



VOCABULARY RESOURCE SERIES

UNIT 3

Idioms & Phrases

Exam-oriented idioms and phrases with meanings, usage and reinforcement practice.

From the book

MASTERING COMPETITIVE ENGLISH VOCABULARY

ARUN KUMAR

➤ **What are Idioms and Phrases?**

Language is not merely a collection of words; it is a reflection of culture, wisdom, experience, and expression. **Idioms and Phrases** are special groups of words whose meanings often differ from their literal interpretations. They add colour, depth, and effectiveness to communication, making language more vivid and engaging.

➤ **Types of Idioms and Phrases Asked in Exams:**

1. Common Idiomatic Expressions:

These are widely used expressions that convey figurative meanings.

Example: Kick the bucket

Options: (a) Start working (b) Die (c) Run away (d) Fall ill

Answer: (b) Die

2. Phrasal Verbs as Idioms:

These are verb phrases with meanings different from the individual words.

Example: Call off

Options: (a) Continue (b) Cancel (c) Delay (d) Postpone

Answer: (b) Cancel

3. Proverbs and Sayings:

Sometimes questions include short traditional sayings with metaphorical meaning.

Example: A stitch in time saves nine.

Options: (a) Small tasks are unnecessary (b) Early action prevents bigger problems
(c) It's never too late (d) Patience is a virtue

Answer: (b) Early action prevents bigger problems

4. Context-Based Idioms:

Here, the idiom is part of a sentence and must be interpreted from context.

Example: The coach asked the player to pull up his socks before the final match.

Options: (a) Wear better shoes (b) Leave the game
(c) Improve performance (d) Rest well

Answer: (c) Improve performance

5. Misleading Literal Idioms:

These look literal but have hidden meanings.

Example: Break the ice

Options: (a) Shatter something (b) Initiate conversation
(c) Swim in icy water (d) Destroy peace

Answer: (b) Initiate conversation

"Words tell; idioms illustrate. Words inform; idioms inspire."

Most Frequently Asked Idioms & Phrases

1. BURN THE CANDLE AT BOTH ENDS

(अत्यधिकपरिश्रमकरना)

Meaning: To exhaust oneself by working too hard and not getting enough rest.

Sentence: He was burning the candle at both ends while preparing for the NDA examination.

2. THROW IN THE TOWEL (हारमानलेना)

Meaning: To admit defeat and stop trying.

Sentence: Despite repeated failures, she refused to throw in the towel.

3. CUT THE GORDIAN KNOT

(कठिनसमस्याकासाहसिकसमाधानकरना)

Meaning: To solve a difficult problem in a simple and decisive way.

Sentence: The new principal cut the Gordian knot by implementing a single uniform policy.

4. CALL A SPADE A SPADE (स्पष्टबातकहना)

Meaning: To speak frankly and directly.

Sentence: He always calls a spade a spade, even if others dislike it.

5. TO BELL THE CAT (जोखिमभराकार्यअपनेऊपरलेना)

Meaning: To undertake a dangerous task for the benefit of others.

Sentence: Nobody was willing to bell the cat and confront the corrupt officer.

6. BE IN THE DOLDRUMS (उदासयानिरुत्साहितहोना)

Meaning: To feel depressed or lacking enthusiasm.

Sentence: He was in the doldrums after failing the examination.

7. TAKE WITH A GRAIN OF SALT (संदेहकेसाथलेना)

Meaning: To not completely believe something.

Sentence: You should take his promises with a grain of salt.

8. A FLY IN THE OINTMENT (छोटीसीबाधा)

Meaning: A minor problem that spoils an otherwise good situation.

Sentence: The power outage was a fly in the ointment during the celebration.

9. BITE THE BULLET (कठिन परिस्थिति का साहस पूर्वक सामना करना)

Meaning: To endure a painful or difficult situation bravely.

Sentence: He decided to bite the bullet and undergo the surgery.

10. HIT BELOW THE BELT (अनुचित आघात करना)

Meaning: To act unfairly or make a cruel remark.

Sentence: Bringing up his personal problems was hitting below the belt.

11. MAKE A CLEAN BREAST OF (सच्चाईस्वीकारकरना)

Meaning: To confess something honestly.

Sentence: The student made a clean breast of his mistake before the teacher.

12. LOOK DOWN UPON (तिरस्कारकरना)

Meaning: To consider someone inferior.

Sentence: We should never look down upon people from humble backgrounds.

13. PLAY SECOND FIDDLE (दूसरीभूमिकानिभाना)

Meaning: To take a less important position.

Sentence: He was unwilling to play second fiddle to his younger brother.

14. READ BETWEEN THE LINES (छिपाअर्थसमझना)

Meaning: To understand the hidden meaning.

Sentence: By reading between the lines, she understood his true intentions.

15. A BONE OF CONTENTION (विवादकाकारण)

Meaning: A subject of disagreement.

Sentence: The property dispute became a bone of contention among the family members.

16. AT SIXES AND SEVENS (अव्यवस्थित)

Meaning: In a state of confusion or disorder.

Sentence: The office was at sixes and sevens after the sudden transfer orders.

17. BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS (तेजी से)

Meaning: Very rapidly.

Sentence: The company has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years.

18. BLOW ONE'S OWN TRUMPET (अपनी प्रशंसा स्वयं करना)

Meaning: To boast about oneself.

Sentence: He is always blowing his own trumpet about his achievements.

19. FACE THE MUSIC (परिणाम भुगतना)

Meaning: To accept the unpleasant consequences of one's actions.

Sentence: The employee had to face the music after violating company rules.

20. KEEP THE WOLF FROM THE DOOR (गुजारा करना)

Meaning: To earn just enough money to survive.

Sentence: His small job barely kept the wolf from the door.

21. OUT OF THE BLUE (अचानक)

Meaning: Unexpectedly.

Sentence: The invitation arrived out of the blue.

22. TO SMELL A RAT (संदेह होना)

Meaning: To suspect that something is wrong.

Sentence: I smelled a rat when he avoided answering the question.

23. CRY WOLF (झूठा खतरा बताना)

Meaning: To raise a false alarm.

Sentence: If you keep crying wolf, nobody will believe you.

24. ADD FUEL TO THE FIRE (स्थिति को और बिगाड़ना)

Meaning: To make a bad situation worse.

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Sentence: His rude comments only added fuel to the fire.

25. JUMP THE GUN (जल्दबाज़ीकरना)

Meaning: To act before the proper time.

Sentence: He jumped the gun by announcing the results early.

26. HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD

(बिल्कुल सही बात कहना)

Meaning: To identify the exact problem or answer.

Sentence: Your explanation hit the nail on the head.

27. PUT THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE

(उल्टा काम करना)

Meaning: To do things in the wrong order.

Sentence: Buying furniture before renting a house is putting the cart before the horse.

28. BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE

(गलत व्यक्ति या कारण पर आरोप लगाना)

Meaning: To pursue a mistaken course of action.

Sentence: If you think I leaked the information, you are barking up the wrong tree.

29. CALL IT A DAY (काम बंद करना)

Meaning: To stop working for the day.

Sentence: After completing the report, we decided to call it a day.

30. A BLESSING IN DISGUISE (छिपा हुआ अवदान)

Meaning: Something that seems bad at first but later proves beneficial.

Sentence: Losing that job was a blessing in disguise because it motivated him to start his own business.

31. BREAK THE ICE (झिझक दूर करना)

Meaning: To start a conversation in a social situation.

Sentence: The teacher told a joke to break the ice on the first day of class.

32. ONCE IN A BLUE MOON (बहुत कम)

Meaning: Very rarely.

Sentence: He visits his hometown once in a blue moon.

33. THROW UP THE SPONGE (हार मान लेना)

Meaning: To give up a struggle.

Sentence: The team refused to throw up the sponge despite repeated setbacks.

34. BACK TO THE DRAWING BOARD

(फिर से शुरू आत करना)

Meaning: To start planning again after failure.

Sentence: The project failed, so the engineers went back to the drawing board.

35. THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS (दोनों ओर का लाभ)

Meaning: A situation where one enjoys two advantages at the same time.

Sentence: Working from home gives her the best of both worlds.

36. RING A BELL (कुछ याद दिलाना)

Meaning: To sound familiar.

Sentence: His name rings a bell, but I cannot remember where we met.

37. GIVE SOMEONE THE COLD SHOULDER

(अनदेखा करना)

Meaning: To deliberately ignore someone.

Sentence: She gave him the cold shoulder after the argument.

38. CROSS THAT BRIDGE WHEN YOU COME TO IT

(समस्या आने पर निपटना)

Meaning: To deal with a problem when it actually occurs.

Sentence: We will cross that bridge when we come to it.

39. KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE (एक तीर से दो शिकार करना)

Meaning: To achieve two objectives with one action.

Sentence: Cycling to work helps him kill two birds with one stone.

40. CUT CORNERS (शॉर्ट कट अपनाना)

Meaning: To do something cheaply or carelessly.

Sentence: Good builders never cut corners on safety standards.

41. STEAL SOMEONE'S THUNDER (दूसरे का श्रेय लेना)

Meaning: To take attention or credit from someone else.

Sentence: He stole my thunder by announcing the news first.

42. BARK IS WORSE THAN BITE

(जितना दिखता है उतना कठोर नहीं)

Meaning: Someone appears harsher than they really are.

Sentence: Our coach's bark is worse than his bite.

43. LET THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG (राज़ खोल देना)

Meaning: To reveal a secret accidentally.

Sentence: She let the cat out of the bag about the surprise party.

44. WATER UNDER THE BRIDGE (बीती बात)

Meaning: Something from the past that is no longer important.

Sentence: Our old disagreements are now water under the bridge.

45. PULL UP ONE'S SOCKS (खुद को सुधारना)

Meaning: To make greater effort and improve.

Sentence: He must pull up his socks if he wants to pass the examination.

46. CUT ONE'S COAT ACCORDING TO ONE'S CLOTH (आय के अनुसार खर्च करना)

Meaning: To live within one's means.

Sentence: A wise person cuts his coat according to his cloth.

47. IN HOT WATER (मुसीबत में)

Meaning: In trouble.

Sentence: The officer was in hot water for neglecting his duties.

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48. KILL TIME (समय बिताना)

Meaning: To spend time doing something while waiting.

Sentence: We played chess to kill time before the train arrived.

49. A LEOPARD CAN'T CHANGE ITS SPOTS (स्वभाव नहीं बदलता)

Meaning: People cannot easily change their basic nature.

Sentence: He promised to reform, but a leopard can't change its spots.

50. PUT A SOCK IN IT (चुप रहो)

Meaning: To stop talking.

Sentence: The teacher told the noisy students to put a sock in it and listen carefully.

51. A PENNY FOR YOUR THOUGHTS (तुम क्या सोच रहे हो?)

Meaning: A way of asking someone what they are thinking about.

Sentence: You seem very quiet today; a penny for your thoughts?

52. GO THE EXTRA MILE (अपेक्षा से अधिक प्रयास करना)

Meaning: To make an extra effort to achieve something.

Sentence: Successful students always go the extra mile in their preparation.

53. OFF THE BEATEN TRACK (अपरिचित मार्ग पर)

Meaning: Away from the usual or popular route.

Sentence: We explored a village off the beaten track during our trip.

54. IT'S NOT ROCKET SCIENCE (यह बहुत कठिन नहीं है)

Meaning: Something is easy to understand or do.

Sentence: Learning basic computer skills isn't rocket science.

55. A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE (समय पर किया गया काम बड़ी परेशानी बचाता है)

Meaning: Solving a problem early prevents it from becoming worse.

Sentence: Repair the leak now; a stitch in time saves nine.

56. PUT YOUR MONEY WHERE YOUR MOUTH IS (जो कहते हो उससे करके दिखाओ)

Meaning: To support words with action.

Sentence: If you believe in the project, put your money where your mouth is.

57. IN THE NICK OF TIME (ठीक समय पर)

Meaning: Just before it is too late.

Sentence: The firefighters arrived in the nick of time.

58. THE BALL IS IN YOUR COURT (अब निर्णय तुम्हें लेना है)

Meaning: It is your turn to take action.

Sentence: I have explained all the options; now the ball is in your court.

59. TAKE THE BULL BY THE HORNS

(साहसपूर्वक समस्या का सामना करना)

Meaning: To deal with a difficult situation directly.

Sentence: She decided to take the bull by the horns and solve the issue.

60. BURN BRIDGES (संबंध तोड़ लेना)

Meaning: To destroy relationships permanently.

Sentence: Never burn bridges with former colleagues.

61. THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE WORM (जो जल्दी शुरू करता है वही सफल होता है)

Meaning: Success comes to those who act promptly.

Sentence: He reached the interview venue early because the early bird catches the worm.

62. ON THIN ICE (जोखिम भरी स्थिति में)

Meaning: In a dangerous or uncertain situation.

Sentence: After missing deadlines repeatedly, he was on thin ice with his boss.

63. LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE (पुरानी बातों को न छेड़ना)

Meaning: Avoid discussing old disputes or problems.

Sentence: Let's let sleeping dogs lie and move forward.

64. THE POT CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK (अपनी ही कमि के लिए दूसरे को दोष देना)

Meaning: Criticizing someone for a fault you also have.

Sentence: Calling him lazy is the pot calling the kettle black.

65. THE SKY'S THE LIMIT (संभावनाएँ असीम हैं)

Meaning: There is no limit to what can be achieved.

Sentence: With determination and talent, the sky's the limit.

66. AN ARM AND A LEG (बहुत महंगा)

Meaning: Extremely expensive.

Sentence: That luxury car costs an arm and a leg.

67. BREAK A LEG (शुभकामनाएँ)

Meaning: A way of wishing someone good luck.

Sentence: Before the performance, everyone told the singer to break a leg.

68. A WATCHED POT NEVER BOILS (इंतजार करने से समय लंबा लगता है)

Meaning: Time seems to pass slowly when waiting eagerly.

Sentence: Stop checking the clock; a watched pot never boils.

69. HIT THE BOOKS (जोर-शोर से पढ़ाई करना)

Meaning: To study seriously.

Sentence: I need to hit the books before the NDA examination.

70. A BIRD IN THE HAND IS WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH (पक्का लाभ बेहतर है)

Meaning: It is better to keep a certain advantage than risk losing it.

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Sentence: He accepted the job offer because a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

71. HOBSON'S CHOICE (मजबूरीमेंएकहीविकल्पहोना)

Meaning: A situation where there is really no choice.

Sentence: Accepting the terms was a Hobson's choice for the company.

72. THROW DOWN THE GAUNTLET (चुनौतीदेना)

Meaning: To challenge someone boldly.

Sentence: The young boxer threw down the gauntlet to the champion.

73. LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED

(हरसंभवप्रयासकरना)

Meaning: To do everything possible to achieve a goal.

Sentence: The police left no stone unturned in searching for the missing child.

74. A FEATHER IN ONE'S CAP (उपलब्धि)

Meaning: An achievement to be proud of.

Sentence: Winning the national scholarship was a feather in her cap.

75. BURY THE HATCHET (झगड़ासमाप्तकरना)

Meaning: To make peace after a disagreement.

Sentence: The two families decided to bury the hatchet.

76. TURN A DEAF EAR (अनसुनाकरना)

Meaning: To ignore advice or requests.

Sentence: He turned a deaf ear to his parents' warnings.

77. CLIP SOMEONE'S WINGS

(किसीकीस्वतंत्रतासीमितकरना)

Meaning: To restrict someone's freedom or ambitions.

Sentence: Strict rules clipped the wings of creative employees.

78. TAKE THE HELM (नेतृत्वसंभालना)

Meaning: To take control or leadership.

Sentence: She will take the helm of the company next month.

79. IN THE SOUP (मुसीबतमें)

Meaning: In serious trouble.

Sentence: He was in the soup after losing the confidential documents.

80. RISE TO THE OCCASION

(परिस्थितिकेअनुसारउत्कृष्टप्रदर्शनकरना)

Meaning: To perform well in a difficult situation.

Sentence: The captain rose to the occasion and led the team to victory.

81. FOOLS RUSH IN WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD (बिनासोचे-समझेजोखिमउठाना)

Meaning: Inexperienced people take risks that wise people avoid.

Sentence: He invested all his savings at once; fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

82. HANG IN THE BALANCE (अनिश्चितहोना)

Meaning: To remain uncertain.

Sentence: The final result still hangs in the balance.

83. TO HAVE AN AXE TO GRIND

(स्वार्थपूर्णउद्देश्यरखना)

Meaning: To have a personal motive.

Sentence: His criticism seemed biased because he had an axe to grind.

84. TO BEAT A RETREAT (पीछेहटजाना)

Meaning: To withdraw from a difficult situation.

Sentence: The troops were ordered to beat a retreat.

85. BE AT ONE'S WITS' END (पूरीतरहपरेशानहोना)

Meaning: To be unable to think of a solution.

Sentence: The parents were at their wits' end dealing with the problem.

86. THE LION'S SHARE (सबसेबड़ाहिस्सा)

Meaning: The largest portion.

Sentence: The senior partner received the lion's share of the profits.

87. TO TAKE TO ONE'S HEELS (भागजाना)

Meaning: To run away quickly.

Sentence: The thief took to his heels when he saw the police.

88. A BOLT FROM THE BLUE (अचानकघटना)

Meaning: A sudden and unexpected event.

Sentence: The resignation came as a bolt from the blue.

89. TO WEATHER THE STORM (कठिनसमयझेलना)

Meaning: To survive a difficult situation.

Sentence: The company managed to weather the storm during the recession.

90. CASTLES IN THE AIR (हवाईकिलेबनाना)

Meaning: Unrealistic dreams or plans.

Sentence: Stop building castles in the air and start working hard.

91. TURN THE TABLES (स्थितिपलटदेना)

Meaning: To reverse a situation in one's favor.

Sentence: The underdog team turned the tables in the second half.

92. SKELETON IN THE CUPBOARD (छिपाहुआरहस्य)

Meaning: An embarrassing secret from the past.

Sentence: Every family seems to have a skeleton in the cupboard.

93. IN COLD BLOOD (जानबूझकरऔरनिर्दयतापूर्वक)

Meaning: Without emotion or mercy.

Sentence: The crime was committed in cold blood.

94. THROW ONE'S WEIGHT AROUND

(अधिकारकारौबदिखाना)

Meaning: To use power in an unpleasant way.

Sentence: The manager often throws his weight around.

95. BURN ONE'S FINGERS (मुसीबतमोललेना)

Meaning: To suffer because of one's actions.

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Sentence: He burned his fingers by investing in a fraudulent scheme.

96. TO LOSE ONE'S HEAD (घबराजाना)

Meaning: To panic and act irrationally.

Sentence: Even during emergencies, a good leader does not lose his head.

97. UNDER A CLOUD (संदेहयाबदनामीकेघेरेमें)

Meaning: Suspected or disgraced.

Sentence: The official remained under a cloud after the allegations.

98. CROSS SWORDS (वाद-विवादकरना)

Meaning: To engage in a dispute or argument.

Sentence: The two politicians frequently cross swords on national issues.

99. CLOSE BUT NO CIGAR

(लगभगसफललेकिनपूरीतरहनहीं)

Meaning: Nearly successful but not quite.

Sentence: He almost won the race—close but no cigar.

100. BACK TO SQUARE ONE (फिरसेशुरुआतकरना)

Meaning: To return to the starting point after failure.

Sentence: After the plan failed, we were back to square one.

101. A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED

(बचायागयापैसाकमाएपैसेकेबराबरहै)

Meaning: Saving money is as valuable as earning it.

Sentence: Instead of wasting money on luxuries, remember that a penny saved is a penny earned.

102. THE STRAW THAT BROKE THE CAMEL'S BACK

(अंतिमकारणजिसनेस्थितिअसहनीयबनादी)

Meaning: A small additional problem that makes a situation unbearable.

Sentence: The latest complaint was the straw that broke the camel's back.

103. PULL SOMEONE'S LEG (मज़ाककरना)

Meaning: To tease or joke with someone.

Sentence: Don't believe him; he is just pulling your leg.

104. TO BE ON THE SAME PAGE (एकमतहोना)

Meaning: To have the same understanding or opinion.

Sentence: Before starting the project, we must all be on the same page.

105. BY THE SKIN OF YOUR TEETH (बाल-बालबचना)

Meaning: To barely succeed or escape.

Sentence: He passed the examination by the skin of his teeth.

106. LIKE TWO PEAS IN A POD (बहुतसमान)

Meaning: Extremely alike.

Sentence: The twins are like two peas in a pod.

107. JUMP ON THE BANDWAGON

(लोकप्रियप्रवृत्तिकाअनुसरणकरना)

Meaning: To join something because it is fashionable or successful.

Sentence: Many investors jumped on the bandwagon when the stock market rose.

108. BEAT A DEAD HORSE (बेकारप्रयासकरना)

Meaning: To waste time discussing a settled matter.

Sentence: There is no use beating a dead horse.

109. MAKE A LONG STORY SHORT (संक्षेपमें)

Meaning: To summarize briefly.

Sentence: To make a long story short, we reached home safely.

110. OFF THE CUFF (बिनातैयारीके)

Meaning: Done without preparation.

Sentence: His speech was completely off the cuff.

111. UNDER ONE'S BELT (अनुभवप्राप्त)

Meaning: Already achieved or experienced.

Sentence: With years of service under his belt, he became an expert.

112. WHEN PIGS FLY (कभीनहीं)

Meaning: Something that will never happen.

Sentence: He will wake up early every day when pigs fly.

113. THE WRITING ON THE WALL

(आनेवालेसंकटकासंकेत)

Meaning: Clear signs of future trouble.

Sentence: Falling sales were the writing on the wall.

114. THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG (केवलछोटाहिस्सा)

Meaning: A small visible part of a much larger issue.

Sentence: These complaints are just the tip of the iceberg.

115. A DROP IN THE OCEAN (नगण्यमात्रा)

Meaning: A very small amount compared to what is needed.

Sentence: The donation was only a drop in the ocean.

116. ALL BARK AND NO BITE (केवलधमकीदेना)

Meaning: Appearing threatening but not taking action.

Sentence: The manager is all bark and no bite.

117. A ROLLING STONE GATHERS NO MOSS

(अस्थिरव्यक्तिप्रगतिनहींकरता)

Meaning: A person who never settles does not accumulate success.

Sentence: Constantly changing jobs proves that a rolling stone gathers no moss.

118. TO BE AT THE END OF ONE'S ROPE

(पूरीतरहपेशानहोना)

Meaning: To have no patience or solutions left.

Sentence: She was at the end of her rope after months of stress.

119. THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM

(तूफानसेपहलेकीशांति)

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Meaning: A peaceful period before trouble begins.
Sentence: The silence before the results was the calm before the storm.

120. HIT THE GROUND RUNNING

(तेजीसेशुरुआतकरना)

Meaning: To begin something energetically and successfully.

Sentence: The new officer hit the ground running on his first day.

121. IN THE HEAT OF THE MOMENT (भाववेशमें)

Meaning: Acting under strong emotions.

Sentence: He spoke harshly in the heat of the moment.

122. EVERY CLOUD HAS A SILVER LINING

(हरबुराईमेंकुछअच्छाईहोतीहै)

Meaning: Every difficult situation has a positive side.

Sentence: Losing that job proved beneficial because every cloud has a silver lining.

123. TO BE CAUGHT RED-HANDED

(रंगेहार्थोंपकड़ाजाना)

Meaning: To be caught while doing something wrong.

Sentence: The thief was caught red-handed.

124. TO BE ON THE FENCE (अनिर्णीतहोना)

Meaning: Unable to decide.

Sentence: She is still on the fence about accepting the offer.

125. GO THE EXTRA MILE (अतिरिक्तप्रयासकरना)

Meaning: To make more effort than expected.

Sentence: Successful candidates always go the extra mile.

126. TO KEEP SOMEONE AT ARM'S LENGTH

(दूरीबनाएरखना)

Meaning: To avoid becoming too friendly.

Sentence: He kept the salesman at arm's length.

127. A BIRD'S EYE VIEW (समग्रदृष्टि)

Meaning: An overall view of something.

Sentence: The report provides a bird's eye view of the situation.

128. TO HAVE A CHIP ON ONE'S SHOULDER

(मनमेंशिकायतरखना)

Meaning: To remain resentful about something.

Sentence: He still has a chip on his shoulder about the incident.

129. TO HAVE A SWEET TOOTH (मीठापसंदहोना)

Meaning: To enjoy sweet foods.

Sentence: She has a sweet tooth and loves chocolates.

130. TO BREAK THE BANK (बहुतमहँगापड़ना)

Meaning: To cost all of one's money.

Sentence: Buying a new laptop will not break the bank.

131. TO BE A FLY ON THE WALL (गुप्तरूपसेदेखना)

Meaning: To observe without being noticed.

Sentence: I wish I were a fly on the wall during that meeting.

132. BITE OFF MORE THAN YOU CAN CHEW

(क्षमतासेअधिककार्यलेना)

Meaning: To take on too much responsibility.

Sentence: He bit off more than he could chew.

133. ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

(कर्मशब्दोंसेअधिकप्रभावीहोतेहैं)

Meaning: What people do matters more than what they say.

Sentence: She proved her dedication because actions speak louder than words.

134. THE PROOF IS IN THE PUDDING

(परिणामहीप्रमाणहै)

Meaning: Success can only be judged by results.

Sentence: Let's wait and see; the proof is in the pudding.

135. GET A TASTE OF YOUR OWN MEDICINE

(अपनेहीव्यवहारकाअनुभवकरना)

Meaning: To be treated the way you treat others.

Sentence: The bully finally got a taste of his own medicine.

136. HOLD YOUR HORSES (धैर्यरखो)

Meaning: To wait patiently.

Sentence: Hold your horses; the announcement will be made soon.

137. ON THE BALL (सतर्कऔरकुशल)

Meaning: Alert and efficient.

Sentence: The new secretary is really on the ball.

138. RAINING CATS AND DOGS (मूसलाधारवर्षाहोना)

Meaning: Raining very heavily.

Sentence: It was raining cats and dogs all night.

139. BURN THE MIDNIGHT OIL

(देराततककामयापढ़ाईकरना)

Meaning: To work or study late into the night.

Sentence: Students often burn the midnight oil before examinations.

140. KEEP YOUR CHIN UP (हिम्मतबनाएरखना)

Meaning: To remain cheerful during difficulties.

Sentence: Keep your chin up; things will improve soon.

141. OUT OF THE FRYING PAN, INTO THE FIRE

(एकमुसीबतसेदूसरीबड़ीमुसीबतमेंपड़ना)

Meaning: To move from a bad situation to a worse one.

Sentence: He went out of the frying pan into the fire.

142. ON CLOUD NINE (बहुतखुश)

Meaning: Extremely happy.

Sentence: She was on cloud nine after winning the scholarship.

143. BEAT AROUND THE BUSH (सीधेमुद्देपरनआना)

Meaning: To avoid saying something directly.

Sentence: Stop beating around the bush and tell me the truth.

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144. IT'S NO USE CRYING OVER SPILT MILK
(बीतीबातपरपछतानाव्यर्थ है)
Meaning: There is no point worrying about what cannot be changed.
Sentence: The exam is over; it's no use crying over spilt milk.

145. PUT ALL YOUR EGGS IN ONE BASKET
(साराजोखिमएकजगहलेना)
Meaning: To depend entirely on one option.
Sentence: Never put all your eggs in one basket.

146. AT THE DROP OF A HAT (तुरंत)
Meaning: Without hesitation.
Sentence: He is ready to help at the drop of a hat.

147. UNDER ONE'S NOSE (बिल्कुलसामने)
Meaning: In a very obvious place.
Sentence: The missing keys were under her nose all along.

148. A DIME A DOZEN (बहुतसामान्य)
Meaning: Very common.
Sentence: Such products are a dime a dozen these days.

149. THROUGH THICK AND THIN (हरपरिस्थितिमें)
Meaning: Through both good and bad times.
Sentence: True friends stay together through thick and thin.

150. A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING
(भेषबदलकरछिपाखतरनाकव्यक्ति)
Meaning: Someone who appears harmless but is dangerous.
Sentence: The fraudster was a wolf in sheep's clothing.

151. TO CALL IT A DAY (कामसमाप्तकरना)
Meaning: To stop working.
Sentence: After finishing the report, we decided to call it a day.

152. TO BE UP IN ARMS (क्रोधितऔरविरोधमेंहोना)
Meaning: To be angry and protesting.
Sentence: Residents were up in arms about the decision.

153. TO BITE THE HAND THAT FEEDS YOU
(उपकारीकेसाथबुराव्यवहारकरना)
Meaning: To harm someone who helps you.
Sentence: Criticizing your supporters is biting the hand that feeds you.

154. TO COME CLEAN (सचबतादेना)
Meaning: To confess honestly.
Sentence: The employee finally came clean about the mistake.

155. TO CUT TO THE CHASE (सीधेमुद्देपरआना)
Meaning: To get to the important point quickly.
Sentence: Let's cut to the chase and discuss the main issue.

156. TO GET COLD FEET (घबराजाना)
Meaning: To become nervous before an important event.

Sentence: He got cold feet before the interview.

157. TO GET OUT OF HAND (नियंत्रणसेबाहरहोजाना)
Meaning: To become difficult to control.
Sentence: The celebration quickly got out of hand.

158. TO GIVE THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT
(संदेहकालाभदेना)
Meaning: To trust someone despite uncertainty.
Sentence: I decided to give him the benefit of the doubt.

159. TO GO AGAINST THE GRAIN
(प्रचलितविचारोंकेविरुद्धजाना)
Meaning: To do something contrary to expectations.
Sentence: His decision went against the grain.

160. TO HAVE A BIG MOUTH (राज़नरखपाना)
Meaning: To reveal secrets carelessly.
Sentence: Don't tell him anything confidential; he has a big mouth.

161. TO HAVE YOUR WORK CUT OUT FOR YOU
(कठिनकार्यसामनेहोना)
Meaning: To face a challenging task.
Sentence: You have your work cut out for you.

162. TO KEEP AN EYE ON (नज़ररखना)
Meaning: To watch carefully.
Sentence: Please keep an eye on my luggage.

163. TO LEND AN EAR (ध्यानसेसुनना)
Meaning: To listen sympathetically.
Sentence: She was always ready to lend an ear.

164. TO LET OFF STEAM (तनावकमकरना)
Meaning: To release strong emotions.
Sentence: He plays football to let off steam.

165. TO LOSE ONE'S TOUCH (कौशलकमहोजाना)
Meaning: To no longer be as skilled as before.
Sentence: The veteran player seems to have lost his touch.

166. TO MAKE ENDS MEET (गुजाराकरना)
Meaning: To earn enough money for basic needs.
Sentence: Rising prices make it difficult to make ends meet.

167. TO PASS THE BUCK (जिम्मेदारीटालना)
Meaning: To shift responsibility to someone else.
Sentence: Good leaders do not pass the buck.

168. TO PAY THROUGH THE NOSE
(बहुतअधिककीमतचुकाना)
Meaning: To pay an excessive amount.
Sentence: We had to pay through the nose for the tickets.

169. TO PULL STRINGS (प्रभावकाउपयोगकरना)
Meaning: To use influence to gain an advantage.
Sentence: He pulled strings to secure the appointment.

170. TO RACK ONE'S BRAINS (बहुतसोच-विचारकरना)
Meaning: To think very hard.

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Sentence: I racked my brains trying to remember the answer.

171. TO SEE EYE TO EYE (पूर्णसहमतिहोना)

Meaning: To agree completely.

Sentence: The partners see eye to eye on most issues.

172. TO SPEAK OF THE DEVIL (जिसकीबातहोवहआजाए)

Meaning: Said when the person being discussed appears.

Sentence: Speak of the devil, here comes Raj himself.

173. TO SPILL THE BEANS (राजखोलदेना)

Meaning: To reveal secret information.

Sentence: Someone spilled the beans about the surprise party.

174. TO TAKE A RAIN CHECK (बादकेलिएटालना)

Meaning: To postpone an invitation or plan.

Sentence: I'm busy today; I'll take a rain check.

175. TO TAKE THE ROUGH WITH THE SMOOTH (अच्छे-बुरेदोनोंस्वीकारकरना)

Meaning: To accept both pleasant and unpleasant situations.

Sentence: Success requires learning to take the rough with the smooth.

Essential Idioms and Phrases

176. TO TWIST SOMEONE'S ARM (दबावडालकरमनाना)

Meaning: To persuade someone forcefully.

Sentence: I had to twist his arm to join the team.

177. UP IN THE AIR (अनिश्चित)

Meaning: Not yet decided.

Sentence: Our travel plans are still up in the air.

178. WASH ONE'S HANDS OF (पल्लाझाड़लेना)

Meaning: To refuse responsibility.

Sentence: The manager washed his hands of the matter.

179. WEAR MANY HATS (कईभूमिकाएँनिभाना)

Meaning: To perform many different duties.

Sentence: In a small company, employees wear many hats.

180. WITH FLYING COLORS (शानदारसफलताकेसाथ)

Meaning: Successfully and impressively.

Sentence: She passed the examination with flying colors.

181. A GOOD SAMARITAN (परोपकारीव्यक्ति)

Meaning: Someone who helps others selflessly.

Sentence: A good Samaritan helped the injured cyclist.

182. AN AXE TO GRIND (स्वार्थपूर्णउद्देश्य)

Meaning: A personal motive behind one's actions.

Sentence: His criticism suggests he has an axe to grind.

183. AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR (अंतिमक्षणमें)

Meaning: At the last possible moment.

Sentence: The agreement was signed at the eleventh hour.

184. BITE THE DUST (हारजाना)

Meaning: To fail or be defeated.

Sentence: Many competitors bit the dust in the first round.

185. BRING HOME THE BACON (जीविकाकमाना)

Meaning: To earn money to support a family.

Sentence: He works hard to bring home the bacon.

186. BY AND LARGE (सामान्यतः)

Meaning: Generally speaking.

Sentence: By and large, the project was successful.

187. CLEAR THE AIR (गलतफहमीदूरकरना)

Meaning: To resolve tension or misunderstanding.

Sentence: They met to clear the air after the dispute.

188. COME HELL OR HIGH WATER (हरहालमें)

Meaning: No matter what difficulties arise.

Sentence: I'll attend the ceremony come hell or high water.

189. COOK THE BOOKS (हिसाब-किताबमेंहेराफेरीकरना)

Meaning: To falsify financial records.

Sentence: The accountant was accused of cooking the books.

190. DON'T PUT ALL YOUR EGGS IN ONE BASKET (साराजोखिमएकजगहनलें)

Meaning: Do not depend entirely on one option.

Sentence: Wise investors don't put all their eggs in one basket.

191. DOWN TO EARTH (व्यावहारिकऔरसरल)

Meaning: Practical and realistic.

Sentence: Despite her fame, she remains down to earth.

192. DRAW A BLANK (यादनआना)

Meaning: To fail to remember something.

Sentence: I completely drew a blank during the quiz.

193. DROP THE BALL (लापरवाहीकरना)

Meaning: To make a mistake through negligence.

Sentence: The team dropped the ball on an important project.

194. EASY COME, EASY GO

(आसानीसेमिलाधनआसानीसेचलाजाताहै)

Meaning: Things gained easily are often lost easily.

Sentence: He spent the prize money quickly—easy come, easy go.

195. FEEL UNDER THE WEATHER (अस्वस्थमहसूसकरना)

Meaning: To feel slightly ill.

Sentence: I am feeling under the weather today.

196. GET A TASTE OF YOUR OWN MEDICINE

(अपनेहीव्यवहारकाअनुभवकरना)

Meaning: To be treated the same way one treats others.

Sentence: The bully finally got a taste of his own medicine.

197. GET OFF ON THE WRONG FOOT

(गलतशुरुआतकरना)

Meaning: To begin badly.

Sentence: We got off on the wrong foot during our first meeting.

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198. GET SOMETHING OFF YOUR CHEST

(मनकी बात कह देना)

Meaning: To express something that has been worrying you.

Sentence: He felt relieved after getting it off his chest.

199. GET YOUR ACT TOGETHER

(अपने व्यवहार में सुधार करना)

Meaning: To become organized and responsible.

Sentence: You must get your act together before the examination.

200. HAVE A CHANGE OF HEART (मन बदल जाना)

Meaning: To change one's opinion or attitude.

Sentence: She had a change of heart and accepted the offer.

201. HAVE YOUR HEAD IN THE CLOUDS

(अव्यावहारिक होना)

Meaning: To be unrealistic or dreamy.

Sentence: Stop having your head in the clouds and focus on your studies.

202. IN A NUTSHELL (संक्षेप में)

Meaning: In a few words.

Sentence: In a nutshell, the plan aims to reduce costs.

203. IN THE SAME BOAT (एक जैसी कठिन परिस्थिति में)

Meaning: Facing the same problem.

Sentence: We are all in the same boat, so let's cooperate.

204. KEEP YOUR FINGERS CROSSED

(शुभ परिणाम की आशा करना)

Meaning: To hope for good luck.

Sentence: Keep your fingers crossed for the interview results.

205. LET BYGONES BE BYGONES (पुरानी बातें भूल जाना)

Meaning: To forget past disagreements.

Sentence: Let's let bygones be bygones and move forward.

206. LOSE ONE'S MARBLES (मानसिक संतुलन खो देना)

Meaning: To behave irrationally.

Sentence: People thought he had lost his marbles.

207. MAKE A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLEHILL

(छोटी बात को बड़ा-चढ़ाकर कहना)

Meaning: To exaggerate a minor problem.

Sentence: You're making a mountain out of a molehill.

208. MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES

(अवसर का लाभ उठाना)

Meaning: To take advantage of a favorable situation.

Sentence: We should make hay while the sun shines.

209. MISS THE BOAT (अवसर खो देना)

Meaning: To miss an opportunity.

Sentence: He missed the boat by applying too late.

210. NO PAIN, NO GAIN (परिश्रम के बिना सफलता नहीं)

Meaning: Success requires effort.

Sentence: Athletes believe that no pain, no gain.

211. OFF THE HOOK (मुसीबत से बाहर)

Meaning: Free from responsibility or trouble.

Sentence: The evidence got him off the hook.

212. OUT OF SIGHT, OUT OF MIND

(दूर रहने पर याद कम होना)

Meaning: People forget things they do not see.

Sentence: After moving abroad, he became out of sight, out of mind.

213. PLAY DEVIL'S ADVOCATE (विपरीत पक्ष रखना)

Meaning: To argue against an idea for discussion.

Sentence: I'll play devil's advocate to test your proposal.

214. PULL RANK (पदकारी बखाना)

Meaning: To use authority unfairly.

Sentence: The officer pulled rank to get special treatment.

215. PUT A HOLD ON (अस्थायी रूप से रोक देना)

Meaning: To postpone temporarily.

Sentence: They put a hold on the project.

216. PUT ONE'S FOOT IN ONE'S MOUTH

(अनजाने में अपमानजनक बात कह देना)

Meaning: To say something embarrassing.

Sentence: He put his foot in his mouth during the meeting.

217. ROME WASN'T BUILT IN A DAY

(महान कार्य में समय लगता है)

Meaning: Important achievements require patience.

Sentence: Be patient; Rome wasn't built in a day.

218. SEE EYE TO EYE (पूर्ण सहमत होना)

Meaning: To agree completely.

Sentence: The partners see eye to eye on financial matters.

219. SIT ON THE FENCE (अनिर्णय रहना)

Meaning: To avoid taking sides.

Sentence: He continued to sit on the fence during the debate.

220. SLEEP ON IT (निर्णय लेने से पहले सोच लेना)

Meaning: To delay a decision until later.

Sentence: I'll sleep on it before giving my answer.

221. SPICK AND SPAN (एकदम साफ-सुथरा)

Meaning: Very neat and clean.

Sentence: The room was spick and span before the guests arrived.

222. TAKE A BACK SEAT (कम सक्रिय भूमिका निभाना)

Meaning: To become less involved.

Sentence: He decided to take a back seat in the project.

223. TAKE A CHILL PILL (शांत हो जाओ)

Meaning: To relax and stop worrying.

Sentence: Take a chill pill; everything will be fine.

224. TAKE IT WITH A GRAIN OF SALT

(पूरीतरह विश्वास न करना)

Meaning: To view something skeptically.

Sentence: You should take his claims with a grain of salt.

225. THE WHOLE NINE YARDS (सबकुछ)

Meaning: Everything possible.

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Sentence: They decorated the venue with the whole nine yards.

226. THROW CAUTION TO THE WIND (जोखिमउठाना)

Meaning: To act recklessly.

Sentence: He threw caution to the wind and invested all his savings.

227. TIGHTEN ONE'S BELT (खर्चकमकरना)

Meaning: To reduce expenses.

Sentence: During the recession, families had to tighten their belts.

228. TO GET ON SOMEONE'S NERVES (चिढ़ाना)

Meaning: To irritate someone.

Sentence: The constant noise is getting on my nerves.

229. TO HAVE A FINGER IN EVERY PIE

(हरकाममेंदखलदेना)

Meaning: To be involved in many activities.

Sentence: She seems to have a finger in every pie.

230. TO JUMP TO CONCLUSIONS

(बिनातथ्यकेनिष्कर्षनिकालना)

Meaning: To make assumptions too quickly.

Sentence: Don't jump to conclusions before hearing both sides.

231. TO KEEP YOUR HEAD ABOVE WATER

(कठिनाईसेगुजाराकरना)

Meaning: To manage despite difficulties.

Sentence: Rising costs made it hard to keep his head above water.

232. TO PULL SOMEONE'S LEG (मज़ाककरना)

Meaning: To tease someone playfully.

Sentence: I was only pulling your leg.

233. TO PUT YOUR FOOT DOWN (दढ़तासेमनाकरना)

Meaning: To assert authority firmly.

Sentence: The teacher put her foot down and restored discipline.

234. TO SEE RED (बहुतक्रोधितहोना)

Meaning: To become extremely angry.

Sentence: He saw red when he heard the insult.

235. TO SKATE ON THIN ICE (जोखिमभरीस्थितिमेंहोना)

Meaning: To be in a dangerous situation.

Sentence: You're skating on thin ice by ignoring the rules.

236. TO STAND ONE'S GROUND (अपनेमतपरदृढ़रहना)

Meaning: To refuse to back down.

Sentence: She stood her ground despite criticism.

237. TO TALK SHOP (अपनेकामकीबातेंकरना)

Meaning: To discuss work matters socially.

Sentence: Let's not talk shop during dinner.

238. TO TURN OVER A NEW LEAF (नईशुरुआतकरना)

Meaning: To reform one's behavior.

Sentence: He decided to turn over a new leaf after graduation.

239. UP IN ARMS (क्रोधितऔरविरोधमें)

Meaning: Angry and protesting.

Sentence: Residents were up in arms over the decision.

240. WHEN THE CHIPS ARE DOWN (कठिनसमयमें)

Meaning: When things become difficult.

Sentence: True friends help you when the chips are down.

241. WORK YOUR FINGERS TO THE BONE

(बहुतमेहनतकरना)

Meaning: To work extremely hard.

Sentence: She worked her fingers to the bone to support her family.

242. BORN WITH A SILVER SPOON IN ONE'S MOUTH

(अमीरपरिवारमेंजन्मलेना)

Meaning: To be born into wealth.

Sentence: He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

243. BUTTER SOMEONE UP (चापलूसीकरना)

Meaning: To flatter someone.

Sentence: He tried to butter up the boss before asking for leave.

244. COME RAIN OR SHINE (हरहालमें)

Meaning: No matter what happens.

Sentence: She goes for a walk every morning come rain or shine.

245. CRACK A JOKE (मज़ाककरना)

Meaning: To say something funny.

Sentence: He always cracks a joke to lighten the mood.

246. DARK HORSE (अप्रत्याशितविजेता)

Meaning: A person whose abilities are not widely known.

Sentence: The newcomer proved to be a dark horse.

247. DOWN IN THE DUMPS (उदास)

Meaning: Feeling sad or depressed.

Sentence: She has been down in the dumps since the results were announced.

248. GET A SECOND WIND (नईऊर्जाप्राप्तकरना)

Meaning: To regain strength after fatigue.

Sentence: After a short rest, he got a second wind.

249. GET UNDER ONE'S SKIN (बहुतपरेशानकरना)

Meaning: To irritate someone deeply.

Sentence: His rude comments really got under my skin.

250. GO THE WHOLE HOG (पूराप्रयासकरना)

Meaning: To do something completely and thoroughly.

Sentence: They decided to go the whole hog and renovate the entire house.

251. HAVE AN ACE UP ONE'S SLEEVE

(गुप्तयोजनायालाभहोना)

Meaning: To have a secret advantage or plan.

Sentence: The coach had an ace up his sleeve for the final match.

252. HIT THE SACK/HAY (सोनेजाना)

Meaning: To go to bed.

Sentence: After studying all day, I decided to hit the sack.

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253. IN A PICKLE (मुसीबतमें)

Meaning: In a difficult situation.

Sentence: I was in a pickle after losing my wallet.

254. IN THE LOOP (जानकारीमेंशामिल)

Meaning: Informed about what is happening.

Sentence: Please keep me in the loop regarding the project.

255. KEEP A STIFF UPPER LIP (धैर्यबनाएरखना)

Meaning: To remain brave during difficulties.

Sentence: She kept a stiff upper lip despite the setbacks.

256. KNOW SOMETHING LIKE THE BACK OF ONE'S HAND (भली-भाँतिजानना)

Meaning: To know something very well.

Sentence: He knows the city like the back of his hand.

257. LET SOMEONE OFF THE HOOK (दंडसेबचालेना)

Meaning: To free someone from punishment.

Sentence: The teacher let him off the hook with a warning.

258. LIVE FROM HAND TO MOUTH (मुश्किलसेगुजाराकरना)

Meaning: To survive with very little money.

Sentence: Many laborers live from hand to mouth.

259. LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP (सोच-समझकरकार्यकरना)

Meaning: Consider consequences before acting.

Sentence: Always look before you leap when making investments.

260. MAKE ENDS MEET (गुजाराकरना)

Meaning: To earn enough money for necessities.

Sentence: It is difficult to make ends meet these days.

261. NIP IN THE BUD (शुरुआतमेंहीरोकदेना)

Meaning: To stop something before it becomes serious.

Sentence: The principal nipped the issue in the bud.

262. PIECE OF CAKE (बहुतआसान)

Meaning: Very easy to do.

Sentence: The test was a piece of cake for her.

263. PULL YOURSELF TOGETHER (खुदकोसंभालना)

Meaning: To calm down and regain control.

Sentence: Pull yourself together and face the interview confidently.

264. PUT ON HOLD (अस्थायीरूपसेरोकना)

Meaning: To postpone temporarily.

Sentence: The project was put on hold due to budget issues.

265. RULE OF THUMB (सामान्यनियम)

Meaning: A practical guideline based on experience.

Sentence: As a rule of thumb, save at least ten percent of your income.

266. TAKE A BREAK (विश्रामकरना)

Meaning: To stop work for a short rest.

Sentence: You should take a break after long hours of study.

267. TAKE IT EASY (आरामसेरहना)

Meaning: To relax and avoid stress.

Sentence: The doctor advised him to take it easy.

268. THE APPLE OF ONE'S EYE (बहुतप्रियव्यक्ति)

Meaning: A person who is dearly loved.

Sentence: His daughter is the apple of his eye.

269. THE GRASS IS ALWAYS GREENER ON THE OTHER SIDE (दूसरोंकीस्थितिबेहतरलगना)

Meaning: Other people's situations often seem better.

Sentence: Don't envy others; the grass is always greener on the other side.

270. TO GET A HEAD START (पहलेसेबढ़तप्राप्तकरना)

Meaning: To begin earlier than others.

Sentence: She got a head start by preparing months in advance.

271. TO KEEP TABS ON (नज़ररखना)

Meaning: To monitor closely.

Sentence: Parents should keep tabs on their children's activities.

272. TO PLAY BY THE RULES (नियमोंकापालनकरना)

Meaning: To follow rules honestly.

Sentence: Successful organizations play by the rules.

273. TO TAKE THE EDGE OFF (तीव्रताकमकरना)

Meaning: To reduce the severity of something.

Sentence: A cup of tea helped take the edge off my headache.

274. YOUR GUESS IS AS GOOD AS MINE (मुझे भी नहीं पता)

Meaning: I know no more than you do.

Sentence: Your guess is as good as mine about the result.

275. A DOG'S BREAKFAST / DINNER (बुरी तरह अस्त-व्यस्त)

Meaning: Something done very badly.

Sentence: He made a dog's breakfast of the presentation.

276. A DIME A DOZEN (बहुत सामान्य)

Meaning: Extremely common.

Sentence: Cheap souvenirs are a dime a dozen in tourist markets.

277. ALL IN THE SAME BOAT (एकहीस्थितिमें)

Meaning: Facing the same difficulties.

Sentence: We are all in the same boat, so let's cooperate.

278. AN OLD HAND (अनुभवीव्यक्ति)

Meaning: Someone highly experienced.

Sentence: He is an old hand at handling emergencies.

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279. AT DEATH'S DOOR (मृत्युकेनिकट)

Meaning: Seriously ill or near death.

Sentence: The patient was at death's door after the accident.

280. BACK TO THE SALT MINES (कामपरवापसलौटना)

Meaning: To return to hard work.

Sentence: After the holiday, it was back to the salt mines.

281. BADGER SOMEONE (बार-बारपेशानकरना)

Meaning: To annoy someone repeatedly.

Sentence: The reporters badgered the actor with questions.

282. BEAT THE CLOCK (समयसीमासेपहलेकार्यपूराकरना)

Meaning: To finish before the deadline.

Sentence: We worked hard to beat the clock.

283. BEGGAR BELIEF (विश्वाससेपरेहोना)

Meaning: Too extraordinary to be believed.

Sentence: The extent of the damage beggars belief.

284. BEST FOOT FORWARD (अपनासर्वोत्तमप्रदर्शनकरना)

Meaning: To make the best possible impression.

Sentence: Put your best foot forward during the interview.

285. BEYOND THE PALE (अस्वीकार्य)

Meaning: Socially or morally unacceptable.

Sentence: Such behavior is beyond the pale.

286. BIG FISH IN A SMALL POND

(छोटेक्षेत्रकामहत्वपूर्णव्यक्ति)

Meaning: An important person in a limited group.

Sentence: He was a big fish in a small pond at his old school.

287. BITE THE DUST (हारजाना)

Meaning: To fail or be defeated.

Sentence: Several competitors bit the dust in the first round.

288. BLIND LEADING THE BLIND

(अज्ञानीकाअज्ञानीकोमार्गदर्शन)

Meaning: Inexperienced people guiding others.

Sentence: It was the blind leading the blind.

289. BLOW YOUR TOP (बहुतक्रोधितहोना)

Meaning: To lose one's temper.

Sentence: He blew his top when he saw the damage.

290. BOTTOM LINE (मुख्यनिष्कर्ष)

Meaning: The most important point.

Sentence: The bottom line is that we need more funding.

291. BREAD AND BUTTER (जीविकाकामुख्यसाधन)

Meaning: A person's main source of income.

Sentence: Teaching is his bread and butter.

292. BREAK NEW GROUND (नईशुरुआतकरना)

Meaning: To do something innovative.

Sentence: The scientist broke new ground in medical research.

293. BRIGHT AND EARLY (बहुतसुबह)

Meaning: Very early in the morning.

Sentence: We left bright and early for the trip.

294. BURY YOUR HEAD IN THE SAND

(समस्याकीअनदेखीकरना)

Meaning: To ignore an obvious problem.

Sentence: Don't bury your head in the sand about your debts.

295. CALL IT A DAY (कामसमाप्तकरना)

Meaning: To stop working.

Sentence: After finishing the report, we decided to call it a day.

296. CARRY THE DAY (विजयीहोना)

Meaning: To succeed or win.

Sentence: His persuasive arguments carried the day.

297. CATCH-22 (ऐसीस्थितिजिसमेंसमाधानअसंभवहो)

Meaning: A no-win situation due to contradictory rules.

Sentence: The job requirement created a Catch-22 for fresh graduates.

298. CHEW THE CUD (गहराईसेविचारकरना)

Meaning: To think carefully about something.

Sentence: He spent the evening chewing the cud over the proposal.

299. CHINK IN ONE'S ARMOR (कमजोरी)

Meaning: A small weakness in an otherwise strong position.

Sentence: Overconfidence proved to be the chink in his armor.

300. CLOSE SHAVE (बाल-बालबचना)

Meaning: A narrow escape from danger.

Sentence: The accident was a close shave.

301. COME CLEAN (सचस्वीकारकरना)

Meaning: To confess honestly.

Sentence: The employee finally came clean about the mistake.

302. COME FULL CIRCLE

(फिरसेप्रारंभिकस्थितिमेंलौटआना)

Meaning: To return to the original position after a series of events.

Sentence: After years abroad, his life came full circle when he returned home.

303. COME TO TERMS WITH (स्वीकारकरना)

Meaning: To accept an unpleasant situation.

Sentence: She slowly came to terms with her loss.

304. COOL AS A CUCUMBER (बहुतशांत)

Meaning: Extremely calm under pressure.

Sentence: Even during the crisis, he remained cool as a cucumber.

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305. COST AN ARM AND A LEG (बहुतमहंगाहोना)

Meaning: To be extremely expensive.

Sentence: That luxury apartment cost an arm and a leg.

306. CRY FOUL (अनुचितव्यवहारकाविरोधकरना)

Meaning: To protest against unfair treatment.

Sentence: The players cried foul after the referee's decision.

307. CUT FROM THE SAME CLOTH (एकजैसेस्वभावका)

Meaning: Having similar characteristics.

Sentence: The two brothers are cut from the same cloth.

308. DIE HARD (आसानीसेसमाप्तनहोना)

Meaning: Difficult to eliminate or change.

Sentence: Old habits die hard.

309. DO JUSTICE TO (उचितमूल्यांकनकरना)

Meaning: To appreciate or represent fairly.

Sentence: This photograph does not do justice to the beauty of the place.

310. DOWN THE DRAIN (व्यर्थहोजाना)

Meaning: Wasted completely.

Sentence: Years of effort went down the drain after the project failed.

311. DRAW A LINE IN THE SAND (सीमानिर्धारितकरना)

Meaning: To set a limit beyond which one will not go.

Sentence: The company drew a line in the sand regarding unethical practices.

312. DRINK LIKE A FISH (बहुतअधिकशराबपीना)

Meaning: To drink alcohol excessively.

Sentence: He used to drink like a fish in his youth.

313. DRIVE SOMEONE UP THE WALL

(बहुतपरेशानकरना)

Meaning: To irritate someone greatly.

Sentence: The constant noise drives me up the wall.

314. EAGER BEAVER (बहुतउत्साहीव्यक्ति)

Meaning: Someone who is highly enthusiastic and hardworking.

Sentence: The new recruit is an eager beaver.

315. EAT CROW (अपनीगलतीस्वीकारकरना)

Meaning: To admit one was wrong.

Sentence: The critic had to eat crow after the team's victory.

316. EAT HUMBLE PIE (विनम्रतापूर्वकगलतीस्वीकारकरना)

Meaning: To apologize and admit one's mistake.

Sentence: He had to eat humble pie after making false accusations.

317. EVERY DOG HAS ITS DAY

(हरकिसीकाअच्छासमयआताहै)

Meaning: Everyone gets a chance for success.

Sentence: After years of struggle, he proved that every dog has its day.

318. FALL FLAT (असफलहोना)

Meaning: To fail completely.

Sentence: His joke fell flat before the audience.

319. FIDDLE WHILE ROME BURNS

(संकटमेंभीलापरवाहरहना)

Meaning: To ignore serious problems while focusing on trivial matters.

Sentence: Leaders must not fiddle while Rome burns.

320. FIFTH WHEEL (अनावश्यकव्यक्ति)

Meaning: A person who is not needed in a situation.

Sentence: I felt like a fifth wheel at their family gathering.

321. FIGHT FIRE WITH FIRE (उसीतरीकेसेजवाबदेना)

Meaning: To respond using the same methods as an opponent.

Sentence: The company decided to fight fire with fire.

322. FISH OUT OF WATER (असहजव्यक्ति)

Meaning: Someone who feels uncomfortable in a situation.

Sentence: He felt like a fish out of water at the formal event.

323. FLASH IN THE PAN (क्षणिकसफलता)

Meaning: Success that lasts only a short time.

Sentence: Critics thought the singer was merely a flash in the pan.

324. FLY OFF THE HANDLE (अचानकक्रोधितहोजाना)

Meaning: To lose one's temper suddenly.

Sentence: He tends to fly off the handle over small issues.

325. FOLLOW SUIT (दूसरोंकाअनुसरणकरना)

Meaning: To do the same as others.

Sentence: Several companies followed suit after the policy change.

326. FOOT THE BILL (खर्चउठाना)

Meaning: To pay the expenses.

Sentence: The organization agreed to foot the bill for the event.

327. GET A GRIP (खुदकोसंभालना)

Meaning: To gain control over one's emotions.

Sentence: You need to get a grip and stay focused.

328. GET A KICK OUT OF (आनंदलेना)

Meaning: To enjoy something greatly.

Sentence: Children get a kick out of magic shows.

329. GET A WORD IN EDGEWAYS

(बातकरनेकाअवसरमिलना)

Meaning: To find a chance to speak.

Sentence: I couldn't get a word in edgeways during the discussion.

330. GET OFF SCOT-FREE (बिनादंडकेबचनिकलना)

Meaning: To escape punishment.

Sentence: The guilty official should not get off scot-free.

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331. GET ON LIKE A HOUSE ON FIRE

(बहुत अच्छीतरह घुल-मिल जाना)

Meaning: To become friendly very quickly.

Sentence: The two colleagues got on like a house on fire.

332. GET SOMETHING OFF THE GROUND

(कार्य शुरू करना)

Meaning: To make a project begin successfully.

Sentence: It took months to get the business off the ground.

333. GET THE BALL ROLLING (शुरुआत करना)

Meaning: To start an activity.

Sentence: Let's get the ball rolling with the first presentation.

334. GIVE A WIDE BERTH (दूर रहना)

Meaning: To avoid someone or something.

Sentence: Investors should give fraudulent schemes a wide berth.

335. GO DOWN IN FLAMES (बुरी तरह असफल होना)

Meaning: To fail spectacularly.

Sentence: Their ambitious plan went down in flames.

336. GO THE EXTRA MILE (अतिरिक्त प्रयास करना)

Meaning: To make more effort than expected.

Sentence: Successful candidates always go the extra mile.

337. GRAVY TRAIN (आसान लाभ का स्रोत)

Meaning: A situation providing easy money or benefits.

Sentence: The contract became a gravy train for some contractors.

338. GREASED LIGHTNING (बहुत तेज़)

Meaning: Extremely fast.

Sentence: The athlete ran like greased lightning.

339. GREEN THUMB (बागवानी में कुशलता)

Meaning: Natural skill in gardening.

Sentence: My grandmother has a green thumb.

340. GUARDED SECRET (सख्ती से छिपाया गया रहस्य)

Meaning: A carefully protected secret.

Sentence: The recipe remains a guarded secret.

341. HAVE A BONE TO PICK WITH SOMEONE

(शिकायत होना)

Meaning: To have a grievance against someone.

Sentence: I have a bone to pick with you about yesterday's incident.

342. HAVE A CARD UP ONE'S SLEEVE

(गुप्त योजना होना)

Meaning: To have a hidden advantage.

Sentence: The lawyer clearly had a card up his sleeve.

343. HAVE AN EAR TO THE GROUND

(स्थितिकी जानकारी रखना)

Meaning: To stay informed about developments.

Sentence: Good leaders always have an ear to the ground.

344. HAVE FEET OF CLAY (छिपी हुई कमजोरी होना)

Meaning: To possess a hidden flaw despite appearing admirable.

Sentence: Even great heroes may have feet of clay.

345. HEAD IN THE SAND (समस्या की अनदेखी करना)

Meaning: To ignore reality.

Sentence: You cannot solve problems by keeping your head in the sand.

346. HIGH AND DRY (असहाय छोड़ दिया जाना)

Meaning: Left without help or support.

Sentence: The company left its workers high and dry.

347. HIT THE ROAD (यात्रा शुरू करना)

Meaning: To leave and begin a journey.

Sentence: We decided to hit the road before sunrise.

348. HOLD ALL THE ACES (सभी लाभ अपने पक्ष में होना)

Meaning: To possess all the advantages.

Sentence: The seller held all the aces during the negotiation.

349. HOLD FIRE (रुक जाना)

Meaning: To delay action temporarily.

Sentence: The committee decided to hold fire until more information arrived.

350. IN SEVENTH HEAVEN (अत्यंत प्रसन्न)

Meaning: Extremely happy.

Sentence: She was in seventh heaven after receiving the award.

351. KICK THE BUCKET (मर जाना)

Meaning: To die.

Sentence: The old sailor kicked the bucket at the age of ninety.

352. SPILL THE TEA (गपशप बताना)

Meaning: To reveal gossip or interesting information.

Sentence: Come on, spill the tea about what happened yesterday.

353. BREAK THE BANK (बहुत महँगा पड़ना)

Meaning: To cost more than one can afford.

Sentence: Buying that luxury watch would break the bank.

354. BITE THE DUST (हार जाना)

Meaning: To fail or be defeated.

Sentence: Several strong teams bit the dust in the tournament.

355. SPILL THE BEANS (राज़ खोल देना)

Meaning: To reveal a secret.

Sentence: Someone spilled the beans about the surprise party.

356. UNDER THE WEATHER (अस्वस्थ)

Meaning: Feeling slightly ill.

Sentence: I am feeling under the weather today.

357. THE BALL'S IN YOUR COURT (अब निर्णय तुम्हारा है)

Meaning: It is your responsibility to take action.

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Sentence: I've explained everything; now the ball's in your court.

358. LET THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG (राज़खोलदेना)

Meaning: To reveal a secret accidentally.

Sentence: He let the cat out of the bag about the engagement.

359. BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE

(गलतदिशामेंप्रयासकरना)

Meaning: To pursue the wrong course.

Sentence: If you suspect me, you're barking up the wrong tree.

360. A PIECE OF CAKE (बहुतआसान)

Meaning: Very easy.

Sentence: The examination was a piece of cake.

361. HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD

(बिल्कुलसहीबातकहना)

Meaning: To identify the exact issue.

Sentence: Your comment hit the nail on the head.

362. BURN BRIDGES (संबंधतोड़लेना)

Meaning: To destroy relationships permanently.

Sentence: Never burn bridges with former colleagues.

363. CRY OVER SPILT MILK (बीतीबातपरपछताना)

Meaning: To regret something that cannot be changed.

Sentence: It's no use crying over spilt milk.

364. CUT TO THE CHASE (सीधेमुद्देपरआना)

Meaning: To get to the main point quickly.

Sentence: Let's cut to the chase and discuss the problem.

365. IN THE HEAT OF THE MOMENT (भाववेशमें)

Meaning: Acting under strong emotions.

Sentence: He spoke harshly in the heat of the moment.

366. PULL SOMEONE'S LEG (मज़ाककरना)

Meaning: To tease someone jokingly.

Sentence: I was only pulling your leg.

367. RAINING CATS AND DOGS (मूसलाधारवर्षाहोना)

Meaning: Raining very heavily.

Sentence: It was raining cats and dogs all night.

368. TAKE IT WITH A PINCH OF SALT

(संदेहकेसाथलेना)

Meaning: Not to believe something completely.

Sentence: You should take his claims with a pinch of salt.

369. EVERY CLOUD HAS A SILVER LINING

(हरबुराईमेंअच्छाईछिपीहोतीहै)

Meaning: Every difficult situation has some positive aspect.

Sentence: Losing that job proved beneficial because every cloud has a silver lining.

370. JUMP ON THE BANDWAGON

(लोकप्रियप्रवृत्तिअनुसरणकरना)

Meaning: To join something because it is fashionable.

Sentence: Many investors jumped on the bandwagon.

371. A FLY IN THE OINTMENT (छोटीबाधा)

Meaning: A minor problem spoiling an otherwise good situation.

Sentence: The delayed flight was a fly in the ointment.

372. TO THROW DOWN THE GAUNTLET (चुनौतीदेना)

Meaning: To issue a challenge.

Sentence: The young boxer threw down the gauntlet to the champion.

373. TO PLAY DUCKS AND DRAKES (फिजूलखर्चकरना)

Meaning: To waste money recklessly.

Sentence: He played ducks and drakes with his inheritance.

374. TO BEARD THE LION IN HIS DEN

(शक्तिशालीव्यक्तिसामनाकरना)

Meaning: To confront a powerful opponent in his own place.

Sentence: The journalist bearded the lion in his den.

375. A STORM IN A TEACUP (छोटीबातपरबड़ाहंगामा)

Meaning: Much fuss about a trivial matter.

Sentence: The argument turned out to be a storm in a teacup.

High-Scoring Idioms & Phrases

376. TO ROB PETER TO PAY PAUL

(एकसमस्यासुलझानेकेलिएदूसरीपैदाकरना)

Meaning: To solve one problem by creating another.

Sentence: Borrowing money to repay a loan is robbing Peter to pay Paul.

377. TO SHOW THE WHITE FEATHER

(कायरतादिखाना)

Meaning: To act cowardly.

Sentence: The soldier never showed the white feather.

378. A FEATHER IN ONE'S CAP (गौरवपूर्णउपलब्धि)

Meaning: An achievement to be proud of.

Sentence: Winning the scholarship was a feather in her cap.

379. TO TAKE FRENCH LEAVE (बिनाबताएचलेजाना)

Meaning: To leave without permission.

Sentence: He took French leave from the office.

380. TO THROW COLD WATER ON

(उत्साहकमकरना)

Meaning: To discourage an idea or plan.

Sentence: His remarks threw cold water on our proposal.

381. TO RIDE THE HIGH HORSE (घमंडदिखाना)

Meaning: To behave arrogantly.

Sentence: He often rides the high horse after success.

382. TO BURN THE CANDLE AT BOTH ENDS

(अत्यधिकपरिश्रमकरना)

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Meaning: To overwork oneself.

Sentence: She was burning the candle at both ends before the examination.

383. TO THROW DUST IN SOMEONE'S EYES
(धोखा देना)

Meaning: To deceive someone.

Sentence: The fraudster threw dust in the investors' eyes.

384. TO FISH IN TROUBLED WATERS
(दूसरों की कठिनाई का लाभ उठाना)

Meaning: To take advantage of confusion.

Sentence: Some traders fish in troubled waters during crises.

385. TO CUT THE GORDIAN KNOT
(कठिन समस्या का सरल समाधान करना)

Meaning: To solve a difficult problem decisively.

Sentence: The administrator cut the Gordian knot with a bold decision.

386. TO BELL THE CAT (जोखिम उठाना)

Meaning: To undertake a dangerous task.

Sentence: No one was ready to bell the cat.

387. TO CARRY COALS TO NEWCASTLE
(अनावश्यक कार्य करना)

Meaning: To take something where it is already plentiful.

Sentence: Selling sand in a desert is like carrying coals to Newcastle.

388. TO BURY THE HATCHET (झगड़ा समाप्त करना)

Meaning: To make peace.

Sentence: The rivals decided to bury the hatchet.

389. TO PLAY TO THE GALLERY
(लोकप्रियता पाने की कोशिश करना)

Meaning: To behave in a way that wins public approval.

Sentence: The politician was merely playing to the gallery.

390. TO GILD THE LILY (अनावश्यक सजावट करना)

Meaning: To improve something already excellent.

Sentence: Adding more decorations would be gilding the lily.

391. TO LOOK A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH
(मुफ्त चीज़ में दोष निकालना)

Meaning: To find fault with a gift.

Sentence: Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.

392. TO SMELL A RAT (संदेह होना)

Meaning: To suspect something wrong.

Sentence: I smelled a rat when he changed his story.

393. TO THROW ONE'S HAT IN THE RING
(प्रतियोगिता में उतरना)

Meaning: To enter a contest or challenge.

Sentence: She threw her hat in the ring for the presidency.

394. TO PUT THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE
(उल्टा काम करना)

Meaning: To do things in the wrong order.

Sentence: Buying furniture first is putting the cart before the horse.

395. TO RISE LIKE A PHOENIX
(विपत्तिके बाद पुनः उभरना)

Meaning: To recover strongly after failure.

Sentence: The company rose like a phoenix after bankruptcy.

396. TO SEND SOMEONE TO COVENTRY
(सामाजिक रूप से बहिष्कृत करना)

Meaning: To deliberately ignore someone.

Sentence: His colleagues sent him to Coventry after the quarrel.

397. TO SET THE THAMES ON FIRE
(असाधारण सफलता प्राप्त करना)

Meaning: To achieve something remarkable.

Sentence: The new recruit is unlikely to set the Thames on fire immediately.

398. TO STEAL SOMEONE'S THUNDER
(दूसरे का श्रेय ले लेना)

Meaning: To take attention or credit away from someone.

Sentence: He stole my thunder by announcing the news first.

399. TO TAKE THE BULL BY THE HORNS
(साहसपूर्वक समस्या का सामना करना)

Meaning: To deal with a difficulty directly.

Sentence: She took the bull by the horns and solved the crisis.

400. TO THROW THE BABY OUT WITH THE BATHWATER
(अच्छी चीज़ के साथ बुरी चीज़ भी हटाना)

Meaning: To discard something valuable while removing something unwanted.

Sentence: Don't throw the baby out with the bathwater while reforming the system.

401. BETWEEN SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS (दो खतरनाक विकल्पों के बीच)

Meaning: Caught between two equally dangerous situations.

Sentence: The government found itself between Scylla and Charybdis during the crisis.

402. TO BELL THE CAT (जोखिम भरा कार्य करना)

Meaning: To undertake a dangerous task.

Sentence: Someone must bell the cat and confront the corrupt official.

403. THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES (सदैव मंडराता खतरा)

Meaning: A constant threat hanging over someone.

Sentence: Debt hung over him like the Sword of Damocles.

404. RIDE FOR A FALL (विफलता की ओर बढ़ना)

Meaning: To be heading toward trouble due to overconfidence.

Sentence: With such arrogance, he is riding for a fall.

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405. A PYRRHIC VICTORY (ऐसी जीत जिसमें नुकसान अधिक हो)

Meaning: A victory gained at too great a cost.

Sentence: The battle proved a Pyrrhic victory.

406. HOBSON'S CHOICE (मजबूरी में एक ही विकल्प)

Meaning: A situation with no real choice.

Sentence: Accepting the offer was a Hobson's choice.

407. SEND SOMEONE TO COVENTRY (बहिष्कृत करना)

Meaning: To deliberately ignore someone socially.

Sentence: The staff sent him to Coventry after the dispute.

408. GREEK TO ME (समझ से परे)

Meaning: Completely incomprehensible.

Sentence: Advanced quantum mechanics is Greek to me.

409. HOIST WITH ONE'S OWN PETARD

(अपनीचालमेंस्वयंफँसजाना)

Meaning: To be harmed by one's own plan.

Sentence: The conspirator was hoist with his own petard.

410. CROCODILE TEARS (झूठादुःख)

Meaning: Insincere sorrow.

Sentence: Nobody believed her crocodile tears.

411. A STORM IN A TEACUP (तुच्छबातपरबड़ाहंगामा)

Meaning: Much excitement about a trivial matter.

Sentence: The dispute was merely a storm in a teacup.

412. THE GORDIAN KNOT (जटिलसमस्या)

Meaning: A very difficult problem.

Sentence: Corruption remains the Gordian knot for many governments.

413. CUT THE GORDIAN KNOT

(कठिनसमस्याकानिर्णायकसमाधानकरना)

Meaning: To solve a difficult problem boldly and directly.

Sentence: The administrator cut the Gordian knot with a simple decision.

414. THE DIE IS CAST (निर्णयहोचुकाहै)

Meaning: A decision has been made and cannot be changed.

Sentence: Once the agreement was signed, the die was cast.

415. TO BEARD THE LION IN HIS DEN

(शक्तिशालीव्यक्तिकोचुनौतीदेना)

Meaning: To confront a powerful person on his own ground.

Sentence: The journalist bearded the lion in his den.

416. WEAR ONE'S HEART ON ONE'S SLEEVE

(भावनाएँ खुलकर व्यक्त करना)

Meaning: To show emotions openly.

Sentence: She wears her heart on her sleeve.

417. THROW DOWN THE GAUNTLET (खुली चुनौती देना)

Meaning: To challenge someone boldly.

Sentence: The challenger threw down the gauntlet before the champion.

418. PICK HOLES IN (दोषनिकालना)

Meaning: To criticize by finding faults.

Sentence: Critics tried to pick holes in the proposal.

419. PLAY SECOND FIDDLE (दूसरी भूमिका निभाना)

Meaning: To occupy a subordinate position.

Sentence: He refused to play second fiddle to anyone.

420. THE THIN END OF THE WEDGE

(छोटीशुरुआतजोबड़ीसमस्याबनसकतीहै)

Meaning: A minor action that may lead to serious consequences.

Sentence: Many considered the new rule the thin end of the wedge.

421. THROW THE BABY OUT WITH THE

BATHWATER (अच्छी चीज़ के साथ बुरी चीज़ भी हटा देना)

Meaning: To discard something valuable while removing something unwanted.

Sentence: Don't throw the baby out with the bathwater while reforming the system.

422. BURN THE MIDNIGHT OIL

(देरराततककामयापढ़ाईकरना)

Meaning: To work or study late into the night.

Sentence: Students often burn the midnight oil before examinations.

423. CARRY COALS TO NEWCASTLE

(अनावश्यककार्यकरना)

Meaning: To take something where it is already plentiful.

Sentence: Selling sand in a desert is like carrying coals to Newcastle.

424. CAST PEARLS BEFORE SWINE

(अयोग्यव्यक्तिकोमूल्यवानचीज़देना)

Meaning: To offer something valuable to someone who cannot appreciate it.

Sentence: Explaining poetry to uninterested listeners is casting pearls before swine.

425. CRY WOLF (झूठाखतराबताना)

Meaning: To raise a false alarm repeatedly.

Sentence: If you keep crying wolf, nobody will trust you.

426. DEVIL'S ADVOCATE (विपरीतपक्षरखनेवाला)

Meaning: A person who argues against an idea for discussion.

Sentence: He played devil's advocate during the debate.

427. FIDDLE WHILE ROME BURNS

(संकटमेंभीलापरवाहरहना)

Meaning: To ignore serious problems while focusing on trivial matters.

Sentence: Leaders cannot fiddle while Rome burns during a national crisis.

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428. FLY IN THE OINTMENT (छोटीबाधा)

Meaning: A minor defect that spoils something good.
Sentence: The delayed payment was a fly in the ointment.

429. GIVE THE COLD SHOULDER (अनदेखाकरना)

Meaning: To deliberately ignore someone.
Sentence: She gave him the cold shoulder after their argument.

430. GO SCOT-FREE (बिनादंडकेबचनिकलना)

Meaning: To escape punishment.
Sentence: The culprit should not go scot-free.

431. HALCYON DAYS (सुखदपुरानेदिन)

Meaning: A peaceful and happy period in the past.
Sentence: He often talks about the halcyon days of his childhood.

432. IN THE DOLDRUMS (उदासयानिरुत्साहित)

Meaning: Feeling depressed or lacking enthusiasm.
Sentence: The team was in the doldrums after losing the final.

433. KEEP ONE'S POWDER DRY (तैयाररहना)

Meaning: To remain prepared for future difficulties.
Sentence: Investors should keep their powder dry during uncertain times.

434. LAY ONE'S CARDS ON THE TABLE

(स्पष्टरूपसेसबबतादेना)
Meaning: To be completely honest about one's intentions.
Sentence: It is time to lay your cards on the table.

435. MAKE A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLEHILL

(छोटी बात को बड़ा-चढ़ाकर कहना)
Meaning: To exaggerate a minor issue.
Sentence: Stop making a mountain out of a molehill.

436. NOT WORTH A FIG (बिल्कुलमूल्यहीन)

Meaning: Having no value or importance.
Sentence: His excuses are not worth a fig.

437. PENNY WISE, POUND FOOLISH

(छोटीबचतकेलिएबड़ानुकसानकरना)
Meaning: Being careful about small amounts but wasteful about larger ones.
Sentence: Buying cheap tools that break easily is penny wise, pound foolish.

438. POUR OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS

(तनावकमकरना)
Meaning: To calm a difficult situation.
Sentence: The mediator tried to pour oil on troubled waters.

439. PUT THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE

(उल्टाकामकरना)
Meaning: To do things in the wrong order.
Sentence: Planning the celebration before securing funds is putting the cart before the horse.

440. ROME WAS NOT BUILT IN A DAY

(महानकार्योंमेंसमयलगतहै)
Meaning: Important achievements require patience and effort.
Sentence: Learning a new language takes time; Rome was not built in a day.

441. STEAL SOMEONE'S THUNDER

(दूसरेकाश्रेयलेलेना)
Meaning: To take attention or credit away from someone.
Sentence: He stole my thunder by announcing the results first.

442. TAKE THE BULL BY THE HORNS

(साहसपूर्वकसमस्याकासामनाकरना)
Meaning: To tackle a difficult situation directly.
Sentence: She took the bull by the horns and solved the issue.

443. THROW IN THE SPONGE/TOWEL (हारमानलेना)

Meaning: To admit defeat and stop trying.
Sentence: Despite difficulties, the team refused to throw in the towel.

444. UNDER A CLOUD (संदेहयाबदनामीकेघेरेमें)

Meaning: Suspected or viewed unfavorably.
Sentence: The officer remained under a cloud after the allegations.

445. WASH ONE'S HANDS OF (पल्लाझाड़लेना)

Meaning: To refuse responsibility for something.
Sentence: He washed his hands of the dispute.

446. WILD GOOSE CHASE (निरर्थकखोज)

Meaning: A futile or hopeless pursuit.
Sentence: Looking for the missing file turned into a wild goose chase.

447. WITH A GRAIN OF SALT (संदेहकेसाथ)

Meaning: Not completely believing something.
Sentence: You should take online rumors with a grain of salt.

448. AT SIXES AND SEVENS (अव्यवस्थित)

Meaning: In a state of confusion or disorder.
Sentence: The office was at sixes and sevens after the sudden transfer orders.

449. DEAD LETTER (अप्रभावीनियम)

Meaning: A law or rule that is no longer enforced.
Sentence: The outdated regulation has become a dead letter.

450. THE WRITING ON THE WALL

(आनेवालेसंकटकासंकेत)
Meaning: Clear signs that something bad is going to happen.
Sentence: The falling sales figures were the writing on the wall for the company.

451. AT LOGGERHEADS (गंभीरमतभेदमें)

Meaning: In strong disagreement.
Sentence: The two ministers were at loggerheads over the new policy.

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452. BLACK SHEEP (कुलकलंक)

Meaning: A disreputable member of a family or group.

Sentence: He was regarded as the black sheep of the family.

453. BLUE BLOOD (उच्चकुलीनव्यक्ति)

Meaning: Noble or aristocratic birth.

Sentence: The prince belonged to a family of blue blood.

454. BREAK NEW GROUND (नईशुरुआतकरना)

Meaning: To do something innovative.

Sentence: The scientist broke new ground in cancer research.

455. BURN ONE'S FINGERS (मुसीबतमोललेना)

Meaning: To suffer because of one's actions.

Sentence: He burnt his fingers by investing in a fraudulent scheme.

456. CASTLES IN THE AIR (हवाईकिलेबनाना)

Meaning: Unrealistic dreams.

Sentence: Stop building castles in the air and work hard.

457. COCK AND BULL STORY (मनगढ़ंतकहानी)

Meaning: An unbelievable tale.

Sentence: Nobody believed his cock and bull story.

458. CROOKED PATH (बेईमानीकामार्ग)

Meaning: A dishonest way of achieving success.

Sentence: He refused to follow the crooked path.

459. CUT A SORRY FIGURE (शर्मनाकस्थितिमेंदिखना)

Meaning: To appear foolish or ridiculous.

Sentence: He cut a sorry figure before the audience.

460. EAT ONE'S WORDS (अपनीबातवापसलेना)

Meaning: To admit that one was wrong.

Sentence: The critic had to eat his words after the team's victory.

461. FEATHER ONE'S NEST

(अपनेलिएअनुचितलाभकमाना)

Meaning: To enrich oneself dishonestly.

Sentence: The official was accused of feathering his nest.

462. GIFT OF THE GAB (वाक्पटुता)

Meaning: Ability to speak fluently and persuasively.

Sentence: He possesses the gift of the gab.

463. GIVE A PIECE OF ONE'S MIND

(कड़ीफटकारलगाना)

Meaning: To express anger openly.

Sentence: The manager gave him a piece of his mind.

464. GO TO THE DOGS (बर्बादहोजाना)

Meaning: To deteriorate badly.

Sentence: The business has gone to the dogs.

465. HENPECKED HUSBAND

(पत्नीकेनियंत्रणमेंरहनेवालापति)

Meaning: A husband dominated by his wife.

Sentence: He is often described as a henpecked husband.

466. IN BLACK AND WHITE (लिखितरूपमें)

Meaning: In writing.

Sentence: I need the agreement in black and white.

467. IN HIGH SPIRITS (बहुतप्रसन्न)

Meaning: Cheerful and happy.

Sentence: The cadets were in high spirits after the victory.

468. IN ONE'S GOOD BOOKS (किसीकीकृपामें)

Meaning: Favoured by someone.

Sentence: Hard work keeps him in his teacher's good books.

469. KEEP BODY AND SOUL TOGETHER

(जीवितरहना)

Meaning: To survive with basic necessities.

Sentence: His small income barely kept body and soul together.

470. KEEP THE POT BOILING (जीविकाचलातेरहना)

Meaning: To earn enough for survival.

Sentence: The shop barely keeps the pot boiling.

471. LEAVE IN THE LURCH (मुसीबतमेंछोड़देना)

Meaning: To abandon someone in difficulty.

Sentence: His friends left him in the lurch.

472. MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET (गुजाराकरना)

Meaning: To manage expenses with available income.

Sentence: It is difficult to make both ends meet these days.

473. MAKE ONE'S MARK (प्रतिष्ठाबनाना)

Meaning: To achieve recognition.

Sentence: She quickly made her mark in the organization.

474. ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT (अचानक)

Meaning: Without prior planning.

Sentence: He accepted the offer on the spur of the moment.

475. OPEN SECRET (सबकोज्ञातरहस्य)

Meaning: Something supposedly secret but widely known.

Sentence: His promotion was an open secret.

476. PAY LIP SERVICE (औपचारिकसमर्थनदेना)

Meaning: To express support without action.

Sentence: Many leaders only pay lip service to environmental issues.

477. PUT TWO AND TWO TOGETHER

(सहीनिष्कर्षनिकालना)

Meaning: To infer facts from available clues.

Sentence: I put two and two together and discovered the truth.

478. RED-LETTER DAY (विशेषदिन)

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Meaning: An important or memorable day.

Sentence: Winning the championship was a red-letter day.

479. SEE THROUGH (भाँपलेना)

Meaning: To detect the truth behind deception.

Sentence: The officer saw through the criminal's lies.

480. SET ONE'S HEART ON (दृढ़इच्छारखना)

Meaning: To desire something strongly.

Sentence: She has set her heart on joining the Armed Forces.

481. SINK OR SWIM (सफलयाअसफलहोना)

Meaning: To succeed or fail by one's own efforts.

Sentence: In business, you often have to sink or swim.

482. TAKE ONE TO TASK (डाँटना)

Meaning: To reprimand someone.

Sentence: The teacher took the student to task for cheating.

483. THE LAST STRAW (अंतिमअसहनीयघटना)

Meaning: The final problem that destroys patience.

Sentence: His rude remark was the last straw.

484. THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS

(विचित्रस्थितिमें)

Meaning: In a strange or unreal situation.

Sentence: The experience felt like going through the looking glass.

485. TURN A BLIND EYE (ज्ञानबूझकरअनदेखाकरना)

Meaning: To ignore deliberately.

Sentence: Authorities cannot turn a blind eye to corruption.

486. UNDER ONE'S THUMB (नियंत्रणमें)

Meaning: Completely controlled by someone.

Sentence: The employee was under his boss's thumb.

487. UPSET THE APPLE CART (योजनाबिगाड़देना)

Meaning: To spoil arrangements.

Sentence: Unexpected rain upset the apple cart.

488. WHITE ELEPHANT (महँगीलेकिनबेकारवस्तु)

Meaning: Something costly but useless.

Sentence: The abandoned stadium became a white elephant.

489. WIN HANDS DOWN (आसानीसेजीतना)

Meaning: To win easily.

Sentence: She won hands down in the election.

490. AT ARM'S LENGTH (दूरीबनाकर)

Meaning: Avoiding close involvement.

Sentence: He kept the suspicious stranger at arm's length.

491. BE ALL EARS (ध्यानपूर्वकसुनना)

Meaning: To listen eagerly.

Sentence: Tell me your plan; I'm all ears.

492. BLOW HOT AND COLD (बार-बारमतबदलना)

Meaning: To keep changing opinions.

Sentence: He keeps blowing hot and cold about the proposal.

493. CALL TO ACCOUNT (जवाबदेहठहराना)

Meaning: To demand an explanation.

Sentence: The officer was called to account for negligence.

494. CRY FOR THE MOON (असंभवचीज़माँगना)

Meaning: To ask for the impossible.

Sentence: Expecting instant success is crying for the moon.

495. HAVE THE LAST LAUGH (अंततःसफलहोना)

Meaning: To succeed after being doubted.

Sentence: She had the last laugh after topping the examination.

496. KEEP ONE'S FINGERS CROSSED

(शुभपरिणामकीआशाकरना)

Meaning: To hope for success.

Sentence: We are keeping our fingers crossed for the results.

497. LOSE HEART (हिम्मतहारना)

Meaning: To become discouraged.

Sentence: Never lose heart in the face of difficulties.

498. ON CLOUD SEVEN (बहुतप्रसन्न)

Meaning: Extremely happy.

Sentence: He was on cloud seven after receiving the award.

499. PUT ONE'S BEST FOOT FORWARD

(अपनासर्वश्रेष्ठप्रयासकरना)

Meaning: To make the best impression.

Sentence: Candidates should put their best foot forward during interviews.

500. TURN OVER A NEW LEAF (नईशुरुआतकरना)

Meaning: To reform and begin behaving better.

Sentence: After the warning, he decided to turn over a new leaf.

Advanced Idioms & Phrases

501. A HARD NUT TO CRACK

(कठिनव्यक्तियासमस्या)

Meaning: Difficult to deal with or solve.

Sentence: The final mathematics problem was a hard nut to crack.

502. A MAN OF STRAW (कमज़ोरसिद्धांतोंवालाव्यक्ति)

Meaning: A person lacking strength of character.

Sentence: A leader should not be a man of straw.

503. A SQUARE MEAL (भरपेटभोजन)

Meaning: A complete and satisfying meal.

Sentence: After the trek, we enjoyed a square meal.

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504. ADD INSULT TO INJURY

(घावपरनमकछिड़कना)

Meaning: To make a bad situation worse.

Sentence: His criticism added insult to injury.

505. AT ONE'S FINGERTIPS (पूर्णज्ञानकारीहोना)

Meaning: Readily available knowledge.

Sentence: A good teacher has facts at his fingertips.

506. BAD BLOOD (कटुता)

Meaning: Feelings of hatred or hostility.

Sentence: There is still bad blood between the two families.

507. BEAR THE BRUNT (सबसेअधिककष्टसहना)

Meaning: To suffer the main impact.

Sentence: Farmers bore the brunt of the drought.

508. BEAT BLACK AND BLUE (बहुतमारना)

Meaning: To beat severely.

Sentence: The robbers beat him black and blue.

509. BED OF ROSES (आरामदायकस्थिति)

Meaning: An easy and pleasant situation.

Sentence: Life is not always a bed of roses.

510. BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA (दोकठिनविकल्पोंकेबीच)

Meaning: Caught between two dangers.

Sentence: He was between the devil and the deep sea.

511. BLOW ONE'S OWN HORN (अपनीप्रशंसाकरना)

Meaning: To boast about oneself.

Sentence: He never misses an opportunity to blow his own horn.

512. BY HOOK OR BY CROOK (किसीभीतरह)

Meaning: By any possible means.

Sentence: He was determined to win by hook or by crook.

513. CARRY THE TORCH (एकतरफाप्रेमबनाएरखना)

Meaning: To continue loving someone.

Sentence: She still carries the torch for her college friend.

514. CAST IN THE SAME MOULD (एकजैसेस्वभावका)

Meaning: Having similar qualities.

Sentence: The brothers are cast in the same mould.

515. CROSS THE RUBICON (अपरिवर्तनीयनिर्णयलेना)

Meaning: To take a decisive step.

Sentence: By resigning, he crossed the Rubicon.

516. DOG IN THE MANGER (स्वयंउपयोगनकरना,

दूसरोंकोभीनकरनेदेना)

Meaning: A selfish person.

Sentence: Don't be a dog in the manger.

517. EAT LIKE A HORSE (बहुतअधिकखाना)

Meaning: To eat a large quantity of food.

Sentence: After the game, the boys ate like horses.

518. FEATHER ONE'S OWN NEST

(अपनेलिएअनुचितलाभकमाना)

Meaning: To enrich oneself unfairly.

Sentence: Some officials use public office to feather their own nest.

519. FROM PILLAR TO POST (इधर-उधरभटकना)

Meaning: To move from one place to another without success.

Sentence: He ran from pillar to post for the certificate.

520. GET INTO HOT WATER (मुसीबतमेंपड़ना)

Meaning: To get into trouble.

Sentence: He got into hot water for breaking the rules.

521. GIVE THE GAME AWAY (भेदखोलदेना)

Meaning: To reveal a secret unintentionally.

Sentence: His nervous smile gave the game away.

522. GO THROUGH FIRE AND WATER

(हरकठिनाईसहना)

Meaning: To endure hardships willingly.

Sentence: A true friend will go through fire and water for you.

523. HANG BY A THREAD

(बहुतसंकटपूर्णस्थितिमेंहोना)

Meaning: To be in danger.

Sentence: His career was hanging by a thread.

524. HAVE BUTTERFLIES IN ONE'S STOMACH

(घबराहटहोना)

Meaning: To feel nervous.

Sentence: I had butterflies in my stomach before the interview.

525. HOLD ONE'S TONGUE (चुपरहना)

Meaning: To remain silent.

Sentence: He wisely held his tongue during the argument.

526. IN DEEP WATERS (गंभीरपरेशानीमें)

Meaning: In serious difficulty.

Sentence: The company is in deep waters financially.

527. IN ONE'S ELEMENT (अपनेअनुकूलवातावरणमें)

Meaning: Comfortable and confident.

Sentence: The teacher was in her element in the classroom.

528. KEEP THE BALL ROLLING (कार्यजारीरखना)

Meaning: To continue progress.

Sentence: We must keep the ball rolling.

529. KILL THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE

GOLDEN EGGS (लाभकेस्रोतकोनष्टकरना)

Meaning: To destroy a valuable asset.

Sentence: Excessive taxation may kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

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530. LEAVE NO ROOM FOR DOUBT

(संदेहकीकोईगुंजाइशनछोड़ना)

Meaning: To make something absolutely clear.

Sentence: The evidence left no room for doubt.

531. MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP (पूरीतरहजीतजाना)

Meaning: To win everything.

Sentence: The team made a clean sweep of the tournament.

532. NAIL ONE'S COLOURS TO THE MAST

(खुलेरूपसेअपनापक्षघोषितकरना)

Meaning: To state one's position firmly.

Sentence: He nailed his colours to the mast on the issue.

533. NOT BAT AN EYE (बिनाआश्चर्यदिखाए)

Meaning: To show no reaction.

Sentence: She did not bat an eye at the news.

534. ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA (दुविधामें)

Meaning: Facing a difficult choice.

Sentence: He was on the horns of a dilemma.

535. OPEN PANDORA'S BOX

(मुसीबतोंकीश्रृंखलाशुरूकरना)

Meaning: To create many unforeseen problems.

Sentence: The decision opened Pandora's box.

536. OUT OF THE WOODS (खतरेसेबाहर)

Meaning: Free from difficulty or danger.

Sentence: The patient is finally out of the woods.

537. PAY THROUGH THE NOSE

(बहुतअधिककीमतचुकाना)

Meaning: To pay excessively.

Sentence: We had to pay through the nose for the tickets.

538. PUT ONE'S HOUSE IN ORDER

(व्यवस्थामुदराना)

Meaning: To organize one's affairs properly.

Sentence: The company must put its house in order.

539. READ THE RIOT ACT (कड़ीफटकारलगाना)

Meaning: To reprimand severely.

Sentence: The coach read the riot act to the players.

540. REST ON ONE'S LAURELS

(पुरानीसफलतापरनिर्भररहना)

Meaning: To become complacent after success.

Sentence: Winners should not rest on their laurels.

541. RUB SALT INTO THE WOUND (दुःखबढ़ाना)

Meaning: To make a painful situation worse.

Sentence: His remarks rubbed salt into the wound.

542. SAVE ONE'S SKIN (खुदकोबचाना)

Meaning: To escape danger or punishment.

Sentence: He lied to save his skin.

543. SEE WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS

(स्थितिकाअंदाज़ालगाना)

Meaning: To judge future developments.

Sentence: Politicians often wait to see which way the wind blows.

544. STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT

(अवसरकातुरंतलाभउठाना)

Meaning: To act at the right moment.

Sentence: We should strike while the iron is hot.

545. TAKE THE WIND OUT OF SOMEONE'S SAILS (उत्साहकमकरदेना)

Meaning: To discourage someone.

Sentence: The criticism took the wind out of his sails.

546. THE LAST LAUGH (अंततःसफलहोना)

Meaning: Final victory after difficulties.

Sentence: She had the last laugh by topping the examination.

547. THROW LIGHT ON (स्पष्टकरना)

Meaning: To explain or clarify.

Sentence: The report throws light on the issue.

548. TURN THE CORNER (सुधारकीओरबढ़ना)

Meaning: To begin improving.

Sentence: The economy has finally turned the corner.

549. WASH DIRTY LINEN IN PUBLIC

(घरेलूविवादसार्वजनिककरना)

Meaning: To discuss private matters openly.

Sentence: Families should not wash dirty linen in public.

550. WIN OVER (अपनेपक्षमेंकरना)

Meaning: To gain someone's support.

Sentence: The candidate quickly won over the voters.

551. ABOVE BOARD (ईमानदारऔरखुला)

Meaning: Honest and transparent.

Sentence: All transactions were conducted above board.

552. AT CROSS PURPOSES (एक-

दूसरेकोगलतसमझना)

Meaning: To misunderstand each other.

Sentence: We were talking at cross purposes during the meeting.

553. AT ONE FELL SWOOP (एकहीबारमें)

Meaning: All at once.

Sentence: The company dismissed fifty employees at one fell swoop.

554. BACKSEAT DRIVER (अनावश्यकसलाहदेनेवाला)

Meaning: A person who interferes with unwanted advice.

Sentence: Nobody likes a backseat driver.

555. BARKING DOGS SELDOM BITE

(जोअधिकधमकीदेतेहैंवैकमनुकसानपहुँचातेहैं)

Meaning: People who talk aggressively often do little harm.

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Sentence: Ignore his threats; barking dogs seldom bite.

556. BEAT ONE'S BREAST (पछताना)

Meaning: To express regret publicly.

Sentence: It is useless to beat your breast after making the mistake.

557. BETWEEN THE CUP AND THE LIP

(अंतिमक्षणमेंबाधाआजाना)

Meaning: Success is not certain until achieved.

Sentence: There is many a slip between the cup and the lip.

558. BURN ONE'S BOATS (वापसीकारास्ताबंदकरदेना)

Meaning: To commit completely with no retreat.

Sentence: He burned his boats when he resigned from his job.

559. BY FITS AND STARTS (अनियमितरूपसे)

Meaning: In an irregular manner.

Sentence: The project progressed by fits and starts.

560. CALL A HALT (रोकदेना)

Meaning: To stop something.

Sentence: The government called a halt to illegal construction.

561. CASTLES IN SPAIN (अवास्तविककल्पनाएँ)

Meaning: Unrealistic hopes and dreams.

Sentence: He spends his time building castles in Spain.

562. CHILD'S PLAY (बहुतआसानकाम)

Meaning: Extremely easy.

Sentence: Solving that puzzle was child's play for her.

563. COME WHAT MAY (चाहेजोहोजाए)

Meaning: No matter what happens.

Sentence: I will support you come what may.

564. DRAW THE LINE (सीमानिर्धारितकरना)

Meaning: To set a limit.

Sentence: We must draw the line at dishonesty.

565. EAT ONE'S HEART OUT (अंदरहीअंदरदुखीहोना)

Meaning: To suffer from jealousy or disappointment.

Sentence: He ate his heart out after losing the opportunity.

566. FALL THROUGH (विफलहोजाना)

Meaning: To fail to happen.

Sentence: The merger plan fell through unexpectedly.

567. FEATHER IN ONE'S CAP (उपलब्धि)

Meaning: An achievement that brings pride.

Sentence: Winning the award was another feather in his cap.

568. FIGHT SHY OF (बचना)

Meaning: To avoid something.

Sentence: He fights shy of taking responsibility.

569. FROM HAND TO HAND (एकसेदूसरेतक)

Meaning: Passing through many people.

Sentence: The rare book passed from hand to hand.

570. GIVE THE LIE TO (गलतसाबितकरना)

Meaning: To prove false.

Sentence: The facts gave the lie to his claims.

571. GO AGAINST THE STREAM

(प्रचलितधाराकेविरुद्धजाना)

Meaning: To oppose common opinion.

Sentence: Great reformers often go against the stream.

572. HANG FIRE (विलंबहोना)

Meaning: To be delayed.

Sentence: The proposal is hanging fire due to objections.

573. HAVE THE GIFT OF THE GAB (वाक्पटुहोना)

Meaning: To speak fluently and persuasively.

Sentence: A successful salesperson usually has the gift of the gab.

574. HOLD WATER (तर्कसंगतहोना)

Meaning: To be valid or convincing.

Sentence: His argument does not hold water.

575. IN BLACK AND WHITE (लिखितरूपमें)

Meaning: Clearly written down.

Sentence: I want the agreement in black and white.

576. IN ONE'S SHOES (किसीकीस्थितिमें)

Meaning: In another person's position.

Sentence: If I were in your shoes, I would accept the offer.

577. KEEP ONE'S HEAD (शांतिरहना)

Meaning: To remain calm in difficulty.

Sentence: A good officer must keep his head during emergencies.

578. KNOCK UNDER (हारमानलेना)

Meaning: To surrender.

Sentence: Despite pressure, he refused to knock under.

579. LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED

(हरसंभवप्रयासकरना)

Meaning: To do everything possible.

Sentence: The investigators left no stone unturned.

580. LOOK BEFORE AND AFTER

(सावधानीपूर्वकविचारकरना)

Meaning: To think carefully before acting.

Sentence: Wise people look before and after.

581. MAKE LIGHT OF (महत्त्वकमसमझना)

Meaning: To treat something as unimportant.

Sentence: Do not make light of health problems.

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582. MOVE HEAVEN AND EARTH

(हरसंभवप्रयासकरना)

Meaning: To do everything possible.

Sentence: The rescue team moved heaven and earth to find survivors.

583. ON THE VERGE OF (कगारपर)

Meaning: Very close to something.

Sentence: The company is on the verge of bankruptcy.

584. OUT OF THE QUESTION (असंभव)

Meaning: Impossible or unacceptable.

Sentence: Buying a new car is out of the question right now.

585. PAY ONE BACK IN THE SAME COIN

(वैसाहीव्यवहारलौटाना)

Meaning: To treat someone exactly as they treated you.

Sentence: He decided to pay him back in the same coin.

586. PUT ONE'S SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL

(जी-जानसेकामकरना)

Meaning: To work hard.

Sentence: Everyone must put their shoulder to the wheel.

587. READ BETWEEN THE LINES (छिपा अर्थ समझना)

Meaning: To understand the implied meaning.

Sentence: You must read between the lines of his statement.

588. RUB SHOULDERS WITH (मेल जोल रखना)

Meaning: To associate closely with.

Sentence: She rubs shoulders with influential people.

589. SEE THE LIGHT (सच्चाई समझना)

Meaning: To understand something clearly.

Sentence: He finally saw the light and apologized.

590. SET ONE'S FACE AGAINST (दृढ़ विरोध करना)

Meaning: To oppose strongly.

Sentence: The villagers set their faces against the proposal.

591. SHOW ONE'S COLOURS (अपना असली रूप दिखाना)

Meaning: To reveal one's true character.

Sentence: He soon showed his colours after gaining power.

592. TAKE EXCEPTION TO (आपत्तिकरना)

Meaning: To object to something.

Sentence: Many members took exception to the remark.

593. THE ACID TEST (अंतिमपरीक्षा)

Meaning: A decisive test.

Sentence: The final match will be the acid test of the team's ability.

594. THE LAST WORD (सर्वश्रेष्ठयानवीनतम)

Meaning: The ultimate authority or latest development.

Sentence: This smartphone is the last word in technology.

595. THROUGH FIRE AND WATER

(हरकठिनाईसेगुजरना)

Meaning: To endure every hardship.

Sentence: True friendship survives through fire and water.

596. THROW PEARLS BEFORE SWINE (अयोग्य व्यक्ति को मूल्यवान वस्तु देना)

Meaning: To offer something valuable to those who cannot appreciate it.

Sentence: Explaining poetry to uninterested listeners is throwing pearls before swine.

597. TURN THE TIDE (स्थिति बदल देना)

Meaning: To reverse the course of events.

Sentence: The captain's century turned the tide of the match.

598. WASH ONE'S HANDS CLEAN OF (पूरी तरह जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त होना)

Meaning: To disclaim all responsibility.

Sentence: He washed his hands clean of the controversy.

599. WEAR THE CROWN OF THORNS (कठिन जिम्मेदारी उठाना)

Meaning: To bear a difficult burden.

Sentence: Leadership often means wearing the crown of thorns.

600. WIN ONE'S SPURS (योग्यता सिद्ध करना)

Meaning: To earn recognition through achievement.

Sentence: The young officer won his spurs during the operation.

EXERCISE

EXERCISE SET-1

Choose the idiom that best completes the sentence.

1. Despite numerous setbacks, the young officer decided to _____ and continue his preparation.
(A) cry over spilt milk (B) pull his socks up
(C) throw in the towel (D) spill the beans
2. The chairman refused to _____ and gave a direct answer to every question.
(A) hit the sack (B) smell a rat
(C) beat around the bush (D) burn the midnight oil
3. The investigators began to _____ when they noticed inconsistencies in the report.
(A) smell a rat (B) call it a day
(C) break the ice (D) turn the tables
4. The cadets had to _____ before the final examination.
(A) cry wolf (B) bury the hatchet
(C) spill the beans (D) burn the midnight oil
5. The diplomat's timely intervention helped _____ between the two nations.
(A) bite the dust (B) draw a blank
(C) bury the hatchet (D) add fuel to the fire
6. The speaker's comment _____ and made the audience uncomfortable.
(A) rub salt into the wound (B) hit the nail on the head
(C) turn a deaf ear (D) keep an eye on
7. The manager decided to _____ after completing the urgent assignment.
(A) smell a rat (B) go the extra mile
(C) keep his fingers crossed (D) call it a day
8. The coach advised the team to _____ if they wanted to win the championship.
(A) cry over spilt milk (B) pull their socks up
(C) let the cat out of the bag (D) miss the boat
9. The minister accidentally _____ about the cabinet reshuffle.
(A) bury the hatchet (B) hit the sack
(C) let the cat out of the bag (D) burn the midnight oil
10. The new officer quickly _____ with his friendly attitude.
(A) turn a blind eye (B) smell a rat
(C) beat around the bush (D) break the ice
11. The committee members decided not to _____ by discussing past mistakes.
(A) add fuel to the fire (B) call it a day
(C) keep their chin up (D) pull strings
12. The scientist had to _____ to complete the project before the deadline.
(A) cry wolf (B) beat around the bush
(C) hit below the belt (D) go the extra mile
13. The accused politician attempted to _____ when questioned by reporters.
(A) bury the hatchet (B) beat around the bush
(C) smell a rat (D) keep tabs on
14. The underdog team managed to _____ in the final match.
(A) bite the dust (B) draw a blank
(C) turn the tables (D) hit the sack
15. The company had to _____ after suffering huge financial losses.
(A) tighten its belt (B) keep an eye on
(C) pull strings (D) break the ice
16. The witness refused to _____ despite repeated questioning.
(A) hit the nail on the head (B) spill the beans
(C) call it a day (D) keep his chin up
17. The officer always _____ and did more than what was expected of him.
(A) cry wolf (B) hit the sack
(C) go the extra mile (D) draw a blank
18. The speaker's explanation _____ and clarified the issue perfectly.
(A) miss the boat (B) add fuel to the fire
(C) smell a rat (D) hit the nail on the head
19. The students were asked to _____ while waiting for the results.
(A) keep their fingers crossed (B) pull strings
(C) beat around the bush (D) bury the hatchet
20. The opposition leader's remarks only _____ during the debate.
(A) break the ice (B) add fuel to the fire
(C) hit the sack (D) draw a blank
21. The old rivals finally decided to _____ and work together.
(A) smell a rat (B) hit below the belt
(C) bury the hatchet (D) miss the boat
22. The candidate completely _____ when asked about economic reforms.
(A) go the extra mile (B) draw a blank
(C) keep tabs on (D) break the ice
23. The teacher warned students not to _____ by making false excuses repeatedly.
(A) cry wolf (B) tighten their belt
(C) call it a day (D) hit the sack
24. The manager continued to _____ the progress of the project.
(A) spill the beans (B) miss the boat
(C) break the ice (D) keep an eye on
25. The employee used his contacts to _____ and secure the contract.
(A) cry over spilt milk (B) pull strings
(C) draw a blank (D) smell a rat
26. The defeated champion finally had to _____ after a long career.
(A) break the ice (B) hit the nail on the head
(C) keep tabs on (D) throw in the towel

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27. The company cannot afford luxury now; it must _____.
(A) tighten its belt (B) pull strings
(C) smell a rat (D) hit below the belt
28. The detective immediately _____ when the suspect changed his statement.
(A) bury the hatchet (B) smell a rat
(C) call it a day (D) hit the sack
29. The interviewer tried to _____ by asking a humorous question.
(A) cry wolf (B) draw a blank
(C) break the ice (D) miss the boat
30. The athlete was disappointed because he had _____ and lost the opportunity.
(A) bury the hatchet (B) keep tabs on
(C) hit the sack (D) miss the boat
31. The corrupt official thought he could _____ to the complaints.
(A) break the ice (B) hit the nail on the head
(C) go the extra mile (D) turn a deaf ear
32. The negotiators decided not to _____ during the sensitive discussions.
(A) hit below the belt (B) keep tabs on
(C) tighten their belt (D) draw a blank
33. The officer advised the cadets to _____ despite temporary failure.
(A) cry wolf (B) throw in the towel
(C) keep their chin up (D) miss the boat
34. The auditors continued to _____ the company's transactions.
(A) spill the beans (B) keep tabs on
(C) break the ice (D) bury the hatchet
35. The surprise inspection caught the employees _____.
(A) off guard (B) under the weather
(C) in hot water (D) at sixes and sevens
36. The project manager was _____ after the budget exceeded expectations.
(A) off guard (B) at ease
(C) in hot water (D) on cloud nine
37. The unexpected promotion put him _____.
(A) under the weather (B) on cloud nine
(C) in hot water (D) at sixes and sevens
38. The office was _____ after the sudden resignation of the CEO.
(A) on cloud nine (B) under the weather
(C) at sixes and sevens (D) off guard
39. The captain felt _____ and could not attend the parade.
(A) under the weather (B) on cloud nine
(C) in hot water (D) at sixes and sevens
40. The manager was caught _____ by the difficult question.
(A) on cloud nine (B) under the weather
(C) off guard (D) in hot water
41. The officer refused to _____ and continued fighting against all odds.
(A) throw in the towel (B) break the ice
(C) spill the beans (D) hit the sack
42. The journalist accidentally _____ during the press conference.
(A) tighten his belt (B) let the cat out of the bag
(C) call it a day (D) cry wolf
43. The new policy has helped the company _____ in a competitive market.
(A) hit the sack (B) draw a blank
(C) beat around the bush (D) stay ahead of the curve
44. The speaker's remarks _____ by criticizing personal matters.
(A) bury the hatchet (B) break the ice
(C) hit below the belt (D) call it a day
45. The researchers worked tirelessly to _____ the mystery.
(A) cry wolf (B) hit the sack
(C) miss the boat (D) get to the bottom of
46. The cadets were encouraged to _____ and maintain discipline.
(A) shape up (B) draw a blank
(C) spill the beans (D) bury the hatchet
47. The lawyer was able to _____ the flaws in the prosecution's case.
(A) break the ice (B) poke holes in
(C) call it a day (D) hit the sack
48. The officer promised to _____ the issue personally.
(A) cry wolf (B) miss the boat
(C) throw in the towel (D) look into
49. The speaker's innovative ideas helped him _____ from the crowd.
(A) draw a blank (B) stand out
(C) hit the sack (D) tighten his belt
50. The successful mission proved to be _____ for the entire battalion.
(A) a storm in a teacup (B) a wild goose chase
(C) a feather in its cap (D) a blessing in disguise

Answer Key – Exercise Set-1

Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans
1	B	11	A	21	C	31	D	41	A
2	C	12	D	22	B	32	A	42	B
3	A	13	B	23	A	33	C	43	D
4	D	14	C	24	D	34	B	44	C
5	C	15	A	25	B	35	A	45	D
6	A	16	B	26	D	36	C	46	A
7	D	17	C	27	A	37	B	47	B
8	B	18	D	28	B	38	C	48	D
9	C	19	A	29	C	39	A	49	B
10	D	20	B	30	D	40	C	50	C

(A) tightened his belt (B) hit below the belt
(C) spilled the beans (D) kept tabs on

EXERCISE SET-2

Choose the idiom that best completes the sentence.

- The minister refused to _____ and answered every question directly.
(A) cry over spilt milk (B) beat around the bush
(C) burn his bridges (D) call it a day
- The researchers had to _____ to complete the project before the deadline.
(A) spill the beans (B) smell a rat
(C) burn the midnight oil (D) bury the hatchet
- The committee decided not to _____ by reopening old disputes.
(A) add fuel to the fire (B) turn the tables
(C) break the ice (D) draw a blank
- After years of rivalry, the two companies finally agreed to _____.
(A) cry wolf (B) miss the boat
(C) hit the sack (D) bury the hatchet
- The detective immediately _____ when he heard the contradictory statements.
(A) called it a day (B) went the extra mile
(C) smelled a rat (D) hit the nail on the head
- The candidate's explanation _____ and impressed the interview panel.
(A) hit the nail on the head (B) beat around the bush
(C) cried wolf (D) spilled the beans
- The manager advised his team to _____ if they wanted to meet the target.
(A) draw a blank (B) turn a deaf ear
(C) call it a day (D) pull their socks up
- The officer decided to _____ and investigate the complaint thoroughly.
(A) let sleeping dogs lie (B) look into the matter
(C) throw in the towel (D) miss the boat
- The witness finally _____ and revealed the entire plan.
(A) tightened his belt (B) hit below the belt
(C) spilled the beans (D) kept tabs on
- The company had to _____ after facing severe budget constraints.
(A) turn over a new leaf (B) draw a blank
(C) keep up appearances (D) tighten its belt
- The speaker tried to _____ by making a humorous remark at the beginning.
(A) break the ice (B) smell a rat
(C) call it a day (D) cry wolf
- The politician was accused of _____ during the debate.
(A) burying the hatchet (B) breaking the ice
(C) keeping tabs on (D) hitting below the belt
- The new regulation has helped the organization _____ in the industry.
(A) draw a blank (B) stand out from the crowd
(C) hit the sack (D) cry over spilt milk
- The cadets were encouraged to _____ despite the setback.
(A) throw in the towel (B) turn a blind eye
(C) keep their chin up (D) miss the boat
- The journalist worked hard to _____ the corruption scandal.
(A) get to the bottom of (B) call it a day
(C) bury the hatchet (D) hit the sack
- The athlete was forced to _____ after suffering a serious injury.
(A) pull strings (B) throw in the towel
(C) break the ice (D) cry wolf
- The principal warned the students not to _____ by making false alarms repeatedly.
(A) burn the midnight oil (B) keep tabs on
(C) cry wolf (D) hit the nail on the head
- The officer promised not to _____ and ignore the complaints.
(A) go the extra mile (B) break the ice
(C) stand out (D) turn a deaf ear

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19. The CEO was _____ after receiving the international award.
(A) on cloud nine (B) in hot water
(C) at sixes and sevens (D) under the weather
20. The manager was caught _____ when the auditors arrived unexpectedly.
(A) at ease (B) off guard
(C) on cloud nine (D) under the weather
21. The officer decided to _____ and start afresh after the controversy.
(A) hit the sack (B) cry wolf
(C) turn over a new leaf (D) bury the hatchet
22. The negotiations failed because neither side was willing to _____.
(A) draw a blank (B) budge an inch
(C) call it a day (D) break the ice
23. The students were advised not to _____ over mistakes already made.
(A) cry over spilt milk (B) spill the beans
(C) smell a rat (D) hit below the belt
24. The committee chairman was determined to _____ of the issue before making a decision.
(A) break the ice (B) draw a blank
(C) turn the tables (D) get to the bottom
25. The company managed to _____ despite intense competition.
(A) cry wolf (B) stay ahead of the curve
(C) call it a day (D) hit the sack
26. The officer was known to _____ whenever a difficult task was assigned.
(A) draw a blank (B) miss the boat
(C) turn a deaf ear (D) go the extra mile
27. The lawyer successfully _____ the prosecution's argument.
(A) poked holes in (B) buried the hatchet
(C) broke the ice (D) tightened his belt
28. The witness's testimony helped the investigators _____.
(A) call it a day (B) connect the dots
(C) hit the sack (D) miss the boat
29. The principal asked the students to _____ before the inspection.
(A) cry wolf (B) draw a blank
(C) shape up (D) spill the beans
30. The team worked together to _____ after their initial defeat.
(A) call it a day (B) miss the boat
(C) hit the sack (D) bounce back
31. The speaker's innovative approach helped him _____ among other candidates.
(A) draw a blank (B) turn a deaf ear
(C) cry wolf (D) stand head and shoulders above
32. The manager was unwilling to _____ and compromise on quality.
(A) cut corners (B) break the ice
(C) bury the hatchet (D) spill the beans
33. The organization had to _____ after the sudden resignation of its director.
(A) hit the sack (B) cry wolf
(C) pick up the pieces (D) miss the boat
34. The officer always _____ and fulfilled his promises.
(A) called it a day (B) walked the talk
(C) cried wolf (D) drew a blank
35. The scientist's discovery helped him _____ in the academic world.
(A) make a name for himself (B) cry over spilt milk
(C) break the ice (D) hit the sack
36. The government cannot afford to _____ regarding national security.
(A) bury the hatchet (B) call it a day
(C) take chances (D) draw a blank
37. The officer decided to _____ and deal with the problem immediately.
(A) cry wolf (B) take the bull by the horns
(C) break the ice (D) miss the boat
38. The chairman was determined not to _____ despite criticism.
(A) call it a day (B) spill the beans
(C) back down (D) draw a blank
39. The manager had to _____ to keep the company profitable.
(A) think outside the box (B) cry wolf
(C) hit the sack (D) break the ice
40. The cadets were encouraged to _____ and remain focused on their goals.
(A) bury the hatchet (B) spill the beans
(C) keep their eyes on the ball (D) draw a blank
41. The detective was able to _____ after examining all the evidence carefully.
(A) piece together the puzzle (B) call it a day
(C) hit the sack (D) cry wolf
42. The employee tried to _____ by avoiding responsibility.
(A) break the ice (B) pass the buck
(C) bury the hatchet (D) turn over a new leaf
43. The company decided to _____ and expand into international markets.
(A) cry wolf (B) hit the sack
(C) draw a blank (D) spread its wings
44. The athlete's victory helped him _____ in sports history.
(A) call it a day (B) cry over spilt milk
(C) leave his mark (D) spill the beans
45. The officer was determined to _____ and uncover the truth.
(A) hit the sack (B) draw a blank
(C) cry wolf (D) leave no stone unturned

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46. The committee members had to _____ before reaching a consensus.
 (A) iron out their differences (B) call it a day
 (C) hit the sack (D) miss the boat
47. The principal warned the students not to _____ during the examination.
 (A) break the ice (B) cut corners
 (C) bury the hatchet (D) draw a blank
48. The manager knew that the new proposal would _____ among shareholders.
 (A) hit the sack (B) cry wolf
 (C) miss the boat (D) raise eyebrows
49. The scientist's theory initially seemed strange but eventually _____.
 (A) cried wolf (B) held water
 (C) drew a blank (D) missed the boat
50. The successful operation was _____ for the entire regiment.
 (A) a storm in a teacup (B) a fish out of water
 (C) a feather in its cap (D) a wild goose chase

Answer Key – Exercise Set–2

Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans
1	B	11	A	21	C	31	D	41	A
2	C	12	D	22	B	32	A	42	B
3	A	13	B	23	A	33	C	43	D
4	D	14	C	24	D	34	B	44	C
5	C	15	A	25	B	35	A	45	D
6	A	16	B	26	D	36	C	46	A
7	D	17	C	27	A	37	B	47	B
8	B	18	D	28	B	38	C	48	D
9	C	19	A	29	C	39	A	49	B
10	D	20	B	30	D	40	C	50	C

EXERCISE SET-3

Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the given idiom.

1. A BLESSING IN DISGUISE
(A) A hidden benefit
(B) An obvious advantage
(C) A serious problem
(D) A public reward
2. A STORM IN A TEACUP
(A) A violent disaster
(B) A minor issue exaggerated
(C) A difficult challenge
(D) A risky decision
3. A WILD GOOSE CHASE
(A) A successful search
(B) A profitable task
(C) A dangerous adventure
(D) A useless pursuit
4. AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR
(A) Very early
(B) At the last possible moment
(C) At midnight
(D) After a delay
5. BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE
(A) Following a wrong course
(B) Making the right choice
(C) Working hard
(D) Solving a problem
6. BEYOND THE PALE
(A) Completely acceptable
(B) Beyond limits of decency
(C) Highly appreciated
(D) Socially popular
7. BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS
(A) Slowly
(B) Unnecessarily
(C) Rapidly
(D) Secretly
8. CALL A SPADE A SPADE
(A) Speak frankly
(B) Avoid conflict
(C) Exaggerate facts
(D) Hide the truth
9. CASTLES IN THE AIR
(A) Strong plans
(B) Unrealistic dreams
(C) Military strategy
(D) Business ideas
10. CROSS THE RUBICON
(A) Retreat safely
(B) Win a battle
(C) Take an irreversible decision
(D) Avoid risk
11. CUT THE GORDIAN KNOT
(A) Solve a difficult problem boldly
(B) Create confusion
(C) Ignore a problem
(D) Delay a decision
12. DARK HORSE
(A) A dishonest person
(B) A weak candidate
(C) A dangerous rival
(D) An unexpected winner
13. DRAW THE LINE
(A) Begin work
(B) Make a sketch
(C) Sign an agreement
(D) Set a limit
14. FLOG A DEAD HORSE
(A) Waste effort on a hopeless matter
(B) Punish severely
(C) Train an animal
(D) Work efficiently
15. GET COLD FEET
(A) Feel physically cold
(B) Become nervous and lose courage
(C) Fall sick
(D) Become lazy
16. GO TO THE DOGS
(A) Improve steadily
(B) Deteriorate badly
(C) Become famous
(D) Travel abroad
17. HANG FIRE
(A) Delay action
(B) Burn completely
(C) Lose control
(D) Face criticism
18. IN BLACK AND WHITE
(A) Secretly
(B) Verbally
(C) In writing
(D) In public
19. IN THE OFFING
(A) Under discussion
(B) Likely to happen soon
(C) Already completed
(D) Impossible
20. KEEP THE POT BOILING
(A) Continue earning enough to live
(B) Create trouble
(C) Waste resources
(D) Remain angry
21. KICK THE BUCKET
(A) Start a journey
(B) Become rich
(C) Die
(D) Lose a contest
22. LION'S SHARE
(A) Equal portion
(B) Hidden profit
(C) Small amount
(D) Largest portion
23. MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET
(A) Manage expenses with income
(B) Save money easily
(C) Earn a fortune
(D) Waste resources
24. ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT
(A) After careful planning
(B) Under pressure
(C) Too late
(D) Suddenly and impulsively
25. PAY THROUGH THE NOSE
(A) Pay an excessive price
(B) Pay reluctantly
(C) Pay in advance

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- (D) Refuse payment
26. READ BETWEEN THE LINES
(A) Read quickly
(B) Ignore details
(C) Understand hidden meaning
(D) Read aloud
27. SEE EYE TO EYE
(A) Compete fiercely (B) Agree completely
(C) Ignore someone (D) Argue constantly
28. SIT ON THE FENCE
(A) Avoid taking sides (B) Protect property
(C) Work hard (D) Remain alert
29. TAKE WITH A PINCH OF SALT
(A) Accept completely
(B) Doubt and not fully believe
(C) Reject angrily
(D) Support strongly
30. THE BALL IS IN YOUR COURT
(A) The responsibility is yours
(B) You are in trouble
(C) The game is over
(D) Success is guaranteed
31. THROW DOWN THE GAUNTLET
(A) Accept defeat
(B) Issue a challenge
(C) Avoid confrontation
(D) Withdraw support
32. TURN THE TIDE
(A) Change the situation completely
(B) Delay a decision
(C) Accept failure
(D) Follow tradition
33. UNDER A CLOUD
(A) Highly respected (B) Under suspicion
(C) Very happy (D) Financially strong
34. UP IN ARMS
(A) Angry and protesting (B) Ready for battle
(C) Well prepared (D) Armed with facts
35. WATER UNDER THE BRIDGE
(A) A future problem
(B) An important event
(C) A dangerous situation
(D) Something finished and no longer important
36. WEAR ONE'S HEART ON ONE'S SLEEVE
(A) Hide emotions (B) Show emotions openly
(C) Act selfishly (D) Remain calm
37. WITH FLYING COLOURS
(A) Barely succeed (B) Fail completely
(C) Succeed brilliantly (D) Avoid competition
38. A BOLT FROM THE BLUE
(A) An expected event
(B) A routine occurrence
(C) A happy memory
(D) A sudden surprise
39. ADD INSULT TO INJURY
(A) Make a bad situation worse
- (B) Help someone in trouble
(C) Offer compensation
(D) Ignore a problem
40. BURN ONE'S BOATS
(A) Keep options open
(B) Destroy all chances of retreat
(C) Travel by sea
(D) Take a holiday
41. CHEW THE FAT
(A) Eat excessively (B) Waste money
(C) Work hard (D) Chat casually
42. HIT THE PANIC BUTTON
(A) Remain calm
(B) React with unnecessary panic
(C) Take control
(D) Solve a crisis
43. IN DEEP WATER
(A) Swimming expertly
(B) Living comfortably
(C) In serious difficulty
(D) Working abroad
44. KEEP SOMETHING AT BAY
(A) Allow something to happen
(B) Ignore danger
(C) Encourage growth
(D) Prevent something from approaching
45. ONCE IN A BLUE MOON
(A) Very rarely (B) Frequently
(C) Every month (D) Occasionally
46. OUT OF THE WOODS
(A) Free from danger or difficulty
(B) Lost in a forest
(C) Feeling lonely
(D) Avoiding responsibility
47. PLAY SECOND FIDDLE
(A) Lead a team
(B) Perform music
(C) Hold a subordinate position
(D) Work independently
48. PUT THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE
(A) Do things in the wrong order
(B) Work efficiently
(C) Travel quickly
(D) Plan carefully
49. SAVE FOR A RAINY DAY
(A) Spend immediately
(B) Save for future needs
(C) Invest recklessly
(D) Borrow money
50. TAKE THE BULL BY THE HORNS
(A) Avoid a challenge
(B) Face a difficult situation boldly
(C) Act carelessly
(D) Follow instructions

Answer Key – Exercise Set–3

Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans
1	A	11	A	21	C	31	B	41	D
2	B	12	D	22	D	32	A	42	B
3	D	13	D	23	A	33	B	43	C
4	B	14	A	24	D	34	A	44	D
5	C	15	B	25	A	35	D	45	A
6	B	16	B	26	C	36	B	46	A
7	C	17	A	27	B	37	C	47	C
8	A	18	C	28	A	38	D	48	A
9	B	19	B	29	B	39	A	49	B
10	C	20	A	30	A	40	B	50	B

EXERCISE SET–4

Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom written in CAPITAL LETTERS.

- The unexpected transfer turned out to be A DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD for the officer.
(A) Something with both advantages and disadvantages
(B)
(C) A dangerous weapon
(D) A military strategy
- The minister's statement opened A CAN OF WORMS during the debate.
(A) Solved a problem
(B) Created many new problems
(C) Won public support
(D) Ended the discussion
- The manager advised the team not to PUT ALL THEIR EGGS IN ONE BASKET.
(A) Save money carefully
(B) Avoid responsibility
(C) Work individually
(D) Depend entirely on one option
- The new recruit was THROWN IN AT THE DEEP END on his first day.
(A) Given an easy task
(B) Sent for training
(C) Placed in a difficult situation without preparation
(D) Punished severely
- The candidate's explanation did not HOLD WATER before the interview panel.
(A) Remain secret
(B) Sound convincing
(C) Fail to be convincing
(D) Create confusion
- The auditor decided to LEAVE NO STONE UNTURNED during the investigation.
(A) Finish quickly
(B) Search thoroughly
(C) Ignore details
(D) Avoid confrontation
- The chairman finally PUT HIS FOOT DOWN regarding workplace discipline.
(A) Lost balance
(B) Took a firm stand
(C) Made a mistake
(D) Resigned suddenly
- The officer was ASKED TO TOE THE LINE by his superiors.
(A) Cross boundaries
(B) Follow rules strictly
(C) Lead the group
(D) Work independently
- The witness's testimony SHED LIGHT ON the mystery.
(A) Hid facts
(B) Clarified the matter
(C) Created doubt
(D) Delayed the inquiry
- The athlete had to GO BACK TO THE DRAWING BOARD after repeated failures.
(A) Quit permanently
(B) Start planning again from the beginning
(C) Seek advice
(D) Change careers
- The company decided to WEATHER THE STORM instead of closing operations.
(A) Face difficulties successfully
(B) Predict bad weather
(C) Expand rapidly
(D) Avoid challenges
- The proposal was just A DROP IN THE OCEAN compared to the actual requirement.
(A) A major contribution
(B) A risky investment
(C) A very small amount
(D) An unnecessary effort
- The officer was IN THE LIMELIGHT after the successful mission.
(A) Feeling embarrassed
(B) In danger
(C) Under investigation
(D) Receiving public attention
- The principal advised students not to REST ON THEIR LAURELS.
(A) Depend on past achievements
(B) Work continuously
(C) Accept defeat
(D) Relax after success
- The scientist's theory STOOD THE TEST OF TIME.
(A) Failed repeatedly
(B) Was rejected
(C) Was forgotten quickly
(D) Remained valid over time

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16. The committee was asked to THINK ON ITS FEET during the crisis.
(A) Avoid discussion (B) Walk continuously
(C) Respond quickly and intelligently (D) Travel urgently
17. The young entrepreneur BUILT HIS BUSINESS FROM SCRATCH.
(A) Borrowed heavily (B) Expanded overseas
(C) Inherited wealth (D) Started from the beginning
18. The chairman refused to SWEEP THE ISSUE UNDER THE CARPET.
(A) Hide the problem and ignore it
(B) Solve the issue immediately
(C) Discuss publicly
(D) Create controversy
19. The new evidence TIPPED THE SCALES in favor of the accused.
(A) Delayed judgment (B) Strengthened opposition
(C) Created confusion (D) Changed the balance of the case
20. The speaker's criticism STRUCK A CHORD WITH the audience.
(A) Offended everyone (B) Created fear
(C) Resonated strongly (D) Caused disagreement
21. The company was RUNNING ON EMPTY after months of financial losses.
(A) Operating without sufficient resources
(B) Making huge profits
(C) Working efficiently
(D) Expanding rapidly
22. The officer's achievement SET A BENCHMARK for future cadets.
(A) Reduced expectations
(B) Delayed progress
(C) Started a dispute
(D) Created a standard of excellence
23. The politician tried to MOVE THE GOALPOSTS during the discussion.
(A) Change the rules unfairly
(B) Support the proposal
(C) Avoid participation
(D) Accept responsibility
24. The company got a FOOT IN THE DOOR of the international market.
(A) Entered an opportunity successfully
(B) Lost a contract
(C) Faced rejection
(D) Started a dispute
25. The officer KEPT HIS CARDS CLOSE TO HIS CHEST during negotiations.
(A) Played a game (B) Concealed his intentions
(C) Accepted defeat (D) Shared all information
26. The witness's statement OPENED THE FLOODGATES to further allegations.
(A) Prevented criticism
(B) Triggered a large number of reactions
(C) Solved the dispute
(D) Ended discussion
27. The manager urged the team to GET THEIR ACT TOGETHER.
(A) Become organized and efficient
(B) Perform on stage
(C) Take leave
(D) Work separately
28. The company was CAUGHT BETWEEN A ROCK AND A HARD PLACE.
(A) In a comfortable position
(B) Facing two difficult choices
(C) Preparing for success
(D) Avoiding risk
29. The issue became THE ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM during the meeting.
(A) A topic everyone ignored despite its importance
(B) A humorous incident
(C) A secret plan
(D) A successful proposal
30. The politician attempted to PASS THE BATON to the next generation.
(A) Avoid competition
(B) Share responsibility or leadership
(C) Create conflict
(D) Resign immediately
31. The sudden resignation CAME OUT OF LEFT FIELD.
(A) Was completely unexpected
(B) Was carefully planned
(C) Was widely discussed
(D) Was insignificant
32. The cadet went THE EXTRA YARD to help his teammates.
(A) Travelled far away
(B) Made an exceptional effort
(C) Broke regulations
(D) Avoided work
33. The officer was QUICK ON THE UPTAKE during the briefing.
(A) Slow to understand (B) Quick to understand
(C) Easily distracted (D) Reluctant to learn
34. The company FOUND ITSELF IN A TIGHT CORNER after the lawsuit.
(A) In a difficult situation
(B) In a comfortable position
(C) At a celebration
(D) In a leadership role
35. The manager had to READ THE RIOT ACT to the employees.
(A) Praise them publicly
(B) Offer incentives
(C) Give a strong warning
(D) Announce promotions

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36. The proposal WAS SHOT DOWN by the committee.
(A) Approved quickly
(B) Rejected decisively
(C) Delayed temporarily
(D) Modified slightly
37. The athlete was BACK IN THE SADDLE after recovering from injury.
(A) Riding a horse (B) Receiving treatment
(C) Facing defeat (D) Active again after a break
38. The chairman wanted to CLEAR THE AIR before the meeting.
(A) Improve ventilation
(B) Remove misunderstandings
(C) End the discussion
(D) Delay decisions
39. The officer remained COOL AS A CUCUMBER during the emergency.
(A) Calm and composed (B) Nervous
(C) Confused (D) Indifferent
40. The project was HANGING BY A THREAD before additional funding arrived.
(A) Guaranteed success
(B) Progressing smoothly
(C) In a very uncertain condition
(D) Almost complete
41. The minister wanted to TEST THE WATERS before announcing reforms.
(A) Conduct research
(B) Assess reactions before acting
(C) Visit coastal areas
(D) Avoid responsibility
42. The manager refused to TAKE THINGS LYING DOWN.
(A) Ignore criticism
(B) Rest during work
(C) Accept problems passively
(D) Resign quietly
43. The company was WALKING A TIGHTROPE between growth and risk.
(A) Celebrating success
(B) Expanding rapidly
(C) Avoiding decisions
(D) Facing a delicate situation requiring balance
44. The investigation UNCOVERED THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG.
(A) Revealed only a small part of a larger issue
(B) Solved the entire case
(C) Disproved allegations
(D) Delayed action
45. The officer was THROWN UNDER THE BUS by his colleagues.
(A) Promoted unfairly (B) Given extra work
(C) Praised publicly (D) Betrayed to save others
46. The proposal GAINED TRACTION among industry experts.
(A) Gained acceptance and momentum
(B) Lost support
(C) Created confusion
(D) Faced criticism
47. The chairman wanted everyone ON THE SAME PAGE before proceeding.
(A) Reading the same book
(B) In complete agreement
(C) Working separately
(D) Competing against each other
48. The issue FELL THROUGH THE CRACKS during the transition period.
(A) Received special attention
(B) Was solved efficiently
(C) Was overlooked unintentionally
(D) Became more important
49. The athlete BROKE NEW GROUND with his innovative training methods.
(A) Followed tradition
(B) Introduced something pioneering
(C) Changed careers
(D) Faced criticism
50. The successful operation WAS THE JEWEL IN THE CROWN of the regiment's achievements.
(A) Least important achievement
(B) Unexpected failure
(C) Most valuable achievement
(D) Temporary success

Answer Key – Exercise Set–4									
Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans
1	A	11	A	21	A	31	A	41	B
2	B	12	C	22	D	32	B	42	C
3	D	13	D	23	A	33	B	43	D
4	C	14	A	24	C	34	A	44	A
5	C	15	D	25	B	35	C	45	D
6	B	16	C	26	B	36	B	46	A
7	B	17	D	27	A	37	D	47	B
8	B	18	A	28	B	38	B	48	C
9	B	19	D	29	A	39	A	49	B
10	B	20	C	30	B	40	C	50	C

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EXERCISE SET-5

Choose the idiom that best fits the situation described

1. A person who refuses to reveal confidential information.
(A) Keep one's nose to the grindstone
(B) Keep one's cards close to one's chest
(C) Jump the gun
(D) Bite off more than one can chew
2. A student who starts celebrating success before the results are declared.
(A) Count one's chickens before they hatch
(B) Face the music
(C) Bite the bullet
(D) Break new ground
3. A manager who postpones dealing with a difficult issue.
(A) Grasp the nettle
(B) Kick the can down the road
(C) Call the shots
(D) Turn the tide
4. A candidate who begins answering before hearing the complete question.
(A) Jump the gun (B) Burn one's fingers
(C) Hold one's horses (D) Go against the grain
5. A person who accepts an unpleasant situation with courage.
(A) Blow one's own trumpet
(B) Bite the bullet
(C) Hit the roof
(D) Rock the boat
6. A company trying to recover after a major financial setback.
(A) Back to square one
(B) On the ropes
(C) Get back on its feet
(D) In the doldrums
7. A person attempting more work than he can reasonably handle.
(A) Bite off more than one can chew
(B) Hold all the aces
(C) Raise the bar
(D) Call it quits
8. Someone who keeps working steadily despite difficulties.
(A) Keep the ball rolling
(B) Cry foul
(C) Draw first blood
(D) Fly off the handle
9. A politician who avoids making a clear commitment.
(A) Sit pretty
(B) Hedge one's bets
(C) Face the music
(D) Burn the candle at both ends
10. A leader who takes complete control of a situation.
(A) Call the shots
(B) Miss the mark
(C) Throw in the sponge
(D) Beat a retreat
11. A student who studies continuously without adequate rest.
(A) Burn the candle at both ends
(B) Hold one's horses
(C) Go down in flames
(D) Hit pay dirt
12. Someone who becomes extremely angry suddenly.
(A) Pull rank
(B) Hit the roof
(C) Take stock
(D) Hold water
13. A person who creates unnecessary trouble in a peaceful situation.
(A) Rock the boat (B) Call the shots
(C) Keep the faith (D) Draw a line in the sand
14. A business that discovers a highly profitable opportunity unexpectedly.
(A) Go belly up (B) Hit pay dirt
(C) Miss the mark (D) Back the wrong horse
15. A team that completely fails in a competition.
(A) Go down in flames (B) Break even
(C) Hold the fort (D) Turn over a new leaf
16. A person who refuses to compromise on an important principle.
(A) Bend over backwards
(B) Draw a line in the sand
(C) Go with the flow
(D) Keep up appearances
17. A manager who works extremely hard to satisfy clients.
(A) Bend over backwards
(B) Cry foul
(C) Hold one's horses
(D) Pass the hat
18. Someone who wrongly supports an unsuccessful candidate.
(A) Hit the jackpot
(B) Back the wrong horse
(C) Face the music
(D) Keep tabs on
19. A person who unfairly complains about being treated badly.
(A) Keep the faith
(B) Hold the fort
(C) Cry foul
(D) Break even
20. A company that neither makes profit nor loss.
(A) Go bankrupt
(B) Break even
(C) Hit pay dirt
(D) Call the shots
21. A person who remains optimistic despite difficulties.
(A) Keep the faith
(B) Blow hot and cold
(C) Throw in the towel
(D) Beat a retreat
22. A worker who temporarily manages things while the boss is away.
(A) Hold the fort
(B) Call the shots
(C) Pull strings
(D) Go against the grain
23. A decision that is completely opposite to popular opinion.
(A) Hold water
(B) Go against the grain
(C) Raise the bar
(D) Hit pay dirt
24. A competitor who sets a higher standard for everyone else.
(A) Raise the bar
(B) Miss the mark

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- (C) Call it quits
(D) Face the music
25. Someone who finally accepts the consequences of his actions.
(A) Jump the gun
(B) Face the music
(C) Hold all the aces
(D) Sit pretty
26. A company that is close to failure but still struggling to survive.
(A) On the ropes
(B) In the driver's seat
(C) Break new ground
(D) Hit the jackpot
27. A person who has every advantage in a negotiation.
(A) Hold all the aces
(B) Draw first blood
(C) Pass the buck
(D) Beat a retreat
28. The first person to gain an advantage in a competition.
(A) Burn one's fingers
(B) Draw first blood
(C) Hold the fort
(D) Take stock
29. A leader who decides to withdraw from a difficult situation.
(A) Raise the bar
(B) Beat a retreat
(C) Keep the faith
(D) Call the shots
30. Someone who carefully reviews the situation before making a decision.
(A) Take stock
(B) Hit the roof
(C) Break even
(D) Go belly up
31. A business that suddenly collapses financially.
(A) Hold water
(B) Go belly up
(C) Sit pretty
(D) Hit pay dirt
32. A person who speaks proudly about his own achievements.
(A) Blow one's own trumpet
(B) Hold one's horses
(C) Draw first blood
(D) Pass the hat
33. Someone who is in a very favorable position.
(A) Go down in flames
(B) On the ropes
(C) Back to square one
(D) Sit pretty
34. A person who delays action and waits patiently.
(A) Hold one's horses
(B) Rock the boat
(C) Cry foul
(D) Face the music
35. A project that must begin again from the start.
(A) Raise the bar
(B) Break even
(C) Back to square one
(D) Hold water
36. A proposal that is logical and convincing.
(A) Go against the grain
(B) Beat a retreat
- (C) Blow hot and cold
(D) Hold water
37. A manager who changes his opinion repeatedly.
(A) Keep the faith
(B) Blow hot and cold
(C) Hold the fort
(D) Call the shots
38. A person who suffers because of a risky decision.
(A) Burn one's fingers
(B) Hold all the aces
(C) Sit pretty
(D) Raise the bar
39. A group collecting money for a common purpose.
(A) Pass the hat
(B) Face the music
(C) Hit the roof
(D) Break even
40. A person who uses authority based on rank.
(A) Keep the ball rolling
(B) Pull rank
(C) Hold water
(D) Draw first blood
41. A company that discovers a revolutionary new market.
(A) Call it quits
(B) Break new ground
(C) Back the wrong horse
(D) Miss the mark
42. A person who enjoys complete control of a situation.
(A) In the driver's seat
(B) On the ropes
(C) In the doldrums
(D) Back to square one
43. Someone who decides to stop trying and quit.
(A) Draw first blood
(B) Call it quits
(C) Hold the fort
(D) Raise the bar
44. A person who fails to achieve the intended result.
(A) Miss the mark
(B) Hold water
(C) Hit pay dirt
(D) Break new ground
45. A worker who keeps a project progressing smoothly.
(A) Keep the ball rolling
(B) Beat a retreat
(C) Hit the roof
(D) Pass the hat
46. A person who is feeling depressed and lacking motivation.
(A) In the driver's seat
(B) In the doldrums
(C) Sit pretty
(D) Hold all the aces
47. A candidate who wins an unexpected prize or opportunity.
(A) Hit the jackpot
(B) Burn one's fingers
(C) Go belly up
(D) Cry foul
48. A leader who unfairly shifts responsibility to others.
(A) Draw first blood
(B) Pass the buck
(C) Raise the bar
(D) Keep the faith
49. A manager who maintains a successful image despite problems.
(A) Keep up appearances

I Idioms & Phrases I

- (B) Beat a retreat
(C) Hold one's horses
(D) Break even

- (A) Grasp the nettle
(B) Blow hot and cold
(C) Sit pretty
(D) Hold the fort

50. A person who bravely accepts a difficult challenge and deals with it directly.

Answer Key – Exercise Set-5

Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans
1	B	11	A	21	A	31	B	41	B
2	A	12	B	22	A	32	A	42	A
3	B	13	A	23	B	33	D	43	B
4	A	14	B	24	A	34	A	44	A
5	B	15	A	25	B	35	C	45	A
6	C	16	B	26	A	36	D	46	B
7	A	17	A	27	A	37	B	47	A
8	A	18	B	28	B	38	A	48	B
9	B	19	C	29	B	39	A	49	A
10	A	20	B	30	A	40	B	50	A

➤ What is a Phrasal Verb?

A phrasal verb is made up of a verb + a preposition or adverb (or both), and it usually means something different from the meaning of the verb alone.

✎ Example:

- “Look” = to see
- “Look after” = to take care of (not just “see”!)
- “Give up” = to quit

So, phrasal verbs are special combinations where two or more words together give a new meaning.

➤ Why Are Phrasal Verbs Important for Exam ?

Phrasal verbs are **often asked in English questions**, especially in:

- Fill in the blanks
- Error spotting
- Sentence improvement
- Vocabulary-based questions

They are important because:

- They test your understanding of real, everyday English.
- They are often **confusing**, so only careful learners can get them right.
- They can change the meaning of the sentence completely!

➤ Common Examples

PHRASAL VERB	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Call off	Cancel	The match was called off due to rain.
Give up	Quit	He gave up smoking.
Look after	Take care of	She looks after her younger brother.
Bring up	Raise or mention	She brought up an important issue.

➤ Types of Phrasal Verbs

1. Separable Phrasal Verbs

➤ You can **separate the verb and particle**

✎ Example: Turn off the light = Turn the light off

2. Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

➤ You **cannot separate** them

✎ Example: Look after (✗ Look the child after — incorrect)

3. Transitive Phrasal Verbs (need an object)

✎ He gave up **smoking**.

4. Intransitive Phrasal Verbs (do not need an object)

✎ The plane **took off**.