

Rain Drop's



Series



Christopher Phoenix

फ्रीनिक्स

# Idioms & Phrases

A Complete Collection of Competitive Idioms & Phrases



Rain Drop Publications

***Dedicated to***

All the Students Having a  
Gigantic Dream in their Small  
Heart And Aspiring to Achieve  
Success Unbridled

***Competitive***  
***Idioms and Phrasal Verbs***

**Happy Learning & Practising !**

# A

• A baker's dozen	: Thirteen (तेरह)
• A bee in one's bonnet	: An obsession about something (किसी चीज को लेकर जुनून)
• A big draw	: an ineluctable attraction (एक बड़ा आकर्षण)
• A bird's eye view	: A general view (सरसरी नजर से)
• A black sheep	: A scoundrel (दुष्ट व्यक्ति)
• A bolt from the blue	: Unexpected calamity (अचानक मुसीबत आना)
• A brown study	: Reverie, day dreaming (दिन में सपने देखना)
• Achilles' heel	: Weak point (कमजोरी)
• A cock and bull story	: Fabricated false story (मनगढ़त कहानी)
• A cry in the wilderness	: A cry in vain (चिल्लाने या शिकायत का कोई फायदा न होना)
• A dark horse	: An unforeseen competitor (अदृश्य लेकिन योग्य प्रतिद्वंद्वी)
• A dog in manger	: A selfish person (स्वार्थी व्यक्ति)
• A fair weather friend	: A friend of good time (अच्छे दिनों का साथी)
• A far cry	: A long way off, impractical idea (अव्यवहारिक विचार)
• A feather in one's cap	: An achievement of which one can be proud of (गर्व महसूस करने योग्य उपलब्धि)
• A fish out of water	: To be in uncomfortable position (असहज महसूस करना, तड़पना)
• A fool's paradise	: Happiness based on false hopes (झूठी उम्मीद पर आधारित खुशी)
• A first charge	: A priority (वरियता)
• A gala day	: A day of festivity (खुशी का दिन)
• A hard nut to crack	: A difficult problem (गंभीर समस्या)
• A Himalayan blunder	: A big mistake (बड़ी भूल)
• A left handed compliment	: Insincere compliment (झूठी तारीफ)
• A man of letters	: Proficient in literature (साहित्य में दक्ष)
• A man of parts	: A man of ability (प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्ति)



• A man of straw	: One who has no influence (प्रभावहीन व्यक्ति)
• A moot point	: Undecided controversial (विवादास्पद)
• A pipe dream	: An impracticable plan (अव्यवहारिक योजना)
• A queer fish	: Strange person (अजीबो-गरीब व्यक्ति)
• A rainy day	: Evil days (बुरे दिन)
• A snake in the grass	: A hidden enemy (छुपा हुआ दुश्मन)
• A sore point	: Something which hurts (परेशानी दायक)
• A square deal	: A fair bargain (अच्छा सौदा)
• A square peg in a round hole	: Unsuitable for the job (नौकरी के अयोग्य होना)
• A storm in tea cup	: Commotion over a trivial matter (छोटी सी बात को तूल देना)
• A turn coat	: One who changes one's opinion or party (दल बदलू)
• A very warm person	: Very amiable person (बहुत ही मिलनसार व्यक्ति)
• A wild goose chase	: Futile effort (व्यर्थ कोशिश)
• A wolf in sheep's clothing	: Hypocrite (पाखंडी)
• Above board	: Honest (ईमानदार)
• Across the board	: To all without exceptions (समस्त, सभी)
• Adam's Ale	: Water (पानी)
• Add up	: To make sense (सत्य या उचित प्रतीत होना)
• An eye wash	: Deception (धोखा)
• An open book	: One that holds no secret (कुछ भी न छिपाना)
• Answer for	: To be answerable for (जिम्मेदारी लेना 'किसी गलत बात की')
• Ante meridiem	: Between midnight and noon (अर्द्ध रात्रि से दोपहर के बीच का समय)
• Apple of discord	: Cause of quarrel (झगड़े के कारण)
• As good as one's word	: Ready to fulfil one's promise (तत्परता से वादा पूरा करना)
• Ask after	: To inquire about (किसी के बारे में पूछताछ करना)

• At his own accord	: Voluntarily (स्वेच्छा से)
• At large	: Free (फरार होना)
• At odds	: In dispute (विवाद)
• At one's wits end	: To get puzzled (उलझन में पड़ना)
• At one's wits end	: To be puzzled (उलझन में पड़ना)
• At random	: Aimlessly, haphazard (अनिश्चित, यों ही, अनियमित रूप से)
• At sixes and sevens	: Disorderly (अव्यवस्थित)
• At snail's pace	: To do things very slowly (धीमी गति से)
• At stake	: In danger (खतरे में)
• At the eleventh hour	: At the last moment (अंतिम क्षणों में)
• Attend on	: To serve (सेवा करना)

## B

• Back of	: To choose not to take (मुश्किल में फँसने से बचने के लिए कसम उठाने से पीछे हटना)
• Back out	: To choose not to do something (किसी सहमत बात से पीछे हटना)
• Back out	: To break a promise (वादा खिलाफी करना)
• Back up	: To support (सहायता देना)
• Bad blood	: Enmity (दुश्मनी)
• Bad blood	: Ill feeling (दुर्भावना)
• Bag and baggage	: With all belongings (पूरे सामान के साथ)
• Bank upon	: To rely on (विश्वास या निर्भर करना)
• Bargain for	: To expect s the to happen and be ready (किसी चीज की उम्मीद करते हुए तैयार रहना)
• Bear out	: To confirm the truth (सही साबित होना)
• Bear the palm	: To win, Pre eminent (सर्व विख्यात)
• Become of	: To happen (घटित होना 'किसी व्यक्ति के साथ')
• Better half	: Wife (पत्नी)
• Blue eyed boy	: Favourite (पसंदीदा, कृपापात्र)
• Bumper to Bumper	: Back to Back (एक के बाद दूसरा)
• Boil down to	: To summarize the main points (निष्कर्ष होना)

• Bone of contention	: The main cause of quarrel (झगड़े का मुख्य कारण)
• Born with silver spoon in one's mouth	: Born in rich family (धनी परिवार में जन्म लेना)
• Bread and butter	: Means of livelihood (आजीविका)
• Break down (of machinery)	: TO stop working (काम करना बंद कर देना)
• Break down	: To lose control emotionally or mentally (रोने लगना)
• Break in on	: To interrupt (खलल डालना)
• Break into a building etc.	: To enter somewhere illegally (जबरदस्ती घुसना)
• Break out (of disease, war etc.)	: To start (अचानक फैलना)
• Break up	: To end, To separate (टूट जाना, अलग हो जाना)
• Breath down one's neck	: To watch closely (कड़ी नज़र रखना)
• Bring about	: To cause to happen (होने का कारण होना, उत्पन्न होना)
• Bring down	: To overthrow (a government), To reduce (गद्दी से नीचे गिरना, कम करना)
• Bring forth	: To give birth to (उत्पन्न करना)
• Bring off	: To succeed in doing something (कोई कठिन काम करने में सफल होना)
• Bring round	: To influence sb to one's point of view (किसी को अपने विचार से सहमत कर लेना)
• Bring up	: To raise, To rear (पालन पोषण करना)
• Bring home	: Emphasize (जोर देकर कहना)
• Bring the house down	: Receive great applause (तालियों का गड़गड़ाहट)
• Built upon sand	: Based on immature ideas (अपरिपक्व विचारों पर आधारित)
• Burning question	: A widely debated issue (विवादित मुद्दा)
• By fits and starts	: Irregularly (अनियमित रूप से)
• By hook and crook	: By fair or foul means (जैसे तैसे करके)
• By leaps and bounds	: Very rapidly, very quickly (बहुत तेजी से)

C

• Call for	: To demand (answer, explanation) मांग करना
• Call forth	: To produce a reaction (कई प्रतिक्रिया पैदा करना)
• Call in	: To summon (भीतर बुलाना)
• Call off an event (passive)	: To cancel, abandon (रद्द करना, प्रक्रिया को रोक देना)
• Call on	: To pay a visit (जाकर मुलाकात करना)
• Call up	: To recall (याद करना)
• Call upon/ on	: To invite to do something (कुछ करने या बोलने के लिए आमंत्रित करना)
• Call on	: To Visit (मिलने जाना)
• Capital punishment.	: Death penalty (मृत्युदंड)
• Carried the day	: Won (विजयी होना)
• Carry out	: To complete or fulfill, To execute (किसी कार्य या आदेश को पूरा करना)
• Cast aside	: Ignore as useless (बैकार समझकर ध्यान न देना)
• Cast down	: Depressed (निराश होना)
• Catch on	: To become popular (लोकप्रिय होना)
• Catch up (with)	: To stop being behind (बराबरी पर आ जाना)
• Chance upon	: To meet by chance (आचानक मिल जाना)
• Cheek by jowl	: Very near (बहुत पास में)
• Chicken hearted	: Cowardly (कायर, डरपोक)
• Clear of	: To free from blame (आरोप मुक्त करना)
• Close fist ed person	: Miserly person (कंजूस व्यक्ति)
• Close shave	: Narrow escape (बाल-बाल बचना)
• Close with	: To fight युद्ध करना (शत्रु से)
• Cut to the quick	: Hurt extremely (बहुत अधिक दुःख पहुंचाना)
• Come about	: To happen (घटित होना)
• Come across	: To find (unexpectedly) or meet by chance (अचानक मिल जाना)
• Come forward	: To offer help (सहायता के लिए आगे आना)
• Come in for	: To receive (criticism, blame) सामना करना
• Come of with flying colours	: To get a grand success (शानदार सफलता प्राप्त करना)



- Come off : To take place successfully (सफल होना)
- Come round : To accept someone's opinion  
(दूसरे की बात मानकर विचार बदल लेना)
- Come through : To complete successfully  
(फलतापूर्वक पूर करना)
- Come up : Rising in status (हैसियत बढ़ना)
- Count on : To depend on, To rely on  
विश्वास करना या निर्भर रहना
- Crocodile tears : False show of grief (दुख का झूठा दिखावा)
- Crop up : To happen unexpectedly (problem)  
(अचानक प्रकट होना)
- Cry for the moon : An unattainable ambition  
(न पूरी होने वाला सपना)
- Cry out : To shout (चिल्लाना)
- Cut above : Superior (बेहतर होना)
- Cut no ice : To make no effect (बेअसर होना)
- Cut out for : To be suitable for (कटौती करना)
- Cut out : Specially suitable (विशेष रूप से योग्य होना)
- Dawn on : To understand समझ में आना (कोई बात)
- Die out : Disappear (खत्म होना, गायब होना)

## D

- Do away with : Abolish (खत्म करना, छुटकारा पाना)
- Do without : To manage in the absence of something  
(किसी चीज के बिना काम चलाना)
- Dog in the manger : A person who prevents others from  
enjoying some thing useless to himse lf  
(स्वार्थी व्यक्ति)
- Done for : Ruined (बर्बाद होना)
- Done to death : Murdered (हत्या करना)/(Done many times)
- Drop by/in : To visit informally (बिना पूर्व सूचना के आ जाना)
- Dropping names : Hinting at high connections  
(बड़े लोगों से जान-पहचान का दावा करना)
- Dwell on : To speak about something (व्याख्या करना)

## E

- **Eat into** : To weaken (खोखला करना)
- **Elbow grease** : To flatter superiors  
(ऊँचे लोगों की चापलूसी करना)
- **End up** : To do something finally (आखिरकार कर पाना)

## F

- **Face to face** : Personally (व्यक्तिरूप रूप से)
- **Fair and square** : Honest (ईमानदार)
- **Fall apart** : To break into pieces (बिखर जाना)
- **Fall back on** : To use as a last resort  
(कठिनाई के समय में किसी चीज का प्रयोग करना)
- **Fall for** : To fall in love with (आकर्षित होना)
- **Fall out (with)** : To quarrel with (झगड़ा होना)
- **Far and wide** : All around (चारों ओर)
- **Feel about** : To do something by touching  
(छूकर महसूस करना)
- **Feel like** : To be excited to do something  
(किसी काम को करने का इच्छुक होना)
- **Fell into the line** : Become orderly (सुव्यवस्थित होना)
- **Fight to the bitter end** : To carry on a contest (संघर्ष जारी रखना)
- **Figure out** : To understand (समझ पाना)
- **Fish for** : To try to win favour  
(प्रयास करना (प्रशंसा आदि प्राप्त करने का))
- **For good** : Permanently (स्थायी रूप से)
- **Free for all** : Uncontrollable situation (अनियंत्रित स्थिति)
- **French leave** : Absent without information (बिना अनुमति के अनुपस्थित होना)

## G

- **Gain on** : To come close to (प्रतियोगिता में नजदीक होना)
- **Gave the game away** : Gave out the secret (भेद खोलना)
- **Get a raw deal** : Treated badly (बुरा व्यवहार)
- **Get Carried away** : To get excited (उतेजित हो जाना)

• Get about/round	: To move from place to place or person to person (जगह-जगह घुमकर लोगों से मिलना)
• Get along with	: To have friendly relationship (दोस्ताना संबंध रखना)
• Get away	: To have a vacation (छुट्टी पर जाना)
• Get away with	: To do something wrong or illegal without being punished कोई गलत काम करना और पकड़ाने से बच जाना
• Get off	: To leave work with permission (काम से अधिकारिक अवकाश मिलना)
• Get on	: To make progress (प्रगति करना)
• Get rid of	: To dispose of, to throw away, to leave (छुटकारा पाना)
• Get round (a problem)	: To solve or avoid a problem (किसी समस्या से बचने के लिए रास्ता ढूँढ लेना)
• Get round (someone)	: To persuade someone to do what you want (किसी को कुछ करने के लिए मना लेना)
• Gift of the gab	: Talent for speaking (वाक्चातुर्य)
• Give in	: To surrender (समर्पण कर देना)
• Give in	: Yield (झुकना / समर्पण करना)
• Give up	: To stop doing something (त्याग देना)
• Go along with	: To agree (सहमत होना)
• Go along	: To continue/to progress (प्रगति करना, जारी रखना)
• Go back on	: To break a promise (वादे से मुकर जाना)
• Go by	: To work accordingly (नियमानुसार कार्य करना)
• Go down in history	: To get admitted in history (इतिहास में नाम दर्ज कराना)
• Go for	: To attack (आक्रमण करना)
• Go on	: To continue going something (जारी रखना)
• Go through	: To pass through a time , To read (किसी दौर से गुजरना, पढ़ना)
• Go for a burton	: To be broken, Spoiled or dead
• Go to winds	: Dissipated (बर्बाद होना)
• Go with	: To happen together, to match (संग-संग होना, मेल खाना)

- Going places : To be successful (सफल होना)
- Got the sack : Dismissed (पद से हटाना)
- Grey matter : Intelligence (बुद्धिमत्ता)

## H

- Hale and hearty : Healthy and sound (पूर्ण रूप से स्वस्थ होना)
- Half hearted : Lacking enthusiasm (बे मन से)
- Hand in glove : Very close (घनिष्ठ संबंध होना)
- Hair breadth escape : Narrow escape (बाल-बाल बचना)
- Hard and fast rule : Rule that cannot be broken and modified (सख्त नियम)
- Hard and fast : Strict (सख्त)
- Hard of hearing : Somewhat deaf (ऊँचा सुनना)
- Hard pressed : In difficulties (परेशानी में होना)
- Hard up : Short of money (पैसे की तंगी)
- Have the last laugh : To be victorious in an argument (तर्क-वितर्क में आखिरकार विजयी होना)
- Hear of : To get the news about (समाचार मिलना)
- Heart and soul : With full energy (पूरे मन से)
- Helter skelter : In disorderly haste (बहुत अधिक जल्दबाजी में)
- Hen pecked husband : A husband under the control of his wife (जोरू का गुलाम)
- Herculean task : A work requiring very great effort (कठिन कार्य)
- High and dry : Alone, isolated (अकेला)
- High time : Already late (पहले से देरी होना)
- His own doing : Caused by himself (स्वयं के कारण)
- Hit below the belt : To act unfairly (अनुचित व्यवहार)
- Hobson's choice : No choice at all (कोई विकल्प न होना)
- Hold back : To control expression, Not to reveal (व्यक्त करने से रोकना, छुपा लेना)
- Hold down : To prevent by force (जबरदस्ती नियंत्रित करना)
- Hold on : To keep something in a position (पकड़कर रखना)



- Hold one's head high : Be proud of (गर्व करना)
- Hold out : To resist (प्रतिरोध करना)
- Hold with : To approve (सहमत होना)
- Hole and corner : Secret (गुप्त)
- Hoping against hope : To have very little chance of success (सफल होने की बहुत कम संभावना होना)
- Hush money : Bribe paid to secure silence (चुप्पी बनाये रखने के लिए रिश्वत देना)

## I

- Impress (idea) on : To convince someone (मन में बैठाना (कोई बात किसी व्यक्ति के))
- In a nut shell : In brief (संक्षेप में)
- In a tight corner : In a difficult situation (परेशानी में होना)
- In apple pie order : In perfect order (पूर्ण रूप से व्यवस्थित)
- In black and white : In writing (लिखित में)
- In cold blood : Deliberately (जानबूझकर)
- In high spirits : Full of enthusiasm (जोष्टा में)
- In the long run : Ultimately (अन्ततोगत्वा)
- Ins and outs : To know all secrets / details (रहस्य जानना)
- Iron out : To mutually resolve difficulties (समस्या को सुलझाना)

## J

- Judas kiss : False show of love (प्यार का झूठा दिखावा करना)
- Jump at (conclusion) : To draw conclusion in a hurry (जल्दबाजी में निष्कर्ष निकालना)

## K

- Keep from : To abstain from (परहेज करना (बुरी संगति या बुरी चीज से))
- Kick against : To revolt (विद्रोह करना (सत्ता के खिलाफ))

# L

- **Lap up** : To drink eagerly, To touch tenderly  
(जल्दी से पी जाना, कोमलता से छूना)
- **Lay down arms** : To surrender (आत्म समर्पण करना)
- **Lay down** : To give up arms, To state a rule  
(हथियार डाल देना, नियम के रूप में व्यक्त करना)
- **Lay off (often passive)** : To stop employing (a worker) (छंटनी करना)
- **Let bygones be bygones** : Forget the unpleasant past (बीती हुई बुरी बातें भूल देना)
- ⊙ **Let down** : To disappoint someone (निराश करना)
- **Let off** : Not to punish somebody  
(गलती के लिए दंड नहीं देना)
- **Let the cat out of the bag** : To reveal secret unintentionally  
(अनायास भेद खोलना)
- **Lie behind** : To be the real reason (वास्तविक कारण होना)
- **Light on** : To explain (व्याख्या करना)
- **Like a phoenix** : With a new life (नया जीवन आरंभ करना)
- **Lion's share** : Major share (बड़ा हिस्सा)
- **Live by** : To earn livelihood (कोई काम कर के गुजर बसर करना)
- **Live by** : To follow (मान्यताओं/ सिद्धांतों को मानना)
- **Live off** : To live on a particular kind of food  
(किसी खास भोजन पर रहना)
- **Live on** : To have money for the need  
(खास धन होना जरूरत के लिए)
- **Live through** : To survive a difficulty  
(किसी अप्रिय अनुभव को झेल लेना)
- **Live up to** : To reach an expected standard  
(उम्मीद के अनुसार होना)
- **Live with** : To accept something unpleasant  
(किसी अप्रिय स्थिति को स्वीकार करना)
- **Look after** : To take care of someone or something  
(देख-भाल करना)
- **Look back on** : To reflect on/ consider sth of the past  
(बीते समय के किसी अनुभव या धारण पर विचार करना)

• Look down on/ upon	: To hold in contempt, To regard as inferior (नीची निगाह से देखना)
• Look down upon	: To hate (नफरत करना)
• Look for	: To try to find (खोजना)
• Look forward to	: To anticipate pleasantly (उत्सुकता से प्रतीक्षा करना)
• Look into	: To investigate (जाँच करना)
• Look out for	: To try to find (खोजने या समझने की कोशिश करना)
• Look sharp	: Hurry up (जल्दी करना)
• Look something up	: To search (किताब में कोई जानकारी खोजना)
• Look to	: To expect (किसी से कोई आशा करना)
• Look to	: Be careful (ध्यान देना)
• Look up	: To improve (प्रगति करना)
• Lynch law	: Law of the mob (भीड़तंत्र)

### M

• Made ducks and drakes	: Squandered money (धन की बर्बादी)
• Made the clean breast	: Confessed (गलती स्वीकार करना)
• Maiden speech	: First speech (प्रथम सार्वजनिक भाषण)
• Make do with	: To manage (काम चलाना)
• Make for	: To result in, To cause (किसी बात में सहायक होना)
• Make of	: To understand (किसी चीज या व्यक्ति के अभिप्राय को समझना)
• Make off with	: To run away with (किसी चीज को लेकर भाग निकलना)
• Make out	: To manage to see or understand (किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति को समझना)
• Make the most of	: To get maximum (पूरा-पूरा लाभ उठाना)
• Mend one's way	: Improve habits (आदतों में सुधार करना)

### N

• No love lost between	: Not on good terms (अच्छे संबंध न होना)
• No love lost	: Not on good terms (अच्छे संबंध न होना)
• In doldrums	: Uncertain (अनिश्चित)

- Not to hold water : Can not be believed (विश्वास न होना)
- Not to hold water : Cannot be believed (अविश्वसनीय)
- Null and void : Invalid (अमान्य)

## O

- Occur to : To understand (समझ में आना)
- Of no avail : Useless (बेकार, निरर्थक)
- Off and on : Occasionally (यदा-कदा)
- On tenterhooks : Waiting nervously for result (बैचेनी से परिणाम का इंतजार करना)
- On the cards : Certain (निश्चित होना)
- On the hoof : Do sth in an impromptu way
- On the level : Mentally compatible (एक जैसे विचारों के होना)
- On the verge of : On the brink of (के कगार पर)
- On the wane : Growing less / declining (कम होना)
- Once in a bluemoon : Rarely (बहुत कम)
- Open secret : Known to all (सभी को मालूम होना)
- Out and out : Thoroughly (पूर्णरूप से)
- Out of thin air : Appear suddenly (अचानक प्रकट होना)
- Over and above : In addition to (के अतिरिक्त)
- Own flesh and blood : Children (संतान)

## P

- Part and parcel : Integral part (अभिन्न अंग)
- Part with : To leave or renounce बिछड़ जाना, त्याग देना
- Passed away : Died (देहांत होना)
- Pell mell : In a disorderly manner (अव्यवस्थित तरीके से)
- Petticoat government : Rule of woman (महिला का शासन)
- Play aside : To save, To ignore  
(भविष्य के लिए बचाकर रखना, उपेक्षा करना)
- Play at : To do without interest  
(बिना रूचि कोई काम करना)



- **Play down** : To make something appear less important  
(किसी बात के महत्व को काम करके आकाना)
- **Point blank** : Bluntly / directly (सीधे-सीधे)
- **Pros and cons** : For against both sides (दोनों पहलू)
- **Pull through** : To recover (स्वास्थ्य ठीक होना)
- **Pulling one's legs** : Befooling someone (मूर्ख बनाना)
- **Put down to** : To explain as the cause  
(किसी को किसी बात का कारण बताना)
- **Put down** : To suppress by force (दमन करना)
- **Put off** : To postpone, To delay, To avoid  
(स्थगित करना)
- **Put out** : To extinguish (बुझा देना)
- **Put somebody through** : To make someone experience sth  
(किसी को मुसीबत में डालना)
- **Put up with** : To tolerate, To bear  
(किसी अप्रिय व्यक्ति या वस्तु को बर्दाश्त करना)

## R

- **Rail at / against** : To criticize (कड़ी आलोचना करना)
- **Reading between the lines** : Understand the hidden meaning  
(छिपा हुआ अर्थ समझना)
- **Red letter day** : Significant day (महत्वपूर्ण दिन)
- **Reduce to** : To force something into a worse condition  
(व्यक्ति या वस्तु को बदतर स्थिति में ला देना)
- **Resolve into** : To separate into parts (विभिन्न भागों में बाँटना)
- **Rest on one's laurels** : To be complacent  
(छोटी उपलब्धि से संतुष्ट होना)
- **Rift in the lute** : Disharmony (सामंजस्य का अभाव)
- **Right hand man** : Most efficient assistant (सबसे सक्षम सहायक)
- **Root and branch** : Completely (पूर्ण रूप से)
- **Rope in** : To make sb prepared for sth  
(किसी को तैयार करना (कोई काम करने के लिए))
- **Rule the roost** : Powerful person making all decisions  
(प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति)
- **Run across** : To meet by chance (संयोग से मिलना)

- Run down : To criticize, To crush (आलोचना करना, कुचलना)
- Run down : To lose power, To allow to decline (धीरे-धीरे कमजोर पड़ना)
- Run into (problem) : To face (समस्या में पड़ जाना)
- Run over : To crush by a vehicle (कुचलना (वाहन से))
- Rundown : In poor health (स्वास्थ्य में गिरावट आना)

## S

- Sangfroid : Composure (शांत बने रहना)
- See through : To realize the truth (सच्चाई भांप जाना)
- See through : Understand (समझना)
- See to : To deal with, To sort out (निपटाना)
- Send for : To call (बुलावा भेजना)
- Set about : To initiate effort  
प्रयास प्रारंभ करना (किसी कार्य को करने का)
- Set up : To establish (स्थापित करना)
- Set upon : To attack suddenly  
(अज्ञानक आक्रमण कर देना)
- Sharp practices : Dishonest means (बेईमानी करना)
- Shot down : To criticize any opinion severely  
(आलोचना करना)
- Sit around/ about : To spend time without any activity  
(खाली बैठना)
- Sitting on the fence : Hesitating between two options  
(अनिर्णय की स्थिति)
- Small talk : Light conversation (हल्की-फुल्की बातें)
- Smart under : To be afflicted with पीड़ित होना (आशंका से)
- Smile on : To bless प्रसन्न होना (भाग्य, प्रकाशित का किसी व्यक्ति पर)
- Sort out : To find a solution (समस्या को सुलझाना)
- Stand by : To keep to an agreement, To be ready  
(वादे को रखना, कार्रवाई के लिए तैयार रहना)
- Stand for : To represent or mean, To support  
(अर्थ होना, किसी विचार को समर्थन देना)
- Stand offish : Indifferent (उदासीन, दूरी बनाना)

• Stand out

• Stand up

• Stand up to

• Step down

• Step up

• Stick at nothing

• Strained every nerve

• Strike down

• Swan song

• Take aback (passive)

• Take after

• Take down

• Take in (in passive)

• Take into account

• Take off

• Take on

• Take over

• Take to task

• Take up

• Takes after

• The green eyed monster

• The long and short

• The man in the street

• The order of the day

• The rank and file

• Through thick and thin

To be noticeably better  
तुलनात्मक रूप से विशिष्ट होना

To be valid (मान्य होना)

To defend or challenge  
(अपने से ज्यादा शक्तिशाली से मुकाबला करना)

To resign पद त्याग करना

To increase (गति या मात्रा बढ़ाना)

Not to care for anything कोई ध्यान नहीं रखना (बोलने में, किसी कार्य को पूरा करने में)

Worked hard (कड़ी मेहनत करना)

To kill or make seriously ill  
(मारना या बीमार कर देना)

Last words, work of a person (अंतिम शब्द)

## T

To surprise (अचम्भित हो जाना)

To resemble  
(भर के बड़ों की तरह दिखना या करना)

To write (लिखना)

To deceive (धोखा देना)

To consider (ध्यान में रखना)

To fly (plane), To put off (clothes)  
(उड़ना, उतारना)

To accept a new responsibility  
(कोई दायित्व स्वीकार करना)

To take responsibility for or control of  
(पद, नियंत्रण या दायित्व संभालना)

Criticize, reprove (आलोचना करना)

To start किसी काम को शुरू करना

Resembles (शक्ल-सुरत मिलना)

Jealousy (ईर्ष्या)

Main point (मुख्य बिन्दु)

To ordinary man (आम आदमी)

A common practice (सामान्य गतिविधि)

The ordinary members (साधारण सदस्य)

In all circumstances (सभी परिस्थितियों में)

• To accept a gauntlet	: To accept a challenge (चुनौती स्वीकार करना)
• To add fuel to the fire	: To aggravate the problem (समस्या को बढ़ा देना)
• To add insult to injury	: Harm as well as humiliate (नुकसान पहुंचाने के साथ साथ बेईज्जती भी करना)
• To be a daggers drawn	: Enmity (दुश्मनी)
• To be at one's beck and call	: At one's disposal (इशारों पर नाचना)
• To be at last legs	: About to perish (खत्म होने की कगार पर)
• To be at logger heads	: To fight (झगड़ना)
• To be in the good books of	: In favour with someone (अच्छे संबंध होना)
• To bear a grudge	: To have bitter feeling (किसी के प्रति मन में कड़वाहट होना)
• To beat a retreat	: To withdraw in a defeat (हार के सामने वापस लौट जाना)
• To beat about the bush	: Circumlocution (घुमाफिराकर बात को कहना)
• To beat neck and crop	: To beat completely (बुरे ढंग से हराना)
• To beat the air	: To make useless efforts (निरर्थक प्रयास)
• To bide time	: To wait patiently for a favourable opportunity (शुभ अवसर का धैर्यपूर्वक इंतजार करना)
• To bite the dust	: To be defeated in a battle (धूल चाटना)
• To blaze a trail	: A pioneer (पथ प्रदर्शक, मार्गदर्शक)
• To blow one's own trumpet	: Self praise (स्वयं की प्रशंसा करना)
• To break the ice	: To start conversation (बातचीत आरंभ करना)
• To bring home	: To emphasise (जोर देना)
• To bring to books	: To punish (सजा देना)
• To build castles in the air	: To make imaginary plans (हवाई किले बनाना)
• To burn a hole	: Get spent quickly (तुरंत खर्च हो जाना)
• To burn one's boat	: No means of retreat (पीछे मुड़ने का विकल्प न होना)
• To burn one's fingers	: To get into trouble (परेशानी में पड़ना Financial trouble)
• To burn the midnight oil	: To work hard (कड़ी मेहनत करना)
• To bury the hatchet	: To make peace (शांति स्थापित करना)



- **To call someone bluff** : To challenge someone to do what he threatened to do  
(दी गई धमकी को पूरा करने की चुनौती देना)
- **To call spade a spade** : To speak plainly (सच सच बोलना)
- **To cast pearls before a swine** : To talk wisely before fools  
(मुखों के सामने बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण बातें करना)
- **To catch a tartar** : To deal with a person who is more than one's match  
(अपने से ताकतवर व्यक्ति से पंगा लेना)
- **To catch up with** : To come to their level (बराबर आना)
- **To cope with** : To handle, to face  
(स्थिति से निपटना, निजात पाना)
- **To cross swords** : To fight (लड़ना)
- **To cut a sorry figure** : To make poor show (बुरा प्रदर्शन)
- **To cut no ice** : Have no influence (कोई प्रभाव नहीं छोड़ना)
- **To cut the Gordian Knot** : To solve a difficult problem  
(कठिन समस्या को हल करना)
- **To die in harness** : Die while working (कार्यकाल के दौरान मृत्यु)
- **To do away with** : Abolish (खत्म करना)
- **To draw the line somewhere** : To set some limit (कोई सीमा तय करना)
- **To draw the long bone** : To exaggerate (बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर कहना)
- **To eat humble pie** : To apologize (माफी मांगना)
- **To eat one's words** : Take back one's statement  
(अपने वचन वापिस लेना)
- **To end in a fiasco** : Complete failure (पूर्ण रूप से असफल होना)
- **To end in smoke** : Complete failure (पूर्णरूप से असफल)
- **To face the music** : To face unpleasant consequences  
(बुरे परिणामों का सामना करना)
- **To fall through** : To fail (असफल होना)
- **To fall flat** : To have no effect (बेअसर होना)
- **To feel on edge** : Nervous (बैचेनी महसूस करना)
- **To fish in troubled waters** : To take advantage of others problem  
(दूसरों की समस्याओं का फायदा उठाना)
- **To follow the primrose path** : To go for an easy life (आसान रास्ता चुनना)
- **To get into hot water** : To be in difficulty (परेशानी में पड़ना)
- **To get on one's nerves** : To irritate (परेशान करना)

• To give a wide berth	: To keep away from (दूर रहना)
• To give away	: To distribute (वितरित करना)
• To give one a long rope	: To allow some one to continue his mistakes (गलती करते रहने की आजादी देना)
• To give one's piece of mind	: To reprimand, to scold (फटकार लगाना)
• To give the devil his due	: To give credit to even a notorious person (बुरे व्यक्ति को भी अच्छे कार्य के लिए श्रेय देना)
• To give way	: To break (टूटना)
• To go against the tide	: To go against majority (बहुमत के खिलाफ जाना)
• To grease one's palm	: To bribe (रिश्वत देना)
• To have a hole in one's pocket	: Get spent quickly (जल्दी खर्च हो जाना)
• To have a way with words	: To speak convincingly (आश्वासन करनी)
• To have many irons in the fire	: To do many things at the same time (एक ही समय में कई काम करना)
• To have one's hand full	: To be busy (व्यस्त होना)
• To hit the jackpot	: To make money unexpectedly (अप्रत्याशित लाभ होना)
• To hit the nail on the head	: To Hit the Target (उचित और उपयुक्त काम करना)
• To keep a straight face	: To remain serious (गंभीर बने रहना)
• To keep one's finger crossed	: To wait anxiously (बैचैनी पूर्वक इंतजार करना)
• To keep pot boiling	: To earn enough to live (मुश्किल से खर्च पूरे होना)
• To keep the ball rolling	: To work constantly (कार्य को जारी रखना)
• To keep the wolf from the door	: To avoid starvation (भूखमरी से बचना)
• To keep under wraps	: Secret (गुप्त)
• To lay down arms	: To surrender (आत्म समर्पण करना)
• To lead cat and dog life	: To quarrel constantly (लगातार झगड़ते रहना)
• To leap in the dark	: To act without thinking (बिना सोचे समझे)
• To leave no stone unturned	: To do everything possible (हर संभव प्रयास करना)
• To leave one in the lurch	: To leave one in difficulty (परेशानी में साथ छोड़ना)

• To let the grass grow under one's feet	: To remain idle (मुरत बने रहना)
• To look high and low	: To search every where (प्रत्येक जगह देखना)
• To look up	: To improve (सुधार होना)
• To make a clean breast of	: To confess (गलती स्वीकार करना)
• To make a mark	: To distinguish (छाप छोड़ना)
• To make both ends meet	: To earn only for basic needs (मृशिकल से खर्चा चलाना)
• To make castles in the air	: Imaginary schemes (हवाई किले बनाना)
• To make hay while the sun shines	: Making the best use of a favorable situation (पक्ष के समय का पूरा फायदा उठाना)
• To make head or tail	: To understand (समझना)
• To make a mountain of a molehill	: To exaggerate (बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर कहना)
• To make one's bone's about	: To accept without hesitation (बेहिचक स्वीकार करना)
• To make one's flesh creep	: To frighten (भयभीत करना)
• To make one's mouth water	: To stimulate appetite (भूख बढ़ जाना)
• To meet one's Waterloo	: To meet one's final defeat (अंतिम हार)
• To mince matter	: To say something mildly (विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना)
• To mind one's P's and Q's	: To be accurate (सटीक होना)
• To paint the town red	: To have a lively time (बहुत खुश होना)
• To pass away	: To die (मृत्यु होना)
• To pay lip service	: Show only outward respect (केवल बातें बनाना)
• To pay through one's nose	: To pay high price (ऊंची कीमत अदा करना)
• To pick holes	: To find fault (कमियां निकालना)
• To play havoc	: To cause destruction (तबाही होना)
• To play second fiddle	: To play sub-ordinate role (दूसरे दर्जे की भूमिका अदा करना)
• To play/wreak havoc	: Caused destruction (विनाश करना)
• To plough a lonely furrow	: To do without the help of others (अकेले समस्त कार्य करना)
• To poke one's nose into	: To interfere (हस्तक्षेप करना)

- To pour oil on troubled waters : To pacify the anger (गुस्सा शांत करना)
- To prick a hole in one's coat : To find fault (कमियां निकालना)
- To pull out all the stops : To put the best efforts (भरपूर कोशिश करना)
- To pull strings : To influence indirectly  
(अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित करना)
- To put a spoke in one's wheel : To thwart one's plan  
(किसी योजना को असफल बनाना)
- To put airs : Haughty (घमंडी होना)
- To put one out : Irritate (झुंझलाहट पैदा करना)
- To put two and two together : To draw a logical conclusion (सही निष्कर्ष निकालना)
- To read for the bar : To study law (कानून का अध्ययन)
- To rise from the ranks : Self made person  
(मेहनत के बल पर ऊपर उठने वाला)
- To rise to the occasion : To be equal to an emergency  
(अवसर के अनुसार प्रदर्शन सुधारना)
- To run across : Meet by chance (संयोग से मुलाकात होना)
- To run amuck : To run wildly/ madly/ get/ angry  
(पागल की भाँति मारते-काटते दौड़ना)
- To run into rough weather : Encounter difficulties  
(परेशानियों का सामना करना)
- To run riot : Act without restraint (अनियंत्रित होना)
- To sail close to the winds : To take risk (जोखिम लेना)
- To see eye to eye : To agree (सहमत होना)
- To send one packing : To terminate service (नौकरी से निकालना)
- To set one's face against : Oppose strongly (ज्यादा विरोध करना)
- To shake in one's shoes : Tremble with fear (डर से कांपना)
- To show clean pair of heels : To run away (भाग जाना)
- To show one up : To expose (भेद खोलना)
- To show white feather : To show sign of cowardice  
(कायर होने के संकेत देना)
- To show wild oats : To indulge in youthful follies (जवानी के दिनों की मुर्खताएं)
- To smell a rat : To suspect a trick (दाल में काला नजर आना)
- To stick one's neck out : To take risk (जोखिम लेना)

• To steer clear of	: Avoid (बचके निकलना)
• To set the Thames on fire	: Try to do the impossible (Sth Heoric)
• To take lying down	: To show no reaction (कोई प्रतिक्रिया न करना)
• To take the bull by horns	: To face the problem boldly (समस्या का बहादुरी से सामना करना)
• To take the rough with	: To accept unpleasant as well as pleasant the smooth things (अच्छी के साथ बुरी को भी स्वीकार करना)
• To take time by forelocks	: To be punctual (समय का पाबंद होना)
• To talk through one's hat	: To talk foolishly (मूर्खतापूर्ण बातें करना)
• To show sb the rope	: To explain to someone how to do a job (किसी को काम करना सिखाना)
• To throw cold water	: To discourage (हतोत्साहित करना)
• To tight one's belt	: To be alert (सतर्क होना)
• To turn a deaf ear	: To pay no attention (ध्यान न देना)
• To turn one's head	: To make one's vain (धमड़ी होना)
• To turn over a new leaf	: To start a new course of life (नया अध्ययन शुरू होना)
• To turn up one's nose	: To despise (घृणा करना)
• To wash dirty linen in public	: To discuss personal matters in public (सार्वजनिक स्थान पर व्यक्तिगत मामलों पर बहस करना)
• To wrangle over an ass's shadow	: To quarrel over a trifle (छोटी सी बात पर झगड़ा करना)
• To carry the coal to new castle	: To do unnecessary job (अनावश्यक तथा नासमझी का कार्य करना)
• Tone down	: To lessen the intensity (तीव्रता में कमी करना)
• Tooth and nail	: With full force (संपूर्ण ताकत के साथ)
• Touch upon	: To explain व्याख्या करना (संक्षिप्त)
• Toy with	: To consider a plan not very seriously किसी योजना पर अनमने तरीके से विचार करना
• Try on	: To wear something briefly to check its fit (पहनकर देखना)
• Turn around	: To make changes (पूरी तरह बदल देना)
• Turn down	: To refuse or reject

- Turn out : अस्वीकार कर देना (अनुरोध आदि)
- Turn out (to be) : To come to a meeting or to form a crowd (किसी कार्यक्रम में शामिल होना)
- Turn out : To happen to be in the end (अंत में साबित होना)
- Turn out : Expel (बाहर निकालना)
- Turn to : To go for help/ advice (किसी व्यक्ति के पास सलाह आदि के लिए जाना)
- Turn up : To appear, To arrive unexpectedly (कहीं पहुँचना)

## U

- Upto the mark : Of good standard (अच्छे स्तर का)

## W

- Wait on : To serve (सेवा करना)
- Walking on air : To be happy (खुशी होना)
- Wear off : To lose effect (हल्का या कमजोर पड़ जाना)
- Wear out (in passive) : To tire greatly, To get damaged (बहुत थका हुआ, घिस जाना)
- Weigh down : To depress or make anxious (किसी बोझ या निराशा से दब जाना)
- While away : To spend time leisurely (बेफिक्री से समय बिताना)
- White elephant : Costly but not very useful (मंहगा परंतु उपयोगी नहीं)
- Will' O the wisp : Anything which eludes or deceives (धोखादायक या भ्रामक)
- Within a stone's throw : Very near (बहुत पास में)
- Work up : To excite (उत्तेजित करना)
- Write to : To write a letter (पत्र लिखना)
- With a grain of salt : To listen something with doubt (संदेह के साथ सुनना)



## A Lagniappe for You

- A cinch : Something that's very easy to do.
- A low blow : A big disappointment.
- A notch above : A little better in every way.
- A rip-off : Something which costs much more than it should.
- Above the salt : Something or someone has a high position
- Ace in the hole : An advantage that you have that other people do not know about
- Acid test : the true test of the value of something
- An eager beaver : A person who is always willing to volunteer or do extra work.
- An old flame : Person once you had a romantic relationship with
- Answer the call of nature/ nature's call : To go to the toilet.
- Ants in your pants : To be very excited or impatient about something and unable to stay still
- Armchair critic : one who gives advice based on theory rather than practice.
- At a loss : To not know what to say
- At cross purposes : To not understand each other because of misunderstanding
- Bad-mouth : Say unkind, unflattering, embarrassing (and probably untrue) things about someone.
- Bail a company out : Help or rescue a company with financial problems.
- Bait and switch : A deceptive commercial practice of advertising
- Ball is in your court : one's turn to speak or act next.
- Ball park figure/estimate : A rough estimate or figure
- Banana republic : A small, poor country with a weaker or dishonest government
- Bang for the buck : Value for the money spent
- Banker's hours : Short work hours
- Baptism of fire : Very difficult first experience of sth
- The bare bones : The most basic parts of sth

- **Be full of beans** : Lively, healthy and active.
- **Be on the go** : Be very busy (going from one thing or project to another).
- **Bean-counter** : An accountant
- **Beat a hasty retreat** : Run away or go back hurriedly to avoid a dangerous or difficult situation.
- **Beat around the bush** : Evade an issue; avoid giving a direct answer.
- **Beef something up** : Improve it by making it stronger or more substantial.
- **Below the belt** : To be unfair or cruel.
- **Bent out of shape** : Needlessly worried about something.
- **Big gun/wheel/wig** : An important person, a leader
- **Birds and the bees** : All about sex
- **Blow away the cobwebs** : Feel more lively and refresh your ideas.
- **Born to the purple** : Imperial power; high rank
- **Bottom fall out/drop out** : To fall below an earlier lowest price
- **Bottom line** : The total, the final figure on a balance sheet
- **Bottom out** : Reach the lowest or worst point of something
- **Boys/men in the backroom** : A group of men making decisions behind the scenes
- **Brass tacks** : Essential business.
- **Bread and circuses** : Offerings, such as benefits or entertainments, intended to placate discontent or distract attention from a policy or situation.
- **Break a leg!** : Good luck!
- **Break even** : Have expenses equal to profits
- **Brownie points** : Praise/ approval
- **Budget squeeze/crunch** : A situation where there is not enough money in the budget
- **Bull-headed** : Stubborn; inflexible.
- **Burn the midnight oil** : Stays up very late at night in order to finish a piece of work
- **Butterfingers** : A person who often drops things
- **Butterflies in your stomach** : Feeling very nervous.
- **Buy off** : Use a gift or money to divert someone from their duty or purpose

- **Buy out** : Buy the ownership or a decisive share of something
- **By a long shot** : By a big difference, by far
- **By a whisker** : By a very small amount
- **By the same token** : In a similar way.
- **By the skin of one's teeth** : Barely succeed in doing something.
- **Billet - doux** : A love letter
- **Calculated risk** : An action that may fail but has a good chance to succeed
- **Can't make heads or tails of something** : Can't understand something at all; find something confusing and illogical.
- **Captain of industry** : A top corporation officer
- **Carry through** : Put into action
- **Cash cow** : A product or service which is a regular source of income for a company
- **Catch as catch can** : Try to get something in any way possible.
- **Catch some Zs** : Sleep for a while; take a nap.
- **Cherry pick** : Choose something with great care and select only the best.
- **Chips are down** : In a difficult or dangerous situation when action must be taken.
- **Close out** : Sell the whole of something, sell all the goods
- **Close the books** : Stop taking orders, end a bookkeeping period
- **Cold call** : Call a potential customer from a list of persons one has never seen
- **Come on strong** : Overwhelm with excessively strong language or personality
- **Come out of one's shell** : To be less shy or more talkative and outgoing.
- **Company man** : A person who always works hard and agrees with his employees
- **Company town** : A town dominated by one industry or company
- **Cook the books** : To change the facts or figures in the financial accounts, often in order to steal money.
- **Couch potato** : Someone who spends too much time watching TV.

• Cram	: Try to learn as much as possible in a very short time.
• Cut back	: Use fewer or use less
• Cut it out!	: Stop doing something (that's annoying).
• Cut one's losses	: Do something to stop losing money or something
• Deliver the goods	: Succeed in doing well what is expected
• Do a bang-up job	: Do a very good job; Do very well at something.
• Do a moonlight flit	: Leave a place quickly and in secret, usually to avoid paying debts
• Double-check	: Check something again to confirm
• Down in the dumps	: Depressed; "blue."
• Drag one's feet	: Delay; take longer than necessary to do something.
• Draw a blank	: To fail to find or remember something.
• Draw straws	: To decide by a lottery with straws of unequal lengths.
• Draw the line	: To decide firmly an arbitrary boundary between two things.
• Dyed-in-the-wool	: Fixed, uncompromising
• Elbow grease	: Hard work; effort.
• Even steven	: Equal to each other
• Face value	: The official worth or trust of something
• Fair play	: Justice, equal and right action to someone
• Fait accompli	: Done and cannot be changed.
• Feel blue	: Feel sad and depressed.
• Fender-bender	: A minor car accident in which there is little damage and no injuries.
• Few and far between	: Very less or rare
• Finger in the pie	: Involved in what is happening, receiving money for something
• Fly off the handle	: To become suddenly very angry.
• Fly-by-night	: Untrustworthy because they operate briefly and disappear overnight
• Follow suit	: Do the same as another person has just done.

- **Forty winks** : To have a short sleep or rest, generally during the day.
- **Freudian slip** : A mistake made by a speaker which is considered to reveal their true thoughts or feelings.
- **Get a kick out of something** : Find something amusing.
- **Get cracking** : To begin to work; get started.
- **Get off scot-free** : Escape the punishment
- **Get off the ground** : Make a successful beginning, go ahead
- **Get on the stick** : To begin to work.
- **Get one's wires crossed** : Be confused or mistaken about something.
- **Get wind of** : To learn of
- **Give lick and promise** : To make a quick attempt to clean it, with the intention of doing it more thoroughly later.
- **Go banana** : To become very angry
- **Go from sublime to ridiculous** : Deteriorate in quality from serious or admirable to absurd or unimportant.
- **Go off the deep end** : To become suddenly very angry or emotional.
- **Go public** : Sell shares of a privately owned company to the public
- **Go through with** : Finish, do as planned or agreed
- **Go under the knife** : To have surgery.
- **Gung-ho** : Eager to do sth
- **Hard sell** : Sell something by being very aggressive
- **Head honcho** : Person in charge; top boss.
- **Heads will roll** : Someone will be punished
- **Hit the books** : Study.
- **Hit the sack** : Go to bed.
- **Hold out an olive branch** : Want to end a disagreement and make peace.
- **Ho-hum** : Not very interesting
- **Have a shifty** : Have a quick look at sth
- **In a pickle** : In a difficult situation and need help.
- **In a rut** : Have a monotonous and boring way of life.
- **In a stew** : To be worried and confused about sth.
- **In cahoots with someone** : Working in close partnership, usually conspiring to do something dishonest.

• In full swing	: To be at its busiest or liveliest time.
• In one fell swoop	: In a single action, usually rapidly and ruthlessly
• In tatters	: To be badly torn, or in a very poor condition or damaged beyond repair
• In the black	: Successful or making money
• In the black	: Profitable; not showing a financial loss.
• In the market for	: Ready to buy something
• In the offing	: Likely to appear or happen soon.
• In the red	: Losing money, unprofitable
• In the red	: Unprofitable; showing a financial loss.
• In the works	: In preparation, being planned or worked on
• Jack up	: Make a price higher
• Jump down throat	: Suddenly start shouting at them in a very angry manner.
• Jump out of skin	: Extremely surprised or shocked.
• Jump the gun	: Do something before it's time to do it.
• Junk mail	: Unsolicited mail
• Jury is still out	: To be under consideration but no decision has been reached yet.
• Just the ticket	: Exactly right, or just what you need.
• kangaroo court	: An illegal tribunal set up by a group of people who have taken the law into their own hands and conduct trials which deny fundamental justice.
• Keep a low profile.	: Try not to attract public attention.
• Keep books	: Keep records of money gained and spent
• Keep one's chin up	: Remain brave and confident in a difficult situation; don't despair or worry too much.
• Keep track of	: Keep a count or record, stay informed
• Keep up appearances	: To maintain an outward show of prosperity or well-being in order to hide their difficulties from others
• Keep wolf from door	: Have enough money to buy food and other essentials.
• Kickback	: Money paid illegally for favourable treatment
• Knuckle down to	: To start to work on it seriously.



- **Lame duck** : A person or organization in difficulty and unable to manage without help
- **Laugh all the way to the bank** : To make a lot of money easily, especially through someone else's stupidity
- **Laughing stock** : A person who does something stupid or ridiculous which causes others to laugh
- **Learn the ropes** : To learn how to do a particular job correctly.
- **Leave high and dry** : To find oneself in a difficult situation without help or resources.
- **Lie through teeth** : Lie openly and brazenly, knowing that what you are saying is completely false.
- **Live in an ivory tower** : To have a lifestyle that preserves them from the problems and difficulties experienced by others
- **Long row to hoe** : A difficult task, assignment or undertaking that will take a long time
- **Lose one's marbles** : To become mentally confused, or no longer behave sensibly or rationally.
- **Lost ball in high weeds** : To be totally confused, and doesn't know what they are doing or how to do it
- **Low-hanging fruit** : A target that can be easily reached, or a goal that can be accomplished with a minimum of effort.
- **Make a go of** : Produce good results, succeed
- **Make a song and dance** : To complain in an annoying way or become unnecessarily excited about something unimportant
- **Make the cut** : Reach a required standard or succeed in passing from one round of a competition to another.
- **Manna for heaven** : Unexpected gain
- **Money spinner** : Very successful way of making money.
- **More by accident than by design** : Done without deliberate intention.
- **Movers and shakers** : People in power who take an active part in making things happen my way or highway:
- **Nitty-gritty** : The most important points or the practical details
- **No great shakes** : Useless, ineffective or not very good.

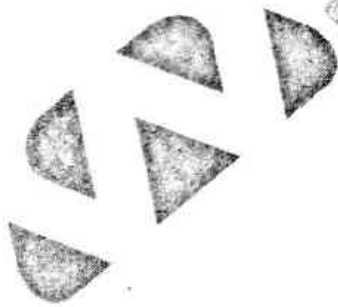
- **No holds barred** : with no rules or limits on what somebody is allowed to do
- **No strings attached** : An offer made without conditions or restrictions, and requires nothing in return.
- **Non sequitur** : Illogical follow-up to the previous statement or argument
- **Nothing to write home about** : Something that is not of great interest or importance.
- **Number-cruncher** : An accountant, someone who works with numbers
- **Off the mark** : Incorrect or inaccurate.
- **On hand** : In one's possession, ready
- **On tenterhooks** : In a state of anxious suspense or excitement.
- **'On The Anvil'** : To be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation, as when a scheme or measure is forming, but not matured.
- **On the back burner** : To deal with it at a later date because you do not consider it to be that urgent or important.
- **On the block** : For sale
- **On the dot** : Exactly at a given time.
- **On the trot** : At a stretch (continuously)
- **On the off-chance** : A slight possibility of success.
- **On the sly** : Secretly or furtively.
- **Open the kimono** : Reveal something previously hidden
- **Ostrich strategy/policy** : To ignore or evade an obvious problem in the hope that it will resolve itself or disappear
- **Paddle one's own canoe** : Do what you want to do without help or interference from anyone
- **Par for the course** : Typical of what to expect in that particular situation
- **Pass muster** : Satisfactory or acceptable.
- **Pass the buck** : Accusing one of not taking responsibility for a problem and expecting someone else to handle it.
- **Pay off** : Make a profit, be successful
- **Piece/slice of the action** : A share in the activity or the profits of something

- **Play by ear** : To improvise or act without preparation, according to the demands of the situation
- **Play possum** : Pretend to be dead or asleep in order to avoid something they don't want to do.
- **Play truant** : To stay away from school without permission or excuse
- **Pull an all-nighter** : Study or work all night without getting any sleep.
- **Put one's foot down** : To exert authority to prevent something from happening.
- **Put out feelers** : Try to discover what other people think about it by making discreet enquiries
- **Pyrrhic victory** : A victory that is obtained at a tremendous cost, or causes such a great loss that it is not worth winning
- **Quite a few** : Several; numerous.
- **Rake over the ashes** : Discuss an unpleasant event which took place in the past.
- **Raise up the ante** : To increase demand or risks
- **Read the riot act** : Declare with force and authority that something must stop
- **Rear its ugly head** : To begin to happen sth unpleasant.
- **Red herring** : A fact or argument introduced into a discussion which draws attention away from the main point.
- **Red ink** : Debt (red ink on a financial statement)
- **Rub salt into wound** : To make things worse.
- **Rub someone the wrong way** : Irritate someone; bother or annoy someone.
- **Rule of thumb** : A general rule which is a handy way of measuring or calculating something.
- **Rule the roost** : The most important and powerful person in a group or community.
- **Run-of-the-mill** : Ordinary or average.
- **Saddled with debt** : Burdened with debt
- **Sail close to the wind** : Do something dangerous or act just within the limits of what is legal or acceptable.
- **Scales fall from one's eyes** : Finally understand the truth about something.
- **Scare out of one's wits** : Make one very frightened or worried.

• Asleep at wheel	: Not paying attention
• Status quo	: The situation as it is at present
• Scratch the surface	: Deal with only a small part of it.
• Shilly-shally	: Hesitate a lot about something and have difficulty reaching a decision
• Scream blue murder	: Shout or complain very loudly as if something very serious has happened.
• Seamy side of life	: The most unpleasant, disreputable or sordid aspects of life
• Set great store by	: Consider something to be very important or valuable
• See red	: Suddenly become very angry or annoyed.
• Sell like hotcakes	: Sell very quickly
• Shank's pony	: On foot
• Sharp practice	: Achieve something by using underhand, deceitful or dishonorable means.
• Shelf life	: The length of time that food, etc. can be kept before it is too old to be sold
• Shoot the breeze	: Make relaxed, casual conversation.
• Silver surfer	: An elderly person who uses the internet.
• Siphon off	: Transfer something from one place to another, often illegally.
• Sleep on it	: Take at least a day to think about something before making a decision.
• Slush fund	: A sum of money kept for illegal purposes, especially in politics
• Small fry	: Not large or important
• Sort of	: Rather; somewhat.
• Speak volumes	: To make sth clear without the use of words
• State of the art	: Using the latest technology.
• Steal a march	: To get advantage over someone.
• Stumbling block	: A problem or obstacle that prevents you from achieving something
• Suss sth out	: Examine it and manage to understand it.
• Sweetheart deal	: A deal made between friends so that both may make a big profit
• Take a nosedive	: collapse, fail, decrease in value
• Take a rain check	: Instead of accepting an invitation now, accepting it later.

- **Take stock of the situation** : Assess all the aspects in order to form an opinion
- **Take the sting out of** : To manage to reduce the severity or something unpleasantness of something.
- **Take to the cleaners** : Lose a lot of money in an unfair way, usually by being robbed or cheated.
- **Take up the cudgels** : To join in a dispute, especially in defense of a participant.
- **Take wind out of sails** : Make one feel less confident by doing or saying something that you do not expect.
- **Take with pinch of salt** :
- **Teething problems** : The difficulties encountered during the initial stage of an activity or project
- **Test the waters** : Try to find out how acceptable or successful something is before becoming involved in it.
- **Thin end of the wedge** : The beginning of something that will become more serious.
- **Throw caution to the wind** : Start taking risks and stop worrying about the danger involved.
- **Throw in the towel** : Admit that you cannot succeed.
- **Throw money at something** : Try to solve a problem by spending money on it.
- **Tight spot** : A difficult situation
- **To have sticky fingers** : To have a tendency to steal
- **Uncharted waters** : To be in a situation that you have never experienced before, so you don't know what's going to happen
- **Under one's belt** : Have acquired experience or have satisfactorily achieved something.
- **Under the weather** : Not feeling very well.
- **Under the weather** : Ill; sick; unwell.
- **Wax lyrical** : To speak enthusiastically about it in a poetic or sentimental way.
- **Weal and woe** : The good and bad times, the joys and sorrows
- **Wheeling and dealing** : Complicated and dishonest activity in business/politics
- **A whip round** : Collected money to buy a gift
- **Whistle-blower** : A person who informs people in authority or the public that the company they work

- **Wishy-washy** : for is doing something wrong or illegal  
Uncommitted; without an opinion of one's own.
- **With bells on** : Very eagerly; with the feeling that one will have a very good time.
- **Without a hitch** : If something happens without a hitch, nothing at all goes wrong.
- **Write off** : Remove from a business record, cancel a debt
- **Yellow bellied** : A person who is *yellow-bellied* is cowardly, or not at all brave
- **Zero in on something** : To Focus all your attention on a particular thing.
- **Zero tolerance** : the policy of applying laws very strictly so that people are punished even for offences that are not very serious.



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***Some additional  
Phrasal Verbs***

## A

- **Account for (tr) – Give a good reason for, explain satisfactorily :**  
(कारण बताना, जबाब देना)  
You must account for the money you spend.
- **Allow for (tr) – make provision in advance for, take into account :**  
(विचार करना)  
Allowing for depreciation your car should be worth £5,000 this time next year.
- **Ask after – ask for news of somebody :**  
(हाल चाल पूछना, स्वास्थ्य के बारे में पूछना)  
I met Vedpal at the rave party; he asked after you. (...asked how you were)  
**Ask for : (मुसीबत मोल लेना)**  
(a) **sk to speak to :** Go to the office and ask for my secretary.  
(b) **request, demand :** The men asked for more pay and shorter hours.
- **Ask someone out (object before out) – invite someone to an entertainment or to a meal (usually in a public place) :** (आमंत्रित करना)  
She had a lot of friends and was usually asked out in the evenings.

## B

- **Bear out (tr) – confirm :** (सिद्ध करना, समर्थन करना)  
This report bears out my theory.
- **Bear up (intr) – hide the feelings of grief :** (हौंसला रखना)  
The news of his divorce was a great shock to him but he bore up bravely.
- **Blow out (tr) – extinguish (a flame) by blowing :** (फूँक मारकर बुझाना)  
She blew out the candle.
- **Blow up (tr or intr) –**  
(a) **destroy by explosion, explode :** (बिस्फोट करना, बिस्फोट होना)  
Just as we got to the bridge it blew up.  
(b) **Fill with air, inflate, pump up :** (आग बबूला हो जाना)  
We blew up their balloons and threw them into the air.
- **Break in (intr), break into (tr) –**  
(a) **enter by force :** (सेंध लगाना, बलपूर्वक घुसना)  
Thieves broke in and stole the silver. The house was broken into when they were on holiday.

(b) interrupt someone by some sudden remark : (हस्तक्षेप करना)

She was telling them about her success when he broke in with a story of his own.

- **Break off (tr) – terminate (used of agreements or negotiations) :**

(सम्बन्ध तोड़ना, अचानक तोड़ देना)

Komal has broken off her engagement to her fiancé.

- **Break off (intr) – stop talking suddenly, interrupt oneself :**

(अचानक रुकना)

We were in the middle of a causerie but broke off when someone came into the room.

- **Break out (intr) : (भाग निकलना, बचना)**

(a) **begin (used of evils such as wars, epidemics, fires etc.)**

War broke out on 2<sup>nd</sup> November.

(b) **escape by using force from a prison etc.**

The police are looking for two men who broke out of prison last night.

- **Break up (tr or intr) – disintegrate, cause to disintegrate :**

(सम्बन्ध तोड़ना)

Divorce breaks up a lot of families.

- **Bring someone round –**

(a) **persuade someone to accept a previously opposed suggestion :**

(मना लेना)

After a lot of argument I brought him round to my point of view.

(b) **restore to consciousness : (होश में लाना)**

She fainted with the pain but a little bit of whiskey soon brought her round.

### C

- **Call at : 'visit' (for a short time) call at a place :**

I called at the bank and arranged to transfer some money.

- **Call for : visit a place to collect a person or thing :**

Leave the suitcases in the luggage office and call for them later on when we have the car.

- **Call for (tr) – require, demand : (माँगना, ले आना)**

The situation calls for tact.

You've got the job. This calls for a celebration.

- **Call in a person/call him in** – send for him/ask him to come to the house to perform some service, 'send for' is more authoritative than 'call in' which is therefore a more polite form : (सहायता के लिये बुलाना)  
She has been called in.
- **Call on somebody (usually + infinitive)** : ask him to do something/ask him to help : (कहना, बुलाना)  
The opposition called on the Prime Minister to stop the arms deal.
- **Call off** : cancel something not yet started, or abandon something already in progress : (रोकना, रद्द करना)  
They had to call off (cancel) the match because the ground was too wet to play on.
- **Call out (tr)** – summon someone to leave his house to deal with a situation outside. : (सहायता के लिये बुलाना, पुकारना)  
The police couldn't control the mob so troops were called out.
- **Call up (tr)** –  
(a) **summon for military service** : (सेना में भर्ती के लिये आदेश करना)  
In countries where there is conscription men are called up at the age of eighteen.  
(b) **to ring** : (टेलीफोन करना)  
I called Sarika up and told her the news.
- **Not to care about (tr)** – to be indifferent to :  
I don't really care about the opinions of people.
- **Care for (tr)** – (खयाल रखना, सेवा करना)  
(a) **like (seldom used in the affirmative)** : He doesn't care for films about war.
- **Carry on (intr)** : continue (usually work or duty) : (जारी रखना)  
I can't carry on alone any longer.
- **Carry on with (tr)** is used in the same way :  
The doctor told her to carry on with the treatment.
- **Carry out (tr)** – perform (duties), obey (orders, instructions) :  
(पालन करना, पूरा करना)  
You are not meant to think for yourself; you are here to carry out my orders.
- **Catch up with (tr), catch up (tr or intr)** – overtake, but not pass :  
(पकड़ लेना)  
You've missed several classes; you'll have to work hard to catch up with the rest of the class.

- **Clear out (tr) a room/cupboard/drawer etc. : empty it, usually to make room for something else :** (खाली कर देना, स्पष्ट करना)  
I'll clear out this drawer and you can put your things in it.
- **Clear up (intr) – become fine after clouds or rain :**  
(स्वच्छ हो जाना, सुव्यवस्थित करना)  
The sky looks a bit cloudy now but I think it will clear up.
- **Clear up (tr or intr) – make tidy and clean :** (साफ-सुथरा करना)  
When you are cooking it's best to clear up as you go.
- **Close down (tr or intr) – shut permanently (of a shop or business) :**  
(बंद कर देना, प्रसारण बन्द करना)  
Trade was so bad that many small shops closed down.
- **Close in (intr) – come nearer :** (निकट आना)  
As the mist was closing in we decided to stay where we were.
- **Come across/upon (tr) – find by chance :** (संयोग से मिलना)  
When I was looking for my book I came across these old photographs.
- **Come off (intr)**
  - (a) **succeed, of a plan or scheme (used in negative) :** (सफल होना)  
I'm afraid that scheme of yours won't come off.
  - (b) **take place – happen as arranged :** (घटित होना)  
When is the wedding coming off?
- **Come out (intr)**
  - (a) **be revealed, exposed :** (सामने लाना) The whole truth came out.
  - (b) **be published (of books) :** (प्रकाशित होना)  
My new book will be coming out in time for SSC Mains.
  - (c) **disappear (of stains) :** (प्रकट हो जाना)  
Tomato stains don't usually come out.
- **Come round/to (intr; stress on to) – recover consciousness :** (होश में आना)  
He was unconscious but he came round/to in half an hour and explained that he had been attacked and robbed.
- **Crop up (intr) – appear, arise unexpectedly or by accident :**  
(अचानक प्रकट या उत्पन्न होना)  
At first all sorts of difficulties crop up and delayed us.
- **Cut down (tr) – reduce in size or amount :** (छोटा करना, कटौती करना)  
We must cut down expenses or we 'll be getting into debt.

- **Be cut out for (tr) – be fitted or suited for (used of people, usually in the negative) :** (योग्य होना/के लायक होना)

His father got him a job in a hotel but it soon became clear that he was not cut out for that kind of work.

## D

- **Die away (intr) – become gradually fainter till inaudible :** (मंद पड़ जाना)  
I waited till the sound of the guard's footsteps died away.

- **Die down (intr) – become gradually calmer and finally disappear (of riots, fires, excitement etc.) :** (धीरे-धीरे थमना)

When the excitement had died down the shopkeepers reopened their shops.

- **Die out (intr) – become extinct (of customs, races, species of animals etc.) :** (विलुप्त होना)

Lions and tiger would die out if men could shoot as many as they wished.

- **Do away with (tr) – abolish :** (समाप्त कर देना)

The government should do away with the regulations restricting drinking hours.

- **Do up (tr) – redecorate :** (नवीनीकरण करना)

When I do this room up I'll paint the walls pink.

- **Do without (tr) – manage in the absence of a person or thing :** (के बिना काम चलाना)

I had to do without diesel during the fuel crisis.

- **Drop in (intr) – pay a short unannounced visit :** (अचानक यात्रा करना)

He dropped in for a few minutes to ask if he could borrow some money.

## F

- **Fall back on (tr) – use in the absence of something better :** (आश्रित होना)  
We had to fall back on fruit as food was not ready.

- **Fall on (tr) – attack violently :** (टूट पड़ना)

The mob fell on the killers and clubbed them to death.

The starving lass fell on the food. (devoured it)

- **Fall out (intr) – quarrel :** (झगड़ना)

Everybody stands to lose if the partners fall out. The men fall out.

- **Fall through (intr) – fail to materialize (of plans) :** (असफल होना)

My plans to go to Thailand fell through because the journey turned out to be much more expensive than I had expected.



- **Be fed up (intr), be fed up with (tr) – be completely bored (slang):**

(उबा हुआ)

I'm fed up with this wet weather.

- **Feel up to (tr) – feel strong enough (to do something):** (काम कर सकना)

I don't feel up to tidying the kitchen now.

- **Fix up (tr) – arrange:** (व्यवस्था करना)

The club has already fixed up several matches for next season.

## G

- **Get about (intr) – circulate; move or travel in a general sense:**

The news got about that he had married a coquette.

- **Get away with (tr) – perform some illegal or wrong act without being punished, usually without even being caught:** (बिना सजा के बच निकलना)

She began forging cheques and at first she got away with it but in the end she was caught and put behind the bars.

- **Get off (intr) – be acquitted or receive no punishment:**

(बचना, से बाहर निकलना)

The boy had to appear before a magistrate but he got off as it was his first offence.

- **Get on with (tr)**

(a) **make progress, be successful:** (सफल होना / बेहतर होना)

He is getting on very well with his English.

(b) **live, work etc., amicably with someone:** (मिलकर रहना)

Komal Singh is a pleasant friendly beauty who gets on well with nearly everybody.

- **Get over (tr) – recover from (illness, distress or mental weakness):**

(उबर पाना)

He is just getting over a bad heart attack.

- **Get through (tr or intr) – finish a piece of work, finish successfully:**

(सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करना)

He got through his exam all right, (passed it)

- **Get through (intr) – get into telephone communication:**

I am trying to call Goa but I am not getting through; I think all the lines are engaged.

- **Get up (tr) – organize, arrange (usually an amateur entertainment or a charitable enterprise):** (विकसित करना, उठाना)

They got up a concert in aid of cancer research.

- **Get up (intr) – rise from bed, rise to one's feet, mount :**  
I get up at 5 o' clock daily.
- **Give out (tr)**
  - (a) **announce verbally**  
She gave out the names of the winners.
  - (b) **distribute, issue :**  
The teacher gave out the books, (gave one some to each pupil)
- **Give out (intr) – become exhausted (of supplies etc.)**  
The champagne gave out long before the end of the reception.  
His patience gave out and he slapped the child hard.
- **Give up (tr or intr) – abandon an attempt, cease trying to do something :**  
(त्यागना)  
I tried to climb the wall but after I had failed three times So I gave up.
- **Go in for (tr) – be especially interested in :**  
(विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त होना/दिलचस्पी दिखाना)  
This restaurant goes in for vegetarian dishes. (specializes in them)
- **Go into (tr) – investigate thoroughly :**  
We shall have to go into this very carefully.
- **Go off (intr) – (निकल पड़ना/विस्फोट होना/ सफलता पूर्ण चलना)**
  - (a) **explode (of ammunition or fireworks), be fired (of guns, usually accidentally) :**  
As he was cleaning his gun it went off and killed him.
  - (b) **be successful (of social occasions) :**  
The party went off very well.
  - (c) **start a journey, leave:**  
He went off in a great hurry.
- **Go on (intr) – continue a journey : (यात्रा जारी रखना)**  
Go on till you come to the crossroads.
- **Go through (tr) – examine carefully (usually a number of things; go through is like look through but more thorough) :**  
(अच्छी तरह से प्रयोग करना)  
There is a mistake somewhere; we'll have to go through the accounts and see where it is.

## H

- **Hang about/around (tr or intr) – loiter or wait (near) :**  
(बेकार में प्रतीक्षा करना या घूमना)  
He hung about/around the entrance all day.
- **Hang back (intr) – show unwillingness to act : (झिझकना)**  
Everyone approved of the scheme but when we asked for volunteers they all hung back.
- **Hang on to (tr) – retain, keep in one's possession : (मजबूती से पकड़ना)**  
I'd hang on to that pair of old trousers if I were you. It might be useful.
- **Hold off (intr) – keep at a distance, stay away (used of rain) : (रोके रखना)**  
The rain fortunately held off till after the school sports day.
- **Hold on (intr) – wait (especially on the telephone) : (प्रतीक्षा में रखना)**  
If you hold on for a moment I'll get him for you.
- **Hold on/out (intr) – persist in spite of, endure hardship or danger :**  
(टेलीफोन पर किसी का इन्तजार करना / प्रयासरत रहना)  
The survivors on the rock signaled that they were short of water but could hold out for another day.  
The strikers held out for six weeks before agreeing to arbitration.
- **Hold up (tr) :**
  - (a) **stop by threats or violence (often in order to rob) : (धमकी देकर रोकना)**  
The terrorists held up the train and kept the passengers as hostages.
  - (b) **stop, delay (especially used in the passive) : (रोकना)**  
The bus was held up because a tree had fallen across the road.

## K

- **Keep up (intr), keep up with (tr) – remain abreast of someone who is advancing; advance at the same pace as : (ऊपर उठना)**  
In order to pass the examination we must keep up with them.
- **Knock off (tr or intr) – stop work for the day (colloquial) : (बंद करना)**  
We knock off work in time for tea.
- **Knock out (tr) – hit someone so hard that he falls unconscious :**  
(बेहोश कर देना)  
She knocked me out.

# L

- **Lay in (tr) – provide oneself with a sufficient quantity (of stores etc.) to last for some time :** (प्रयाप्त प्रबन्ध करना)  
She expected a shortage of dried fruit so she laid in a large supply.
- **Lay out (tr) – to express and present clearly and thoroughly :** (पेश करना)  
This pamphlet lays out all the facts.
- **Lay up (tr) – store carefully till needed again (used of ships, cars etc.):**  
Before he went to America for a year, he laid up his car, as he didn't.
- **Let down (tr) – lower :** (नीचा दिखाना)  
When she lets her hair down it reaches her waist.
- **Let someone down (object before down) – disappoint him by failing to act as well as expected, or failing to fulfil an agreement :**  
I promised him that you would do the work. Why did you let me down by doing so little?
- **Let in (tr) – allow to enter, admit :** (अन्दर आने देना)  
They let in the ticket-holders.
- **Let someone off (object before off) – refrain from punishing :** (क्षमा करना)  
I thought that the magistrate was going to fine me but he let me off.
- **Live down a bad reputation – live in such a manner that people will forget it :**  
You will never be able to live down a reputation for drinking too much.
- **Live up to (tr) – maintain a certain standard -moral, economic or behavioral:** (के अनुरूप आचरण करना)  
Have high ideals and try to live up to them.
- **Look after (tr) – take care of :** (देखभाल करना)  
Will you look after my parrot when I am away?
- **Look ahead (htr) – consider the future so as to make provision for it :** (आगे सोचना)  
It's time you looked ahead and made plans for your retirement.
- **Look for (tr) – search for, seek :** (ढुढ़ना)  
I have lost my watch. Will you help me to look for it?
- **Look forward to (tr) – expect with pleasure (often used with gerund) :** (प्रतीक्षा करना)  
I am looking forward to her arrival/to seeing her.

- **Look in (intr) – pay a short (often unannounced) visit (– call in) :**  
(देखने आना)

I'll look in this evening to see how she is.

- **Look into (tr) – investigate :** (जाँच-पड़ताल करना)

There is a mystery about the death of Deepak Bhardwaj and the police are looking into it.

- **Look on ..... as (tr) – consider :** (समझना)

Most people look on a television set as an essential piece of furniture.

These children seem to look on their teachers as their enemies.

- **Look out on (tr) (used of windows and houses) – be facing :**

(किसी खास दिशा की ओर होना)

His house looks (out) on to the sea.

- **Look over (tr) – inspect critically, read again, revise quickly :**

(निरीक्षण करना)

Look over what you've written before handing it to the examiner.

- **Look through (tr) – Examine a number of things**

Look through your old clothes and see if you have anything to give away.

- **Look through someone – look at him without appearing to see him, as a deliberate act of rudeness :**

She has to be polite to me in the office but when we meet outside she always looks through me.

- **Look up an address/a name/word/train time/telephone number etc. – look for it in the appropriate book or paper, i.e. address book/ dictionary/ timetable/directory etc.:**

If you don't know the meaning of the word, look it up.

- **Look up (intr) – improve (the subject is usually things/business/world affairs/the weather, i.e. nothing very definite) :** (तक्की करना/सुधरना)

Business has been very bad lately but things are beginning to look up.

- **Look someone up and down – look at him contemptuously**

The policeman looked that man up and down very deliberately before replying to his question.

- **Look up to (tr) – respect :** (आदर करना)

Schoolboys usually look up to their teachers.

- **Look down on (tr) – despise :** (तुच्छ समझना)

She thinks her neighbors look down on her a bit because she's never been abroad.



- **Make for (tr) – travel towards :** (की ओर बढ़ना)

The escaped prisoner was making for the coast.

- **Make off (intr) – run away (used of thieves etc.) :** (भागना)

The boys made off when they saw the policemen.

- **Make out (tr) –**

- (a) **discover the meaning of, understand, see, hear etc. clearly :**

(निष्कर्ष निकालना)

I can't make out the address, he has written it so badly.

- (b) **state (probably falsely or with exaggeration) :**

(दावे के साथ कहना)

He made out that he was a student looking for a job.

- **Make up one's mind – come to a decision :**

In the end, he made up his mind to go by train.

- **Make up a quarrel/make it up – end it :**

Isn't it time you and Ann made up your quarrel.

- **Make up a story/excuse/explanation – invent :**

I don't believe your story at all. I think you are just making it up.

- **Make up (tr or intr) – use cosmetics :** (श्रंगार करना)

Most women make up/make up their faces.

- **Make up for (tr) – compensate for :** (क्षतिपूर्ति करना)

You'll have to work very hard today to make up for the time you wasted yesterday.

- **Be/get mixed up with – be involved (usually with some rather disreputable person or business) :**

I don't want to get mixed up with any illegal organization.

- **Move in (intr) – move your possessions into new house, flat, rooms etc. :**

(मकान में आकर रहने लगना)

We had moved in at the height of the summer.

- **Move out (intr) – leave house/flat etc., with one's possessions, vacate accommodation :** (घर छोड़ देना)

I have found a new flat. The present tenant is moving out this weekend and I am moving in on Wednesday.

- **Move on or up (intr) – advance, go higher :** (आगे बढ़ना या ऊपर जाना)

Normally in schools pupils move up every year.



- **Order somebody about (object before about) – give him a lot of orders :** (आदेश चलाना)  
He is a retired admiral and still has the habit of ordering people about.

**P**

- **Pick out (tr) – choose, select, distinguish from a group :** (चुनना, पहचानना)  
Pick out the one you like best.
- **Pick up (tr) –**
  - (a) **raise or lift a person or thing, usually from the ground or from a table or chair :**  
He picked up the child and carried him into the house.  
She scatters toys all over the floor and I have to pick them up.
  - (b) **call for, take with one (in a vehicle) :**  
I won't have time to come to your house but I could pick you up at the end of your road.
  - (c) **acquire cheaply, learn without effort :**  
(कम दाम में खरीदना / आसानी से सिखना)  
Children usually pick up foreign languages very quickly.
- **Pull down (tr) – demolish (used of buildings) :** (नष्ट कर देना)  
Everywhere elegant old buildings are being pulled down.
- **Pull off (tr) – succeed (the object is normally it) :** (सफल होना)  
Much to our surprise he pulled off the deal.
- **Pull through (tr or intr) – recover from illness/cause someone to recover:** (ठीक होना)  
We thought she was going to die but her own will-power pulled her through.
- **Pull up (intr) – stop (of vehicles) :** (रुकना, रोकना)  
Drivers can pull up here if they want a rest.
- **Put aside/by (tr) – save for future use (usually money), put aside often implies that the money is being saved for a certain purpose :**  
(सुरक्षित रखना)  
Honey puts aside £500 a month to buy a Jaguar.
- **Put down (intr) –**
  - (a) **the opposite of pick up :** (नीचे रखना)  
She picked up the pan and put it down at once because the handle was almost red-hot.

(b) **crush rebellions, movements** : (किसी आन्दोलन को कुचलना)

Troops were used to put down the rebellion.

(c) **write** : Put down his phone number before you forget it.

- **Put something down to (tr) = attribute it to** : (डालना)

The children wouldn't answer him, but he wasn't annoyed as he put it down to shyness.

- **Put forward a suggestion/proposal etc. – offer it for consideration** : (प्रस्ताव रखना)

They are inclined to veto any suggestions put forward by the younger ones.

- **Put in for a job/a post – apply for it** : (काम लगाना, प्रवेश करना)

They are looking for a lecturer in geography. Why don't you put in for it?

- **Put off an action – postpone it** : (रद्द करना)

Some people put off making their wills till it is too late.

I'll put off my visit to India till the weather is warmer.

- **Put a person off –**

(a) **tell him to postpone his visit to you** :

I had invited some guests to dinner but I had to put them off.

(b) **repel, deter him** : (प्रतिरोध करना)

I wanted to see the exhibition but the queue put me off.

- **Put on clothes/glasses/jewellery – dress oneself etc.** : (पहनना)

He put on a black coat so that he might be inconspicuous.

She put on her glasses and took the letter from my hand.

- **Put on an expression – assume it** :

They put on an air of indifference.

- **Put out any kind of light or fire – extinguish it**;

Put out that light.

- **Be put out – be annoyed** : (परेशान होना)

She was very put out when I said that her new summer dress didn't suit her.

- **Put up with (tr) – bear patiently** : (बर्दाश्त करना)

We had to put up with a lot of noise when the children were at home.

## R

- **Ring off (intr) – end a telephone call by putting down the receiver**:

(फोन रख देना)

He rang off before I could ask his name.

- **Round up (tr) – drive or bring together (people or animals):**  
They rounded up the sheep and drove them through the gate.
- **Rub up (tr) – revise one's knowledge of a subject : (चमकाना)**  
I am going to take the examination; I must rub up my English.
- **Run after (tr) – pursue : (पीछा करना)**  
These are the businesses which have spent years running after the baby boom market.
- **Run away (intr) – Flee, desert (one's home/school etc.), elope : (भाग जाना)**  
He ran away from home and got a job in a restaurant.
- **Run away with the idea – accept an idea too hastily :**  
Don't run away with the idea that I am anti social element.
- **Run down (tr) – disparage, speak ill of : (मंदा पड़ना, बंद पड़ा होना)**  
He is always running down his neighbors.
- **Run down (intr) – become unwound/discharged (of clocks/batteries etc.):**  
This torch is useless; the battery has run down
- **Be run down (intr) – be in poor health after illness, overwork etc. :**  
(अलोचना करना/थक जाना)  
He is still run down after his illness and unfit for work.
- **Run into (tr) – collide with (of vehicles): (टकराना)**  
The car skidded and ran into a lamp-post.
- **Run into/across someone – meet him accidentally : (अचानक मिलना)**  
I ran into my cousin recently.
- **Run out of (tr) – have none left, having consumed all the supply :**  
(समाप्त कर देना)  
Preeti has run out of milk today.
- **Run over (tr) – drive over accidentally (in a vehicle) :**  
(कुचल डालना, के ऊपर से निकल जाना)  
The driver couldn't stop in time and ran over him.
- **Run over (tr or intr) – overflow :**  
When he came back he found that the water was running over
- **Run over/through (tr) – rehearse, check or revise quickly :**  
(अवलोकन करना)  
I'll just run through your instructions again.
- **Run through (tr) – consume extravagantly, waste (used of supplies or money) : (लापरवाही से खर्च करना)**

- **Run up against difficulties/opposition – encounter them/it :** (सामना करना)  
If he tries to change the rules of the club he will run up against a lot of opposition.

**S**

- **See about (tr) – make inquiries or arrangements :**  
(व्यवस्थित करना, आग्रह करना)  
I must see about getting a room ready for him.
- **See somebody off – (विदा करना)**  
The station was crowded with boys going back to school and parents who were seeing them off.
- **See somebody out – accompany a departing guest to the door of the house :**  
When guests leave the host usually sees them out.
- **See through (tr) – discover a hidden attempt to deceive :** (पूरा कर डालना)  
She pretended that she loved him but he saw through her.
- **See to (tr) – make arrangements, put right, repair :**  
I/you can provide the wine, I'll see to the food.
- **Sell off (tr) – sell cheaply (what is left of a stock) :** (कम दाम पर बेचना)  
These things have to be sold off.
- **Sell out (intr) – sell all that you have of a certain type of article :**  
Now it is sold out.
- **Be sent down (intr) – be expelled from a university for misconduct :**  
He behaved so badly in college that he was sent down and never got his degree.
- **Send for (tr) – summon :** (भेजना, समन देना)  
We must send for the plumber.
- **Send on (tr) – forward, send after a person :** (नये पते पर भेजना)  
If any letters come for you after you have gone I will send them on.
- **Set in (intr) – begin (a period, usually unpleasant) :** (आरम्भ होना)  
Winter has set in early this year.
- **Set off (tr) – start (a series of events) :**  
That strike set off a series of strikes throughout the country.
- **Set off/out (intr) – start a journey :**  
They set out/off at five and hoped to arrive before twilight.

- **Set out + infinitive (often show/prove/explain or some similar verb) – begin this undertaking, aim :**  
In this book the author sets out to prove true love is not possible on this planet.
- **Set up (tr) – achieve, establish (a record) : (प्रतिष्ठित करना)**  
He set up a new record.
- **Set up (intr) – start a new business :**  
When he married he left his father's shop and set upon his own.
- **Settle down (intr) – become accustomed to and contented in, a new place, job etc. : (बसना)**  
He soon settled down in his new school.
- **Settle up (intr) – pay money owed :**  
Tell me what I owe you and I'll settle up.
- **Show off (tr or intr) – display (skill, knowledge etc.) purely in order to win notice or applause : (दिखावट करना)**  
He is always picking up very heavy things just to show off his Strength.
- **Shut down (intr) – close down : (काम बंद करना)**  
Shut down these shops by ten o'clock.
- **Sit back (intr) – relax, take no action, do no more work : (आराम से बैठना)**  
I have worked hard all my life and now I'm going to sit back and watch other people working.
- **Sit up (intr) – stay out of bed till later than usual (usually reading, working, or waiting for someone) : (जागना, उठकर बैठना)**  
She sat up all night with her sick husband.
- **Stand by someone (tr) – continue to support and help him : (समर्थन करना)**  
No matter what happens I'll stand by you, so don't be afraid, Harshita.
- **Stand for (tr) – represent : (प्रतिनिधित्व करना)**  
The symbol 'x' usually stands for the unknown quantity in mathematics.
- **Stand up for (tr) – defend verbally : (पक्ष लेना)**  
Why don't you stand up for yourself?
- **Stand up to (tr) – resist, defend oneself against (a person or force) : (डटकर सामना करना)**  
This type of building stands up to the gales very well.
- **Stand out (intr) – be conspicuous, be easily seen : (अलग से दिखायी देना)**  
She stood out from the crowd because of her height.



- **Stay up (intr)** – remain out of bed till later than usual, usually for pleasure :  
(जागते रहना)  
Children never want to go to bed at the proper time; they always want to stay up late.

**T**

- **Take after (tr)** – resemble (one's parents/grandparents etc.) : (सदृश्य होना)  
He takes after his grandmother.
- **Take down (tr)** – write, usually from dictation : (लिखना)  
He reads out the names and his secretary took them down.
- **Take for (tr)** – attribute wrong identity or qualities to someone :  
(गलत समझना)  
I took him for his brother. They are extremely alike.
- **Take in (tr) (a)** – deceive : (धोखा देना)  
At first he took us in by his stories, but later we learnt that his stories were all lies.  
(c) understand, receive into the mind :  
I didn't really take in what she was saying.  
(d) make less wide (of clothes) :  
I'm getting much thinner; I'll have to take in my clothes.
- **Take off (tr)** – remove (when used of clothing 'take off' is the opposite of 'put on') : (उतारना, उड़ान भरना)  
He took off his coat when he entered the house and put it on again when he went out.
- **Take off (intr)** – leave the ground (of aeroplanes) :  
There is often a spectators' balcony at airports, where people can watch the planes taking off and landing.
- **Take on (tr)**
  - (a) **undertake work** : (काम अपने हाथ में लेना)  
She wants someone to look after her children. I shouldn't care to take on the job.
  - (b) **Engage staff** : (अतिरिक्त स्टाफ जोड़ना)  
They're taking on fifty new workers at the factory.
  - (c) **accept as an opponent** : (मुकाबला करना)  
I will take you on at table tennis. (I'll play against you.)  
I took on him at draughts.



- **Take out (tr) – remove, extract :** (निकलवाना / बाहर निकालना)  
 Petrol will take out that stain.  
 The dentist took out two of her teeth.
- **Take somebody out – entertain them (usually at some public place) :**  
 Her small boy is at boarding school quite near here. I take him out every month.
- **Take over (tr or intr) – assume responsibility for :** (जिम्मेदारी ग्रहण करना)  
 We stop work at ten o'clock and the night shift takes over until the following morning.
- **Take to (tr) –**
  - (a) **begin a habit. :** (आदत बनाना)  
 He took to drink, (began drinking too much) He took to borrowing money.
  - (b) **find likeable or agreeable, particularly at first meeting :** (पसन्द करना)  
 I was introduced to the new headmistress yesterday. I can't say I took to her.  
 He went to sea (= became a sailor) and took to the life like a duck to water.
- **Take up (tr)**
  - (a) **begin a hobby, sport or kind of study :** (शुरू करना)  
 Veer took up cricket and became very keen on it.
  - (b) **occupy :** (ग्रहण करना)  
 He has a very small room and most of the space is taken up by a grand piano.
- **Talk over (tr) – discuss :** (विचार विमर्श करना)  
 Talk it over with your wife and give me your answer tomorrow.
- **Think over (tr) – consider :** (विचार करना)  
 I can't decide straight away but I will think over your idea and let you know what I decide.
- **Throw away/out (tr) – jettison (rubbish etc.) :** (फेंकना, त्याग करना)  
 Throw away those old shoes.
- **Throw up (tr) – abandon suddenly (some work or plan):**  
 She suddenly got tired of the job and threw it up.
- **Tie someone up – bind his hands and feet so that he cannot move:** (बांधना)  
 The thieves tied up the night watchman before opening the safe.
- **Try on (tr) – put on (an article of clothing) to see if it fits :** (पहनकर देखना)  
 Could I try it on?

- Try out (tr) – test : (कठोर परीक्षा लेना)  
We won't know how the plan works till we have tried it out.
- Turn away (tr) – refuse admittance to : (इन्कार करना/ दुकरा देना)  
The man at the door turned away anybody who hadn't an invitation card.
- Turn down (tr) – refuse, reject an offer, application, applicant :  
(अस्वीकार करना)  
He turned down my request.
- Turn into (tr) – convert into : (में बदलना)  
I am going to turn my office into a library for the students.
- Turn in (intr) – go to bed (used chiefly by sailors/campers etc.) : (सोने जाना)  
The captain turned in, not realizing that the icebergs were so close.
- Turn on (tr) (stress on turn) – attack suddenly (the attacker is normally a friend or a hitherto friendly animal) : (आक्रमण करना)  
The tigress turned on the trainer and struck him to the ground.
- Turn on/off (tr) – switch on/off (lights, gas, fires, radios, taps etc.) :  
(बहाव बंद करना)  
Turn on the lights please.
- Turn up/down (tr) – increase/decrease the pressure, force, volume (of gas or oil, lights, fires, or of radios) : (धीमा करना)  
Turn up the gas; it is much too low.
- Turn out (tr) –  
(a) produce : (उत्पन्न करना)  
The creamery turns out two hundred tons of butter a week. (turns it out)  
(b) evict, empty : (बाहर निकलना)  
I turn a person out – evict him from his house/flat/room :  
• Turn out a room – (usually) clean it thoroughly, first putting the furniture outside :  
Honey never tries to turn out his room.
- Turn out (intr) –  
(a) Assemble, come out into the street (usually in order to welcome somebody) :  
The whole town turned out to welcome the winning football team when they came back with the Cup.  
(b) develop :  
Marriages arranged by marriage bureau frequently turn out well.

(c) be revealed. Notice the two possible constructions, i( turned out that... and he turned out to be...

He told her that she was a spinster but it turned out that she was married with six children.

- **Turn over (tr) – turn something so that the side previously underneath is exposed :** (ऊलट देना)

He turned over the stone.

- **Turn over (intr)**

- (a) **turn upside down, upset, capsize (used of vehicles or boats) :**

The car struck the wall and fumed over.

- (b) **(of people) change position so as to lie on the other side :**

It is difficult for me to turn over.

- **Turn up (intr) – arrive, appear (usually from the point of view of someone waiting or searching) :** (भीड़ उमड़ना, का पता लगाना)

We arranged to meet at the station but she didn't turn up.

Don't bother to look for the book; it will turn up some day.

## W

- **Walk out (intr) – march out in disgust or indignation :**

(विरोध में बाहर चले जाना)

Some people were so disgusted with the film that they walked out in the middle of the film.

- **Wait on (tr) – attend, serve at home or in a restaurant :** (सेवारत रहना)

He expected his wife to wait on him hand and foot.

- **Wash up (tr or intr) – wash the plates etc. after a meal :**

(बर्तन धोना, हाथ मुँह धोना)

We don't wash up till the next morning.

- **Wear away (intr) – gradually reduce; make smooth or flat :**

(धीरे-धीरे कम करना)

The grass was still worn away where the children used to play.

- **Wear off (intr) – disappear gradually :** (गायब होना)

That angry feeling will soon wear off.

- **Wear out (tr or intr)**

(a) (tr) – use till no longer serviceable; (intr) become unserviceable as a result of long use (chiefly of clothes) : (घिस डालना)

Children wear out their shoes very quickly.

Cheap clothes wear out quickly.

(b) (tr) – exhaust (used of people; very often in the passive) :

He worked all night and wanted to go on working the next day.

- **Wind up (tr or intr) – bring or come to an end (used of speeches or business proceedings) :** (समाप्त करना)

The headmaster wound up (the meeting) by thanking the parents.

- **Wipe out (tr) – destroy completely :** (पूरी तरह से नष्ट होना)

The riot wiped out the whole families.

- **Work out (tr) – find by calculation or study, the solution to some problem or a method of dealing with it :** (सम्पन्न होना)

They used their calculator to work out the manufacturing cost.

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## SET - 1

**Directions:** In questions 1 to 10, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase given bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

1. For his alleged involvement in espionage, he is **under a cloud** these days.
 

(a) experiencing cloudy weather	(b) enjoying favourable luck
(c) under suspicion	(d) under observation
2. We have appealed to him again and again; there is no use **flogging a dead horse** now.
 

(a) repeating our request	(b) making him see reason
(c) beating about the bush	(d) wasting time in useless effort
3. We shouldn't '**look down upon** the wretched of the earth.
 

(a) sympathise with	(b) hate intensely
(c) be indifferent to	(d) regard with contempt
4. Because of his misbehaviour, he is **bound to face the music**.
 

(a) get finished	(b) get reprimanded
(c) feel sorry	(d) listen to the music
5. The working of the factory was disrupted on account of a **token strike** by the workers.
 

(a) total strike	(b) carefully planned strike
(c) short strike held as a warning	(d) sudden call of strike
6. By **opposing his proposal I fell foul** of him.
 

(a) quarrelled with ..	(b) felt annoyed with
(c) agreed with	(d) did not agree with
7. Those who work **by fits and starts** seldom show good results.
 

(a) rarely	(b) disinterestedly
(c) irregularly	(d) regularly
8. The new manager thought that he would give employees **enough rope** for the first six months after which he would check the work done himself.
 

(a) many directives and orders	(b) sufficient advice
(c) all the material they needed	(d) enough freedom for action
9. He was all **at sea** when he began his new Job.
 

(a) happy	(b) sad
(c) puzzled	(d) triumphant
10. The **sweeping statement** by the boss left the conscientious workers disgusted.

- (a) rash statement  
(c) thoughtless statement

- (b) unpremeditated statement  
(d) generalised statement

### Answers

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c)  
8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (d)

### SET - 2

**Directions (11-20) :** In questions, four alternatives are given for the underlined idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase and blacken the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.

11. The failure of crops in successive years put the farmer in **a tight corner**.  
(a) in a closed room (b) in a small field  
(c) in a difficult situation (d) in a meadow
12. The effort to trace the culprit was **a wild goose chase**.  
(a) fruitful hunting (b) futile search  
(c) ideal seeking (d) genuine effort
13. The story **does not hold water**.  
(a) does not deserve appreciation  
(b) does not fulfil the requirement  
(c) cannot be believed  
(d) cannot be valued
14. Raj couldn't pay the bill, so he asked the owner to put it **on the cuff**.  
(a) on credit (b) against his credit card  
(c) in his bank account (d) in his friend's account
15. His statement is **out and out** a lie.  
(a) totally (b) simply  
(c) merely (d) slightly
16. The luxury car that they bought turned out to be **a white elephant**.  
(a) a rare article (b) useful mode of transport  
(c) costly or troublesome possession (d) a proud possession
17. If you are **fair and square** in your work you will definitely prosper.  
(a) active (b) honest  
(c) business like (d) authoritative
18. There is no love **lost** between any two neighbouring countries in the world.

- (a) stop loving (b) not on good terms  
(c) forming a group (d) have good understanding
19. The heavy downpour **played havoc** in the coastal area.  
(a) caused destruction (b) caused diseases  
(c) caused floods (d) caused hardship
20. To have a **green thumb** means  
(a) one's nails are painted green  
(b) one is artistic  
(c) to have a natural interest in gardening  
(d) one has a green tattoo on the thumb

### Answers

11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (b)  
18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (c)

### SET - 3

**Directions (21-30) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

21. The poet drew on his fancy not his knowledge of nature, when he wrote his poem on birds.  
(a) used his understanding (b) used his knowledge  
(c) used his imagination (d) used his skill ,
22. My neighbour had to pay through his nose for a brand new car.  
(a) pay huge loans (b) pay a reasonable price  
(c) pay an extremely high price (d) make a quick buck. .
23. Very ambitious people do not like to rest on their laurels.  
(a) to be unhappy (b) to be motivated  
(c) to be impatient (d) to be complacent
24. If he phones again, I am going to give him a piece of my mind.  
(a) to be nice to him (b) to take revenge on him  
(c) to reprimand him (d) to support him
25. The party high command wanted to stave off an open battle.  
(a) postpone (b) wait and see  
(c) allow it to take its own course (d) prevent
26. Ramesh takes after his father.  
(a) follows (b) imitates  
(c) obeys (d) resembles

27. They made no bones about acknowledging their debt to his genius.  
 (a) did not have any hesitation in (b) did not have any faith in  
 (c) demanded compensation for (d) had problems in
28. It is evident from the minister statement that heads will roll in the Secretariat.  
 (a) transfers will take place (b) heads will be cut off  
 (c) people will die (d) dismissals will occur
29. During the last moments of his life, the criminal made a clean breast of everything he had done.  
 (a) showed his breast (b) fought like a hero  
 (c) confessed without reserve (d) faced bravely
30. She tries very hard to keep up with her rich neighbours.  
 (a) to imitate (b) to keep in touch  
 (c) to avoid (d) to be on par

### Answers

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 21. (c) | 22. (c) | 23. (d) | 24. (c) | 25. (d) | 26. (d) | 27. (a) |
| 28. (d) | 29. (c) | 30. (d) |         |         |         |         |

### SET - 4

**Directions (31-40):** Four alternatives are given for the idiom/ phrase given bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

31. He went on **sowing wild oats**; he reaped suffering in his later life.  
 (a) inviting troubles as a boy  
 (b) warning others as a young man  
 (c) irresponsible pleasure seeking in young age  
 (d) sowing grains called oats when young
32. I don't know why she has become **stand-offish** recently.  
 (a) angry (b) hilarious  
 (c) indifferent (d) unmanageable
33. Why don't you put an end to **blowing your own trumpet**?  
 (a) playing your own trumpet to produce music  
 (b) making too much noise  
 (c) praising your own abilities and achievements  
 (d) none of the above

34. I knew he had **an axe to grind** and turned down his offer of help.  
 (a) a blunt axe (b) a sharp tongue  
 (c) a private interest to serve (d) a tendency to fight
35. The saint's life was **an open book**.  
 (a) an uncomplicated one (b) one that held no secrets  
 (c) an example to all (d) an interesting biography
36. **Reading between the lines** I realised that my friend wanted to keep something from me.  
 (a) looking for meanings that are not actually expressed  
 (b) reading carelessly  
 (c) reading with anxiety  
 (d) glancing over the lines
37. Sometimes, it happens that we have to **give the devil his due**.  
 (a) to give credit to even a notorious person  
 (b) to give encouragement even to the enemy  
 (c) to invite the devil  
 (d) to stand in the way of the devil
38. The king had been made **to eat humble pie**.  
 (a) to eat slowly (b) to have an excellent dish  
 (c) to eat a good pie (d) to have to apologise
39. He was given **Hobson's choice** by the employer.  
 (a) excellent choice (b) no real choice at all  
 (c) choice to live or die (d) first choice
40. He has a very nice manner, but you would better take what he says **with a grain of salt**.  
 (a) to listen to something with considerable doubt  
 (b) to talk sensibly  
 (c) to criticize  
 (d) to complement

### Answers

31. (c) 32. (c) 33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (a) 37. (a)  
 38. (d) 39. (b) 40. (a)



**Directions (41-50) :** In these questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

41. I think it is a **square deal**.  
 (a) a fair bargain (b) a decent sale  
 (c) an unfair sale (d) an unfair bargain
42. Rohit will have to **mend his ways** if he wants to keep his job.  
 (a) modify his plans (b) improve his work  
 (c) improve his habits (d) plan his future
43. His winning the Man of the Month award is a **feather in his cap**.  
 (a) a feather added to his collection  
 (b) an achievement of which he can be proud  
 (c) an exciting event  
 (d) a prize no one else has won
44. Ever since the Sinhas moved to their new flat, they've tended to **put on airs**.  
 (a) play a lot of music  
 (b) use the fan a great deal  
 (c) behave as if they're better than they really are  
 (d) become very argumentative and opinionated
45. Through he is a **close fisted person**, he donated liberally to the Earthquake Relief Fund.  
 (a) a frugal person (b) physically handicapped  
 (c) a miserly person (d) a poor person
46. The judge **turned down** the plea of the accused.  
 (a) accepted (b) rejected  
 (c) heard (d) opposed
47. I dislike people who keep talking **nineteen to the dozen**.  
 (a) too much (b) too loudly  
 (c) incessantly (d) too little
48. It is not easy to **beat off** a swarm of wasps if they attack you.  
 (a) catch (b) swish off  
 (c) drive back (d) escape
49. In the securities scam, the ministers and the Governor of the Reserve Bank were said to be **above board**.



- (a) honest (b) uninvolved  
(c) indifferent (d) accountable
50. A wise politician is one who keeps his flatterers **at an arm's length**.
- (a) well looked after  
(b) in good humour  
(c) quarrelling among themselves  
(d) at a safe distance

### Answers

41. (a) 42. (c) 43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (c) 46. (b) 47. (a)  
48. (c) 49. (a) 50. (d)

### SET - 6

**Directions (51-60):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase mentioned below. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the answer sheet.

51. A dark horse
- (a) an unforeseen competitor (b) a black horse  
(c) a nightmare (d) an unknown person
52. To run into
- (a) to have an appointed meeting (b) to meet by chance  
(c) to run in the playground (d) to run very fast
53. To get one's own back
- (a) to get one's revenge (b) to get control over someone  
(c) to get one's position back (d) to get hold of someone
54. To steer clear of
- (a) to drive carefully (b) to avoid  
(c) to explain clearly (d) to escape
55. To beat a retreat
- (a) to withdraw in defeat or humiliation  
(b) to withdraw after scoring a victory  
(c) to march back after a ceremonious parade  
(d) to run away in fear
56. To blaze a trail
- (a) to lead the way as a pioneer  
(b) to light a track  
(c) to set up a fire  
(d) to wear a blazer while running

57. Red-letter day  
 (a) colourful day (b) fatal day  
 (c) happy and significant day (d) happyless day
58. Have the last laugh  
 (a) be of a cheerful nature  
 (b) laugh only after understanding something  
 (c) to be victorious at the end of an argument  
 (d) to crack the final joke
59. Turn a deaf ear  
 (a) disregard (b) defy  
 (c) disobey (d) dismiss
60. To smell a rat  
 (a) to experience bad smell (b) to misunderstand  
 (c) to see a hidden meaning (d) to suspect a trick

### Answers

51. (a) 52. (b) 53. (a) 54. (b) 55. (d) 56. (a) 57. (c)  
 58. (c) 59. (a) 60. (d)

### SET - 7

**Directions (61-70):** In questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

61. He didn't tell me directly, but reading between the lines, I think he is not happy with them.  
 (a) reading slowly and haltingly  
 (b) understanding the sense rather than the actual words  
 (c) understanding the meaning of words and not the sense  
 (d) reading superficially
62. Gopi works by fits and starts.  
 (a) consistently (b) irregularly  
 (c) in high spirits (d) enthusiastically
63. I cannot put up with your misconduct any longer.  
 (a) excuse (b) refuse  
 (c) accept (d) tolerate
64. I did not mind what he was saying, he was only talking through his hat.  
 (a) talking nonsense (b) talking ignorantly  
 (c) talking irresponsibly (d) talking insultingly

65. He is so furious that he would go through fire and water to revenge himself on his foe.
- approach everybody for help
  - avail himself of any opportunity
  - use any conceivable method
  - undergo any risk
66. The watchdogs were asleep when the bulls ran riot.
- behaved cleverly
  - acted without restraint
  - wandered aimlessly
  - had the best of time
67. In spite of the immense pressure exerted by the militants, the Govt has decided not to give in.
- accede
  - yield
  - oblige
  - conform
68. The young and the old sat cheek by jowl in the large audience.
- very near
  - very far
  - tongue tied
  - irritated
69. We wanted to keep the gift as a surprise for mother but my sister gave the game away.
- lost the game
  - gave out the secret
  - played badly
  - withdrew from the game
70. I don't think the law will interfere with us as we are just trying to turn an honest penny.
- make a legitimate living
  - make a good living
  - have dealings in white money
  - become more honest

### Answers

61. (b) 62. (b) 63. (d) 64. (a) 65. (c) 66. (b) 67. (b)  
68. (a) 69. (b) 70. (a)

### SET - 8

**Directions (71-80):** In questions 41 to 50, four alternatives are given for the given idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

71. At one's wit's end

- to work hard
- to be intelligent
- to get puzzled
- to be stupid

72. To take someone to task  
 (a) to scold someone  
 (b) to assign work to someone  
 (c) to take someone to his place of work  
 (d) to praise someone for the work done
73. To face the music  
 (a) to be greeted rudely  
 (b) to be offered warm hospitality  
 (c) to enjoy a music programme  
 (d) to bear the consequences
74. To blow one's own trumpet  
 (a) to play on one's own trumpet (b) to praise one's own self  
 (c) to create noisy disturbances (d) to have a high-pitched voice
75. To run one down  
 (a) to be in a hurry (b) to be weak and tired  
 (c) to disparage someone (d) to run down a lane
76. At snail's pace  
 (a) to do things very slowly  
 (b) to walk like a snail  
 (c) to lack interest in work  
 (d) to do things in a methodical manner
77. To turn a deaf ear  
 (a) to be hard of hearing (b) to be indifferent  
 (c) to be attentive (d) to be obstinate
78. To take to one's heels  
 (a) to run off (b) to show one's heels  
 (c) to turn around (d) to walk leisurely
79. To have something up one's sleeves  
 (a) having a practical plan (b) having an important project  
 (c) having an ambitious plan (d) having a secret plan
80. To end in smoke  
 (a) to have a smoking session (b) to be on fire  
 (c) to come to nothing (d) to burn slowly

### Answers

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 71. (c) | 72. (a) | 73. (d) | 74. (b) | 75. (c) | 76. (a) | 77. (b) |
| 78. (a) | 79. (d) | 80. (c) |         |         |         |         |

**Directions (81-90):** In Questions 31 to 40, four alternatives are given for the idiom / phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom / phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

81. She is a fair-weather friend.  
 (a) a good friend  
 (b) a friend who meets difficulties calmly  
 (c) one who deserts you in difficulties  
 (d) a favourable friend.
82. To die in harness means to die while  
 (a) riding a horse (b) in a stable  
 (c) in a uniform (d) still in service
83. To keep under wraps means to keep something  
 (a) covered (b) protected  
 (c) unpacked (d) secret
84. After independence Indian agriculture rose like a phoenix due to the Green Revolution.  
 (a) with a new life (b) with a start  
 (c) with royal gait (d) with vengeance
85. His failure at the election has been a sore point with him for a long time.  
 (a) something which hurts (b) something that brings fear to  
 (c) something memorable for (d) something pleasurable to
86. The student is on the verge of breakdown.  
 (a) on the brink of (b) at the outset of  
 (c) in the midst of (d) at the risk of
87. My repeated attempts to get refund from the civic authorities were of no avail.  
 (a) unsuccessful (b) postponed  
 (c) useless (d) delayed
88. He was progressing by leaps and bounds because of his hard work.  
 (a) rapidly (b) slowly  
 (c) peacefully (d) strongly
89. To emerge out of thin air means to  
 (a) appear suddenly (b) descend gradually  
 (c) fall down quickly (d) enter from space
90. The news of the accident came as a bolt from the blue.  
 (a) something unexpected



- (b) something unpleasant
- (c) something horrible
- (d) something unexpected and unpleasant

### Answers

81. (c) 82. (d) 83. (d) 84. (a) 85. (a) 86. (a) 87. (a)  
88. (a) 89. (a) 90. (d)

### SET - 10

**Directions (91-95) :** In the following -questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase given in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase given in bold.

91. As the bomb exploded people ran **helter-skelter**.  
 (a) in great fear (b) in disorderly haste  
 (c) in haste (d) in great sorrow
92. He was progressing **by leaps and bounds** because of his hard work.  
 (a) rapidly (b) slowly  
 (c) peacefully (d) strongly
93. Our founder had done a **Herculean task** by constructing this great educational institution.  
 (a) a work of no worth  
 (b) an effortless job  
 (c) a work requiring very great effort  
 (d) a work requiring very great intelligence
94. My close friend **got the sack** from his first job recently.  
 (a) resigned (b) got rid of  
 (c) was demoted from (d) was dismissed from
95. I can no longer **put up with** her insolence.  
 (a) endure (b) evade  
 (c) suppress (d) assume

### Answers

91. (b) 92. (a) 93. (c) 94. (d) 95. (a)

### SET - 11

**Directions (96-105):** Four alternatives are given for the underlined idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase and blacken the appropriate rectangle in your answer sheet.

96. He expects his subordinates to be always at his beck and call.  
 (a) At rest (b) At work  
 (c) At his disposal (d) At their desks
97. In the long run  
 (a) Permanently (b) Universally  
 (c) Occasionally (d) Ultimately
98. If you are in the good books of the boss, you are sure to rise quickly.  
 (a) Work well for the boss (b) Praise the boss  
 (c) In favour with the boss (d) Co-operative with boss
99. The population of our country is increasing by leaps and bounds.  
 (a) Very slowly (b) Very quickly  
 (c) Irregularly (d) Very systematically
100. To weigh up the pros and cons is to  
 (a) measure the ingredients (b) observe etiquette  
 (c) consider all facts (d) postpone action
101. My close friend got the sack from his first job recently.  
 (a) resigned (b) got rid of  
 (c) was demoted from (d) was dismissed from
102. The green-eyed monster strikes a woman the moment she sees her husband talking to another pretty woman.  
 (a) Anger (b) Hatred  
 (c) Envy (d) Jealousy
103. To fight tooth and nail  
 (a) To fight a losing battle (b) To oppose resolutely  
 (c) To have a physical fight (d) To lodge a formal protest
104. At one's wit's end  
 (a) to understand thoroughly (b) to be puzzled  
 (c) to be a stupid person (d) to behave irrationally
105. The clerk turned a deaf ear to his officer's advice.  
 (a) Disputed (b) Paid attention to  
 (c) Disregarded (d) Acknowledged gratefully

### Answers

96. (c) 97. (d) 98. (c) 99. (b) 100. (c) 101. (d) 102. (d)  
 103. (b) 104. (b) 105. (c)

**Directions (106 -115) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase given bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

**106.** He didn't tell me directly, but **reading between the lines**, I think he is not happy with them.

- (a) reading slowly and haltingly
- (b) understanding the sense rather than the actual words
- (c) understanding the meaning of words and not the sense
- (d) reading superficially

**107.** Gopi works **by fits and starts**.

- (a) consistently
- (b) irregularly
- (c) in high spirits
- (d) enthusiastically

**108.** I cannot **put up with** your misconduct any longer.

- (a) excuse
- (b) refuse
- (c) accept
- (d) tolerate

**109.** I did not mind what he was saying, he was only **talking through his hat**.

- (a) talking nonsense
- (b) talking ignorantly
- (c) talking irresponsibly
- (d) talking insultingly

**110.** He is so furious that he would go **through fire and water** to revenge himself on his foe.

- (a) approach everybody for help
- (b) avail himself of any opportunity
- (c) use any conceivable method
- (d) undergo any risk

**111.** The watchdogs were asleep when the bulls **ran riot**.

- (a) behaved cleverly
- (b) acted without restraint
- (c) wandered aimlessly
- (d) had the best of time

**112.** In spite of the immense pressure exerted by the militants, the government has decided not to **give in**.

- (a) accede
- (b) yield
- (c) oblige
- (d) conform

**113.** The young and the old sat **cheek by jowl** in the large audience.

- (a) very near
- (b) very far
- (c) tongue tied
- (d) irritated

**114.** We wanted to keep the gift as a surprise for mother but my sister **gave the game away**.

- (a) lost the game (b) gave out the secret  
(c) played badly (d) withdrew from the game
115. I do not think the law will interfere with us as we are just trying to turn an honest penny.  
(a) make a legitimate living (b) make a good living  
(c) have dealings in white money (d) become more honest

### Answers

106. (b) 107. (b) 108. (d) 109. (a) 110. (c) 111. (b) 112. (b)  
113. (a) 114. (b) 115. (a)

### SET - 13

**Directions (116-125):** Four alternatives are given for the underlined Idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase and blacken the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.

116. The passing of anti-detection law struck a chill to the heart of every opportunistic legislator.  
(a) caused anger (b) caused relief  
(c) aroused fear (d) awakened bitterness
117. Our house is within a stone's throw from the Red Building.  
(a) far off (b) faraway  
(c) very near to (d) beside
118. He has a bone to pick with his cousin.  
(a) reasonable agreement (b) cause of quarrel  
(c) cause of doubt (d) difference of opinion
119. The day I graduated was a red-letter day for me.  
(a) a dangerous day (b) an important day  
(c) an eventful day (d) a formidable day
120. Many young artists were dropping names at the party to impress the gathering.  
(a) talking proudly about their family members  
(b) using pet names  
(c) hinting at high connections  
(d) talking informally
121. The teacher announced that she had no blue-eyed boys in the class.  
(a) royal children (b) young boys  
(c) foreigners (d) favourites

122. The company has run into a lot of debts.  
 (a) incurred (b) settled  
 (c) opened up (d) avoided
123. He was confident that all her present sufferings will soon blow over.  
 (a) increase (b) pass off  
 (c) be looked into (d) be taken care of
124. The teacher advised the students to take into account the advice given by the elders.  
 (a) to obey (b) to neglect  
 (c) to consider (d) to reject
125. The lawyer asked his assistant to collect the details regarding the pros and cons of the case.  
 (a) ups and downs (b) in and out  
 (c) weak and strong (d) for and against

### Answers

116. (c) 117. (c) 118. (b) 119. (b) 120. (c) 121. (d) 122. (a)  
 123. (b) 124. (c) 125. (d)

### SET - 14

**Directions (126-135):** Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

126. "Don't worry about the silly row. It was just a storm in a tea cup.  
 (a) important matter dealt with ease (b) hot tea being served  
 (c) commotion over a trivial matter (d) confusion and chaos
127. The Rajput warriors set their face against the invader.  
 (a) became enemies (b) turned away from  
 (c) faced difficulty (d) opposed strongly
128. Syria is now currying favour with America.  
 (a) pleasing (b) favouring  
 (c) obliging (d) ingratiating itself with
129. Our Principal is not a man to mince matters.  
 (a) to confuse issues (b) to say something mildly  
 (c) to mix everything together (d) to be very modest
130. We tend to take for granted the conveniences of modern life.  
 (a) to consider (b) to admit  
 (c) to accept readily (d) to care for



131. The prodigal son was left high and dry by his friends, when he lost all his money.  
 (a) wounded (b) alone  
 (c) depressed (d) neglected
132. The success of his first novel completely turned his head.  
 (a) made him vain (b) made him look back  
 (c) changed him completely (d) made him think
133. She turns up her nose at this kind of dress.  
 (a) despises (b) loves  
 (c) sees no harm in (d) can just tolerate
134. At last the rioters fell back.  
 (a) fell on the ground (b) yielded  
 (c) ran back (d) turned back
135. The Madagascar Coup attempt ended in a fiasco.  
 (a) had no effect (b) was an utter failure  
 (c) resulted in blood shed (d) was a disaster

### Answers

126. (c) 127. (d) 128. (d) 129. (b) 130. (c) 131. (b) 132. (c)  
 133. (a) 134. (b) 135. (b)

### SET - 15

**Directions (136-145):** In questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/ phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

136. The official kept his subordinates at arm's length.  
 (a) quite satisfied (b) under pressure  
 (c) well-informed (d) at a distance
137. He has run into debt  
 (a) gone fast into (b) overflowed with  
 (c) incurred (d) exhausted
138. I will get the work finished this week by hook or by crook.  
 (a) anyhow (b) immediately  
 (c) subsequently (d) eventually
139. The teacher took him to task for not doing his assignment.  
 (a) rebuked him (b) questioned  
 (c) made him work (d) punished him

140. When I landed in New York for the first time I felt quite at sea.  
 (a) perplexed (b) on the beach  
 (c) near the sea (d) in the ship
141. The rice field is the bone of contention between the two brothers.  
 (a) attraction (b) cause of disagreement  
 (c) common land (d) source of income
142. Mothers are always blind to their children's faults.  
 (a) tolerant of (b) insensitive to  
 (c) indifferent to (d) ignorant of
143. The absent-minded Professor's behaviour is a standing joke among the colleagues.  
 (a) good-natured humour (b) ridiculous behavior  
 (c) well-known object of humour (d) non-stop laughter
144. The chairman decided to call off the meeting  
 (a) postpone (b) advance  
 (c) cancel (d) dismiss
145. We should not give a wide berth to bad characters.  
 (a) give publicity to (b) not sympathise with  
 (c) keep away from (d) publicly condemn

### Answers

136. (d) 137. (c) 138. (a) 139. (a) 140. (a) 141. (b) 142. (d)  
 143. (c) 144. (c) 145. (c)

### SET - 16

**Directions (146-155):** Four alternatives are given for the underlined idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase and blacken the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.

146. The principal has to carry out the orders issued by the higher authorities.  
 (a) obey (b) communicate  
 (c) execute (d) modify
147. The young engineer was hauled up for spilling the beans about the new project to the competitor.  
 (a) suppressing the information  
 (b) hiding the details  
 (c) revealing the information indiscreetly  
 (d) spoiling the plans

148. The Government claims that Indian industry is progressing by leaps and bounds.  
 (a) intermittently (b) leisurely  
 (c) at a rapid pace (d) at a desired pace
149. Laying off of thousands of workers is inevitable under the new economic policy.  
 (a) dismissal from jobs of (b) offering new jobs to  
 (c) reduction of worker's wages of (d) sending on leave
150. "I take thee at thy word", said Romeo to Juliet.  
 (a) listen to you carefully (b) do not believe you  
 (c) feel angry with you (d) truly believe you
151. People, who do not layout their money carefully, soon come to grief.  
 (a) earn (b) spend  
 (c) distribute (d) preserve
152. Having bought the house, they decided to go the whole hog and buy all the furniture needed.  
 (a) to live there (b) to do it completely  
 (c) to go all the way (d) to go in the fog
153. There is a lot of bad blood between them.  
 (a) jealousy (b) fight  
 (c) angry feeling (d) distrust
154. The village headman pretends to be a good Samaritan.  
 (a) a religious person (b) a helpful person  
 (c) a citizen of Samaria (d) a law-abiding citizen
155. The beleaguered politician was anxious to set the record straight.  
 (a) give a speech (b) win party support  
 (c) give a correct account (d) make a confession

### Answers

146. (a) 147. (c) 148. (c) 149. (a) 150. (d) 151. (b) 152. (b)  
 153. (c) 154. (b) 155. (c)

### SET - 17

**Directions (156-165):** Four alternatives are given for the underlined or given idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the underlined or given idiom/phrase and blacken the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.

156. The bus had a close shave as its driver swerved to the right a split second before the on-coming truck could run into it.  
 (a) serious accident (b) close collision  
 (c) narrow escape (d) deep dent
157. Fits and starts  
 (a) slowly (b) not regularly  
 (c) continuously (d) quickly
158. When the Inspector entered the class some of the students shook in their shoes.  
 (a) stamped the ground with their shoes  
 (b) showed signs of anger  
 (c) trembled with fear  
 (d) stood up to salute
159. In high spirits  
 (a) full of hope and enthusiasm (b) under tremendous stress  
 (c) under the influence of liquor (d) mentally deranged
160. He amassed his wealth through sharp practices.  
 (a) dishonest means (b) illegal means  
 (c) intelligent decisions (d) quick decisions
161. He is not in the good books of his boss.  
 (a) a lover of good books (b) in favour with  
 (c) not of the same opinion as (d) as good as
162. The officer is fed up with the complaints made against the clerk.  
 (a) annoyed (b) disgusted  
 (c) pleased (d) satisfied
163. A white elephant.  
 (a) a rare species of elephants (b) an expensive gift  
 (c) a costly but useless possession (d) a worthless thing
164. Ins and outs  
 (a) entry and exit points (b) full details  
 (c) tactical moves (d) complexity of character
165. All his ventures went to the winds.  
 (a) dissipated (b) spread all over  
 (c) got speed of the winds (d) became well-known

### Answers

156. (c) 157. (b) 158. (c) 159. (a) 160. (a) 161. (b) 162. (b)  
 163. (c) 164. (b) 165. (a)

**SET - 18**

**Directions (166-170) :** In these questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase given in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom / phrase and indicate the correct answer.

166. He is always praised for his **gift of the gab**.  
 (a) being lucky (b) getting something free  
 (c) talent for speaking (d) great skill
167. The teacher's extra hours of coaching **went a long way** in improving the students' performance.  
 (a) took great effort (b) spent a lot of time  
 (c) extended widely (d) helped considerably
168. The administration found it difficult to **cope with** the striking employees.  
 (a) move (b) compromise  
 (c) handle (d) subdue
169. The criminal was pardoned **at the eleventh hour** just as he was about to be hanged.  
 (a) at eleven o'clock (b) suddenly  
 (c) at the very last moment (d) at midnight
170. He spoke well though it was his **maiden speech**.  
 (a) long speech (b) brief speech  
 (c) first speech (d) emotional speech

**Answers**

166. (c) 167. (d) 168. (c) 169. (c) 170. (c)

**SET - 19**

**Directions (171-25):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

171. Do not **run down** your friends in public.  
 (a) fight with (b) follow  
 (c) make a mention of (d) criticize
172. Most parents find it difficult to **make both ends meet** because of inflation.  
 (a) to lead a lavish life (b) to live within one's income  
 (c) to live a miserly life (d) to lead an active life
173. the students were advised to **pore over** the lessons thoroughly.



(a) go through

(b) go down

(c) go off

(d) go out

174. The two famous writers **crossed swords** with each other on every issue.

(a) fought physically

(b) crossed the road on meeting

(c) took different routes

(d) disagreed

175. The traffic came to a **standstill** after the heavy downpour of rain..

(a) complete halt

(b) accident spot

(c) diversion

(d) confused disorder

### Answers

171. (d) 172. (b) 173. (a) 174. (d) 175. (a)

### SET - 20

**Directions (176-185):** Four alternatives are given for the underlined or given idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the underlined or given idiom/phrase and blacken the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.

176. His parents cut him off without a shilling.

(a) disinherited him

(b) snubbed him

(c) gave him only a shilling

(d) sent him away with a shilling

177. The carefully worked out plan fell through because of an unexpected event.

(a) came out successfully

(b) had a steep fall

(c) was shattered

(d) failed

178. He has too many irons in the fire.

(a) is engaged in too many enterprises at the same time

(b) has several problems

(c) has many ideas in his head

(d) has a fire burning constantly in his house

179. We wanted to give Rita a surprise party but John let the cat out of the bag.

(a) spoilt the party with a cat

(b) gave her a party himself

(c) told her about it unintentionally

(d) prevented her from attending it

180. Why should you read between the lines whenever I say this to you?

(a) read the lines with great speed

(b) interpret the lines wrongly

- (c) find more meaning than the words appear to express  
(d) read a text line by line slowly
181. The Earl of Leicester threw down the glove.  
(a) accepted defeat (b) rejected the prize  
(c) resorted to wrong tactics (d) gave a challenge
182. Ravi fought to the bitter end.  
(a) fought to the last point of enemy's position  
(b) died fighting  
(c) carried on a contest regardless of the consequences  
(d) fought a losing battle
183. I joined college late and found it difficult to catch up with other students.  
(a) to compete with (b) to come to their level  
(c) to overtake them (d) to hold them and stop
184. They have made many changes in the policy, but how many of these changes are going to affect the man in the street?  
(a) the homeless man (b) the ordinary man  
(c) the man who works on the street (d) the man who repairs roads
185. The students wanted a holiday, but the Principal put his foot down and said, No.  
(a) asserted his authority (b) kicked them  
(c) stepped out (d) came downstairs

### Answers

176. (a) 177. (d) 178. (a) 179. (c) 180. (c) 181. (a) 182. (a)  
183. (b) 184. (b) 185. (a)

### SET - 21

**Directions (186-195):** Four alternatives are given for the underlined idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase and blacken the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.

186. They are all at sixes and sevens.  
(a) in groups of sixes and sevens (b) in disagreement  
(c) playing a game (d) None of the above
187. He failed miserably in the competitive examination as he had worked for it by fits and starts.  
(a) finally (b) hastily  
(c) irregularly (d) impulsively

188. While the employees plan for a strike, the government tries to fly a kite.  
 (a) detect the facts (b) please the children  
 (c) test public opinion (d) enter into an agreement
189. Fast bowling is the Achilles heel of Indian Cricket.  
 (a) major factor (b) satisfactory element  
 (c) weak point (d) cause of failure
190. The Education Minister and five other MLAs sustained minor injuries in the free for all in the assembly.  
 (a) everyone got something free (b) uncontrollable situation  
 (c) free entrance for all (d) fight for freedom
191. John cannot play second fiddle to others.  
 (a) cannot play the first fiddle (b) cannot lead other people  
 (c) cannot play a subordinate role (d) cannot play any other fiddle
192. Salma can never be easily fooled by cock and bull stories.  
 (a) stories of birds and animals (b) unbelievable stories  
 (c) stories dealing with fight (d) stories of adventure
193. Unable to bear the insult any further, I gave him a piece of my mind.  
 (a) complained to him (b) advised him  
 (c) scolded him (d) warned him
194. I will not allow you to play ducks and drakes with my money.  
 (a) destroy (b) save  
 (c) bet (d) waste
195. Their attempts to nab the smuggler ended as a wild goose chase.  
 (a) tight competition (b) surprising result  
 (c) horrible experience (d) hopeless search

### Answers

186. (d) 187. (c) 188. (c) 189. (c) 190. (b) 191. (c) 192. (b)  
 193. (c) 194. (d) 195. (d)

### SET - 22

**Directions (196-205) :** Four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

196. He has a way with words and that makes him a successful salesman.  
 (a) speaks convincingly (b) speaks continuously  
 (c) speaks truthfully (d) speaks briefly

197. He gave his instructions in black and white.  
(a) with two alternatives (b) in writing  
(c) clearly (d) sternly
198. Only those who have the courage and determination to go against the tide can lead a country to plenty and prosperity.  
(a) to oppose religious sentiments (b) to oppose the majority  
(c) agricultural (d) to take quick decisions
199. My boss is waiting for a chance to pick a hole in my coat.  
(a) to tear my coat (b) to borrow money from me  
(c) to find fault with me (d) to withhold my salary
200. People were on tenterhooks when the possibility of an earthquake was announced.  
(a) ready to face bravely  
(b) waiting for the event calmly  
(c) expecting sympathy from everyone  
(d) waiting nervously for the outcome
201. In the committee, the secretary always rules the roost.  
(a) frames or amends the rules  
(b) is the only person strictly enforcing the rules  
(c) is the most powerful person making all decisions  
(d) violates the rules
202. We have to stem the tide of brain drain in order to compete with the advanced countries.  
(a) stop the recurrence of  
(b) refrain from  
(c) control the multiplication  
(d) reverse the wave-like motion
203. They pulled out all the stops to conduct the international conference in a successful manner.  
(a) invited all scholars (b) used all financial resources  
(c) did everything in their power (d) carried out all their duties
204. If you want to see your business prosper, everyone of you should pull your weight.  
(a) use influential friends  
(b) work as hard as other people  
(c) enhance your company's image  
(d) remove unproductive employees

**205.** If workers get a raw deal for long, they get frustrated.

- (a) receive the same wages
- (b) are unable to close their sales
- (c) are not treated as well as other people
- (d) get uncooked food

### Answers

196. (a) 197. (b) 198. (b) 199. (c) 200. (d) 201. (c) 202. (a)  
203. (c) 204. (b) 205. (c)

### SET - 23

**Directions (206-215):** In Question Nos. 41 to 50 four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

**206.** To cast aspersions

- (a) To act as the pillar of support
- (b) To raise aspirations
- (c) To make unpleasant remarks
- (d) To dissolve all the differences

**207.** On the cards

- (a) Impossible
- (b) Shocking
- (c) Evident
- (d) Anticipated

**208.** Dark horse

- (a) An extremely corrupt person
- (b) A notorious criminal
- (c) An extremely rich person
- (d) An unexpected winner

**209.** To turn over a new leaf

- (a) To change for the better
- (b) To start writing a new book
- (c) To work on a novel idea
- (d) To clear the garden

**210.** To keep up one's appearances

- (a) To make public appearances now and then
- (b) To maintain one's looks and appearance
- (c) To keep up an outward show of prosperity
- (d) To make it appear that one is not concerned

**211.** Take to one's heels

- (a) To measure up to one's standard
- (b) To shake in one's shoes



- (c) To run away  
(d) To run slowly
212. Off and on  
(a) Repeatedly  
(c) Occasionally  
(b) Always  
(d) Never
213. To take with a grain of salt  
(a) To make more palatable  
(c) To make something meaningful  
(b) To take a small quantity of  
(d) To accept with misgiving
214. To talk through one's hat  
(a) To talk carefully  
(c) To talk nonsense  
(b) To talk softly  
(d) To talk secretly
215. Ins and outs  
(a) Entrances and exits  
(c) Passages and pathways  
(b) Details and complexities  
(d) Rules and regulations

### Answers

206. (c) 207. (d) 208. (d) 209. (a) 210. (c) 211. (c) 212. (c)  
213. (d) 214. (c) 215. (b)

### SET - 24

**Directions:** In questions 216 to 225, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

216. The poor man moved from pillar to post to get money.  
(a) went to pillars  
(c) went to money lender  
(b) went to post  
(d) tried his best
217. The scheme appears worthless at the first blush.  
(a) first attempt  
(c) first step  
(b) first sight  
(d) first phase
218. His pronunciation was so bad and his voice so low that the speech he made was all Greek to me.  
(a) strange  
(c) inaudible  
(b) incomprehensible  
(d) uninteresting
219. He looked blank when he was informed about his dismissal.  
(a) was without any emotion  
(c) was uninterested  
(b) was puzzled and surprised  
(d) was unhappy

220. The thief passed himself off as a ticket examiner.  
 (a) described himself (b) deceived everyone  
 (c) disguised himself (d) was regarded
221. The boys cried with one voice that the examination should be postponed.  
 (a) unanimously (b) vehemently  
 (c) loudly (d) strongly
222. That fellow trumped up a story  
 (a) translated (b) sang with the music of a trumpet  
 (c) concocted (d) copied
223. A brave soldier will never show the white feather in the face of his enemy.  
 (a) show signs of cowardice (b) act arrogantly  
 (c) show intimacy (d) act impudently
224. You have to be tactful in handling the sensitive matters rather than putting the cart before the horse.  
 (a) treating these indifferently (b) behaving thoughtlessly  
 (c) dealing with these in haste (d) tackling these in the wrong way
225. Though he is not a scholar, he wins arguments because he has the gift of the gab.  
 (a) gifts from many people (b) a lot of money  
 (c) a talent for speaking (d) a good memory

### Answers

216. (d) 217. (b) 218. (b) 219. (a) 220. (c) 221. (a) 222. (c)  
 223. (a) 224. (d) 225. (c)

### SET - 25

**Directions:** In questions 226 to 230, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

226. A Prime Minister cannot ride rough shod over his ministerial colleagues for long.  
 (a) deal unkindly with (b) take for granted  
 (c) be hamhanded with (d) exploit wilfully
227. We know that he is the one responsible for the discord but as he is well-connected all we can do is send him to Coventry.

- (a) transfer him (b) commend him  
(c) boycott him (d) dismiss him
228. He was down in the mouth as he was defeated in the elections.  
(a) unable to speak (b) very depressed  
(c) very angry (d) very confused
229. They say, join the Army to drink life to the lees.  
(a) to have the best of fun and fortune  
(b) to enjoy a life of drinking and dancing  
(c) to have a life full of adventures  
(d) to have the best of life
230. The noble man gave up the ghost.  
(a) left the ghost (b) lived like a ghost  
(c) invited ghost (d) died

### Answers

226. (a) 227. (c) 228. (b) 229. (c) 230. (d)

### SET - 26

**Directions :** In questions no. 231 to 235, four alternatives are given for the underlined idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase and blacken the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.

231. He turned a blind eye to his son's pranks.  
(a) pretended not to notice (b) paid special attention to  
(c) covered up for (d) punished severely
232. All his schemes to murder the king ended in smoke.  
(a) fructified gradually (b) came to nothing  
(c) were discarded (d) were partially carried out
233. This fashion of long flowing skirts will run its course.  
(a) continue for a long time  
(b) become very popular  
(c) develop and then come to its usual end  
(d) end very soon
234. The A.T.S. set the bait to arrest the terrorists.  
(a) laid the trap (b) announced the reward  
(c) set the record (d) put the bet

235. I have decided to give it a shot.

- (a) click a picture (b) try something  
(c) pose for a picture (d) injure someone

### Answers

231. (a) 232. (b) 233. (c) 234. (a) 235. (b)

### SET - 27

236. His arguments cut no ice with me.

- (a) had no influence on me (b) did not hurt me  
(c) did not benefit me (d) did not make me proud

237. There was a job for me to cut my teeth on.

- (a) to gain experience (b) to try  
(c) to sharpen my wits (d) to earn a decent salary

238. The carrot and stick policy pays dividends in every organisation.

- (a) fair and foul (b) continuous vigilance  
(c) democratic (d) reward and punishment

239. Unless you grease his palms he will not do your work.

- (a) talk to him (b) flatter him  
(c) beat him (d) bribe him

240. The police closed the book on the murder case.

- (a) solved the case of  
(b) stopped working on  
(c) handed the case over to another agency  
(d) refused to take up

### Answers

236. (a) 237. (a) 238. (d) 239. (d) 240. (b)

### SET - 28

**Directions (241-245):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

241. Tagore was a man of letters.

- (a) of wide contacts (b) an excellent letter dictator  
(c) a great writer of letters (d) proficient in literary art

242. His friends beat the boy to pay off old scores.
- to refund old dues
  - to take revenge
  - to force him to be a scorer in a match
  - because he had not scored well earlier
243. Chintan is so innocent that he wears his heart on his sleeve.
- wears dress that does not match
  - expresses his feelings openly
  - wears colourful dresses
  - expresses his feelings with the shape of a heart printed on its sleeve
244. The poor subordinates are made scapegoats by their superiors.
- punished for others' misdeeds
  - developed poor relations
  - treated humbly and respectfully
  - scolded with arrogant reactions
245. It was a red letter day in the history of the world.
- a day with bloodshed
  - a dangerous note about the destruction
  - a day memorable for some joyful event
  - a day with love and warmth

### Answers

241. (d) 242. (b) 243. (b) 244. (a) 245. (c)

### SET - 29

**Directions (246-250):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

246. The Kenyan team proved to be the dark horse in the ICC World Cup Cricket.
- a strong intruder
  - a skilled team
  - the most powerful
  - an unexpected winner
247. Having no arguments to defend his point, the speaker began to beat about the bush.
- wander across the words
  - speak in a haphazard manner



- (c) speak in a round-about manner  
(d) make use of irrelevant reference
248. They were offered six months' rent in lieu of notice to vacate the building.  
(a) in spite of (b) in place of  
(c) despite of (d) in addition to
249. The reputed company is in the red due to the recession.  
(a) making money (b) losing money  
(c) in danger (d) spending money
250. When the Principal was entering the class all my friends quietly disappeared, leaving me alone to face the music.  
(a) to listen to him  
(b) to enter into the class  
(c) to bear the criticism  
(d) to listen to a favourable comment

### Answers

246. (d) 247. (c) 248. (b) 249. (c) 250. (c)

### SET - 30

**Directions:** In Questions 251 to 260, four alternative are given for the idiom / phrase underlined sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom / phrase and mark it in the Answer Book.

251. Some people do not grease anybody's palm on any account.  
(a) bribe (b) flatter  
(c) cheat (d) fight
252. I was so disappointed when my close friend left me in the lurch.  
(a) Went away without waiting for me  
(b) helped me in difficult times  
(c) abandoned me when I needed help  
(d) stopped helping me in emergency
253. His position in the company was on the brink of disaster  
(a) at the top of (b) at the point of  
(c) on the side of (d) on the back of
254. The car broke down just as it reached the edge of a cliff. It was indeed a close shave.  
(a) to share one's brand (b) very risky  
(c) narrow escape from danger (d) to be happy

255. You have been caught cheating- now you must face the music.  
 (a) face the unpleasant consequences  
 (b) stand upto unpleasant consequences  
 (c) be debarred .  
 (d) be insulted publicly
256. The parents are in high spirits as their son has got a decent job.  
 (a) in good position (b) drunk  
 (c) cheerful (d) shocked
257. When she realised that she had bought a fake product, she knew that her money had gone down the drain.  
 (a) was lost forever (b) dropped in the drain  
 (c) got washed away (d) her money was safe
258. Even though the new clerk was given a difficult task, he remained cool as a cucumber.  
 (a) not nervous or emotional (b) caught cold  
 (c) was happy (d) was scared
259. George Bernard Shaw was blessed with the gift of the gab.  
 (a) enormous wealth (b) ability to work hard  
 (c) ability to speak impressively (d) luck on one's side
260. The police caught the thief red handed.  
 (a) in a red uniform (b) with blood in hands  
 (c) at the time of committing the crime (d) after reading the rules

### Answers

251. (a) 252. (c) 253. (b) 254. (c) 255. (a) 256. (c) 257. (a)  
 258. (a) 259. (c) 260. (c)

### SET - 31

**Directions:** In Question Nos. 261 to 270, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

261. The car in the backyard is proving to be a white elephant.  
 (a) very huge item  
 (b) costly and useless possession  
 (c) very expensive investment  
 (d) useful material

262. He takes leave once in a blue moon.  
 (a) regularly (b) often  
 (c) rarely (d) once a fortnight
263. The meeting has been put off indefinitely.  
 (a) cancelled (b) postponed  
 (c) advanced (d) announced
264. The rules of the deal are set forth in the brochure.  
 (a) stated (b) accepted  
 (c) contradicted (d) printed
265. She bought her new house for a song.  
 (a) very cheaply (b) on loan  
 (c) at a loss (d) very easily
266. Raju had given up doing exercise after surgery.  
 (a) learned (b) started  
 (c) continued (d) stopped
267. The chairman tried to get his point across, but the members just wouldn't listen.  
 (a) give them a lesson (b) insist on  
 (c) make them understand (d) motivate them
268. Ashok had all fair-weather friends.  
 (a) friends who face difficulties calmly.  
 (b) favourable friends  
 (c) friends who desert you in difficulties  
 (d) reliable friends
269. He knows the ins and outs of the matter.  
 (a) both sides (b) complete details  
 (c) inside information (d) full history
270. Since the company has lost a good deal of time and money, you will have to make good the loss.  
 (a) make a good effort  
 (b) try to minimize the loss  
 (c) compensate for the loss  
 (d) ensure that there are no further losses

### Answers

261. (b) 262. (c) 263. (b) 264. (a) 265. (a) 266. (d) 267. (c)  
 268. (c) 269. (b) 270. (c)

**Directions:** In Question Nos. 271 to 280, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

271. Yesterday in a collision between a truck and a car he had a close shave.  
 (a) maintain cleanliness (b) remove the entire hair  
 (c) a narrow escape (d) close relations
272. The piece of parental property has created bad blood between the two brothers.  
 (a) impure relation (b) ill-matched temper  
 (c) active enmity (d) bad parentage
273. Since you couldn't accept a timely warning, it's no use repenting now. Why cry over spilt milk?  
 (a) cry over irreparable loss (b) to regret uselessly  
 (c) cry needlessly (d) feel guilty of
274. After fifteen years of marriage she did not expect her husband to leave her in the lurch.  
 (a) listen to her (b) provoke her  
 (c) ignore her (d) desert her
275. Who are we to sit in judgement over their choices?  
 (a) lecture (b) criticize  
 (c) speak (d) communicate
276. The teacher took me to task for not completing my homework.  
 (a) gave me additional homework (b) punished me  
 (c) took me to the principal (d) reduced my homework
277. Do not lose your head when faced with a difficult situation.  
 (a) forget anything (b) neglect anything  
 (c) panic (d) get jealous
278. When I entered the house everything was at sixes and sevens.  
 (a) a quarrel among six or seven people  
 (b) to have six or seven visitors at a time  
 (c) in disorder or confusion  
 (d) an unpleasant argument
279. He was pulled up by the Director of the Company:  
 (a) assaulted (b) dragged  
 (c) reprimanded (d) cleared

280. The storm brought about great destruction in the valley.

- (a) invited
- (b) caused
- (c) succeeded
- (d) halted

### Answers

271. (c) 272. (d) 273. (a) 274. (d) 275. (b) 276. (b) 277. (c)  
278. (c) 279. (c) 280. (b)

### SET - 33

**Directions:** In question nos. 281 to 290, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the *Answer-Sheet*.

281. Once his crime was discovered, he had no option but to come clean.

- (a) to deny the crime
- (b) to confess the crime
- (c) to accuse someone else of the crime
- (d) to apologize for the crime

282. The employees were kept in the dark about the latest developments.

- (a) were informed after office hours
- (b) were informed when it was too late
- (c) were given secret information
- (d) were not informed at all

283. When things go wrong, everyone starts passing the buck.

- (a) analyses the problem
- (b) prepares to resign
- (c) pays a bribe
- (d) blames someone else

284. Since he had approved the proposal he had to face the music.

- (a) to take the blame
- (b) to see the positive side of things
- (c) to explain in detail
- (d) to entertain the customers

285. She decided that she would get this job by hook or by crook.

- (a) by compromising or other responsibilities
- (b) by impressing the interviewers
- (c) by any means, right or wrong
- (d) by becoming a specialist in the field

286. In a debate, no one is allowed to sit on the fence.

- (a) to avoid taking sides
- (b) to insult a speaker
- (c) to relax while others speak
- (d) to agree with everyone



287. He felt like a fish out of water in social gatherings.  
 (a) uncomfortable (b) exhausted  
 (c) energetic (d) nervous
288. The matter has been sorted out.  
 (a) revised (b) supported  
 (c) resolved (d) changed
289. The soldiers carried out the orders of the General very effectively.  
 (a) exited (b) executed  
 (c) supported (d) applied
290. They set off by car for Mumbai late in the evening.  
 (a) started (b) travelled  
 (c) entered (d) resonated

### Answers

281. (b) 282. (d) 283. (d) 284. (a) 285. (c) 286. (a) 287. (a)  
 288. (c) 289. (b) 290. (a)

### SET - 34

**Directions:** In Question Nos. 291 to 295, four alternatives are given for the given idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase and blacken the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.

291. I had to pull strings to put up a good show.  
 (a) play music (b) use personal influence  
 (c) use the instrument (d) play a song
292. You can easily overcome this situation if you keep your head.  
 (a) keep faith in (b) remain calm  
 (c) believe in (d) trust the others
293. It is clear that the ideas of both reformers ran in the same groove.  
 (a) promoted each other (b) clashed with each other  
 (c) moved in harmony (d) moved in different directions
294. This place affords a bird's eye view of the green valley below.  
 (a) a beautiful view (b) a narrow view  
 (c) an overview (d) an ugly view
295. He works in fits and starts.  
 (a) consistently (b) irregularly  
 (c) in high spirits (d) enthusiastically

### Answers

291. (b) 292. (b) 293. (c) 294. (c) 295. (b)

### SET - 35

**Directions (296-300):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

**296.** Yeoman's service

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (a) medical help | (b) excellent work |
| (c) social work  | (d) hard work      |

**297.** To call it a day

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) To conclude proceedings | (b) To initiate proceedings |
| (c) To work through the day | (d) None of the above       |

**298.** To put up with

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (a) To accommodate | (b) To adjust   |
| (c) To understand  | (d) to tolerate |

**299.** To face the music

- |                                      |                              |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) To enjoy a musical recital       | (b) To bear the consequences |
| (c) To live in a pleasant atmosphere | (d) To have a difficult time |

**300.** To take to heart

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) To be encouraged | (b) To grieve over |
| (c) To like          | (d) To hate        |

### Answers

296. (b) 297. (a) 298. (d) 299. (b) 300. (b)

### SET - 36

**Directions (301-305):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Book.

**301.** A damp squib

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) rainy weather        | (b) a disappointing result |
| (c) a skirt in a laundry | (d) None of the above      |

**302.** In cold blood

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) angrily   | (b) deliberately |
| (c) excitedly | (d) slowly       |

303. To take someone for a ride  
(a) to give a ride to someone  
(c) to be indifferent

- (b) to deceive someone  
(d) to disclose a secret

304. To move heaven and earth  
(a) to cause an earthquake  
(c) to pray to all Gods

- (b) to try every thing possible  
(d) to travel in a rocket

305. To smell a rat

- (a) to smell foul  
(c) to chase a rat

- (b) to see a rat  
(d) to be suspicious

### Answers

301. (b) 302. (b) 303. (b) 304. (b) 305. (d)

### SET - 37

**Directions (306-310) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the meaning of the given Idiom/ Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

306. Cold comfort

- (a) absurdity  
(c) slight satisfaction

- (b) deception  
(d) foolish proposal

307. To be all at sea

- (a) a family voyage  
(c) in the middle of the ocean

- (b) lost and confused  
(d) a string of islands

308. A bolt from the blue

- (a) a delayed event  
(c) an unexpected event

- (b) an inexplicable event  
(d) an unpleasant event

309. To bite the dust

- (a) eat voraciously  
(c) eat roots

- (b) have nothing to eat  
(d) None of the above

310. To take to one's heels

- (a) to walk slowly  
(c) to march forward

- (b) to run away  
(d) to hop and jump

### Answers

306. (c) 307. (b) 308. (c) 309. (d) 310. (b)

**SET - 38**

**Directions (311-315):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase and bold italicised in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

311. To strain every nerve

- (a) to make utmost efforts (b) to feel weak and tired  
(c) to be a diligent worker (d) to be methodical in work

312. To flog a dead horse

- (a) to whip a dead horse  
(b) to attempt to do the impossible  
(c) waste one's efforts  
(d) to take advantage of a weakness;

313. To show a clean pair of heels

- (a) to hide (b) to escape  
(c) to pursue (d) to follow

314. To die in harness

- (a) premeditated murder (b) dying young in an accident  
(c) to die while in service (d) to be taken by surprise

315. To feather one's nest

- (a) to make a residential house  
(b) something that lasts for a short time  
(c) to profit in a dishonest way  
(d) None of the above

**Answers**

311. (a) 312. (b) 313. (b) 314. (c) 315. (c)

**SET - 39**

**Directions (316-320) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

316. The teacher's announcement to conduct a snap test came as a bolt from the blue to many students.

- (a) imaginary (b) unexpected  
(c) forbidden (d) heavenly

317. He and his friend are sailing in the same boat.  
 (a) sailing together in the same boat  
 (b) sharing the financial and social condition  
 (c) being in the same difficult situation  
 (d) getting rid of the difficult situation
318. To be successful in today's world, we require the gift of the gab.  
 (a) ability to speak well  
 (b) good interpersonal skills  
 (c) divine help and guidance  
 (d) a fierce competitive spirit
319. Winter was so bad that the nomadic tribesmen found it difficult to keep the wolf from the door.  
 (a) hunt wild animals  
 (b) escape starvation  
 (c) get woollen clothes  
 (d) walk on ice
320. There is no soft option to the crisis now.  
 (a) popular opinion  
 (b) popular solution  
 (c) easy and agreeable option  
 (d) difficult choice

### Answers

316. (b) 317. (c) 318. (a) 319. (b) 320. (c)

### SET - 40

**Directions (321-330):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/ phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase and mark it in the Answer Book.

321. She was on the horns of a dilemma as she had either to leave her job or divorce her husband.  
 (a) in nervous condition  
 (b) in terrible mood  
 (c) in difficult situation  
 (d) in suspense
322. He died in harness.  
 (a) ceased to live  
 (b) died of a disease  
 (c) died for his country  
 (d) died while working
323. All his schemes ended in smoke.  
 (a) came to nothing  
 (b) got on fire  
 (c) burnt up  
 (d) attracted everybody
324. The young boy was kicking his heels in spite of his mother's stern warnings.  
 (a) playing happily  
 (b) kicking someone



- (c) wasting time  
(d) passing a gesture of disrespect
325. Fathima felt that she had been made a scapegoat for her son's incompetence.  
(a) fool (b) witness  
(c) fall guy (d) proxy
326. She denied point-blank her involvement in the crime.  
(a) directly (b) desperately  
(c) stubbornly (d) rudely
327. It is hard to strike a bargain with a woman.  
(a) to finalize a deal (b) to negotiate a deal  
(c) to negotiate (d) to deal
328. You had better get up now or you will be late for school.  
(a) should (b) may  
(c) might (d) can
329. He took his father's advice to heart.  
(a) casually (b) patiently  
(c) seriously (d) quietly
330. Can you give me a hand with this luggage?  
(a) keep a watch on (b) handle  
(c) provide me with (d) help me with

### Answers

321. (c) 322. (d) 323. (a) 324. (c) 325. (c) 326. (a) 327. (b)  
328. (a) 329. (c) 330. (d)

### SET - 41

**Directions (331-335):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom\Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom\Phrase and mark it in the Answer Book.

331. To foam at one's mouth  
(a) To brush properly (b) To get very angry  
(c) To salivate on seeing food (d) None of the above
332. to feel like a fish out of water  
(a) Disgusted (b) Uncomfortable  
(c) Disappointed (d) Homeless

333. At the eleventh hour

(a) Too late

(c) Immediately

(b) Too early

(d) At the last moment

334. To burn one's fingers

(a) To get hurt physically

(c) To find work

(b) To suffer financial losses

(d) To suffer nervous breakdown

335. To add fuel to fire

(a) To investigate

(c) To initiate

(b) To insulate

(d) To incite

### Answers

331. (b) 332. (b) 333. (d) 334. (b) 335. (d)

### SET - 42

**Directions (336-340):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

336. The gift of the gab

(a) extravagant

(c) authentic

(b) authoritative

(d) oratory power

337. Took him to task

(a) made him work hard

(b) rebuked him

(c) enslaved him

(d) challenged him

338. To bring someone to book

(a) to be punished or made to account for something

(b) to take someone to the book-store

(c) to make someone buy a book

(d) to force a child to study a book

339. An eye for an eye

(a) to hurt someone intentionally

(b) to take revenge

(c) to have an eye disease

(d) to exchange

340. A dime a dozen

- (a) anything that is expensive
- (b) anything that is sold in dozens
- (c) anything that is common and easy to get
- (d) anything that is difficult to get

### Answers

336. (d) 337. (b) 338. (a) 339. (b) 340. (c)

### SET - 43

**Directions (341-343) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

341. If you want to solve the problem for even you must take the bull by the horns.

- (a) pull the bull's horns.
- (b) face a difficulty or danger boldly.
- (c) run away from a difficulty or danger.
- (d) face a difficulty or danger confidently.

342. Rajib washed his hands of the matter long ago.

- (a) overcame the difficulties
- (b) refused to accept responsibility for
- (c) took the responsibility
- (d) refused to change the decision

343. All the neighbours gave her the cold shoulder because she ill-treated her daughter-in-law.

- (a) showed intentional unfriendliness to her company
- (b) felt her shoulder was cold.
- (c) showed dislike for her company.
- (d) showed liking for her company.

### Answers

341. (d) 342. (b) 343. (a)

**Directions (344-348):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

344. To drive home.

- (a) To find one's root
- (b) To return to place of rest
- (c) Back to original position
- (d) To emphasise

345. To be above board.

- (a) To have a good height
- (b) To be honest in any business deal
- (c) Having no debts.
- (d) To try to be beautiful

346. To cry wolf.

- (a) To listen eagerly
- (b) To give false alarm
- (c) To turn pale
- (d) To keep off starvation

347. He is on the wrong side of seventy.

- (a) more than seventy years old
- (b) less than seventy years old
- (c) seventy years old
- (d) eighty years old

348. To have an axe to grind.

- (a) a private end to serve
- (b) to fail to arouse interest
- (c) to have no result
- (d) to work for both sides

**Answers**

344. (d) 345. (b) 346. (b) 347. (a) 348. (a)

**Directions (349-353):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

**349.** Let sleeping dogs lie.

- (a) Dogs can raise tempers
- (b) Do not allow dogs to stand
- (c) Prevent dog mobility
- (d) Do not bring up an old controversial issue

**350.** To get admission in present day educational institutions, all children should be born with a silver spoon in the mouth.

- (a) always hold a silver spoon
- (b) be born with silver spoon
- (c) be born in a rich family
- (d) be born to silver spoon manufacturer

**351.** 'A man of straw' means

- (a) An unreasonable person
- (b) A man of no substance
- (c) A very active person
- (d) A worthy fellow

**352.** Children complain about their parent's gifts. They should learn not to look a gift horse in the mouth.

- (a) not to find fault with the gifts received
- (b) not to ask for more gifts
- (c) not to find goodness in the gifts
- (d) not to look at a horse's mouth

**353.** Acquiring a job is a cakewalk for a student who has good academic performance coupled with good attitude.

- (a) a difficult achievement
- (b) a walkway made with cakes
- (c) an easy achievement
- (d) walk away with a cake

**Answers**

349. (d) 350. (c) 351. (b) 352. (a) 353. (c)



**Directions (354-358):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

354. Students must learn to keep their belongings in apple pie order.

- (a) orderly preparation of apple pie
- (b) in perfect order
- (c) ordering for apple pie
- (d) arranging apples neatly

355. Scientific knowledge is no longer a closed book in this 21<sup>st</sup> century.

- (a) an unopened book
- (b) a covered book
- (c) a mystery
- (d) a mysterious book

356. It takes a month of Sundays to chop all that wood.

- (a) a short period
- (b) no time
- (c) a long time
- (d) a special Sunday

357. The issues were settled in court, but after a few days it was back to square one.

- (a) to return to the starting point
- (b) to run to the first square
- (c) to start and return
- (d) to come to a stop

358. Politicians enjoy blowing their own trumpets.

- (a) to boast about their achievements
- (b) to use one's own trumpet
- (c) to blow their trumpet loudly
- (d) to praise others trumpeting

### Answers

354. (b) 355. (c) 356. (c) 357. (a) 358. (a)

**SET - 47**

**Directions (359-363):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

- 359.** Over the years, we remained loyal through thick and thin.
- (a) in spite of all the difficulties
  - (b) to our principles
  - (c) to employers and subordinates
  - (d) in married life
- 360.** My ten-year-old son is an incredible live-wire.
- (a) energetic
  - (b) lazy
  - (c) dangerous
  - (d) naughty
- 361.** He had to cool his heels before he could get an appointment with the doctor.
- (a) to lose one's temper
  - (b) to be kept waiting
  - (c) to make publicly known
  - (d) to exercise influence
- 362.** The captains of the rival teams should try to bury the hatchet.
- (a) forget the past
  - (b) put up a stiff competition
  - (c) make peace
  - (d) win the game
- 363.** He stopped at the bar to wet his whistle.
- (a) have a drink
  - (b) have a nap
  - (c) be happy
  - (d) have a problem

**Answers**

359. (a) 360. (a) 361. (b) 362. (a) 363. (a)

**Directions (364-368):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

364. Children complain about their parent's gifts. They should learn not to look a gift horse in the mouth.
- not to find goodness in the gifts
  - not to look at a horse's mouth
  - not to find fault with the gifts received
  - not to ask for more gifts
365. Acquiring a job is a cakewalk for a student who has good academic performance coupled with good attitude.
- an easy achievement
  - walk away with a cake
  - a difficult achievement
  - a walkway made with cakes
366. Let sleeping dogs lie.
- Prevent dog mobility
  - Do not bring up an old controversial issue
  - Dogs can raise tempers
  - Do not allow dogs to stand
367. To get admission in present day educational institutions, all children should be born with a silver spoon in the mouth.
- be born in a rich family
  - be born to silver spoon manufacturer
  - always hold a silver spoon
  - be born with silver spoon
368. 'A man of straw' means
- A very active person
  - A worthy fellow
  - An unreasonable person
  - A man of no substance

**Answers**

364. (c) 365. (a) 366. (b) 367. (a) 368. (d)

**Directions (369-378):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

**369.** My friend is very much interested in gardening and has green fingers.

- (a) fingers that are green in colour
- (b) natural ability to grow plants
- (c) fingers that are very strong
- (d) green colour flower pots

**370.** He is an interesting speaker but tends to go off at a tangent.

- (a) change the subject immediately
- (b) target things in between
- (c) go on at great length
- (d) become boisterous

**371.** The illiterate farmer made ducks and drakes of the huge prize money, he won in a lottery.

- (a) invested the amount prudently
- (b) donated the money generously
- (c) distributed the sum equally
- (d) spent the cash foolishly

**372.** This lady is running down her sisters to all relatives and friends.

- (a) going along with
- (b) speaking ill of
- (c) breaking relationship between
- (d) talking in praise of

**373.** By all accounts, Mr. Kumar is an honest and straightforward officer.

- (a) in the opinion of most people
- (b) in many ways and aspects
- (c) from his attitude and behaviour
- (d) from all reports and records

**374.** He came round within an hour.

- (a) arrived
- (b) departed
- (c) returned
- (d) recovered

**375.** We cut across the field so that we might reach the railway station quickly.

- (a) walked secretly across
- (b) cleared our way by removing obstacles

- (c) took a short route across  
(d) ran very fast across
376. The smuggler was like a cat on hot bricks, when the police raided his house.  
(a) cool and confident  
(b) greatly upset  
(c) wild and furious  
(d) very agitated
377. He does not see reality as he lives in clover.  
(a) in dreams (b) in hiding  
(c) in poverty (d) in luxury
378. In our photography club, Mr. Sen passes for an excellent photographer.  
(a) is wrongly thought of as  
(b) pretends to be  
(c) is assumed to be  
(d) makes way for

### Answers

369. (b) 370. (a) 371. (d) 372. (b) 373. (d) 374. (d) 375. (c)  
376. (d) 377. (d) 378. (b)

### SET - 50

**Directions (379-388):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

379. He broke down when he heard the news of his son's death.  
(a) resigned his job  
(b) ceased to smile  
(c) stopped working  
(d) wept bitterly
380. "Don't try to throw dust into my eyes. You will not succeed."  
(a) You should not try to blind me with dust.  
(b) I know how to protect my eyes.  
(c) I will not let you blind me with dust.  
(d) "Don't try to mislead or confuse me."



- 381. A man of straw**  
 (a) A man of no substance  
 (b) A very active person  
 (c) A worthy fellow  
 (d) An unreasonable person
- 382. We visit the shopping mall off and on.**  
 (a) up and about  
 (b) often  
 (c) really and truly  
 (d) once upon a time
- 383. Life is an event of give and take.**  
 (a) adjustment (b) make believe  
 (c) always (d) giving
- 384. Don't mix with the bad hats.**  
 (a) people with bad hats  
 (b) people of bad character  
 (c) people selling bad hats  
 (d) people of poor status
- 385. The personality development class started with an ice breaking session.**  
 (a) having breakfast  
 (b) starting conversation  
 (c) introducing chief guest  
 (d) making speeches
- 386. He chickened out when he confronted opposition.**  
 (a) ate chicken  
 (b) released chicken  
 (c) hatched eggs  
 (d) withdrew
- 387. Try to make do with what you have.**  
 (a) create (b) do  
 (c) produce (d) manage
- 388. The scientist worked for donkey's years arrive at the formula.**  
 (a) a long time (b) a short time  
 (c) for donkeys (d) for few years

### Answers

379. (d) 380. (d) 381. (a) 382. (b) 383. (a) 384. (b) 385. (b)  
 386. (d) 387. (d) 388. (a)

**SET - 51**

**Direction (389-391):** In the following questions, four alternative are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

389. Mrs. Roy keeps an open house on Saturday evening parties – you'll find all kinds of people there.
- (a) Welcomes all members
  - (b) Welcomes a select group of people
  - (c) Keeps the doors of the house open
  - (d) Keeps the gates open for a few persons
390. The police cordoned off the area after the explosion
- (a) The police filled the whole area
  - (b) The police isolated the area
  - (c) The police checked everyone in the area
  - (d) The police did not allow anyone to leave the area
391. The manager hesitated to assign the job to the new comer as he was wet behind the ears.
- (a) Drenched in the rain
  - (b) Unpunctual and lethargic
  - (c) Stupid and slow-witted
  - (d) Young and inexperienced

**Answers**

389. (a) 390. (b) 391. (d)

**SET - 52**

**Directions (392-394):** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

392. The mother was right in giving a piece of her mind to the daughter.
- (a) speaking kindly
  - (b) speaking cheerfully
  - (c) speaking sadly
  - (d) speaking sharply

393. After getting a severe scolding from his mother, Reghu got down to business.

- (a) started a business
- (b) became businesslike
- (c) began to work seriously
- (d) joined his father's business

394. The young servant goes about with the old master.

- (a) moves around
- (b) goes around
- (c) tries to know more about
- (d) adjusts well

### Answers

392. (d) 393. (c) 394. (b)

### SET - 53

**Directions (395-397) :** In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

395. I saw through the trick and was on guard.

- (a) anticipated
- (b) detected
- (c) witnessed
- (d) defeated

396. He is not a good lawyer but he has the gift of the gab.

- (a) He can talk very fast.
- (b) He can speak very well.
- (c) He has a good voice.
- (d) He can pretend convincingly.

397. We have to put up with the sorrows of life.

- (a) bear patiently
- (b) fight against
- (c) welcome cheerfully
- (d) treat with indifference

### Answers

395. (b) 396. (b) 397. (a)

**Directions (398-400) :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

398. They earn so little that it is very difficult for them to keep the wolf from the door.
- (a) to display the wolf before the door
  - (b) have less money to avoid hunger and need
  - (c) have enough money to avoid hunger and need
  - (d) to hide the wolf behind the door
399. Arvind finally got through with his doctoral thesis.
- (a) was awarded his doctoral degree
  - (b) finally cleared his last examination
  - (c) left the thesis half way through
  - (d) finally finished his thesis after hard toil
400. We could sit here and talk till the cows come home.
- (a) if the cows come home slowly
  - (b) for a very long time
  - (c) for a very short span of time
  - (d) if the cows come home quickly

**Answers**

398. (b) 399. (d) 400. (b)

**SET - 55**

**Direction (401-403):** In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

401. If you want to solve the problem for ever you must take the bull by the horns.
- (a) Pull the bull's horns.
  - (b) Face a difficulty or danger boldly.
  - (c) Run away from a difficulty or danger.
  - (d) Face a difficulty or danger confidently.

**402.** Rajib washed his hands of the matter long ago.

- (a) Overcame the difficulties.
- (b) Refused to accept responsibility for.
- (c) Took the responsibility.
- (d) Refuses to change the decision.

**403.** All the neighbours gave her the cold shoulder because she ill-treated her daughter in law.

- (a) showed intentional unfriendliness to her company
- (b) Felt her shoulder was cold.
- (c) Showed dislike for her company.
- (d) Showed liking for her company.

### **Answers**

**401. (d) 402. (b) 403. (a)**



***Idioms and Phrases from various  
Competitive Examinations***

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**Directions :** In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase written in either bold or underlined or italicised words in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

1. **To turn over a new leaf**
  - (a) To change completely one's course of action
  - (b) To shift attention to new problems after having studied the old ones thoroughly
  - (c) To cover up one's faults by wearing new marks
  - (d) To change the old habits and adopt new ones (Railways, 1995)
2. **To wrangle over an ass's shadow**
  - (a) To act in a foolish way
  - (b) To quarrel over trifles
  - (c) To waste time on petty things
  - (d) To do something funny (S.B.I. PO, 1984)
3. **To take with a grain of salt**
  - (a) To take with some reservation
  - (b) To take with total disbelief
  - (c) To take whole heartedly
  - (d) To take seriously (Asstt. Grade, 1984)
4. **Hobson's choice**
  - (a) Feeling of insecurity
  - (b) Accept or leave the offer
  - (c) Feeling of strength
  - (d) Excellent choice (Railways, 1991)
5. **To take the bull by the horns**
  - (a) To punish a person severely for his arrogance
  - (b) To grapple courageously with a difficulty that lies in our way
  - (c) To handle it by fierce attack
  - (d) To bypass the legal process and take action according to one's own whims. (Railways, 1995)
6. **To cast pearls before a swine**
  - (a) To spend recklessly
  - (b) to spend a lot of money on the unkeep of domestic hogs
  - (c) To waste money over trifles
  - (d) To offer to a person a thing which he cannot appreciate (C.I.C.A.A.O. 1995)
7. **To bring one's eggs to a bad market**
  - (a) To face a humiliating situation
  - (b) To bring one's commodities to a market where there is no demand for them

- (c) To show one's talents before audience which is incapable of appreciating them  
(d) To fail in one's plans because one goes to the wrong people for help.  
(S.B.I.P.O. 1984)

8. To give/get the bird

- (a) To get the awaited (b) To have good luck  
(c) To send away (d) To get the impossible

(MBA 1993)

9. Will -O'- the wisp

- (a) Anything which eludes or deceives  
(b) To act in a childish way  
(c) To act in a foolish way  
(d) To have desires unbacked by efforts

(GLC.A.A.O. 1997)

10. To fly off the handle

- (a) To take off (b) To be indifferent  
(c) To dislocate (d) To lose one's temper

(S.B.I.P.O. 1984)

11. To keep the ball rolling

- (a) To earn more and more  
(b) To work constantly  
(c) To keep the conversation going  
(d) To make the best use of

(Bank P.O. 1988)

12. To have brush with

- (a) To start painting  
(b) To have good and pleasing terms  
(c) To be impressed  
(d) To have a slight encounter

(Railways, 1995)

13. Dog in the manger

- (a) An undersized bull almost the shape of a dog  
(b) A dog that has no kennel of its own  
(c) A person who puts himself in difficulties on account of other people  
(d) A person who prevents others from enjoying something useless to himself

(GLC.A.A.O. 1990)

14. Something up one's sleeve

- (a) A grand idea (b) A secret plan  
(c) A profitable plan (d) Something important

(Assistant Grade, 1994)

15. To keep the wolf away from the door  
 (a) To keep away from extreme poverty  
 (b) To keep off an unwanted and undesirable person  
 (c) To keep alive  
 (d) To hold the difficulties and dangers in check (Railways, 1995)
16. To take the wind out of another's sails  
 (a) To manouevre to mislead another on the high seas  
 (b) To cause harm to another  
 (c) To defeat the motives of another  
 (d) To anticipate another and to gain advantage over him  
 (I.E.S., 1985)
17. The pros and cons  
 (a) For and against a thing  
 (b) Foul and fair  
 (c) Good and evil  
 (d) Former and latter  
 (Bank PO, 1992)
18. A bull in a china shop  
 (a) A person who is very ugly but loves the beautiful things of life  
 (b) A person who takes a sadistic delight in harming innocent people  
 (c) A person who becomes too excited where on excitement is warranted  
 (d) A person who is rough and clumsy where skill and care are required  
 (G.L.C.A.A.O. 1990)
19. Hard pressed  
 (a) Bewildered  
 (b) Insulted  
 (c) Hard discipline  
 (d) In difficulties  
 (L.L.C.A.A.O. 1992)
20. To pour oil in troubled water  
 (a) To foment trouble  
 (b) To add to the trouble  
 (c) To instigate  
 (d) To calm a quarrel with soothing words (Railways, 1992)
21. To cool one's heels  
 (a) To rest for sometime  
 (b) To give no importance to someone  
 (c) To remain in a comfortable position  
 (d) To be kept waiting for sometime (MBA 1990)

22. The boy turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of all his well wishers.  
 (a) Listened carefully (b) Was deadly opposed  
 (c) Posed indifference (d) Did not pay any attention  
 (Asstt. Grade, 1992)
23. We should give a wide berth to bad characters.  
 (a) Keep away from (b) Publicly condemn  
 (c) Give publicly to (d) Not sympathise with  
 (Railways, 1995)
24. Sumit had to look high and low before he could find his scooter key.  
 (a) Nowhere (b) Always  
 (c) Everywhere (d) Somewhere  
 (CBI 1993)
25. He is a plain, simple and sincere man. He will always call a spade a spade.  
 (a) Saysomething to be taken seriously  
 (b) Desist from making controversial statement  
 (c) Find meaning or purpose in your action  
 (d) Avoid controversial situations  
 (e) Be outspoken in language  
 (Bank Po 1993, 96)
26. She rejected his proposal of marriage point blank.  
 (a) Directly (b) Pointedly  
 (c) Abruptly (d) Briefl (Clerks Grade, 1993)
27. We should guard against our green eyed friends.  
 (a) Rich (b) Jealous  
 (c) Handsome (d) Enthusiastic  
 (Translators Exam 1994)
28. It is difficult to keep a level head in these days of mounting prices.  
 (a) Remain cool and composed (b) Eke out existence  
 (c) Make both ends meet (d) Maintain standard of liveing  
 (CBI 1995)
29. At a party he is always in high spirits.  
 (a) Talkative (b) Cheerful  
 (c) Drunk (d) Uncontrollable  
 (NDA 1991)
30. Rahul fought tooth and nail to save his company.  
 (a) With weapons (b) As best as he could  
 (c) Using unfair means (d) with strength and fury  
 (I. Tax & Central Excise, 1994)



31. Harassed by repeated acts of injustice, he decided to put his foot down.  
 (a) Resign (b) Not to yield  
 (c) Withdraw  
 (d) Accept the proposal unconditionally (SBI PO 1994)
32. The popularity of the yesteryears superstar is on the wane.  
 (a) Growing more (b) At its peak  
 (c) Growing less (d) At rock bottom  
 (Section officers, 1993)
33. He has made his mark in politics.  
 (a) Attained notoriety (b) Ruined his wealth  
 (c) Acquired wealth (d) Distinguished himself  
 (Stenographers exam 1993)
34. At christmas even the elderly fathers paint the town red.  
 (a) Indulge in rioting (b) Paint the houses red  
 (c) Spill red wine (d) Have a lively time  
 (Central Excise 1993)
35. The members of the group were at odds over the selection procedure.  
 (a) Acting foolishly (b) In dispute  
 (c) Unanimous (d) Behaving childishly  
 (Asistant Grade, 1995)
36. There is no love lost between the two neighbours.  
 (a) Close friendship (b) Intense dislike  
 (c) A love hate relationship (d) Cool indifference  
 (CBI 1995)
37. I did not mind what he was saying he was only talking through his hat.  
 (a) Talking insultingly (b) Talking irresponsibly  
 (c) Talking ignorantly (d) Talking nonsense  
 (Asistant Grade, 1996)
38. If you pass this difficult examination it will be a feather in your cap.  
 (a) You will get a very good job  
 (b) You will feel proud of it  
 (c) Your parents will be very happy  
 (d) You will get a scholarship for higher studies (Bank PO 1993)
39. He is in the habit of chewing the cuds.  
 (a) Accusng others (b) Crying over spilt milk  
 (c) Forgetting things (d) To muse on  
 (Hotel Management, 1992)

40. If you rub him the wrong way he is bound to react  
 (a) Annoy him (b) Abuse him  
 (c) Flatter him (d) Encourage him  
 (Railways, 1995)
41. There was opposition to the new policy by the rank and file of the government.  
 (a) The majority (b) The ordinary members  
 (c) The cabinet members (d) The official machinery  
 (Stenographers exam 1996)
42. Dowry is a burning question of the day.  
 (a) A relevant problem (b) A dying issue  
 (c) An irrelevant problem (d) A widely debated issue  
 (Assistant Grade, 1994)
43. The hero of Naipaul's novel A house for Biswas like modern young men, wishes to paddle his own canoe.  
 (a) Lead an independent life  
 (b) Depend on himself  
 (c) Make the best of his life  
 (d) Have his own means of livelihood  
 (CBI 1995)
44. Our school is within a stone's throw of the railway station.  
 (a) Within a certain radius  
 (b) At a short distance  
 (c) Within a definite circumference  
 (d) Very far off  
 (G.I.C.A.A.O. 1990)
45. His voice gets on my nerves.  
 (a) Makes me sad (b) Irritates me  
 (c) Makes me ill (d) Pierces my eardrums  
 (Central Excise 1994)
46. Some people have a habit of wearing their heart on their sleeve.  
 (a) Avoiding being friendly with others  
 (b) Saying something which is not to be taken seriously  
 (c) Exposing their innermost feelings to others.  
 (d) Wasting their time on unnecessary details  
 (Bank PO 1996)
47. The sight of the accident made my flesh creep.  
 (a) Worried me (b) Frightened me  
 (c) Cnfused me (d) Drew my attention  
 (Section officers, 1993)

48. Kamal was left high and dry by his friends when he lost all his money.

- (a) Isolated (b) Rejected  
(c) Wounded (d) Depressed (CBI 1994)

49. I just paid him a left handed compliment.

- (a) An honest (b) A well deserved  
(c) An insincere (d) A flattering

(Clerks Grade 1993)

50. The party stalwarts have advised the president to take it lying down for a while.

- (a) To show no reaction (b) To take rest  
(c) To be on the defensive (d) To be cautious

(Asistant Grade, 1996)

51. A movement for the world unity is in the offing.

- (a) At the end (b) about to start  
(c) On decline (d) in the air

(CDS 1994)

52. He is a queer fish I have failed to understand him.

- (a) Funny person (b) Sensitive person  
(c) Strange person (d) Quarrelsome person

(Stenographers exam 1993)

53. No caring for the family Devender wanted to gather roses only.

- (a) Wanted to paint a rosy picture of the past  
(b) Wanted to start business of roses  
(c) Wanted to make safe investment  
(d) Wanted to seek all the enjoyments of life  
(e) Desired to attain fame by hard work

(Bank PO 1994)

54. His most trusted friend proved to be a snake in the grass

- (a) Cowardly and brutal  
(b) An unreliable and deceitful person  
(c) A hidden enemy  
(d) Low and mean

(Asistant Grade, 1993)

55. The new C.M. stuck his neck out today and promised 10 kgs. free wheat a month for all rural families.

- (a) Extended help (b) Took an oath  
(c) Caused embarrassment (d) Took a risk

(Central Excise 1995)

56. The involvement of teachers in the scheme of education proves to be a mare's nest.  
 (a) A false invention (b) A noble thing  
 (c) A successful idea (d) a timely step (RRB 1995)
57. Pt. Nehru was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.  
 (a) Born in a royal family  
 (b) Born in a middle class family  
 (c) Born in a family of nationalists  
 (d) Born in a wealthy family (Asistant Grade, 1994)
58. He burnt his fingers by interfering in his neighbour's affairs.  
 (a) Got rebuked (b) Got himself insulted  
 (c) Burnt himself (d) Got himself into trouble (GLC.A.A.O. 1990)
59. When the police came the thieves took to their heels.  
 (a) Were taken by surprise (b) Took to flight  
 (c) Took shelter in a tall building (d) Unconditionally surrendered  
 (e) Opened indiscriminate fire (Bank PO 1993, SBI PO 1995)
60. He is a strange fellow. It is very difficult to deal with him it seems that he has a bee in his bonnet.  
 (a) An achievement to be proud of  
 (b) An obsession about something  
 (c) To face problems as a result of his senseless actions  
 (d) Peculiar habit of confusing others  
 (e) Unreliable and inconsistent way of behaving (S.B.I.P.O. 1995)
61. The politician was able to sway the mob with his gift of the gab.  
 (a) Fluency of speech (b) Flattering words  
 (c) Abundance of promises (d) Political foresight (Translator's exam, 1994)
62. The speaker gave a bird's eye view of the the political conditions in the country.  
 (a) A detailed presentation (b) A biased view  
 (c) A general view (d) A personal view (Section officers, 1993)
63. The detective left no stone unturned to trace the culprit.  
 (a) Did very irrelevant things  
 (b) Used all available means  
 (c) Took no pains  
 (d) Resorted to illegitimate practices (S.B.I.P.O. 1994)

64. They sold their house because it was a real white elephant.  
 (a) An expensive one (b) A big one  
 (c) A useless one (d) A rare find (CBI 1994)
65. It will be wise on your part to let the bygones be bygones.  
 (a) Resist the past (b) Ignore the past  
 (c) Recollect the past (d) Revive the past  
 (Assistant Grade, 1992)
66. The boy had a hair breath escape from a street accident.  
 (a) Lucky (b) Easy  
 (c) Narrow (d) Quick  
 (I. Tax and Central Excise 1994)
67. When he tells stories about himself he is inclined to draw the long bone.  
 (a) get excited (b) exaggerate  
 (c) get emotional (d) understate (CBI 1995)
68. The great warrior, Baji Prabhu, held the enemy at bay but was killed in the end.  
 (a) Prevented the enemy from coming too near  
 (b) Did not allow the enemy to attack his position  
 (c) Launched a counter attack after initial success  
 (d) Retreated initially but launched a heavy attack afterwards  
 (e) Made the enemy to run away (Bank PO 1994)
69. In spite of the efforts of all peace loving people world peace is still a far cry.  
 (a) An abstract ideal (b) A long way off  
 (c) An impracticable idea (d) Out of reach  
 (Assistant Grade, 1994)
70. He has reached present position in his job through elbow grease.  
 (a) His persistent fighting (b) His good connections  
 (c) Flattering his superiors (d) His hard work  
 (Central Excise 1993)
71. He was a king who ruled his subjects with a high hand.  
 (a) Oppressively (b) Kindly  
 (c) Conveniently (d) Sympathetically  
 (Bank PO 1996)
72. Discipline is on the wane in schools and colleges these days.  
 (a) Increasing (b) Declining  
 (c) Spreading (d) Spiralling  
 (Stenographers exam 1993)



73. Eloquent lamentations regarding the fate of the flora and fauna are certain to be rendered a cry in the wilderness.  
 (a) A cry in vain (b) An unpleasant situation  
 (c) A cry with a laughter (d) A laughter having no end  
 (Railways, 1995)
74. He always cuts both ends.  
 (a) Works for both sides  
 (b) Inflicts injuries on others  
 (c) Argues in support of both sides of the issue  
 (d) Behaves dishonestly  
 (e) Creates discord among friends  
 (Bank PO 1993)
75. He is temporarily in charge of the company and is trying to feather his nest.  
 (a) Raise the image of the company  
 (b) Bring order and discipline in the company  
 (c) Act for his own future benefits  
 (d) Practice his own brand of management philosophy  
 (e) Diversify the products of the company  
 (Bank PO 1996)
76. Chandu used very ugly words against his kind uncle he threw down the gauntlet before him  
 (a) He abused and insulted him  
 (b) He threw the challenge  
 (c) He behaved as if he was very great and important person  
 (d) He put several conditions for negotiation  
 (e) He showed his readiness to leave the place  
 (S.B.I.P.O. 1995)
77. He did me a good turn by recommending me for the post of Vice Principal.  
 (a) Became suddenly good (b) Improved my prospects  
 (c) Did an act of kindness (d) returned my kindness  
 (Section officers, 1993)
78. There is no hard and fast rule regarding this subject.  
 (a) Rule that is difficult  
 (b) Rule that is fast changing  
 (c) Rule that cannot be broken or modified  
 (d) Rule that can be broken or modified (Stenographers exam 1995)
79. Being an introvert he will only eat his heart out  
 (a) Eat too much (b) Keep brooding  
 (c) Invite trouble (d) Suffer silently  
 (I. Tax and Central Excise 1993)

80. The new economic policy is likely to run into rough weather.  
 (a) Make things difficult (b) Confuse matters  
 (c) Encounter difficulties (d) Create problems  
 (Asistant Grade, 1994)
81. The question of abolition of private property is still a moot point.  
 (a) Unknown (b) Undecide  
 (c) Not clear (d) Uncertain  
 (Central Excise 1995)
82. The boss brought matters to a head by forcing him to work more.  
 (a) Made him unhappy  
 (b) Created a lot of unhappiness  
 (c) Created an atmosphere of confrontation  
 (d) Brought matters to a decisive point (Asistant Grade, 1992)
83. The M.P. from our constituency is fond of blowing his own trumpet whenever he gets a chance.  
 (a) Parading his own good deeds (b) Speaking too loudly  
 (c) Loking after his own interest (d) Making long speeches  
 (Stenographers exam 1991)
84. He cannot make both ends meet.  
 (a) Manage the business (b) Work hard  
 (c) Earn enough (d) Control affairs  
 (Hotel Management 1992)
85. I have come to know of your hole and corner method of dealing with people.  
 (a) Strict (b) Servile  
 (c) Secret (d) Suspicious  
 (Asistant Grade, 1993)
86. In modern democratic societies lynch law seems to have become a common feature in almost all the spheres of life.  
 (a) Law of the parlament (b) Law of the constitution  
 (c) Law of the mob (d) Law of the underworld  
 (Section officers, 1993)
87. The trade union's seemingly rightful demand is only a stalking horse to blackmail the management.  
 (a) Trick (b) Proposal  
 (c) Pretence (d) Suggestion (CBI 1994)

88. The teacher was as good as his word.  
 (a) Incapable of action (b) Better than expected  
 (c) Highly pretentious (d) Ready to fulfil his promise  
 (I. Tax 1994)
89. He believes in the policy of making hay while the sun shines.  
 (a) Giving bribes to get his work done  
 (b) Making the best use of a favourable situation  
 (c) Helping those who help him  
 (d) Seeking advice from one and all (Stenographers exam 1995)
90. It is a matter of gratification for me that he has turned a new leaf.  
 (a) Begun a different mode of life  
 (b) Started using his intelligence  
 (c) Proved to be a worthy person on his job  
 (d) Accepted the new job that was offered to him  
 (e) decided to use a different strategy to solve the problem  
 (Bank PO 1996)
91. If we give them this concession it will be the thin end of the wedge.  
 (a) A compromise on principles  
 (b) The least we could do for them  
 (c) The beginning of harmful development  
 (d) Inadequate for their needs (I. Tax 1994)
92. He is always picking holes in every project.  
 (a) Asking irrelevant questions on (b) Suggesting improvement  
 (c) Finding fault with (d) Creating problems in  
 (Stenographers exam 1993)
93. If Gaurav does not complete the work allotted to him properly we shall send him packing  
 (a) Put him in packing department (b) Give him our best wishes  
 (c) Give him another work (d) Recall with honour  
 (e) Terminate his services immediately (Bank PO 1994)
94. Caesar was done to death by the conspirators.  
 (a) Attacked (b) Removed  
 (c) Eliminated (d) Murdered  
 (Clerks Grade 1993)
95. His boss was always breathing down his neck.  
 (a) Abusing and ill treating him  
 (b) Watching all his actions closely

- (c) Shouting loudly at him
- (d) Giving him strenuous work

(Assistant Grade, 1995)

96. He is not worth his salt if he fails at this juncture.

- (a) Quite worthless
- (b) Very proud of himself
- (c) Quite depressed
- (d) Very strange

(G.I.C.A.A.O. 1990)

97. He was in a brown study and did not seem to catch my point

- (a) In his study room
- (b) Absorbed in reading
- (c) Absent minded
- (d) In a state of shock

(Assistant Grade, 1993)

98. He does not like to be friendly with sarita he always gives her a cold shoulder

- (a) Pushes her with his shoulder whenever they meet
- (b) creates all sorts of troubles for her
- (c) Insults her in the presence of others
- (d) Tries to be unfriendly by taking no notice of her
- (e) Argues with her on any issue

(Bank PO 1993)

99. With the existing management the future of the company is in doldrums.

- (a) Dull
- (b) Bright
- (c) Uncertain
- (d) Secure

(Translators exam 1994)

100. Though he has a lot of money yet all his plans are built upon sand

- (a) Based on inexperience
- (b) Resting on immature ideas
- (c) Resting on cheap material
- (d) Established on insecure foundations

(Section officers, 1993)

101. It was such a strange affair that I could not make head or tail of it

- (a) Face it
- (b) Tolerate it
- (c) Remember it
- (d) Understand it
- (e) Believe it

(Bank PO 1996)

102. Sunil thought his skill would match up to Keshav's bulk but in the fight he was beaten neck and crop.

- (a) Softly
- (b) Completely
- (c) Swiftly
- (d) Profoundly

(I. Tax and Central Excise 1993)

103. His oily tongue has won him promotion.

- (a) Soft speech
- (b) Word power
- (c) Flattery
- (d) Fluency in speech

(Hotel Management 1991)

104. Those persons who are ready to sail close to the wind can be successful in life.

- (a) To take risk
- (b) To manage the situation
- (c) To work hard
- (d) To be regular

(Railways, 1995)

105. A good teacher should have the gift of the gab.

- (a) A good personality
- (b) A talent for acting
- (c) A talent for speaking
- (d) An interest in discipline

(Clerk's Grade 1993)

106. She exhibited remarkable sang froid during the crisis.

- (a) Temper
- (b) Irritation
- (c) Composure
- (d) Anger

(G.I.C.A.A.O. 1990)

107. If you rub him the wrong way he is bound to react

- (a) Flatter him
- (b) Encourage him
- (c) Annoy him
- (d) Abuse him

(SSC 1993)

108. I raked my brains to solve this difficult problem.

- (a) I consulted several people
- (b) I subjected my mind to hard thinking
- (c) I read number of books
- (d) I brainwashed several experts
- (e) I used my common sense

(Bank PO 1996)

109. The cricket match proved to be a big draw

- (a) A game without any result
- (b) A keen contest
- (c) A lovely spectacle
- (d) A huge attraction

(Assistant Grade, 1994)

110. My father strained every nerve to enable me to get settled in life.

- (a) Worked very hard
- (b) Spent a huge amount
- (c) Tried all tricks
- (d) Bribed several persons

(Stenographers exam 1995)

111. He bids fair to be an excellent cricketer

- (a) Seems likely
- (b) Is ambitious
- (c) Is confident
- (d) Is unlikely

(I. Tax 1993)



112. The class could not keep a straight face on hearing the strange pronounciation of the new teacher.

- (a) Remain serious
- (b) Reman unaffected
- (c) Remain silent
- (d) Remain indiffernt

(CBI 1995)

113. The police fired at random at the violent crowd and several persons lost their lives.

- (a) Pointedly
- (b) Aimlessly
- (c) Unwillingly
- (d) Intentionally

(Stenographers exam 1993)

114. Some people now wonder whether we just pay lip service or genuinely subscribe to democracy.

- (a) Pay oral tribute
- (b) Attach no value
- (c) Remain indifferent
- (d) Show only outward respect

(Asistant Grade, 1994)

115. I have been betrayed by my own flesh and blood.

- (a) Relatives
- (b) Friends
- (c) Children
- (d) Acquaintances

(Asistant Grade, 1992)

116. Dishonesty is at a premium in almost all spheres of public life.

- (a) Prevalent
- (b) Practised openly
- (c) Encouraged
- (d) Valued highly

(Translator's exam 1994)

117. It was he who put a spoke in my wheel.

- (a) Tried to cause an accident
- (b) Helped in the execution of the plan
- (c) Thwarted the execution of the plan
- (d) Destroyed the plan

(Central Excise 1995)

118. The captain played with determination because the honour of the team was at stake.

- (a) Very low
- (b) At the top
- (c) In danger
- (d) Appropriate

(Asistant Grade, 1993)

119. His promotion is on the cards.

- (a) Due
- (b) Evident
- (c) Certain
- (d) Probable

(Railways, 1995)

120. He resigned the post of his own accord.

- (a) According to his judgement
- (b) Which he liked
- (c) Voluntarily and willingly
- (d) According to his convenience

(Section officers, 1993)

121. He faced the music for reaching home late.

- (a) Faced punishment
- (b) Faced entertainment
- (c) Faced reprimand
- (d) Faced pleasure

(I. Tax 1994)

122. While the ladies continued their small talk in the drawing room, I felt bored.

- (a) Light conversation
- (b) Gossip
- (c) Backbiting
- (d) Whispering

(Assistant Grade 1996)

### Answers

- |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (d)   | 2. (b)   | 3. (a)   | 4. (b)   | 5. (b)   | 6. (d)   | 7. (d)   |
| 8. (c)   | 9. (a)   | 10. (d)  | 11. (c)  | 12. (d)  | 13. (d)  | 14. (b)  |
| 15. (a)  | 16. (c)  | 17. (a)  | 18. (d)  | 19. (d)  | 20. (d)  | 21. (d)  |
| 22. (d)  | 23. (a)  | 24. (c)  | 25. (e)  | 26. (a)  | 27. (b)  | 28. (a)  |
| 29. (b)  | 30. (b)  | 31. (b)  | 32. (c)  | 33. (d)  | 34. (d)  | 35. (b)  |
| 36. (b)  | 37. (d)  | 38. (b)  | 39. (d)  | 40. (a)  | 41. (b)  | 42. (d)  |
| 43. (b)  | 44. (b)  | 45. (b)  | 46. (c)  | 47. (b)  | 48. (a)  | 49. (c)  |
| 50. (a)  | 51. (b)  | 52. (c)  | 53. (d)  | 54. (c)  | 55. (d)  | 56. (a)  |
| 57. (d)  | 58. (d)  | 59. (b)  | 60. (b)  | 61. (a)  | 62. (c)  | 63. (b)  |
| 64. (a)  | 65. (b)  | 66. (c)  | 67. (b)  | 68. (a)  | 69. (b)  | 70. (c)  |
| 71. (a)  | 72. (b)  | 73. (a)  | 74. (c)  | 75. (c)  | 76. (b)  | 77. (c)  |
| 78. (c)  | 79. (d)  | 80. (c)  | 81. (d)  | 82. (c)  | 83. (a)  | 84. (c)  |
| 85. (c)  | 86. (c)  | 87. (a)  | 88. (d)  | 89. (b)  | 90. (a)  | 91. (c)  |
| 92. (c)  | 93. (e)  | 94. (d)  | 95. (b)  | 96. (a)  | 97. (b)  | 98. (d)  |
| 99. (c)  | 100. (b) | 101. (d) | 102. (b) | 103. (c) | 104. (a) | 105. (c) |
| 106. (c) | 107. (c) | 108. (b) | 109. (d) | 110. (a) | 111. (a) | 112. (a) |
| 113. (b) | 114. (d) | 115. (a) | 116. (d) | 117. (c) | 118. (c) | 119. (c) |
| 120. (c) | 121. (c) | 122. (a) |          |          |          |          |



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