d) up

Q387. The officer on duty rose _____ the occasion and saved the situation.

- (a) above (b) to
(c) against (d) up

Q388. The people rose _____ and came to the streets against the government when the prices of essential sky rocketted .

- (a) above (b) to
(c) against (d) up

Q389. The little boy ran _____ from home to escape the torture of his step mother.

- (a) above (b) to
(c) against (d) up

Q390. The commander in chief of the army decided to roll _____ when the winter became too severe.

- (a) back (b) by
(c) in (d) off

Key-Q381.(c) out Q382.(d) in Q383.(b) with
Q384.(b) off Q385.(a) across Q386.(a) above
Q387.(b) to Q388.(d) up Q389.(d) up
Q390.(a) back

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 5 : Phrasal verbs

Q391. The years rolled _____ and soon my little girl became a teenager.

- (a) on (b) by
(c) in (d) off

Q392. The tanks rolled _____ and took control of the situation.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) in (d) off

Q393. When Donald Trump decided to run _____ the Presidential elections people made fun of him.

- (a) on (b) by
(c) in (d) for

Q394. The government has rolled _____ many schemes to educate the youth in the country.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) in (d) off

Q395. At last he managed to reach out _____ some tribals in the deserted island.

- (a) to (b) out
(c) in (d) off

Q396. I cant just rely _____ luck to clear the exam.

- (a) out (b) on
(c) through (d) off

Q397. All the students romped _____ the tasks because they were so simple.

- (a) out (b) in
(c) through (d) off

Q398. The cities relies _____ the river for its water supply.

- (a) of (b) off
(c) for (d) in

Q399. The students rooted _____ in his school bag, trying to find a pen.

- (a) for (b) about
(c) out (d) up

Q400. All the people present were rooting _____ the black horse to win the Champions League.

- (a) for (b) about
(c) out (d) up

Key-Q391.(b) by Q392.(c) in Q393.(d) for
Q394.(b) out Q395.(a) to Q396.(b) on
Q397.(c) through Q398.(d) in Q399.(b) about
Q400.(a) for

Practice Set 6 : Phrasal verbs

Q401. The police was successful in rooting _____ the smuggler.

- (a) for (b) about
(c) out (d) up

Q402. The monkeys rooted _____ the plants in my garden last afternoon.

- (a) for (b) about
(c) out (d) up

Q403. We roped our friends _____ to carry our furniture when we shifted.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) in (d) on

Q404. The prize winners entrance was roped _____ from the general public.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) in (d) on

Q405. We didn't reck _____ the robber being armed

- (a) out (b) up
(c) off (d) on

Q406. My little puppy loves to run _____ squirrels in the park.

- (a) out (b) after
(c) off (d) on

Q407. They rounded _____ the final amount to be paid for the phone.

- (a) down (b) up
(c) on (d) out

Q408. Chris Gayle rounded _____ his career well by hitting 500 sixes.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) on (d) up

Q409. They rounded _____ the calculation to the nearest whole number.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) on (d) up

Q410. I have run out _____ patience with this man.

- (a) off (b) of
(c) on (d) up

Key-Q401.(c) out Q402.(d) up Q403.(c) in
Q404.(b) off Q405.(d) on Q406.(b) after
Q407.(a) down Q408.(a) off Q409.(a) off
Q410.(b) of

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 7 : Phrasal verbs

Q411. We are not best of friends, but we manage to rub

- (a) out (b) along
(c) in (d) down

Q412. Even though the government had been troppled the press rubbed it _____ by publishing more details of the scandal.

- (a) out (b) along
(c) in (d) down

Q413. His enthusiasm rubs off _____ everyone around him.

- (a) on (b) along
(c) in (d) against

Q414. I ran out _____ money so I had to call off my world tour.

- (a) of (b) along
(c) in (d) against

Q415. The teacher has ruled _____ the possibility of cancelling the exam.

- (a) out (b) along
(c) in (d) down

Q416. I ran _____ an old friend in the library.

- (a) against (b) after
(c) across (d) around

Q417. Most Opinions and media houses are running _____ his policies and he has very little support.

- (a) against (b) after
(c) across (d) around

Q418. They kept disturbing him, so he told them to run _____ and leave him in peace.

- (a) by (b) around
(c) across (d) away

Q419. I am feeling exhausted as I've been running _____ all day.

- (a) by (b) around
(c) across (d) along

Q420. The little dog rose _____ when it heard his master's voice.

- (a) up (b) around
(c) across (d) along

Key-Q411.(b) along Q412.(c) in Q413.(a) on
Q414.(a) of Q415.(a) out Q416.(c) across
Q417.(a) against Q418.(d) away Q419.(b) around
Q420.(a) up

Practice Set 8 : Phrasal verbs

Q421. The opposite team always runs me _____ and I am sick and tired of it.

- (a) for (b) down
(c) in (d) off

Q422. During the legal trail you can appoint a lawyer to act _____ you.

- (a) out (b) for
(c) on (d) up

Q423. The young batsman acted _____ the advice of his coach and changed his technique.

- (a) at (b) out
(c) on (d) for

Q424. The story of Ramayan is acted _____ in various parts of Delhi around Diwali.

- (a) up (b) out
(c) at (d) on

Q425. His mother gave him a good thrashing as he act _____ when the guests were around.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) up (d) at

Q426. All the excuses that she gave for her absence seemed added _____.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) up (d) in

Q427. He was thrown out of the job for answering _____ his manager.

- (a) around (b) back
(c) at (d) out

Q428. When the boy fainted suddenly in the park his mother asked _____ for help.

- (a) around (b) out
(c) over (d) about

Q429. They hostellers had to answer _____ their absence from the annual exam before the committee.

- (a) for (b) to
(c) about (d) to

Q430. He has liked her since college days but he never had the courage to ask her _____ for dinner.

- (a) around (b) out
(c) over (d) to

Key-Q421.(b) Q422. (b) for Q423. (c) on
Q424. (b) out Q425. (c) up Q426. (c) up
Q427. (b) back Q428. (a) around Q429. (a) for
Q430. (b) out

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 9 : Phrasal verbs

Q431. Why asked our new neighbor _____ for dinner to know them better?

- (a) out (b) over
(c) about (d) No preposition

required

Q432. We need a nurse to attend _____ my grandmother.

- (a) on (b) to
(c) in (d) No preposition

required

Q433. If any team work has to succeed everyone has to abide _____ the rules.

- (a) of (b) on
(c) at (d) by

Q434. When the showroom offers a discount you should _____ the opportunity and buy all the branded clothes that you need.

- (a) avail yourself (b) avail of
(c) avail yourself off (d) avail yourself of

Q435. It is hoped that at the joint session of the houses the parties will _____ an agreement to end the deadlock

- (a) arrive in (b) arrive at
(c) arrive by (d) arrive of

Q436. I will never be able to collect so much money so I have decided to apply _____ a loan to buy the house.

- (a) in for (b) off
(c) of (d) for

Q437. His body language and gestures amounted _____ confessing the crime although he did not admit it openly.

- (a) upon (b) upto
(c) to (d) at

Q438. All the participating teams are expected to adhere _____ the rules and keep sportsmanship in mind.

- (a) upto (b) upon
(c) to (d) by

Q439. Prisoners in solitary confinement are so lonely that they ache _____ even the sight of a man.

- (a) upon (b) for
(c) of (d) about

Q440. The excuses he gave for not being present in class did not _____

- (a) add up to (b) add up
(c) add upto (d) add

Key-Q431. (b) over Q432. (b) to Q433. (d) by
Q434. (d) avail yourself of Q435. (b) arrive at Q436. (d) for
Q437. (c) to Q438. (c) to Q439. (b) for
Q440. (b) add up

Practice Set 10 : Phrasal verbs

Q441. If you have an issue regarding the price, you must argue _____ with him across the table.

- (a) before (b) upon
(c) about (d) out

Q442. My neighbour asked _____ my father's health.

- (a) after (b) on
(c) in (d) off

Q443. He asked me _____ for a cup of coffee as it was raining outside.

- (a) of (b) in
(c) out (d) after

Q444. The stress and depression _____ his degrading health and made his life miserable.

- (a) Added on (b) Added up
(c) Added up to (d) Added

Q445. Winter clothes should be aired _____ and then worn.

- (a) In (b) Off
(c) Out (d) of

Q446. These days I have no time to attend _____ anything except my professional work.

- (A) to (B) with
(C) on (D) upon

Q447. CBSE had to back _____ on their decision of grading system due to stiff opposition from the students.

- (a) out (b) up
(c) down (d) in

Q448. I decided to back _____ of the partnership after I got to know my partner's criminal track record.

- (a) up (b) down
(c) over (d) out

Q449. She produced the receipts before the consumer court to back _____ her case.

- (a) up (b) down
(c) in (d) out

Q450. The government had to bail _____ many banks and financial institutions in the 2008 financial crisis.

- (a) of (b) off
(c) out (d) down

Key- Q441. (d) out Q442. (a) after Q443. (b) in
Q444 (c) added up to Q445 (c) out Q446 (a) to
Q447. (c) down Q448. (d) out Q449. (a) up
Q450. (c) out

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 11 : Phrasal verbs

Q451. The state government is banking _____ the supreme court to revoke President's rule in the state.

- (a) about (b) of
(c) on (d) for

Q452. In an interview grooming and appearance bears _____ the final selection.

- (a) upon (b) down
(c) for (d) of

Q453. I am curious to know what has become _____ Urmila as she was the leading actors of the industry in her days.

- (a) of (b) down
(c) out (d) in

Q454. The PM's security has been beefed _____ in view of recent terrorist attacks.

- (a) up (b) on
(c) at (d) down

Q455. The wind will blow the lamp _____ if you keep the lamp outside.

- (a) into (b) up
(c) out (d) down

Q456. Buddhism believes _____ life after death.

- (a) on (b) at
(c) in (d) upon

Q457. I can bet _____ the actor receiving the best actor award for this movie.

- (a) off (b) at
(c) on (d) for

Q458. The greased cartridges were to be bitten _____ before loading.

- (a) of (b) off
(c) out (d) down

Q459. Some students blacked _____ during the drill practice of Republic Day Parade.

- (a) away (b) out
(c) on (d) of

Q460. I was blown _____ when I saw the Taj in the moonlight.

- (a) to (b) out
(c) away (d) up

Practice Set 12 : Phrasal verbs

Q461. The captain has decided to bow _____ after the World cup.

- (a) on (b) at
(c) out (d) No preposition required

Q462. Our bus broke _____ in the middle of the forest and the nearest village was twenty kms away.

- (a) in (b) up
(c) down (d) through

Q463. The thief broke _____ the house from the rear.

- (a) down (b) into
(c) up (d) off

Q464. Everyone wants to free the society of corruption but who will bring _____ this change.

- (a) back (b) in
(c) about (d) up

Q465. Not even his family members were willing to bail him _____ as he had become a habitual offender.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) of (d) up

Q466. People in power should realize that the masses can bring them _____ anytime.

- (a) in (b) off
(c) down (d) out

Q467. She'll bring _____ her latest range of clothes in the fashion show to be conducted this weekend.

- (a) up (b) out
(c) of (d) about

Q468. It is not easy for a single working mother to bring _____ a child.

- (a) in (b) about
(c) up (d) for

Q469. You should brush _____ all the important points before you appear for the exam.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) up (d) No preposition required

Q470. I began my weight loss programme with a 2 kms walk daily as i wanted to build _____ stamina.

- (a) in (b) of
(c) up (d) No preposition required

Key-Q451. (c) on Q452. (a) upon Q453. (a) of
Q454. (a) up Q455. (c) out Q456. (c) in
Q457. (c) on Q458. (b) off Q459. (b) out
Q460. (c) away

Key- Q461. (c) out Q462. (c) down Q463. (b) into
Q464. (c) about Q465. (b) out Q466. (c) down
Q467. (b) out Q468. (c) up Q469. (c) up
Q470. (c) up

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 13 : Phrasal verbs

Q471. Forest fires burn _____ hundreds of trees every year.

- (a) up (b) away
(c) out (d) down

Q472. The coach fired _____ his players with his half-time talk, and they tried much harder in the second half.

- (a) in (b) up
(c) on (d) of

Q473. The TV serial was the most popular one on TV but it fizzled _____ after the main actor quit.

- (a) in (b) out
(c) up (d) of

Q474. By when will all the vacancies be filled _____.

- (a) in (b) on
(c) up (d) out

Q475. The tap has been leaking all night and I have called a plumber to fix it _____.

- (a) up (b) of
(c) out (d) off

Q476. I freaked _____ when I realized that my purse was missing.

- (a) of (b) up
(c) out (d) into

Q477. Girls should be trained in self defence so that they can fight _____ any molesters and eve teasers.

- (a) against (b) for
(c) of (d) off

Q478. I was thrilled to fit _____ my old clothes after the birth of my son.

- (a) in (b) of
(c) at (d) No preposition

Q479. I need to fix _____ an appointment with the dentist as I have a toothache.

- (a) out (b) in
(c) up (d) of

Q480. Most students fool _____ the whole year and study only before the exams.

- (a) on (b) across
(c) away (d) around

Key- Q471. (d) down Q472. (b) up Q473. (b) out
Q474. (c) up Q475. (a) up Q476. (c) out
Q477. (a) against Q478. (a) in Q479. (c) up
Q480. (d) around

Practice Set 14 : Phrasal verbs

Q481. Many kidnapped children are forced _____ begging.

- (a) out (b) into
(c) on (d) about

Q482. People gathered _____ the accident victim but no one took him to the hospital.

- (a) off (b) at
(c) for (d) around

Q483. Honest hard work is the surest way to get _____ in life.

- (a) before (b) across
(c) ahead (d) along

Q484. It is always easy to get _____ our ideas in our mother tongue.

- (a) before (b) across
(c) ahead (d) along

Q485. I was able to get _____ well with my roommate although she was a Chinese.

- (a) before (b) across
(c) ahead (d) along

Q486. I wanted to get _____ from the noise on the highway so I shifted to my house in the interiors.

- (a) away (b) across
(c) ahead (d) off

Q487. It is not easy to get away _____ an offence in Dubai as they are very strict.

- (a) from (b) off
(c) with (d) to

Q488. She was an old lady so I helped her to get _____ the bus.

- (a) out (b) from
(c) on (d) up

Q489. Atomic power stations give _____ a lot of radiations.

- (a) back (b) apart
(c) away (d) off

Q490. At 10, I got _____ the train and took an auto outside the station.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) out (d) from

Key-Q481. (b) into Q482. (d) around Q483. (c) ahead
Q484. (b) across Q485. (d) along Q486. (a) away
Q487. (c) with Q488. (c) on Q489. (d) off
Q490. (b) off

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 15 : Phrasal verbs

Q491. Within an hour I had got _____ all the mails.

- (a) through (b) off
(c) on (d) over

Q492. It was difficult for me to get _____ during the peak hours as all lines were busy.

- (a) through (b) off
(c) on (d) over

Q493. My grandmother handed _____ her pickle making skills to the younger females of the family.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) down (d) back

Q494. The question papers were handed _____ on time.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) around (d) over

Q495. I hung _____ to the bar as I was travelling on the footboard.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) around (d) over.

Q496. People hang _____ their old clothes rather than giving them away.

- (a) out (b) onto
(c) around (d) against

Q497. I headed _____ home after work as it was my son's birthday.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) at (d) for

Q498. We'll have to head _____ early if we want to get there by midday.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) around (d) over

Q499. I have not heard _____ him since he left the country.

- (a) off (b) from
(c) around (d) on

Q500. The Indian Army is trained to help _____ people in trouble.

- (a) of (b) on
(c) for (d) out

Key-Q491. (a) through Q492. (a) through Q493. (c) down
Q494. (b) out Q495. (a) on Q496. (b) onto
Q497. (d) for Q498. (a) off Q499. (b) from
Q500. (d) out

Practice Set 16 : Phrasal verbs

Q501. The hidden _____ soldiers could not be traced by the British police,

- (a) back (b) away
(c) around (d) up

Q502. He hit _____ his opponent with equal aggression.

- (a) back (b) away
(c) on (d) up

Q503. When Maggie was making a comeback after all the controversies the management hit _____ the idea of marketing it online first to check out the response.

- (a) up (b) with
(c) on (d) no preposition required

Q504. I can't hold _____ my feelings in front of my parents.

- (a) back (b) down
(c) out (d) up

Q505. I held the board _____ with my foot while I hammered it in place.

- (a) back (b) down
(c) off (d) up

Q506. The police is responsible to hunt _____ the criminals in the society.

- (a) on (b) down
(c) of (d) up

Q507. Governments try to hush _____ anything that could damage their chances of being reelected, such as corruption charges.

- (a) in (b) off
(c) off (d) up

Q508. He tried to make _____ for his bad behaviour at the party by doing some extra work.

- (a) Out (b) up
(c) Off (d) On

Q509. The traffic policeman made _____ the car that fled after entering the no entry area.

- (a) up (b) off
(c) after (d) away

Q510. We made _____ home when it started raining all a sudden.

- (a) for (b) off
(c) in (d) out

Key- Q501. (b) away Q502. (a) back Q503. (c) on
Q504. (a) back Q505. (b) down Q506. (b) down
Q507. (d) up Q508. (b) up Q509. (c) after
Q510. (a) for

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 17 : Phrasal verbs

Q511. The low quality of service made _____ a lot of dissatisfaction and complaints.

- (a) in (b) off
(c) for (d) out

Q512. The chain snatchers made away _____ the snatched chain speedily on their bikes.

- (a) off (b) with
(c) on (d) No preposition

required

Q513. There is no electricity, so we'll have to make do _____ with natural light.

- (a) in (b) of
(c) with (d) No preposition

required

Q514. Many huge forts in Rajasthan have been made _____ marriage palaces in recent years.

- (a) of (b) from
(c) into (d) out

Q515. He tried to make it up _____ his parents, but they refused to speak to him.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) to (d) of

Q516. What do you make _____ the recent attack on our jawans by Pakistan?

- (a) in (b) up
(c) of (d) on

Q517. The ticketless travellers made _____ when they heard that the ticket checker was coming .

- (a) off (b) in
(c) at (d) out

Q518. Before I left for Mumbai I had mapped _____ my career and the film directors that I would approach.

- (a) Up (b) of
(c) out (d) over

Q519. The first thing done by the police was to mark the crime scene _____ and not allow anyone to enter it.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) out (d) over

Q520. The little child messed _____ with crayons while his mother was busy in the kitchen.

- (a) about (b) around
(c) out (d) for

Key- Q511. (c) for Q512. (b) with Q513. (c) with
Q514. (c) into Q515. (c) to Q516. (c) of
Q517. (a) off Q518. (c) out Q519. (b) off
Q520. (b) around

Practice Set 18 : Phrasal verbs

Q521. These days beautiful flower vases used for decoration can be mistaken _____ real flowers.

- (a) with (b) of
(c) for (d) to

Q522. The bus with failed brakes mowed _____ several students near the school.

- (a) UP (b) at
(c) down (d) over

Q523. It was difficult to make _____ the path in the village after sunset.

- (a) out (b) up
(c) off (d) in

Q524. He made _____ that he had tried his best to complete the the work.

- (a) out (b) up
(c) off (d) in

Q525. Could you make _____ from the voice who had called you?

- (a) out (b) up
(c) off (d) in

Q526. She loves to experiment with her looks, so she goes in for a make _____ every six months.

- (a) out (b) over
(c) in (d) about

Q527. She made a story to deceive _____ her teacher.

- (a) on (b) for
(c) over (d) up

Q528. We made _____ the centre.

- (a) towards (b) for
(c) of (c) before

Q529. Couples these days argue and fight a lot , but they make _____ again very quickly.

- (a) up (b) off
(c) in (d) into

Q530. My husband sent me a present and flowers to make up _____ his rude behaviour.

- (a) to (b) for
(c) off (d) No preposition

required

Key-Q521. (c) for Q522. (c) down Q523. (a) out
Q524. (a) out Q525. (a) out Q526. (b) over
Q527. (c) over Q528. (a) towards Q529. (a) up
Q530. (b) for

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 19 : Phrasal verbs

Q531. He had made _____ his mind that he would quit his job and persue his passion.

- (a) on (b) in
(C) up (d) No preposition
required

Q532. He was so shy and timid that he manned _____ and didn't come with us.

- (a) up (b) down
(c) out (d) off

Q533. The PM told his critics to man _____ and speak publicly about his policies.

- (80 up (b) down
(c) off (d) out

Q534. We told the shopkeeper that we would buy a lot more if he marked them a bit _____.

- (a) out (b) in
(c) down (d) off

Q535. His hard work and passion marked him out _____ great achievements.

- (a) off (b) for
(c) on (d) No preposition
required

Q536. Her grasping power marks her out _____ the rest of the group.

- (a) of (b) from
(c) for (d) off

Q537. Most parents encourage their children to marry _____.

- (a) off (b) down
(c) in (d) out

Q538. Traditional Indian parents disown their children when they marry _____.

- (a) off (b) down
(c) in (d) out

Q539. The two versions of the story did not match _____ when the police verified the

- facts
(a) in (b) out
(c) up (d) off

Q540. Most unemployed boys try to meet a rich girl so that they can marry _____.

- (a) in (b) out
(c) up (d) on

Key-Q531. (c) up Q532. (b) down Q533. (a)up
Q534. (c) down Q535. (b) for Q536. (b) from
Q537. (c) in Q538. (d) out Q539. (c) up
Q540. (c) up

Practice Set 20 : Phrasal verbs

Q541. We have made progress no doubt but it doesn't look good if you measure it _____ what our competitors have done.

- (a) for (b) off
(c) against (d) on

Q542. The three trainees didn't measure _____ in during their probationary period, so we didn't extend their contract.

- (a) off (b) Up
(c) for (d) to

Q543. Some colleagues from my old office met up _____ me a couple of days ago.

- (a) to (b) with
(c) for (d) of

Q544. The two versions of the story did not match _____ when the police verified the facts

- (a) in (b) out
(c) up (d) off

Q545. Most unemployed boys try to meet a rich girl so that they can marry _____.

- (a) in (b) out
(C) up (d) on

Q546. We have made progress no doubt but it doesn't look good if you measure it _____ what our competitors have done.

- (a) for (b) off
(c) against (d) on

Q547. The three trainees didn't measure _____ in during their probationary period, so we didn't extend their contract.

- (a) off (b) Up
(c) for (d) to

Q548. Some colleagues from my old office met up _____ me a couple of days ago.

- (a) to (b) with
(c) for (d) of

Q549. My mother got her heavy gold jewellery melted _____ and turned it into new

- trendy designs.
(a) up (b) off
(c) on (d) down

Q550. The new meted _____ severe penalties to anyone who was found driving rashly.

- (a) in (b) out
(c) off (d) for

Key- Q541.(c) against Q542. (b) Up Q543. (b) with
Q544. (d) off Q545. (b) out Q546. (a) for
Q547.(b) Up Q548. (a) to Q549. (b) off
Q550.(d) for

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 21 : Phrasal verbs

Q551. I messed _____ my exam by filling the incorrect code.

- (a) up (b) away
(c) out (d) from

Q552. The lady missed out _____ the promotion as she had taken too many leaves the previous year.

- (a) of (b) on
(c) from (d) with

Q553. The scientist mocked _____ the example to show the investor what the real robot would look like.

- (a) at (b) out
(c) on (d) out

Q554. You have to make do _____ whatever you have.

- (a) on (b) with
(c) at (d) for

Q555. The watch man told the partying teenagers to stop monkeying _____ and go home quietly.

- (a) off (b) away
(c) out (d) around

Q556. He was found negligent in his duties so he was moved _____ in position

- (a) about (b) off
(c) for (d) down

Q557. The ketchup was so delicious that I ordered some pakodas to mop it _____.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) on (d) Up

Q558. The maid was left at home to mop _____ the mess after they resigned.

- (a) across (b) off
(c) on (d) out

Q559. She didn't get the job and has been moping _____ all afternoon.

- (a) **No preposition** (b) about
(c) off (d) away

Q560. He was suspended from school for mouthing _____ his teacher

- (a) at (b) on
(c) off (d) about

Key- Q551.(a) up Q552. (d) with Q553. (a) at
Q554. (b) with Q555.(c) out Q556. (c) for
Q557. (a) out Q558. (a) up Q559. (a) up
Q560. (d) about

Practice Set 22 : Phrasal verbs

Q561. The railway project can move _____ now that permission has been granted by the green tribunal.

- (a) away (b) around
(c) ahead (d) on

Q562. All the devotees caught the rope and moved _____ the steep edge.

- (a) along (b) around
(c) on (d) for

Q563. The construction of the bridge is moving _____ and everything should be ready on time.

- (a) along (b) around
(c) in (d) for

Q564. Most Indians are moving away _____ Airtel and are using Jio.

- (a) from (b) off
(c) in (d) on

Q565. The new student was finding the course too difficult so they moved him _____.

- (a) on (b) from
(c) apart (d) down

Q566. She has moved _____ with her life after separating from her husband..

- (a) at (b) on
(c) for (d) from

Q567. I moved _____ to get ahead of the auto as it was very distracting.

- (a) off (b) from
(c) out (d) apart

Q568. We plan to move _____ the house as soon as it is ready.

- (a) into (b) from
(c) away (d) on

Q569. If one is ambitious and wants to be a billionaire, one cannot muddle _____.

- (a) along (b) on
(c) for (d) through

Q570. Most contestants didn't know what to expect as the exam was being conducted for the first time and just muddled _____.

- (a) along (b) on
(c) for (d) through

Key- Q561. (b) around Q562.(c) on Q563. (a) along
Q564 ,(a) from Q565.(d) down Q566. (a) at
Q567.(a) off Q568.(a) into Q569.(c) for
Q570.(c) for

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 23 : Phrasal verbs

Q571. My teacher muddles her and her sister _____.

- (a) up (b) on
(c) off (d) in

Q572. My mother is always nagging _____ me about not keeping my cupboard clean.

- (a) on (b) for
(c) at (d) to

Q573. He was too critical and in a complaining mode, so I told him to naff _____.

- (a) off (b) in
(c) on (d) out

Q574. The technical team had trouble nailing _____ the exact problem in the network.

- (a) on (b) up
(c) down (d) at

Q575. No one likes to be nagged _____

- (a) on (b) Up
(c) at (d) in

Q576. I am not sure which car to buy as there are so many options , but I have narrowed my list _____ to three.

- (a) down (b) on
(c) in (d) for

Q577. The choices are too many I am finding it difficult to narrow _____.

- (a) down (b) at
(c) on (d) off

Q578. I have been named _____-my grandfather

- (a) after (b) at
(c) on (d) off

Q579. The office boy is nipping _____ to send this courier.

- (a) in (b) off
(c) on (d) into

Q580. It was just a bad habit so it was nipped _____ the bud

- (a) off (b) in
(c) out (d) into

Key- Q571. (c) off Q572. (c) at Q573.(a) off
Q574. (c) down Q575. (c) at Q576.(a) down
Q577.(a) down Q578. (a) after Q579. (b) off
Q580.(c) out

Practice Set 24 : Phrasal verbs

Q581. Most of the back benchers nodded _____ during the history class.

- (a) in (b) out
(c) for (d) off

Q582. All the members of the Parliament nodded the bill _____.

- (a) away (b) through
(c) out (d) off

Q583. The sniffer dogs are nosing _____ to see if any smuggled liquor can be traced.

- (a) about (b) away
(c) for (d) down

Q584. My immediate senior has a bad habit of nosing _____ our office when we are out at lunch.

- (a) about (b) away
(c) around (cl) down

Q585. The new candidate nosed the veteran _____ by a few votes.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) in (d) up

Q586. The central government and the trade unions had a meeting to nut things _____.

- (a) in (b) out
(c) on (d) off

Q587. When I return home my little puppy nuzzles _____ and jumps about in joy.

- (a) off (b) up
(c) in (d) out

Q588. I object _____ your using foul language and speaking in a derogatory way.

- (a) on (b) to
(c) for (d) at

Q589. If you opt _____ for the classes, you're expected to complete the course.

- (a) for (b) in
(c) out (d) against

Q590. He opted _____ of the partnership as he was in urgent need of money and was forced to Withdraw his share.

- (a) in (b) for
(c) out (d) to

Key-Q581. (d) off Q582. (b) through Q583.(a) about
Q584. (c) around Q585. (b) out Q586.(b) out
Q587.(b) up Q588.(b) to Q589. (b) in
Q590. (c) out

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 25 : Phrasal verbs

Q591. The labourers hated the way the manager ordered them _____ even during the lunch hours.

- (a) around (b) off
(c) up (d) on

Q592. Our main player was ordered _____ the field for playing roughly.

- (a) with (b) about
(c) off (d) Up

Q593. The boy was overcome _____ grief after his dog died.

- (a) with (b) off
(c) to (d) at

Q594. I owe my success _____ my parents, my students and all my well wishers.

- (a) with (b) before
(c) to (d) from

Q595. He owned _____ his crime before the police officer but retracted before the judge.

- (a) to (b) up
(c) for (d) with

Q596. When did the idea of a startup occur _____ you?

- (a) of (b) In
(c) at (d) to

Q597. My children aren't quite reserved, but they take time _____ to open .

- (a) Up (b) On
(c) In (d) No preposition

Q598. The Villagers are out _____ catch the tiger that killed seven people last week.

- (a) up (b)in
(c)To (d)of

Q599. Blood and pus oozed _____ from the wounds so we took him to the hospital.

- (a)In (b)Out
(c)Off (d)of

Q600. It was a very complicated case and so the doctors had to operate -----her non stop for eight hours.

- (a)No preposition (b)by
(c)in (d)on

Key- Q591. (a) around Q592 .(c) off Q593.(a) with
Q594. (c) to Q595.(b) up Q596. (d) to
Q597. (a)Up Q598.(c)To Q 599.(b)Out
Q 600.(d)on

Practice Set 26 : Phrasal verbs

Q601. Pack _____ all the woollen clothes as the days are warmer now.

- (a) in (b) of
(c) away (d) into

Q602. The Prime ministerial candidate made a countrywide tour during the election campaign and managed to pack _____ huge crowds in his rallies.

- (a) in (b) up
(c) away (d) over

Q603. Over a hundred people packed _____ the small room to pay their final respects to the deceased leader.

- (a) out (b) on
(c) away (d) into

Q604. We passed _____ the form after the meeting for everybody to put down their signatures.

- (a) out (b) around
(c) away (d) in

Q605. Our manager scolded us for playing _____ and not doing the work earnestly.

- (a) on (b) down
(c) around (d) in

Q606. The government's spokesman tried to play _____ the recession.

- (a) with (b) apart
(c) down (d) out

Q607. Although the boy had a stammering problem but he pulled _____ his speech well.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) down (d) through

Q608. As he had an argument with his boss so he was packed _____ to a small town.

- (a)Of (b)Off
(c)Away (d)in

Q609. You should pack _____ losing temper on small issues.

- (a)Out (b)Away
(c)Up (d)in

Q610. Although not qualified, he managed to pass _____ a doctor for some time.

- (a)Off (b)As
(c)In (d)No preposition

Key- Q 601. (c) away Q 602. (a) in Q 603. (d) into
Q 604.(b) around Q 605. (c) around Q 606. (c) down
Q 607. (b) off Q 608. (b)Off Q 609. (d)in
Q 610.(b)As

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 27: Phrasal verbs

Q611. The old lady passed _____ peacefully last night with all her loved ones around her.

- (a) In (b) Out
(c) By (d) away

Q612. It's raining too heavily to go home can I pad _____ here tonight?

- (a) out (b) down
(c) off (d) in

Q613. Most students were unaware of the topic, so they padded the essay _____ with a few lengthy quotes.

- (a) out (b) down
(c) off (d) in

Q614. We palled _____ when we started going to the gym together

- (a) in (b) out
(c) Up (d) on

Q615. The contractor tried to palm me _____ with an excuse that his labourers had gone to their Village.

- (a) off (b) on
(c) out (d) in

Q616. My family doesn't know how things will pan _____ when we shift overseas.

- (a) in (b) out
(c) for (d) off

Q617. Most government departments in India try to paper _____ the problems without really finding a solution to it.

- (a) over (b) on
(c) off (d) out

Q618. The NGO had to pare _____ the number of students they were funding for education as they did not have sufficient funds.

- (a) UP (b) back
(c) off (d) in

Q619. The organisation has pared _____ the number of employees due to recession.

- (a) down (b) Up
(c) out (d) of

Q620. We find it very hard to part _____ the gifts that are give to us by our loved ones.

- (a) from (b) with
(c) off (d) out

Practice Set 28 : Phrasal verbs

Q621. The traffic police patted the truck _____ for weapons but found nothing during the search

- (a) down (b) on
(c) out (d) in

Q622. The political parties patched _____ a coalition after the election to come to power.

- (a) together (b) aside
(c) for (d) up

Q623. A few days after the fight I tried to patch things _____ with my neighbour but they wouldn't speak to me.

- (a) out (b) together
(c) up (d) in

Q624. I have decided that I am going to pay him _____ for that insult.

- (a) off (b) of
(c) back (d) to

Q625. The government at the centre can't pay _____ the national debt so financial emergency has been declared in the country.

- (a) in (b) off
(c) away (d) out

Q626. Most mothers complain that their children just peck _____ the food and don't eat properly.

- (a) at (b) for
(c) in (d) on

Q627. As the police began to lathi charge, a few protesters peeled _____ and left the march.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) at (d) off

Q628. As he had used inferior quality of paint within six months it peeled _____.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) at (d) off

Q629. The scientist pegged _____ for weeks before he made the invention.

- (a) away (b) down
(c) out (d) off

Q630. The mountaineers pegged the tent _____ to stop the wind from blowing it away.

- (a) away (b) down
(c) out (d) off

Key- Q 611.(d)away Q 612. (b) down Q 613. (a) out
Q 614.(c) Up Q 615. (a) off Q 616. (b) out
Q617. (a) over Q618. (a) up Q619. (a) down
Q620. (b) with

Key-Q621. (a) down Q622. (a) together Q623. (c) up
Q624. (c) back Q625. (b) off Q626. (a) at
Q627. (d) off Q628. (b) out Q629. (a) away
Q630.(b) down

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 29 : Phrasal verbs

Q631. Due to the moisture in the wall the paint is now peeling-----

- (a) on (b) Up
(c) over (d) off

Q632. The Australians use huge dogs to pen the sheep _____.

- (a) on (b) in
(c) for (d) off

Q633. People find it difficult to part _____ crisp currency notes

- (a) with (b) Up
(c) out (d) on

Q634. My mother had been sick but she perked _____ a bit when some friends dropped by.

- (a) on (b) in
(c) up (d) out

Q635. Everyone was very excited, but the enthusiasm petered _____ when it began to rain during the match.

- (a) off (b) of
(c) out (d) away

Q636. There were many people against the policy, but the government picked _____ the leaders.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) at (d) from

Q637. Some people try to pass off their accent _____ a convent school accent

- (a) as (b) away
(c) against (d) for

Q638. The angry mother told them to pig _____ and leave her in peace.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) on (d) in

Q639. It wasn't very serious, but they piled _____ the guilt.

- (a) on (b) in
(c) out (d) up

Q640 All the dirty clothes were piled _____ the corner.

- (a)On (b)Of
(c)In (d)No preposition

Practice Set 30 : Phrasal verbs

Q641. In some cases inferior quality of seeds are passed _____ as HYV.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) out (d) up

Q642. The government can't pin _____ where the leak came from.

- (a) down (b) up
(c) in (d) out

Q643. My son has been pinning _____ since my dog died and does not take interest in anything.

- (a) away (b) for
(c) off (d) in

Q644. My dog's pining _____ his owner.

- (a) away (b) for
(c) at (d) to

Q645. We pitched _____ 100 rupees each to buy her a gift.

- (a) in (b) on
(c) up (d) down

Q646. The women's organisation pitched _____ the job, but they gave it to someone else.

- (a) for (b) to
(c) in (d) on

Q647. The team was lagging behind in schedule, but the others pitched _____ and we got it done in time.

- (a) in (b) for
(c) to (d) on

Q648. The MNC pleaded _____ and blamed someone else for the fraud.

- (a) on (b) of
(c) out (d) off

Q649. The management ploughed _____ all the profits to grow the company at a global level.

- (a) back (b) into
(c) for (d) in

Q650. The truck skidded and ploughed _____ the bus stop.

- (a) back (b) into
(c) for (d) on

Key- Q631. (c) over Q632. (b) in Q633. (a) with
Q634.(c) up Q635. (c) out Q636. (b) off
Q637.(a) as Q638. (b) off Q639. (a) on
Q640 (a)On

Key- Q641. (b) off Q642. (a) down Q643. (a) away
Q644.(b) for Q645. (a) in Q646. (a) for
Q647. (a) in Q648. (c) out Q649. (a) back
Q650. (b) into

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 31: Phrasal verbs

Q651. The boy took ages to plow _____ any of the plays of Shakespeare.

- (a) in (b) for
(c) at (d) through

Q652. The boy was plucking _____ his nails during the interview.

- (a) at (b) up
(c) off (d) in

Q653. The hostellers plucked _____ the courage to complain about the quality of food.

- (a) at (b) up
(c) off (d) in

Q654. She found it very difficult at first, but kept plugging _____ until she mastered it.

- (a) away (b) in
(c) into (d) of

Q655. All the students are plugged _____ the research work.

- (a) away (b) in
(c) into (d) of

Q656. All the savings were ploughed _____ to tide over the crisis

- (a) back (b) for
(c) Up (d) on

Q657. The accident Victim plumped _____ the pillow and lay down until the ambulance arrived.

- (a) down (b) for
(c) up (d) on

Q658. He pointed _____ that I only had two weeks to deliver the goods.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) for (d) at

Q659. The new driver ploughed his way _____ the waiting crowds.

- (a) at (b) through
(c) off (d) No preposition

required

Q660. Men in this area polish _____ half a bottle of vodka every night.

- (a) off (b) Up
(c) out (d) No preposition

required

Key- Q651.(d) through Q652. (a) at Q653. (b) up
Q654.(a) away Q655. (c) into Q656. (a) back
Q657. (c) up Q658 .(b) out Q659.(b) through
Q660. (a) off

Practice Set 32: Phrasal verbs

Q661. We need to polish _____ our French before we start working as guides.

- (a) off (b) Up
(c) out (d) No preposition
required

Q662. His communication skills got polishes _____ after he joined a convent school

- (a) up (b) in
(c) out (d) off

Q663. I pitched in _____ my friend who was contesting elections.

- (a) about (b) for
(c) off (d) of

Q664. The polythene bag plugged _____ the sink .

- (a) up (b) at
(c) in (d) of

Q665. My mother pointed _____ to the brightest star in the sky.

- (a) over (b) away
(c) out (d) along

Q666. It is unbelievable how multiple meetings are packed _____ by successful people in a single day.

- (a) up (b) away
(c) into (d) in

Q667. Applications for the job of a radio jockey have been pouring _____

- (a) out (b) in
(c) Up (d) down

Q668. The critic pored _____ the report looking for mistakes.

- (a) at (b) on
(c) into (d) over

Q669. On weekends, I potter _____ the garden if my health permits.

- (a) in (b) into
(c) about (d) at

Q670. The student just prattled _____ instead of instead of telling precisely what had happened.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) on (d) in

Key- Q661. (b) Up Q662. (a) up Q663.(b) for
Q664. (a) up Q665.(c) out Q666. (c) into
Q667. (b) in Q668. (d) over Q669. (c) about
Q670.(c) on

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 33: Phrasal verbs

- Q671.** After I threw a stone at the hive, the bees started pouring _____ everywhere.
 (a) on (b) Up
 (c) in (d) of
- Q672.** The government has propped _____ the jute industry for years with grants.
 (a) down (b) in
 (c) on (d) up
- Q673.** It took the lawyer many sessions to pry _____ the answer from her.
 (a) off (b) out
 (c) on (d) over
- Q674.** Most athletes try to psych their opponents _____ before the fight to gain an Advantage.
 (a) off (b) out
 (c) in (d) around
- Q675.** At one stage it looked as if she was going to die of cancer , but she pulled _____ in the end.
 (a) back (b) over
 (c) through (d) around

- Q676.** Most people thought that I would not be able to complete the marathon, but I pulled it _____ in the end.
 (a) off (b) down
 (c) in (d) out

- Q677.** It pulled us _____ to see our children arguing so much.
 (a) aside (b) away
 (c) on (d) apart

- Q678.** They pushed him _____ because he was physically weak.
 (a) above (b) through
 (c) about (d) on

- Q679.** The woman who had been a slave in Africa for many years poured-----her heart in front of the judge.
 (a) out (b) through
 (c) away (d) ahead

- Q680.** The new boy told them to push _____ and leave him alone.
 (a) away (b) off
 (c) apart (d) through

Key- Q671.(c) in Q672. (d) up Q673.(b) out
 Q674.(b) out Q675. (c) through Q676. (a) off
 Q677.(d) apart Q678. (c) about Q679. (a) out
 Q680. (b) off

Practice Set 34: Phrasal verbs

- Q681.** The powerful and adamant PM pushed the regulations _____ despite the opposition.
 (a) along (b) in
 (c) into (d) through
- Q682.** He found it difficult to put _____ what he wanted exactly.
 (a) away (b) back
 (c) across (d) down
- Q683.** The judge put him -----for ten years for robbery.
 (a) away (b) back
 (c) across (d) down
- Q684.** We try to put some money _____ every month for our children's future.
 (a) by (b) down
 (c) in (d) off
- Q685.** He put his foot _____ when his son asked for a new bike.
 (a) on (b) down
 (c) for (d) of

- Q686.** He put in _____ a transfer to his native town.
 (a) for (b) to
 (c) off (d) of

- Q687.** Finally the veteran politician decided to put his experiences _____ -- on paper and get it published.
 (a) off (b) on
 (c) down (d) along

- Q688.** My boss has a bad habit of putting me _____ before my colleagues.
 (a) off (b) up
 (c) down (d) out

- Q689.** The old lady offered to put me _____ for the night because I'd missed the last bus.
 (a) off (b) Up
 (c) down (d) out

- Q690.** The girl's mother was quarrelling _____ with her daughter about the party.
 (a) out (b) with
 (c) up (d) in

Key-Q681.(d) through Q682.(c) across Q683.(a) away
 Q684. (a) by Q685.(b) down Q686.(a) for
 Q687. (c) down Q688.(c) down Q689. (b) Up
 Q690. (a) out

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 35: Phrasal verbs

Q691. The media is a very powerful medium to put _____ health messages

- (a) out (b) across
(c) up (d) in

Q692 The new boy queered the contest _____.

- (a) out (b) with
(c) up (d) in

Q693. The river flooded and many roads and bridges were washed _____.

- (a) up (b) out
(c) off (d) away

Q694. Many churches have been made _____ flats in recent years.

- (a) of (b) from
(c) into (d) out

Q695. Even though the minister had resigned, the press rubbed it _____ by publishing more details of the scandal.

- (a) out (b) along
(c) in (d) down

Q696. The construction can move _____ now that permission has been granted.

- (a) away (b) around
(c) ahead (d) on

Q697. Scientists are trying _____ a new drug in the fight against the disease.

- (a) out (b) back
(c) for (d) on

Q698. The teacher told the monitor to make sure that no one messes _____ in his absence.

- (a) about (b) around
(c) out (d) for

Q699. The teacher read _____ the names of the students who'd passed.

- (a) out (b) in
(c) up (d) over

Q700. No-one thought that she would be able to do it, but she pulled it _____ in the end.

- (a) off (b) down
(c) in (d) out

Key- Q691.(b) across

Q692. (c) up

Q693. (d) washed away

Q694.(c) Make into Meaning: Change something into something else

Q695.(c) Rub it in

Meaning: Emphasise how bad a situation is to make someone feel worse

Q696.(c) Move ahead

Meaning: Make progress, often after a pause or delay

Q697.(a) Try out

Meaning: Test / Test something to see if you like it or want to buy it

Q698.(b) mess around

It means to be wasting time or behaving in a silly way.

Q699.(a) Read out

Meaning: Read aloud rather than silently

Q700. (a) Pull off

Meaning: Manage to do something difficult or tricky

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 36: Phrasal verbs

Q701. We asked our new neighbour ____ for dinner to know them better?

- (a) out (b) over
(c) about (d) of

Q702. We need a nurse to attend ____ my grandmother.

- (a) on (b) to
(c) in (d) up

Q703. Prisoners in solitary confinement are so lonely that they ache _____ even the sight of a man.

- (a) upon (b) for
(c) of (d) about

Q704. If you have an issue regarding the price, you must argue _____ with him across the table.

- (a) before (b) upon
(c) about (d) out

Q705. He asked me _____ for a cup of coffee as it was raining outside.

- (a) of (b) in
(c) out (d) after

Q706. We had to back ____ on our decision of increasing our office hours as our staff opposed it strongly.

- (a) out (b) up
(c) down (d) in

Q707. The government had to bail ____ many banks and financial institutions in the 2008 financial crisis.

- (a) of (b) off
(c) out (d) down

Q708. In an interview grooming and appearance bears ____ the final selection.

- (a) upon (b) down
(c) for (d) of

Q709. I was blown ____ when I saw the Taj in the moonlight.

- (a) to (b) out
(c) away (d) up

Q710. The captain has decided to bow ____ after the World cup.

- (a) on (b) at
(c) out (d) No preposition required.

Key- Q701. (b) - It is used when we want to invite someone to our house

Q702. (b) - It is used when someone look after something/someone.

Q703. (b)- ache for

Want someone or something very much.

"He was so lonely he ached for the sound of a human voice."

Q704. (d) - argue out

Definition To discuss to reach an agreed conclusion, or decision.

Example- I think we must argue our differences out.

Q705. (b) - ask in

to invite someone to come into a building or room, especially your home

Example(s) She asked me in for a cup of coffee .

Q706. (c) - It is used when one decides not to do something because of opposition, or because of pressure from authorities.

Q707. (c) - It is used when help is given to someone or something that's in serious trouble, especially financial trouble.

Q708. (a) - Bear on/upon means to have an influence on something.

Q709. (c) - It means to surprise or amaze someone in a good way.

Q710. (c) - It is used by a person to end his career, usually after a long time.

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 37: Phrasal verbs

Q711. This store is catching up as it caters ____ teenagers who are on the look ____ for trendy stuff.

- (a) for, of (b) about, out
(c) to, out (d) over, up

Q712. It's time you changed ____ to a new mobile.

- (a) in (b) with
(c) over (d) on

Q713. Our business is finally coming ____ after a lot of ups and downs.

- (a) along (b) across
(c) apart (d) in

Q714. We have decided ____ entering new areas such as CLAT, NET etc.

- (a) of (b) on
(c) In (d) about

Q715. The pain died ____ within a week of surgery.

- (a) off (b) in
(c) away (d) of

Q716. Many species of animals found in the cold areas will soon die ____ because of global warming.

- (a) off (b) from
(c) down (d) out

Q717. B.Tech. has lost its value as private colleges dish ____ degrees to anyone who could pay for them.

- (a) in (b) away
(c) out (d) No preposition required

Q718. He had to face up ____ the fact that he needed to go to a rehabilitation centre to get rid of his alcohol problem.

- (a) with (b) to
(c) away (d) No preposition required

Q719. The coach fired ____ his players with his half-time talk, and they tried much harder in the second half.

- (a) in (b) up
(c) on (d) of

Q720. Girls should be trained in self defence so that they can fight ____ any molesters and eve teasers.

- (a) against (b) for
(c) of (d) off

Key- Q711. (c) - it means to provide people with what they need.

Q712. (c) - it means to start using something else instead of what one is already using.

Q713.(a) - it means to make progress or to improve.

Q714. (b) - When we decide on something, we choose one thing from among two or more possible options.

Q715. (c) - It means to become softer or fade away.

Q716. (d) - When something dies out it means it is disappearing and could soon be lost forever.

Q717. (c) - It is used when something is given to people, often without thinking about the effects.

Notes : This phrasal verb often has a negative connotation. For example, if someone "dishes something out" they could be doing so for their own benefit without thinking about the negative consequences.

Politicians dish out freebies during elections.

Q718. (b) - It is used when there is a difficult or challenging situation before us, we accept that we have to deal with it, and then do something about it.

Used with - Challenge, fact, reality, truth

Q719. (b) - It is used to create enthusiasm or excitement, usually among a group of people or a crowd

The students were fired up after the motivational lecture.

Explain fire up and fire on

Q720. (d) - It is used to stop someone or something from attacking you or hurting you

I am trying to fight off the cold.

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 38: Phrasal verbs

Q721. Most students fool _____ the whole year and study only before the exams.

- (a) on (b) across
(c) away (d) around

Q722. I was able to get _____ well with my roommate although she was a Chinese.

- (a) before (b) across
(c) ahead (d) along

Q723. Do you think this piece of jewellery goes _____ with this dress.

- (a) around (b) together
(c) along (d) through

Q724. The teacher asked the students to go _____ their answers before they submitted it.

- (a) on (b) after
(c) ahead (d) over

Q725. The deal was too complicated to be hammered _____.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) around (d) over

Q726. It was too hot so some volunteers handed _____ fresh lime soda to everyone.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) around (d) over

Q727. My grandmother handed _____ her sewing and knitting skills to the younger females of the family.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) down (d) back

Q728. We'll have to head _____ early if we want to make it on time.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) around (d) over

Q729. USA hunted _____ Osama Bin Laden and killed him

- (a) on (b) down
(c) of (d) up

Q730. I can identify _____ the problems of a young working mother.

- (a) on (b) with
(c) to (d) of

Key- Q721. (d) - It is used when one takes his work lightly and is not serious about it.

If you fool around now you will repent it later.

Many employees fool around at work in call centres.

Q722. (d) - It means two people like each other and are friendly to one another.

Q723. (b) - If two things go together, they harmonize/to match well

Q724. (d) - It means to look carefully at something like a report, essay, document, etc. to check for mistakes or to make improvements / check, scrutinize

Used with : report, essay, article, answers, accounts, figures, details

Q725. (b) - It means to reach an agreement or solution after a lot of negotiation or discussion.

Used with agreement, contract, settlement, deal, plan, policy, guidelines, regulations

Q726. (c) - It means to offer around things like drinks / tea / biscuits, you give one to each person in a group.

Q727. (c) - It means to pass knowledge or skills from one generation to the next.

Q728. (a) - It means to leave a place

Q729. (b) - It means to you hunt down someone, you try to find them and capture or kill them.

Q730. (b) - It means you have a connection with them and you can understand them and share their feelings.

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 39: Phrasal verbs

Q731. The students were forcefully jammed _____ the auditorium although they were not interested in the speech.

- (a) on (b) up
(c) into (d) down

Q732. I jotted _____ your address in my address book.

- (a) on (b) up
(c) into (d) down

Q733. It is always sensible to keep out _____ other people's conflicts and disagreements.

- (a) to (b) of
(c) on (d) off

Q734. During the recession, lots of people felt as if they'd been kicked _____ by banks, insurance companies and politicians.

- (a) off (b) around
(c) down (d) out

Q735. The man asked me if I was known _____ any ATM in the area.

- (a) of (b) as
(c) for (d) about

Q736. The pieces of the puzzle were laid _____ before the child and the teacher asked him to fit them together.

- (a) off (b) Out
(c) Aside (d) down

Q737. My parents have left it _____ me about my marriage.

- (a) for (b) to
(c) on (d) off

Q738. A lot of people long _____ a refreshing cup of coffee after a day's hard work.

- (a) for (b) at
(c) on (d) after

Q739. I could not make anything _____ the secret code.

- (a) up (b) of
(c) out (d) over

Q740. The architect was to map _____ the entire layout and interiors of the house.

- (a) up (b) of
(c) out (d) over

Key-Q731. (c) - It means to force too many things or people into a small space.

Q732. (d) - It means to quickly write something down on a pad or piece of paper. Used with : name, number, address, note, message

Q733. (b) - It means to keep out of something, and not to get involved in it.

Q734. (b) - It means to treat someone badly.

Q735. (a) - It means that you are aware of something.

Q736. (b) - It means you spread things out so they're easy to see or easy to use.

Used with : Pieces, parts, goods, samples

Q737. (b) - It means to give someone responsibility for dealing with something or making a decision about something / leave up to

Q738. (a) - It means to want something you miss very much

Q739. (b) - It means to understand, or to make sense of, someone or something.

Q740. (c) - It means to plan something in detail. Used with : plan, future, career, options, strategy.

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 40: Phrasal verbs

Q741. The fake currency was mistaken _____ real ones.

- (a) with (b) of
(c) for (d) to

Q742. My helper took fifteen minutes to mop _____ after washing the car.

- (a) up (b) of
(c) out (d) in

Q743. A drunk driver lost control of his vehicle and mowed _____ several people who were waiting at a bus stop.

- (a) up (b) at
(c) down (d) over

Q744. She took time to mull _____ his proposal and then said yes.

- (a) up (b) down
(c) at (d) over

Q745. If you opt _____ for the classes, you're expected to complete the course.

- (a) for (b) in
(c) out (d) against

Q746. Teenagers hate the way their parents order them _____.

- (a) around (b) off
(c) up (d) on

Q747. He owned _____ his crime before the police officer and the judge.

- (a) to (b) up
(c) for (d) with

Q748. After the train accident a lot of people from nearby villages rallied _____ to help the injured passengers.

- (a) in (b) down
(c) round (d) into

Q749. I read up _____ the Taj Mahal before going to see it.

- (a) to (b) on
(c) into (d) no preposition required

Q750. They set _____ with the aim of becoming one the leaders in the education industry.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) in (d) up

Key-Q741. (c) - It means to wrongly think that a person or thing is someone or something else

Q742. (a) - It means to clean up something that has spilled by using a mop or a cloth / clean up, wipe up

Q743. (c) - It means to kill a number of people, usually by shooting them or driving a vehicle into them

Q744. (d) - It means to think carefully about something before making a decision / consider, ponder she took time to mull over his proposal and then said yes.

Q745. (b) - If you opt in, you choose to accept something, or do something, that is offered to you as an option.

Q746. (a) - If you order people around / about, you tell them what to do in a bossy way.

Q747. (b) - If you own up to something, you admit that you've done something wrong or made a mistake / admit, confess, fess up (informal)

Used with : To stealing, cheating, lying : to fraud, theft, crime, mistake, error, dishonesty

Q748. (c) - If people rally round / around someone in need, they all do what they can to help the person.

Q749. (b) - If you read up on something, you read books about it, or find articles and information on the internet about it.

Q750. (a) - It means to begin doing something with a definite objective or aim in mind.

Phrasal Verbs

Practice Set 41: Phrasal verbs

Q751. His body language and gestures amounted _____ confessing the crime although he did not admit it openly.

- (a) upon (b) upto
(c) to (d) at

Q752. All the participating teams are expected to adhere _____ the rules and keep sportsmanship in mind.

- (a) upto (b) upon
(c) to (d) by

Q753. These days I have no time to attend _____ anything except my professional work.

- (a) to (b) with
(c) on (d) upon

Q754. I decided to back _____ of the partnership after I got to know my partner's criminal track record.

- (a) up (b) down
(c) over (d) out

Q755. She produced the receipts before the consumer court to back _____ her case.

- (a) up (b) down
(c) in (d) out

Q756. I am curious to know what has become _____ Urmila as she was one of the leading actors of the industry in her days.

- (a) of (b) down
(c) out (d) in

Q757. The PM's security has been beefed _____ in view of recent terrorist attacks.

- (a) up (b) on
(c) at (d) down

Q758. The wind will blow the lamp _____ if you keep the lamp outside.

- (a) into (b) up
(c) out (d) down

Q759. Buddhism believes _____ life after death.

- (a) on (b) at
(c) in (d) upon

Q760. Our bus broke _____ in the middle of the forest and the nearest village was twenty kms away.

- (a) in (b) up
(c) down (d) through

Key-Q751, (c) amount to

Reach; be equivalent to.

"The total repair work will amount to 12000."

"His statement amounted to a confession."

Q752, (c) adhere to

Support; follow; act in accordance with.

"All contestants must adhere to the rules."

Abide by and adhere to

Q753, (a) attend to something/someone - to deal with something or someone

Q754, (d) It is used when one decides not to follow up something like an agreement or a deal.

Q755, (a) It is used when one has evidence and support to show that what he is saying is true or correct

Q756, (a) It is used when you want to know what happened to someone (curiosity)

Q757, (a) It is used when we wish to make something stronger or more powerful/to strengthen something.

Q758, (c) It is used when a flame blows out, it goes out because someone blows on it or because of the wind.

Q759, (c) It is used when we really believe that something really exists.

Q760, (c) Broke down - It is used when a machine or a vehicle stops working because of a mechanical problem.

Phrasal Verbs

Test 1 - Phrasal Verbs

Q761. The thief broke ___ the house from the rear.

- (a) down (b) into
(c) up (d) off

Q762. Everyone wants to free the society of corruption but who will bring ___ this change.

- (a) back (b) in
(c) about (d) up

Q763. Not even his family members were willing to bail him ___ as he had become a habitual offender.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) of (d) up

Q764. People in power should realize that the masses can bring them ___ anytime.

- (a) in (b) off
(c) down (d) out

Q765. It is not easy for a single working mother to bring ___ a child.

- (a) in (b) about
(c) up (d) for

Q766. You should brush ___ all the important points before you appear for the exam.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) up (d) No preposition
required

Q767. I began my weight loss programme with a walk daily as I wanted to build ___ stamina.

- (a) in (b) of
(c) up (d) No preposition
required

Q768. Forest fires burn ___ hundreds of trees every year.

- (a) up (b) away
(c) out (d) down

Q769. I can't talk to you now as I am busy so I will call ___ .

- (a) for (b) in
(c) back (d) out

Q770. The opposition leader called ___ an enquiry into the matter.

- (a) off (b) for

(c) in
required.

(d) No preposition

Q771. The match was called ___ due to rain.

- (a) for (b) on
(c) off (d) at

Q772. On the way to the market I called ___ a school friend.

- (a) in (b) on
(c) out (d) for

Q773. The teacher called ___ the roll numbers of all the students.

- (a) down (b) upon
(c) out (d) No preposition
required

Q774. Indian culture teaches us to care ___ the elderly.

- (a) on (b) to
(c) for (d) about

Q775. In spite of the severe back ache she carried ___ with her work as she had to meet a deadline.

- (a) on (b) over
(c) out (d) No preposition
required

Q776. The police could not carry ___ the orders as the people became violent.

- (a) on (b) with
(c) for (d) out

Q777. The fashion of faded jeans is catching ___ among the youth.

- (a) up (b) on
(c) in (d) with

Q778. Whenever I visit my school I catch ___ with my old teachers.

- (a) on (b) up
(c) in (d) No preposition
required

Q779. Water changes ___ vapour at 100 degrees.

- (a) in (b) to
(c) for (d) into

Q780. When I could not call my parents for a week they came over to check ___ if everything was fine.

- (a) out (b) through

Phrasal Verbs

(c) on

(d) up

Q781. The invigilator checked ___ all my documents before I could sit for the exam.

(a) in

(b) for

(c) out

(d) through

Q782. We all cheered ___ our favourite athlete.

(a) up

(b) on

(c) to

(d) about

Q783. We needed to clean ___ the drains of any blockage before the monsoons.

(a) of

(b) out

(c) down

(d) in

Q784. On diwali time in India people clear ___ their offices.

(a) up

(b) out

(c) off

(d) No preposition

required

Q785. Our business is finally coming ___ after a lot of ups and downs.

(a) along

(b) across

(c) apart

(d) in

Q786. The house was so old that its roof was coming ___.

(a) across

(b) along

(c) out

(d) apart

Q787. We're all hoping the price of oil come ___ soon.

(a) along

(b) across

(c) down

(d) apart

Q788. Medical researchers still haven't come up ___ a cure for the common cold.

(a) in

(b) to

(c) with

(d) No preposition

required

Q789. Indian farmers count ___ the rains to save their crops from the drought.

(a) on

(b) along

(c) with

(d) No preposition

required

Q790. I had a tough time working ___ the solution of the problem.

(a) in

(b) away

(c) out

(d) No preposition

required

Q791. We deal ___ readymade clothes.

(a) with

(b) on

(c) in

(d) into

Q792. A good salesman deals ___ the pressure very well.

(a) in

(b) to

(c) with

(d) of

Q793. After talking to their family and relatives the young couple has decided ___ getting married during Christmas.

(a) of

(b) on

(c) In

(d) about

Q794. My coming home for lunch depends ___ the workload in office.

(a) at

(b) about

(c) on

(d) to

Q795. Strict implementation of the laws deters people ___ committing offences.

(a) of

(b) about

(c) against

(d) from

Q796. Most people devote their lives ___ making money.

(a) in

(b) for

(c) to

(d) of

Q797. The pain died ___ within a week of surgery.

(a) off

(b) in

(c) away

(d) out

Q798. No matter how big a controversy it eventually dies ___.

(a) off

(b) out

(c) down

(d) for

Q799. The plants in our garden slowly died ___, due to lack of water in our absence.

(a) down

(b) off

(c) out

(d) from

Q800. He took ___ his hat and his slippers before he entered.

(a) out

(b) from

(c) down

(d) off

Test 1 - Answers Ques No 761 to 800 With detailed explanation

Phrasal Verbs

Q761. (b) Break in/into is used when someone forces their way in, usually to steal something.

Q762. (c) It is used when we cause something to happen or we make it happen.

Bring about can be used with development, collapse, crisis, decline, demise, failure change, reform, recovery, improvement.

Q763. (b) Bail out is also used when money is given to a court so that an accused person doesn't have to stay in jail until their trial begins.

Q764. (c) It means to cause a government or a leader to lose power/it means to topple.

Q765. (c) It is used to raise someone from childhood to young adulthood.

Q766. (c) It means to revise your knowledge of something that you learned in the past.

Q767. (c) It means to work at something and make it get stronger or bigger.

Q768. (d) It means to be completely destroyed by fire.

Q769. (c) it is used when you call someone back/make a telephonic call.

Q770. (b) it is used when someone demands something, they state in public that it's needed / it is publicly demanded. Used with - investigation, ban, enquiry, laws, change regulations, resignation, removal, reform

Q771. (c) it means to cancel an event that was planned or scheduled. Used with - Meeting, deal, talks, wedding, match, game, concert, event.

Q772. (b) Call on/upon - it means to visit someone for a short time.

Q773. (c) it means to use a loud voice to tell something to someone who's far away, or tell something to a large group.

Q774. (c) it means to look after/take care of something

Q775. (a) it means to continue doing something.

Q776. (d) To carry out means to do something.

Q777. (b) it means to become popular

Q778. (b) Catch up means to update someone about what all was going on in his absence.

Q779. (d) it means to change from one state or form into another.

Q780. (c) it means to look at someone or something to make sure that nothing is wrong.

Q781. (d) it means to examine
Used with bags, drawers, pockets, emails, accounts, files, essay, report.

Q782. (b) it means to shout loudly to encourage someone, especially someone who's playing sport or competing in a race.

Nouns often used as objects with cheer on : player, team, athlete, runner, horse, competitor, performer.

Q783. (b) it means to clean the inside of something.

Q784. (b) it is used to tidy a place by removing things that shouldn't be there.

Q785. (a) it means to make progress or to improve.

Q786. (d) it means to separate into several pieces, or to break into several parts.

Q787. (c) it means to move to a lower level or a lower position

Q788. (c) it means to think of something like a plan, an idea or a solution to a problem

Q789. (a) it means to depend on someone or something to do what is expected or needed/depend.

Q790. (c) It is used when something is given to people, often without thinking about the effects.

Notes : This phrasal verb often has a negative connotation. For example, if someone "dishes something out" they could be doing so for their own benefit without thinking about the negative consequences.

Politicians dish out freebies during elections.

Q791. (c) It is used when one buys and sells something in order to make money and a living.

Q792. (c) It simple means handle or tackle.

Q793. (b) When we decide on something, we choose one thing from among two or more possible options.

Q794. (c) It is used when one thing cannot happen without the other, or it is greatly affected by the other.

Phrasal Verbs

Q795. (d) It is used to discourage someone from doing something.

Q796. (c) It means dedicated to doing something or someone.

Q797. (c) It means to become softer or fade away.

Q798. (c) When something becomes gradually weaker in strength or lower in volume or magnitude.

Test 2- Phrasal Verbs

Q801. My senior is always nagging ___ me about my completing the work last minute.

- (a) on (b) for
(c) at (d) to

Q802. The boy was overcome ___ grief after his dog died.

- (a) with (b) off
(c) to (d) at

Q803. They have pared ___ the number of employees as they haven't been doing well.

- (a) down (b) up
(c) out (d) off

Q804. I had to nerd ___ when they asked about conditionals and deontic modality.

- (a) out (b) at
(c) on (d) off

Q805. She put me ___ for the night because I'd missed the last bus and there were no night buses running.

- (a) off (b) up
(c) down (d) out

Q806. The audience quietened ___ when the lights were switched off in the auditorium and the play was ready to begin.

- (a) on (b) up
(c) down (d) away

Q807. After being married for two years she resigned herself ___ the demands of her in laws.

- (a) in (b) at
(c) to (d) on

Q808. On Saturday mornings, I potter ___ the garden if the weather's fine.

- (a) in (b) into
(c) about (d) at

Q809. The police have ruled ___ suicide and are treating it as a case of murder.

- (a) out (b) along
(c) in (d) down

Used with wind, storm, protest, controversy, anger, rage, fighting.

Q799. (b) It is used when a group of people, animals, or plants die, all of them die over a period of time and none are left.

Q800. (d) When something dies out it means it is disappearing and could soon be lost forever.

Q810. I'm exhausted- I've been Running ___ all day.

- (a) by (b) around
(c) across (d) along

Q811. The army rolled ___ when they came under attack.

- (a) back (b) by
(c) in (d) off

Q812. The share prices of internet companies have been shooting ___ lately.

- (a) out (b) back
(c) up (d) off

Q813. David screwed ___ his oral exam but still managed to pass.

- (a) over (b) around
(c) up (d) off

Q814. The police marked the crime scene ___ with a yellow tape.

- (a) up (b) off
(c) out (d) over

Q815. If you're ambitious, you cannot muddle ___.

- (a) along (b) on
(c) for (d) through

Q816. She tore the slip ___ the bottom of the form and sent it with her cheque.

- (a) into (b) off
(c) up (d) out

Q817. I can't get any more sick days off work. I've already used them all ___.

- (a) up (b) off
(c) in (d) out

Q818. They're identical twins so I cannot tell them ___.

- (a) on (b) at
(c) off (d) apart

Q819. They are hoping to turn the company ___ with the launch of the new products.

- (a) down (b) away
(c) against (d) around

Phrasal Verbs

Q820. The low quality of the service made _____ a lot of dissatisfaction.

- (a) in (b) off
(c) for (d) out

Q821. They spirited him _____ before any trouble started.

- (a) around (b) off
(c) out (d) in

Q822. Prisoners in solitary confinement are so lonely that they ache _____ even the sight of a man.

- (a) upon (b) for
(c) of (d) about

Q823. He whipped _____ the store for a packet of chips.

- (a) away (b) into
(c) off (d) up

Q824. We zipped _____ the supermarket to get the shopping done.

- (a) by (b) around
(c) it (d) on

Q825. They are teeing _____ for the conference tomorrow.

- (a) on (b) at
(c) up (d) out

Q826. He magicked the bill _____ and paid for us all before I could get my wallet out.

- (a) Out (b) Away
(c) Off (d) On

Q827. When did the idea of a startup occur _____ you?

- (a) of (b) In
(c) at (d) to

Q828. The food wasn't very nice, so I pecked _____ it to look polite.

- (a) at (b) for
(c) in (d) on

Q829. I am not sure which university to apply to, but I have narrowed my list _____ to three.

- (a) down (b) on
(c) in (d) for

Q830. They used their contacts in local government to muscle the competitors _____.

- (a) on (b) in
(c) out (d) off

Q831. We whiled a couple of hours _____ playing computer games.

- (a) away (b) into
(c) off (d) up

Q832. Even though I left my hometown a long time ago, I still yearn _____ the wonderful rains there.

- (a) out (b) for
(c) in (d) by

Q833. He was being stupid in the meeting, so we told him to zip _____.

- (a) by (b) around
(c) up (d) on

Q834. Could you pass the whitener? I need to whiten this mistake _____.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) away (d) down

Q835. We had to trade _____ space for the location when buying the apartment.

- (a) up (b) in
(c) off (d) on

Q836. The meeting was over so I trotted _____.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) over (d) up

Q837. We always give a party to usher _____ the NEW YEAR.

- (a) of (b) on
(c) in (d) out

Q838. If the storm is over, we could venture _____.

- (a) forth (b) away
(c) in (d) out

Q839. They urged the deal _____ the company.

- (a) of (b) on
(c) in (d) out

Q840. I always get angry and start mouthing _____ when the news is on TV.

- (a) at (b) on
(c) off (d) about

Test 2 - Answers Ques No 801 to 840 With detailed explanation

Q 801. (c) Nag at

Meaning: Repeatedly criticise someone verbally

Q802. (a) Overcome with

It means to be strongly affected by an emotion or a feeling/overwhelmed with

Phrasal Verbs

Used with : fear, sadness, grief, joy, excitement, shame, gratitude

Q803. Pare down

Meaning: Reduce, decrease

Q804. (a) Nerd out

Meaning: Discuss something in great detail

Q805. (b) Put up

Meaning: Allow someone to stay at your house for a night or a few days.

Q806. (c) Quieten down

Meaning: Fall silent

Q807.(c) If you resign yourself to something, you accept that it's true and that there's nothing you can do to change it.

Q808.(c) Potter about / around

Meaning: Spend time doing little things for pleasure

Q809.(a) Rule out

Meaning: Exclude a possibility

Q810.(b) Run around

Meaning: Be very busy doing many things

Q811. (a) Roll back

Meaning: Retreat

Q812. (c) Shoot up

Meaning: Increase quickly

Q813.(c) Screw up

Meaning: Do badly or fail

Q814.(b) If you mark off an area, you show where the boundaries are with lines, strings, or other markers.

Q815.(a) Muddle along

Meaning: Continue without a clear aim or plan

Q816.(b) Tear off

Meaning: Remove part of a form or letter using your hands, not scissors

Q817.(a) Use up

Meaning : If you use up something you use all of it and have none left over.

Use up is used with : resources, reserves, supplies, stocks, time

Q818.(d) Tell apart

Meaning: See a difference between two things

Q819.(d) Turn around

Meaning: Make something successful or profitable that has been doing badly

Q820.(c) Make for

Meaning: Produce a result or situation

Q821. (b) spirited off

Remove someone secretly from a place

Q822. (b)- ache for

Want someone or something very much.

"He was so lonely he ached for the sound of a human voice."

Q823.(b) Whip into

Meaning: Enter rapidly (as for a brief errand)

Q824. (b) Zip around

Meaning: Move quickly

Q825. (c) Tee up

Meaning: Make preparations before starting or launching something

Q826. (b) Magic away

Meaning: Make something disappear quickly

Q827. (d) Occur to

Meaning: Enter one's mind

Q828. (a) Peck at

Meaning: Eat very small amounts

Q829.(a) Narrow down

Meaning: Remove less important options to make it easier to choose

Q830.(c) Muscle out

Meaning: Use power, contacts, etc, to force someone out

Q831.(a) While away

Meaning: Spend time doing something because you have nothing better to do

Q832.(b) Yearn for

Meaning : To want something very much / long for

Q833.(c) Zip up / Zip it

Meaning: Keep quiet

Phrasal Verbs

Q834. (b) White out

Meaning: Use correction fluid to cover a mistake in a written text

Q835. (c) Trade off

Meaning: Accept something you don't really want to get

Q836. (b) Trot off

Meaning: Leave

Q837. (c) Usher in

Meaning: Be at, mark or celebrate an important point in time

Q838. (a) Venture forth

Meaning: Leave somewhere safe or comfortable

Q839. (b) Urge on / upon

Meaning: Persuade or pressure to accept something

Q840. (c) Mouth off

Meaning: Speak angrily about something

Test 3 - Phrasal Verbs

Q841. The government had to bail ___ many banks and financial institutions in the 2008 financial crisis.

- (a) of (b) off
(c) out (d) down

Q842. The pain died ___ within a week of surgery.

- (a) of (b) in
(c) away (d) of

Q843. The deal was too complicated to be hammered ____.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) around (d) over

Q844. The building's completion date was set ___ a few weeks by the floods.

- (a) aside (b) about
(c) back (d) off

Q845. He's a great musician. He took it ___ as a hobby when he was a kid, but now he makes his living from music.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) in (d) up

Q846. I will only vouch ___ someone if I know them well and I'm sure they can do a good job.

- (a) off (b) for
(c) to (d) on

Q847. I have to mug ___ before the exam.

- (a) up (b) on
(c) in (d) into

Q848. The company is hoping to tap ___ the Chinese market.

- (a) up (b) for
(c) out (d) into

Q849. He was making a fuss, so I told him to naff ____.

- (a) off (b) in
(c) on (d) out

Q850. The food was great, so I really pigged ____.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) on (d) in

Q851. The police have zeroed in ___ the man they believe to be responsible for the murder.

- (a) out (b) around
(c) on (d) by

Q852. I tried hard to resist, but in the end I yielded ___ temptation and ate it all.

- (a) to (b) off
(c) on (d) by

Q853. It took me a while to winkle the truth ___ of him.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) up (d) out

Q854. The place is dull and you need to vamp it ____.

- (a) up (b) off
(c) in (d) out

Q855. The public turned ___ the government when they became arrogant and ceased to listen.

- (a) down (b) away
(c) against (d) around

Q856. She polishes ___ half a bottle of juice every night.

- (a) off (b) up
(c) out (d) No preposition required

Q857. They quit ___ me just when things got rough.

- (a) on (b) up
(c) down (d) away

Q858. They raced ___ when the police arrived.

- (a) in (b) off
(c) out (d) for

Phrasal Verbs

Q859. The boss keeps nosing ____ our office when we are out at lunch.

- (a) about (b) away
(c) around (d) down

Q860. Pack ____ your cricket kit after the match is over and leave it in the car.

- (a) in (b) of
(c) away (d) into

Q861. She warded ____ evil spirits with her magic charms.

- (a) out (b) through
(c) upon (d) off

Q862. The traffic tailed ____ for several miles after the accident.

- (a) away (b) with
(c) off (d) back

Q863. The thieves made away ____ the painting.

- (a) off (b) with
(c) on (d) No preposition required

Q864. Her parents disowned her and refused to speak to her when she married ____.

- (a) off (b) down
(c) in (d) out

Q865. The workers walked ____ because they felt that safety wasn't being handled correctly.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) up (d) with

Q866. My children aren't quite reserved, but they take time to open ____.

- (a) Up (b) On
(c) In (d) No preposition

Q867. As he had an argument with his boss so he was packed ____ to a small town.

- (a) Of (b) Off
(c) Away (d) in

Q868. You're off to the cinema; can we tag ____ ?

- (a) up (b) along
(c) over (d) out

Q869. The management and unions had a meeting to nut things ____.

- (a) in (b) out
(c) on (d) off

Q870. At the end of the lecture, she summed ____ the main points again.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) in (d) up

Q871. Once you've decided what sort of mobile you want, shop ____ to find the best price.

- (a) off (b) around
(c) across (d) in

Q872. Are you serious about quitting your job and starting your business, or are you just toying ____ the idea?

- (a) down (b) on
(c) up (d) with

Q873. There are five of us and the bill is 2800. Can you work ____ how much we have to pay?

- (a) on (b) up
(c) off (d) out

Q874. She said that she'd had to mull it ____ before deciding what was it.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) over (d) off

Q875. A drunk driver lost control of his vehicle and mowed ____ several people who were waiting at a bus stop.

- (a) up (b) at
(c) down (d) over

Q876. If you want to be happy in life, don't settle ____ a job just because it's easy or it pays good money.

- (a) down (b) for
(c) in (d) off

Q877. I can't nail them ____ about when they're going to finish the project.

- (a) on (b) up
(c) down (d) in

Q878. Our main player was ordered ____ the field for playing roughly.

- (a) with (b) about
(c) off (d) up

Q879. I'll pencil Thursday night ____, but if anything comes up, give me a ring.

- (a) in (b) up
(c) out (d) on

Q880. They hope the discounts will reel people ____.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) away (d) in

Test 3 - Answers Ques No 841 to 880 With detailed explanation

Q841.(c) -bail out

Phrasal Verbs

It is used when help is given to someone or something that's in serious trouble, especially financial trouble.

Q842. (c) - It means to become softer or fade away.

Q843. (b) out

It means to reach an agreement or solution after a lot of negotiation or discussion.

Used with agreement, contract, settlement, deal, plan, policy, guidelines, regulations

Q844.(c) set back

It means to make something happen more slowly, or at a later time, then it would have/delay

Q845. (d) took up

It means to start doing something new like playing a sport, doing a job, or pursuing a hobby. Used with : Jogging, bowling, photography, position, post.

Q846. (b) vouch for

If you vouch for someone or something, you say that the person or thing can be trusted and is of good character or quality. Used with : Doctor, teacher, hospital, school, course, diet.

Q847. (a) Mug up / Mug up on

Meaning: Study quickly, revise

Q848. (d) Tap into

Meaning: Use or exploit a plentiful resource for your benefit

Q849. (a) Naff off

Meaning: Get lost, go away (used as imperative)

Q850. (a) Pig out

Meaning: Eat a lot

Q851.(c) Zero in on

Meaning: Direct or focus attention on

Q852. (a) Yield to

Meaning: Surrender

Q853.

(d) Winkle out

Meaning: Find or get something that takes a great deal of effort

Q854. (a) Vamp up

Meaning: Make something more exciting, attractive, etc

Phrasal Verb with same meaning :

Juice Up

Gussy up

Q855. (c) Turn against

Meaning: Stop liking and start disliking

Q856.(a) Polish off

Meaning: Finish, consume

Q857. (a) Quit on

Meaning: Stop working, associating or being friends with someone, especially when they need support

Q858. (b) Race off

Meaning: Hurry away, leave somewhere quickly

Q859.(c) Nose around

Meaning: Look around for evidence

Q860.(c) If you pack something away, you put it back where it's usually kept after you've finished using it.

Q861. (d) Ward off

Meaning: Stop something bad or harmful happening

Q862. (d) Tail back

Meaning: Form a traffic jam

Q863. (b) Make away with

Meaning: Steal

Q864.(d) Marry out

Meaning: Marry someone of a different ethnicity, religion, etc

Q865. (b) Walk out

Meaning: Leave work because of a dispute with the management

Q866.(a) Open up

Meaning: Start to talk freely about something

Q867. (b) Pack off

Meaning: Send someone away

Q868.(b) Tag along

Meaning: Accompany someone, especially if they haven't specifically invited you or to follow **along** after someone

Q869.(b) Nut out

Meaning: Find an answer to a problem

Phrasal Verbs

Q870.(d) Sum up

Meaning: Summarise

Q871.(b) shop around

If you shop around, you go to several shops to find the lowest price for something you want.

Q872.(d) toying with

It means to think about doing something, but not very seriously

Q873.(d) It means to find the solution to a numerical problem / calculate, figure out

Used with : answer, solution, total, result

Q874.(c) Mull over

Meaning: Think about an issue or problem

Q875.(c) mowed down

It means to kill a number of people, usually by shooting them or driving a vehicle into them

Q876.(b) settle for

It means to accept something, even though it isn't what you really want.

Q877. (c) Nail down

Meaning: Get full information from someone/something

Or to make (something, such as a victory) certain to happen.

Q878.(c) ordered off

It means to tell a player to leave the field of play, or the court, usually because they have committed a foul or broken a rule / send off

Q879. (a) Pencil in

Meaning: Make a provisional appointment

Q880. (d) Reel in

Meaning: Attract people, especially customers, to get them to do what you want them to

Test 4 - Phrasal Verbs

Q881. They had to rein the minister ____ after her dreadful performance on TV.

- (a) up (b) of
(c) in (d) out

Q882. Many people have been shut ____ in psychiatric hospitals for disagreeing with the government.

- (a) away (b) down
(c) off (d) out

Q883. The teacher was angry because the pupil talked ____ to her.

- (a) back (b) down
(c) around (d) at

Q884. I'm going to veg ____ in front of the TV tonight.

- (a) up (b) off
(c) in (d) out

Q885. The police rooted ____ the informer.

- (a) for (b) about
(c) out (d) up

Q886. The ice cream stall on the beach was washed ____ in the storm last night.

- (a) down (b) out
(c) away (d) over

Q887. I saw the accident but just walked ____ as I didn't want to have to give a statement.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) up (d) with

Q888. My boss said she'd have to sleep ____ it when I asked her for a raise.

- (a) over (b) on
(c) out (d) off

Q889. I tucked the money ____ in my drawer.

- (a) up (b) in
(c) away (d) out

Q890. Tourists get ripped ____ a lot when they don't speak the language.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) in (d) out

Q891. The fans were yelling ____ as loud as they could to cheer on their team.

- (a) out (b) for
(c) in (d) by

Q892. The children are really winding me ____.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) up (d) out

Q893. We zipped ____ the supermarket to get the shopping done.

- (a) by (b) around
(c) it (d) on

Q894. If someone gets hurt, send ____ an ambulance and a doctor straight away.

- (a) off (b) for
(c) about (d) on

Phrasal Verbs

Q895. I want to try ___ meditation to reduce my stress level.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) up (d) of

Q896. Why do we always have to wait ___ when we have an appointment with a doctor or a dentist?

- (a) on (b) around
(c) out (d) away

Q897. He's been pinning ___ since his wife died and is a shadow of his former self.

- (a) away (b) for
(c) off (d) in

Q898. After he reflected ___ his behavior he realized where he had gone wrong.

- (a) at (b) of
(c) on (d) off

Q899. We won't get the money back, so we'll have to write it ___ as a bad debt.

- (a) down (b) up
(c) about (d) off

Q900. I could not show ___ at the party as I was not in the town.

- (a) off (b) down
(c) up (d) in

Q901. She walked ___ on her husband after he beat her up.

- (a) away (b) on
(c) off (d) out

Q902. The new government's liberal policies turned ___ the economy.

- (a) down (b) around
(c) away (d) back

Q903. He tried to make it up ___ her, but she wouldn't speak to him.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) to (d) of

Q904. In a democracy, you can vote ___ whoever you like.

- (a) at (b) in
(c) of (d) upon

Q905. I'll buy a lot more if you mark them ___ a bit.

- (a) out (b) in
(c) down (d) off

Q906. He's tuned his car ___ for the race.

- (a) up (b) in
(c) away (d) out

Q907. We've winnowed ___ the applicants to a shortlist of four.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) down (d) in

Q908. It took him a long time to work ___ his anger after he lost his job.

- (a) over (b) off
(c) through (d) on

Q909. He vacuumed ___ all of the food.

- (a) up (b) off
(c) in (d) out

Q910. There were a lot of people Milling ___ waiting for the bus.

- (a) around (b) away
(c) out (d) from

Q911. If you have an issue regarding the price, you must argue ___ with him across the table.

- (a) before (b) upon
(c) about (d) out

Q912. Our business is finally coming ___ after a lot of ups and downs.

- (a) along (b) across
(c) apart (d) in

Q913. In an interview grooming and appearance bears ___ the final selection.

- (a) upon (b) down
(c) for (d) of

Q914. Many species of animals found in the cold areas will soon die ___ because of global warming.

- (a) off (b) from
(c) down (d) out

Q915. The coach fired ___ his players with his half - time talk, and they tried much harder in the second half.

- (a) in (b) up
(c) on (d) of

Q916. I was able to get ___ well with my roommate although she was a Chinese.

- (a) before (b) across
(c) ahead (d) along

Q917. I can identify ___ the problems of a young working mother.

- (a) on (b) with
(c) to (d) of

Q918. The man asked me if I was known ___ any ATM in the area.

Phrasal Verbs

(a) of
(c) for

(b) as
(d) about

Q919. A lot of people long _____ a refreshing cup of coffee after a day's hard work.

(a) for
(c) on

(b) at
(d) after

Q920. Teenagers hate the way their parents order them _____

(a) around
(c) up

(b) off
(d) on

Test 4 - Answers Ques No 881 to 920 With detailed explanation

Q881. (c) Rein in

Meaning: Control someone or something to stop them causing more trouble

Q882. (a) Shut away

Meaning: Imprison or remove someone's freedom

Q883.(a) Talk back

Meaning: Respond rudely to a person in authority

Q884.(d) Veg out

Meaning: Relax, do nothing

Q885.(c) Root out

Meaning: Look for and find

Q886.(c) Wash away

Meaning: When floods or waves completely remove a structure, building, etc.

Q887.(a) Walk on

Meaning: Continue walking

Q888.(b) Sleep on

Meaning: Think about something

Q889.(c) Tuck away

Meaning: Put something in a safe place / to hide

Q890.(b) Rip off

Meaning: Charge excessively or obtain money unfairly

Q891. (a) Yell out

Meaning : It means to shout loudly / call out

Q892. (c) Wind up

Meaning: Irritate someone or increase their stress level, especially if done deliberately

Q893. (b) Zip around

Meaning: Move quickly

Q894.(b) Send for

To ask for someone to come to you, or to ask for something to be sent to you.

Used with : ambulance, doctor, mechanic, plumber, taxi, courier, tow truck

Q895.(b) Try out

It means to test something to see what it's like, or to see if works properly / test. Used with : Software, printer, phone, relaxation technique, exercise routine, diet.

Q896. (b) wait around

If you have to wait around for something, you have to wait a long time for it.

Q897.(a) Pine away

Meaning: Suffer physically because of grief, stress, worry, etc

Q898.(c) reflected on

It means to think deeply about something / contemplate, ponder, think about.

Q899. (d) Write off

It means to accept that a debt or loan won't be paid back, or that an investment has been lost. Used with : debt, loan, investment, shares, stocks

Q900. (c) Show up

It means to arrive at an event or a place where people are gathering / turn up, appear

Q901. (d) walked out

It means to leave a relationship suddenly / leave.

Q902.(b) turned around

It means to change something unsuccessful into something successful

Q903.(c) Make it up to

Meaning: Try to compensate for doing something wrong

Q904.(b) Vote in

If a person or a political party is voted in, they have won the most votes in an election/elect. Used with : Party, president, prime minister, government, leader, politician, representative.

Q905.(c) Mark down

Meaning: Reduce the price of something

Q906. (a) Tune up

Meaning: Improve the performance of a machine or engine

Q907.(c) Winnow down / out

Phrasal Verbs

Meaning: Reduce the size of a group of people or things to have the best

Q908. (c) Work through

Meaning: Deal with, resolve a problem, often emotional

Q909.(a) Vacuum up

Meaning: Consume

Q910.(a) Mill around

Meaning: Walk around without going anywhere

Q911. (d) - argue out

Definition

To discuss to reach an agreed conclusion, or decision.

Example(s)

I think we must argue our differences out.

Q912.(a) Come along

- it means to make progress or to improve.

Q913. (a) - Bear on/upon means to have an influence on something.

Q914.(d) - When something dies out it means it is disappearing and could soon be lost forever.

Q915. (b) Fire up

- It is used to create enthusiasm or excitement, usually among a group of people or a crowd

The students were fired up after the motivational lecture.

Q916. (d) Get along

- It means two people like each other and are friendly to one another.

Q917.(b) Identify with

- It means you have a connection with them and you can understand them and share their feelings.

Q918.(a) known of

- It means that you are aware of something.

Q919. (a) long for

- It means to want something you miss very much

Q920. (a) Order around

- If you order people around / about, you tell them what to do in a bossy way.

Test 5 - Phrasal Verbs

Q921. Their remarks triggered him ____ and he started shouting at them.

- (a) up (b) in
(c) off (d) down

Q922. They are always splitting ____ and then getting back together again.

- (a) out (b) up
(c) in (d) off

Q923. The emergency services were standing ____ waiting for the plane to land.

- (a) for (b) by
(c) back (d) aside

Q924. The government can't pin ____ where the leak came from.

- (a) down (b) up
(c) in (d) out

Q925. He opted ____ of the partnership as he was in urgent need of money and was forced to withdraw his share.

- (a) in (b) for
(c) out (d) to

Q926. We passed ____ the form after the meeting for everybody to put down their signatures.

- (a) out (b) around
(c) away (d) in

Q927. They'll need to weigh ____ the pros and cons of each location before deciding where to build their factory.

- (a) out (b) up
(c) down (d) off

Q928. You will be turned ____ at the door because you don't have tickets.

- (a) back (b) around
(c) away (d) down

Q929. I muddled her and her sister ____.

- (a) up (b) on
(c) off (d) in

Q930. My secretary will set the details ____ in an official company memo.

- (a) up (b) out
(c) off (d) down

Q931. He took two days off from work and set ____ looking for a cheaper accommodation.

- (a) aside (b) about
(c) off (d) out

Phrasal Verbs

Q932. We tried to exclude him of the committee, but he muscled ____.

- (a) on (b) for
(c) in (d) out

Q933. I've had this cold for nearly two weeks and I just can't shake it ____.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) of (d) up

Q934. They mocked ____ an example to show us what they would look like.

- (a) up (b) out
(c) on (d) at

Q935. I nodded ____ during the speech.

- (a) in (b) out
(c) for (d) off

Q936. I owe my success ____ my parents.

- (a) with (b) before
(c) to (d) from

Q937. We were behind schedule, but the others pitched ____ and we got it done in time.

- (a) in (b) for
(c) to (d) on

Q938. She pored ____ the report looking for mistakes.

- (a) at (b) on
(c) into (d) over

Q939. It pulled me ____ to see them arguing so much.

- (a) aside (b) away
(c) on (d) apart

Q940. After years of partying and drinking, she finally got married and settled ____.

- (a) down (b) for
(c) in (d) on

Q941. The minister announced her intention to stand ____ at the next election.

- (a) down (b) out
(c) up (d) for

Q942. The manager was furious and started ____ her staff for not trying hard enough.

- (a) over (b) on
(c) off (d) out

Q943. I had to take ____ everything bad I'd said about them when I learned how they'd helped out.

- (a) in (b) back
(c) down (d) away

Q944. That song always takes me ____ to when I was at university.

- (a) in (b) back
(c) down (d) away

Q945. The lecture was boring and my mind wandered ____ after ten minutes.

- (a) out (b) through
(c) upon (d) off

Q946. I took my bicycle ____ so that I could clean each part.

- (a) along (b) after
(c) away (d) apart

Q947. I managed to track ____ all my school friends through Facebook.

- (a) at (b) on
(c) down (d) in

Q948. Revising for the exam last night wiped me ____.

- (a) up (b) off
(c) out (d) in

Q949. A good teacher knows how to win ____ even the most difficult students.

- (a) on (b) over
(c) out (d) up

Q950. The rain washed ____ the championship final.

- (a) down (b) out
(c) away (d) over

Q951. The Prime ministerial candidate made a countrywide tour during the election campaign and managed to pack ____ huge crowds in his rallies.

- (a) in (b) up
(c) away (d) over

Q952. They patched ____ a coalition after the election.

- (a) together (b) aside
(c) for (d) up

Q953. People in public places should object ____ smoking.

- (a) on (b) to
(c) for (d) at

Q954. I zonked ____ during the film and missed most of it.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) up (d) in

Q955. They wound the committee ____ after the inquiry.

- (a) on (b) off
(c) down (d) out

Phrasal Verbs

Q956. I tried hard to resist, but in the end I yielded ____ temptation and ate it all.

- (a) to (b) off
(c) on (d) by

Q957. They kept saying they were interested, but they were just stringing me ____.

- (a) up (b) along
(c) together (d) out

Q958. He tagged ____ a few comments after reading my report.

- (a) on (b) with
(c) over (d) out

Q959. They stripped the car ____ to make it lighter for the race.

- (a) down (b) out
(c) of (d) to

Q960. The work doesn't look good if you measure it ____ what our competitors have done.

- (a) for (b) off
(c) against (d) on

Test 5 - Answers Ques No 921 to 960 With detailed explanation

Q921. (c) Trigger off

Meaning: Make someone angry

Q922. (b) Split up

Meaning: Finish a relationship

Q923. (b) Stand by

Meaning: Be ready and waiting for something to happen

Q924. (a) Pin down

Meaning: Discover exact details about something

Q925. (c) Opt out

If you opt out of something, you choose not to be involved in it. Used with : Course, program, class, scheme, activity

Q926. (b) Pass around

It means to pass something from one person to person in a group

Q927. (b) Weigh up

It means to consider the good and bad points before making a decision / assess

Q928. (c) Turn away

It means if someone turns you away, they don't allow you to enter a place / send away, refuse entry to

Q929. (a) Muddle up

Meaning: Mistake a person or thing for someone or something else because they look similar

Q930. (d) Set down

If you set something down, you put it in writing/write down, put down

Q931. (b) set about

It means to begin doing something that will probably take a lot of effort or a long time / begin, start

Q932. (c) Muscle in/ Muscle in on / Muscle into

Meaning: Become involved in something when your involvement is not wanted

Q933. (b) Shake off

It means to get rid of something that's causing you problems, such as a sickness, a fear, a bad image, a bad reputation, etc. / throw off, get rid of

Q934. (a) Mock up

Meaning: Make a model of something to show or test it

Q935. (d) Nod off

Meaning: Fall asleep

Q936. (c) Owe to

If you owe something to someone, you feel that you only have it because of the person's help or support.

Q937. (a) Pitch in

Meaning: Work together to help achieve an objective

Q938. (d) Pore over

Meaning: Read, look at or study carefully

Q939. (d) Pull apart

Meaning: Make someone unhappy or upset

Q940. (a) Settle down

Meaning: Start living a fixed and routine life

Q941. (a) Stand down

Meaning: Leave a job or position so that someone else can take it

Q942. (b) Start on

Meaning: Criticise angrily

Q943. (b) Take back

Meaning: Retract a statement, admit that something was wrong

Q944. (b) Take back

Meaning: Make someone nostalgic

Phrasal Verbs

Q945.(d) Wander off

Meaning: Stop paying attention

Q946. (d) took apart

It means if you take apart something, you separate it into the pieces it's made of / dismantle. Used with : Bicycle, engine, motor, appliance, toaster, fan

Q947. (c) track down

It means to find something after a long search / find, locate

Q948.(c) Wipe out

Meaning: Make someone very tired

Q949. (b) win over

If you win somebody over, you get them to believe you, trust you or support you.

Q950. (b) Wash out

Meaning: Rain so heavily that an event has to be cancelled

Q951.(a) Pack in

It means to attract large audiences or large crowds of spectators

Q952.(a) Patch together

Meaning: Create or assemble something quickly without much planning.

Q953. (b) Object to

If you object to something, you don't think it's a good thing or a good idea, so you oppose it or you are against it / oppose
Used with : decision, verdict, plan, idea, proposal, law

Q954. (b) Zonk out

Meaning: Fall asleep

Q955. (c) Wind down / up

Meaning: Slowly close a business or organisation

Q956. (a) Yield to

Meaning: Surrender

Q957.(b) String along

Meaning: Deceive someone for a long time

Q958.(a) Tag on / onto

Meaning: Add an additional point to something written or spoken

Q959.(a) Strip down

Meaning: Remove parts to make something more efficient or basic

Q960.(c) Measure against

Meaning: Evaluate or judge by comparison

Test 6- Phrasal Verbs

Q961. Our manager scolded us for playing ____ and not being serious with our work.

- (a) on (b) down
(c) around (d) in

Q962. My cleaner muddled ____ my books and I can't find anything.

- (a) up (b) on
(c) off (d) in

Q963.The building's completion date was set ____ a few weeks by the floods.

- (a) aside (b) about
(c) back (d) off

Q964.We had to sit ____ another of the chairman' dull speeches before the awards were announced.

- (a) up (b) through
(c) down (d) back

Q965. I had to read the question a second time to really take ____ what was meant.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) in (d) on

Q966. I will only vouch ____ someone if I know them well and I'm sure they can do a good job.

- (a) off (b) for
(c) to (d) on

Q967.Jackie wasn't happy with her marriage and wanted ____.

- (a) out (b) through
(c) upon (d) off

Q968.We went to an expensive restaurant and splashed ____ to celebrate.

- (a) around (b) off
(c) out (d) in

Q969. The lecturer watched ____ the students as they did the experiment.

- (a) out (b) for
(c) away (d) over

Q970.My mother stormed ____ and slammed the door behind her when she saw the condition of my room.

- (a) out (b) over
(c) up (d) at

Q971. The company has ramped its prices ____ because of higher oil prices.

- (a) up (b) off

Phrasal Verbs

(c) out

(d) of

Q972. The girl's mother was quarrelling ____ with her daughter about the party.

(a) out

(b) with

(c) up

(d) in

Q973. At one stage it looked as if she was going to die, but she pulled ____ in the end.

(a) back

(b) over

(c) through

(d) around

Q974. They raced ____ when the police arrived.

(a) in

(b) off

(c) out

(d) for

Q975. I tripped ____ in the interview when they asked me about what I could offer the company.

(a) up

(b) in

(c) over

(d) out

Q976. We switched ____ to solar power.

(a) off

(b) on

(c) over

(d) out

Q977. We'll have to wait ____ this uncertainty.

(a) on

(b) in

(c) out

(d) about

Q978. The stress of my job is wearing me ____.

(a) down

(b) away

(c) off

(d) out

Q979. The motorbike zipped ____ the cars stuck in the traffic jam.

(a) by

(b) around

(c) up

(d) on

Q980. Scientists are working ____ genetically modified crops and foods.

(a) over

(b) off

(c) out

(d) on

Q981. A longer working week was traded ____ for a pay rise.

(a) up

(b) in

(c) off

(d) on

Q982. I tuned him ____ because he was talking such rubbish.

(a) up

(b) in

(c) away

(d) out

Q983. You supported the idea, so don't turn ____ and condemn it now.

(a) down

(b) away

(c) against

(d) around

Q984. A lot of people are sponging ____ the state by claiming benefits they're not entitled to.

(a) off

(b) away

(c) down

(d) on

Q985. It's a mess- I think we should just start ____.

(a) to

(b) over

(c) up

(d) out

Q986. They are having trouble nailing ____ the contract.

(a) on

(b) up

(c) down

(d) at

Q987. They worked ____ the market looking for bargains.

(a) over

(b) off

(c) through

(d) on

Q988. A meteor crashing into the planet wiped the dinosaurs ____.

(a) up

(b) off

(c) out

(d) in

Q989. If you send the orders ____ on Tuesday, they should arrive on Friday.

(a) off

(b) to

(c) in

(d) for

Q990. The final session of play in today's cricket match was washed ____.

(a) out

(b) up

(c) away

(d) off

Q991. When I am in a hurry I slip ____ in mathematical calculations.

(a) out

(b) in

(c) up

(d) at

Q992. After I'd thrown my lunch ____, I went to the hospital.

(a) out

(b) up

(c) off

(d) away

Q993. It is believed that neem tree wards ____ mosquitoes.

(a) at

(b) on

(c) off

(d) out

Phrasal Verbs

Q994. We have to work ____ a way or promote our products without spending too much money.

- (a) at (b) out
(c) about (d) up

Q995. I'm going to pay him ____ for that insult.

- (a) off (b) of
(c) back (d) to

Q996. I sacked ____ in front of the TV.

- (a) of (b) off
(c) out (d) No preposition required

Q997. When the police blocked the road, a few protesters peeled ____ and left the march.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) at (d) off

Q998. The government tried to paper ____ the problems in the proposal, but the press were very critical.

- (a) over (b) on
(c) off (d) out

Q999. If you opt ____ for the classes, you're expected to complete the course.

- (a) for (b) in
(c) out (d) against

Q1000. He was arrested after he spoke ____ against the government.

- (a) in (b) for
(c) off (d) out

Test 6 - Answers Ques No 961 to 1000 With detailed explanation

Q961. (c) play around

It means to waste time by being silly or stupid / fool around

Q962. (a) Muddle up

Meaning: Take things that are ordered or sequenced and mess them up

Q963. (c) set back

It means to make something happen more slowly, or at a later time, then it would have/delay.

Q964. (b) sit through

If you sit through something like a long speech or a boring show, you wait until it's over before leaving, even though you're not enjoying it.

Q965. (c) take in

It means to fully understand something you hear or read /

grasp, comprehend, understand

Q966. (b) vouch for

If you vouch for someone or something, you say that the person or thing can be trusted and is of good character or quality. Used with : Doctor, teacher, hospital, school, course, diet.

Q967. (a) Want out

Meaning: Want to leave a relationship or arrangement

Q968. (c) Splash out / splash out on

Meaning: Spend a lot of money on something that is not essential

Q969. (d) Watch over

Meaning: Keep an eye on something or someone to check that there's no trouble

Q970. (a) storm out

It means to leave a place quickly when you are angry or upset about something.

Q971. (a) Ramp up

Meaning: Increase amount, price, speed or power of something

Q972. (a) Quarrel out

Meaning: Argue with someone about a specific subject

Q973. (c) Pull through

Meaning: Recover from an illness or problem

Q974. (b) Race off

Meaning: Hurry away, leave somewhere quickly

Q975. (a) Trip up

Meaning: Make a mistake

Q976. (c) Switch over

Meaning: Change from one provider or source to another

Q977. (c) Wait out

Meaning: Wait till something has finished, usually something unpleasant

Q978. (b) Wear away

Meaning: Erode, remove gradually

Q979. (a) Zip by

Meaning: Pass quickly

Q980. (d) Work on

Phrasal Verbs

Meaning: Improve or develop

Q981. (c) Trade off

Meaning: make a deal or compromise

Q982. (d) Tune out

Meaning: Ignore, not pay attention

Q983. (d) Turn around

Meaning: React negatively

Q984.(d) Sponge on

Meaning: Accept or get money without doing any work

Q985.(b) Start over

Meaning: Begin something again

Q986.(c) Nail down

Meaning: Succeed in getting, achieve

Q987.(a) Work over

Meaning: Examine carefully

Q988.(c) Wipe out

Meaning: finish something

Q989. (a) Send off

If you send something off, you post it or send it by courier service / post, mail, dispatch
used with : letter, parcel, package, order, application form

Q990.(a) Wash out

If an event is washed out, it's stopped because of rain / rain out.

Q991. (c) Slip up

It means to make a small mistake, usually because of carelessness.

Q992. (b) Throw up

It means if someone throws up, they vomit up the contents of their stomach / vomit

Q993. (c) Ward off

It means to stop something that's harmful or dangerous from coming near.

Q994.(b) Work out

It means to think about a problem or a task and find a solution or a strategy for dealing with it.

Used with : Solution, plan, strategy, way (to do something.)

Q995. (c) Pay back

Meaning: Take revenge on

Q996. (c) Sack out

Meaning: Fall asleep

Q997. (d) Peel off / away

Meaning: Leave a group by moving in a different direction

Q998. (a) Paper over

Meaning: Try to conceal a problem without really fixing it

Q999. (b) Opt in

If you opt in, you choose to accept something, or do something, that is offered to you as an option.

Q1000.(d) Speak out

If you speak out, you publicly state your position on an issue, or publicly oppose or defend someone or something / speak up