



VOCABULARY RESOURCE SERIES

UNIT 4

Phrasal Verbs

Important phrasal verbs for competitive English with meaning, usage and practice.

From the book

MASTERING COMPETITIVE ENGLISH VOCABULARY

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Most Frequently Asked Phrasal Verbs

1. GET UP (उठना)
Meaning: To rise from bed.
Sentence: I usually get up at 5 a.m. every day.
2. GIVE UP (त्यागदेना / छोड़देना)
Meaning: To stop doing something; to quit.
Sentence: He gave up smoking last year.
3. BRING UP (उल्लेखकरना / पालन-पोषणकरना)
Meaning: To mention a topic or raise a child.
Sentence: She brought up an important issue during the meeting.
4. CALL OFF (रद्दकरना)
Meaning: To cancel something.
Sentence: The match was called off because of heavy rain.
5. CARRY ON (जारीरखना)
Meaning: To continue.
Sentence: Despite difficulties, they carried on with their work.
6. LOOK AFTER (देखभालकरना)
Meaning: To take care of.
Sentence: She looks after her grandparents.
7. TURN DOWN (अस्वीकारकरना)
Meaning: To reject or refuse.
Sentence: He turned down the job offer.
8. PUT OFF (स्थगितकरना)
Meaning: To postpone.
Sentence: The meeting was put off until next week.
9. COME ACROSS (अचानकमिलना)
Meaning: To find by chance.
Sentence: I came across an old photograph yesterday.
10. COME UP WITH (सोचना / प्रस्तुतकरना)
Meaning: To produce an idea or plan.
Sentence: She came up with a brilliant solution.
11. LOOK FOR (खोजना)
Meaning: To search for.
Sentence: The police are looking for the missing boy.
12. LOOK INTO (जाँचकरना)
Meaning: To investigate.
Sentence: The committee will look into the matter.
13. LOOK OUT (सावधानरहना)
Meaning: To be careful.
Sentence: Look out! There is a car coming.
14. LOOK OVER (जाँचकरना)
Meaning: To examine quickly.
Sentence: Please look over the report before submission.
15. LOOK UP (खोजना / सुधारहोना)
Meaning: To search for information; to improve.
Sentence: You should look up the meaning in a dictionary.
16. TAKE OFF (उड़ानभरना / उतारना)
Meaning: To leave the ground; to remove.
Sentence: The plane took off on time.
17. TAKE UP (शुरूकरना)
Meaning: To begin a hobby, activity, or work.
Sentence: He has taken up photography recently.
18. TAKE OVER (कार्यभारसंभालना)
Meaning: To assume control.
Sentence: She took over as principal last month.
19. TAKE DOWN (लिखलेना)
Meaning: To write down or record.
Sentence: Please take down the important points.
20. TAKE AFTER (सदृशहोना)
Meaning: To resemble a family member.
Sentence: She takes after her mother.
21. BREAK DOWN (खराबहोजाना)
Meaning: To stop functioning.
Sentence: Our car broke down on the highway.
22. BREAK INTO (जबरनप्रवेशकरना)
Meaning: To enter forcibly.
Sentence: Thieves broke into the house at night.
23. BREAK OUT (अचानकशुरूहोना)
Meaning: To begin suddenly.
Sentence: A fire broke out in the market.
24. BREAK UP (समाप्तहोना)
Meaning: To end a relationship or disperse.
Sentence: The meeting broke up at noon.
25. BREAK OFF (अचानकसमाप्तकरना)
Meaning: To stop suddenly.
Sentence: The talks were broken off without agreement.
26. GET ALONG (मेल-जोलसेरहना)
Meaning: To have a good relationship.
Sentence: The two brothers get along very well.
27. GET BACK (वापसलौटना)
Meaning: To return.
Sentence: We got back home late at night.
28. GET OVER (उबरना)
Meaning: To recover from.
Sentence: She got over her illness quickly.
29. GET THROUGH (सफलहोना / समाप्तकरना)
Meaning: To complete or pass.
Sentence: He got through the examination.
30. GET AWAY (बचनिकलना)
Meaning: To escape.
Sentence: The thief got away before the police arrived.
31. GO ON (जारीरहना)
Meaning: To continue.
Sentence: The show must go on.

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

32. GO THROUGH (गुज़रना / जाँचना)
Meaning: To experience or examine.
Sentence: She went through a difficult period.
33. GO OFF (फटना / बजना)
Meaning: To explode or ring.
Sentence: The alarm went off at six o'clock.
34. GO UP (बढ़ना)
Meaning: To rise or increase.
Sentence: Prices have gone up recently.
35. GO DOWN (घटना)
Meaning: To decrease.
Sentence: The temperature went down after sunset.
36. RUN INTO (अचानक मिलना)
Meaning: To meet unexpectedly.
Sentence: I ran into an old friend yesterday.
37. RUN OUT OF (समाप्त हो जाना)
Meaning: To have no more left.
Sentence: We ran out of petrol on the way.
38. RUN AWAY (भाग जाना)
Meaning: To escape from a place.
Sentence: The child ran away from home.
39. RUN OVER (वाहन से कुचल देना)
Meaning: To hit with a vehicle.
Sentence: The cyclist was nearly run over by a truck.
40. RUN THROUGH (शीघ्र समीक्षा करना)
Meaning: To review quickly.
Sentence: Let us run through the notes once again.
41. PUT ON (पहनना)
Meaning: To wear.
Sentence: He put on a new jacket.
42. PUT OUT (बुझाना)
Meaning: To extinguish.
Sentence: The firefighters put out the fire.
43. PUT UP WITH (सहन करना)
Meaning: To tolerate.
Sentence: I cannot put up with such rude behaviour.
44. PUT AWAY (रख देना)
Meaning: To place in the proper position.
Sentence: Please put away your books.
45. PUT THROUGH (जोड़ना)
Meaning: To connect a telephone call.
Sentence: The operator put me through to the manager.
46. MAKE UP (गढ़ना / मेल-मिलाप करना)
Meaning: To invent or reconcile.
Sentence: They finally made up after the argument.
47. MAKE OUT (समझ पाना)
Meaning: To understand.
Sentence: I could not make out what he said.
48. MAKE FOR (की ओर बढ़ना)
Meaning: To move towards.
Sentence: The sailors made for the shore.
49. MAKE OFF (भाग जाना)
Meaning: To escape quickly.
Sentence: The robbers made off with the cash.
50. MAKE UP FOR (भरपाई करना)
Meaning: To compensate for.
Sentence: Hard work can make up for lack of talent.
51. BACK OUT (पीछे हटना)
Meaning: To withdraw from an agreement.
Sentence: He backed out of the deal at the last moment.
52. BACK UP (समर्थन करना)
Meaning: To support or help.
Sentence: His colleagues backed him up during the meeting.
53. BEAR OUT (सत्य सिद्ध करना)
Meaning: To confirm or support.
Sentence: The facts bear out his statement.
54. BEAR WITH (धैर्य रखना)
Meaning: To be patient with.
Sentence: Please bear with me while I explain the process.
55. BLOW UP (विस्फोट होना)
Meaning: To explode.
Sentence: The gas cylinder blew up unexpectedly.
56. BRING ABOUT (घटित करना)
Meaning: To cause something to happen.
Sentence: The reform brought about major changes.
57. BRING OUT (प्रकाशित करना)
Meaning: To publish or reveal.
Sentence: The company brought out a new edition of the book.
58. BRING FORWARD (प्रस्तुत करना)
Meaning: To introduce for discussion.
Sentence: The proposal was brought forward at the meeting.
59. BRING IN (लागू करना)
Meaning: To introduce officially.
Sentence: The government brought in a new policy.
60. BRUSH UP ON (पुनः अभ्यास करना)
Meaning: To improve knowledge or skill.
Sentence: I need to brush up on my grammar before the exam.
61. CALL AT (किसी स्थान पर रुकना)
Meaning: To stop at a place briefly.
Sentence: The train calls at several stations.
62. CALL ON (भेंट करना)
Meaning: To visit someone.
Sentence: We called on our teacher yesterday.
63. CALL FOR (आवश्यक होना)
Meaning: To require.
Sentence: This situation calls for immediate action.
64. CARRY OUT (कार्यान्वित करना)
Meaning: To perform or execute.
Sentence: The soldiers carried out the orders efficiently.
65. CARRY FORWARD (आगे बढ़ाना)
Meaning: To transfer to the next stage.
Sentence: The balance will be carried forward.

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

66. CHECK IN (पंजीकरणकरना)
Meaning: To register at a hotel or airport.
Sentence: We checked in two hours before departure.
67. CHECK OUT (जांचना / निकलना)
Meaning: To examine or leave a hotel.
Sentence: We checked out early in the morning.
68. CHEER UP (खुशहोना)
Meaning: To become happier.
Sentence: Cheer up; everything will be fine.
69. COME ABOUT (घटितहोना)
Meaning: To happen.
Sentence: How did this misunderstanding come about?
70. COME BY (प्राप्तकरना)
Meaning: To obtain.
Sentence: Good jobs are difficult to come by these days.
71. COME OFF (सफलहोना)
Meaning: To succeed as planned.
Sentence: The event came off remarkably well.
72. COME OUT (प्रकाशितहोना)
Meaning: To become known or published.
Sentence: The results came out yesterday.
73. COME ROUND (होशमेंआना)
Meaning: To regain consciousness.
Sentence: The patient came round after a few minutes.
74. COME THROUGH (सफलतापूर्वकपारपाना)
Meaning: To survive or succeed.
Sentence: She came through the operation safely.
75. CUT DOWN (कमकरना)
Meaning: To reduce.
Sentence: You should cut down on sugar intake.
76. CUT OFF (काटदेना / अलगकरदेना)
Meaning: To disconnect.
Sentence: The electricity supply was cut off.
77. CUT OUT (हटाना)
Meaning: To remove.
Sentence: The doctor advised him to cut out junk food.
78. DO AWAY WITH (समाप्तकरना)
Meaning: To abolish.
Sentence: The old system was done away with.
79. DO UP (बांधना / सजाना)
Meaning: To fasten or decorate.
Sentence: She did up her hair neatly.
80. DROP IN (अचानकआना)
Meaning: To visit unexpectedly.
Sentence: My friend dropped in last evening.
81. DROP OUT (छोड़देना)
Meaning: To leave a course or activity.
Sentence: He dropped out of college in the second year.
82. FALL APART (बिखरजाना)
Meaning: To break into pieces.
Sentence: The old chair fell apart.
83. FALL BACK ON (सहारालेना)
Meaning: To depend on in difficulty.
Sentence: He had savings to fall back on.
84. FALL FOR (विश्वासकरलेना)
Meaning: To be deceived by.
Sentence: Do not fall for online scams.
85. FALL OFF (घटजाना)
Meaning: To decrease.
Sentence: Sales fell off sharply last month.
86. FALL OUT (झगड़ाहोना)
Meaning: To quarrel.
Sentence: The brothers fell out over property matters.
87. FIGURE OUT (समझलेना)
Meaning: To understand or solve.
Sentence: I finally figured out the answer.
88. FILL IN (भरना)
Meaning: To complete a form.
Sentence: Please fill in the application form.
89. FILL OUT (पूराभरना)
Meaning: To complete details.
Sentence: Candidates must fill out all sections carefully.
90. FILL UP (पूराभरदेना)
Meaning: To make completely full.
Sentence: Fill up the tank before starting the journey.
91. FIND OUT (पतालगाना)
Meaning: To discover.
Sentence: The police found out the truth.
92. GET ACROSS (समझादेना)
Meaning: To communicate successfully.
Sentence: The teacher got the idea across clearly.
93. GET AHEAD (प्रगतिकरना)
Meaning: To make progress.
Sentence: Hard work helps you get ahead in life.
94. GET AT (संकेतकरना)
Meaning: To mean indirectly.
Sentence: What exactly are you getting at?
95. GET BY (कामचलाना)
Meaning: To manage with difficulty.
Sentence: He gets by on a modest salary.
96. GET IN (प्रवेशकरना)
Meaning: To enter.
Sentence: We got in just before the gates closed.
97. GET OFF (उतरना)
Meaning: To leave a bus, train, etc.
Sentence: Get off at the next stop.
98. GET ON (चढ़ना)
Meaning: To board a vehicle.
Sentence: We got on the train at Delhi.

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

99. GET OUT (बाहरनिकलना)
Meaning: To leave a place.
Sentence: Everyone was asked to get out of the building.
100. GET TOGETHER (एकत्रहोना)
Meaning: To meet socially.
Sentence: Our family gets together during festivals.
101. GIVE AWAY (दानदेना / भेदखोलदेना)
Meaning: To give something free or reveal a secret.
Sentence: His nervous expression gave away the truth.
102. GIVE IN (समर्पणकरना)
Meaning: To stop resisting.
Sentence: The enemy finally gave in.
103. GIVE OFF (उत्सर्जितकरना)
Meaning: To produce or emit.
Sentence: The flowers give off a pleasant fragrance.
104. GIVE OUT (समाप्तहोजाना)
Meaning: To come to an end.
Sentence: Our supplies gave out after three days.
105. GIVE BACK (वापसकरना)
Meaning: To return something.
Sentence: Please give back my book tomorrow.
106. HAND DOWN (विरासतमेंदेना)
Meaning: To pass to a younger generation.
Sentence: The necklace was handed down from her grandmother.
107. HAND IN (जमाकरना)
Meaning: To submit officially.
Sentence: Students must hand in their assignments by Friday.
108. HAND OUT (वितरितकरना)
Meaning: To distribute.
Sentence: The teacher handed out the worksheets.
109. HAND OVER (सौंपदेना)
Meaning: To transfer control or possession.
Sentence: The suspect was handed over to the police.
110. HOLD BACK (रोकना)
Meaning: To restrain or prevent.
Sentence: Fear should not hold you back.
111. HOLD ON (प्रतीक्षाकरना)
Meaning: To wait briefly.
Sentence: Hold on a minute, please.
112. HOLD UP (विलंबितकरना)
Meaning: To delay.
Sentence: Traffic held us up for an hour.
113. HOLD OUT (टिकेरहना)
Meaning: To continue resisting.
Sentence: The soldiers held out until reinforcements arrived.
114. KEEP AWAY (दूररखना)
Meaning: To prevent from approaching.
Sentence: Keep away from the construction site.
115. KEEP BACK (छिपाकररखना)
Meaning: To withhold.
Sentence: He kept back important information.
116. KEEP OFF (दूररहना)
Meaning: To avoid stepping on or touching.
Sentence: Keep off the grass.
117. KEEP ON (जारीरखना)
Meaning: To continue.
Sentence: Keep on working hard.
118. KEEP UP (बनाएरखना)
Meaning: To maintain.
Sentence: You must keep up your confidence.
119. KEEP UP WITH (साथबनेरहना)
Meaning: To stay at the same level.
Sentence: I cannot keep up with his speed.
120. KNOCK OUT (बेहोशकरदेना)
Meaning: To make unconscious.
Sentence: The boxer knocked out his opponent.
121. LAY OFF (नौकरीसेहटाना)
Meaning: To dismiss workers temporarily.
Sentence: The company laid off several employees.
122. LEAVE OUT (छोड़देना)
Meaning: To omit.
Sentence: Do not leave out any details.
123. LET DOWN (निराशकरना)
Meaning: To disappoint.
Sentence: I hope I will not let you down.
124. LET IN (अंदरआनेदेना)
Meaning: To allow entry.
Sentence: Please let the guests in.
125. LIVE ON (केसहारेजीवितरहना)
Meaning: To survive using something.
Sentence: Many families live on small incomes.
126. LOOK BACK ON (यादकरना)
Meaning: To think about the past.
Sentence: She looks back on her school days fondly.
127. LOOK DOWN ON (तिरस्कारकरना)
Meaning: To consider inferior.
Sentence: We should never look down on others.
128. LOOK FORWARD TO (प्रतीक्षाकरना)
Meaning: To await eagerly.
Sentence: I am looking forward to meeting you.
129. LOOK UP TO (सम्मानकरना)
Meaning: To admire and respect.
Sentence: Many students look up to their teachers.
130. PASS AWAY (निधनहोना)
Meaning: To die.
Sentence: His grandfather passed away peacefully.
131. PASS BY (गुज़रजाना)
Meaning: To go past.
Sentence: We passed by the museum yesterday.
132. PASS ON (आगेभेजना)
Meaning: To transfer information.
Sentence: Please pass on the message.

IPhrasal Verbs I

133. PICK OUT (चुनना)
Meaning: To select.
Sentence: She picked out the best dress.
134. PICK UP (उठाना / सीखना)
Meaning: To lift or acquire.
Sentence: He picked up French while living in Paris.
135. POINT OUT (इशाराकरना)
Meaning: To draw attention to.
Sentence: The guide pointed out the historical monument.
136. PULL DOWN (गिरादेना)
Meaning: To demolish.
Sentence: The old building was pulled down.
137. PULL OFF (सफलतापूर्वककरना)
Meaning: To achieve something difficult.
Sentence: The team pulled off a remarkable victory.
138. PULL OUT (हटजाना)
Meaning: To withdraw.
Sentence: The company pulled out of the agreement.
139. PULL THROUGH (संकटसेउबरना)
Meaning: To recover from illness or difficulty.
Sentence: She pulled through after a major operation.
140. SET OFF (यात्राशुरूकरना)
Meaning: To begin a journey.
Sentence: We set off before sunrise.
141. SET UP (स्थापितकरना)
Meaning: To establish.
Sentence: They set up a new business.
142. SHOW OFF (दिखावाकरना)
Meaning: To boast or display proudly.
Sentence: He likes to show off his achievements.
143. SORT OUT (समाधानकरना)
Meaning: To organize or resolve.
Sentence: We need to sort out this problem quickly.
144. STAND BY (सहयोगदेना)
Meaning: To support.
Sentence: True friends stand by each other.
145. STAND FOR (प्रतिनिधित्वकरना)
Meaning: To represent or mean.
Sentence: UNESCO stands for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
146. STAND OUT (अलगदिखाईदेना)
Meaning: To be noticeable.
Sentence: Her performance stood out among the participants.
147. TAKE BACK (वापसलेना)
Meaning: To retract.
Sentence: He took back his harsh words.
148. TAKE IN (समझना)
Meaning: To comprehend.
Sentence: It took me some time to take in the information.
149. TAKE ON (जिम्मेदारीलेना)
Meaning: To undertake.
Sentence: She took on additional responsibilities.
150. TAKE OUT (निकालना)
Meaning: To remove.
Sentence: He took out his wallet and paid the bill.
151. BEAR OUT (सत्यसिद्धकरना)
Meaning: To confirm or support as true.
Sentence: The evidence bears out his statement.
152. BREAK INTO (जबरनप्रवेशकरना)
Meaning: To enter a place illegally by force.
Sentence: Thieves broke into the house at midnight.
153. BRUSH ASIDE (नज़रअंदाज़करना)
Meaning: To dismiss or ignore.
Sentence: The manager brushed aside all objections.
154. CALL UPON (आह्वानकरना / अनुरोधकरना)
Meaning: To request or appeal to someone.
Sentence: The President called upon citizens to maintain peace.
155. COME ACROSS (अचानकमिलना)
Meaning: To find by chance.
Sentence: I came across an interesting article yesterday.
156. DO AWAY WITH (समाप्तकरना)
Meaning: To abolish or eliminate.
Sentence: The old system was done away with.
157. FALL THROUGH (विफलहोजाना)
Meaning: To fail to happen.
Sentence: The deal fell through at the last moment.
158. HOLD UP (विलंबितकरना)
Meaning: To delay or obstruct.
Sentence: Heavy traffic held us up for an hour.
159. ACCOUNT FOR (स्पष्टकरना)
Meaning: To explain the reason for something.
Sentence: The manager could not account for the missing money.
160. ACT UP (ठीकसेकामनकरना)
Meaning: To malfunction or behave badly.
Sentence: My computer is acting up again.

Essential Phrasal Verbs

161. ADD UP TO (परिणामहोना)
Meaning: To amount to.
Sentence: His expenses add up to a large sum.
162. BACK OUT OF (समझौतेसेपीछेहटना)
Meaning: To withdraw from an agreement.
Sentence: He backed out of the contract unexpectedly.
163. BANK ON (भरोसाकरना)
Meaning: To depend on.
Sentence: You can always bank on her support.
164. BOIL DOWN TO (अंततःहोना)
Meaning: To be reduced to the main point.
Sentence: Success boils down to hard work.

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

165. **BREAK AWAY FROM** (अलगहोजाना)
Meaning: To separate from.
Sentence: The colony broke away from foreign rule.
166. **BREAK IN ON** (बाधाडालना)
Meaning: To interrupt.
Sentence: Please do not break in on our discussion.
167. **BREAK THROUGH** (बाधापारकरना)
Meaning: To achieve success despite obstacles.
Sentence: Scientists achieved a breakthrough in research.
168. **BRING FORTH** (उत्पन्नकरना)
Meaning: To produce or cause.
Sentence: The discussion brought forth many useful ideas.
169. **BRING ROUND** (मनालेना)
Meaning: To persuade someone.
Sentence: We finally brought him round to our viewpoint.
170. **BRING TO** (होशमेंलाना)
Meaning: To revive consciousness.
Sentence: Doctors managed to bring the patient to.
171. **CALL FORTH** (उत्पन्नकरना)
Meaning: To evoke or bring out.
Sentence: The crisis called forth great courage.
172. **CALL IN** (बुलाना)
Meaning: To request assistance.
Sentence: The police were called in immediately.
173. **CALL ON UPON** (भाषणदेनेकेलिएबुलाना)
Meaning: To invite formally.
Sentence: The chairman called upon the chief guest to speak.
174. **CARRY OFF** (सफलतापूर्वकजीतलेना)
Meaning: To win or accomplish.
Sentence: She carried off the first prize.
175. **CATCH UP WITH** (बराबरीकरलेना)
Meaning: To reach the same level as.
Sentence: He worked hard to catch up with his classmates.
176. **COME BY** (प्राप्तकरना)
Meaning: To obtain.
Sentence: Such opportunities are difficult to come by.
177. **COME OFF** (सफलहोना)
Meaning: To happen successfully.
Sentence: The event came off very well.
178. **COME OUT WITH** (अचानककहना)
Meaning: To say unexpectedly.
Sentence: He came out with a surprising remark.
179. **COME UP AGAINST** (सामनाकरना)
Meaning: To face difficulties or opposition.
Sentence: The team came up against strong competition.
180. **COUNT ON** (भरोसाकरना)
Meaning: To rely on.
Sentence: You can count on me for help.
181. **CUT ACROSS** (सीधेपारजाना)
Meaning: To cross directly.
Sentence: We cut across the field to save time.
182. **DEAL WITH** (निपटना)
Meaning: To handle a situation.
Sentence: The officer dealt with the complaint efficiently.
183. **DIP INTO** (थोड़ा-थोड़ापढ़ना)
Meaning: To read briefly.
Sentence: I dipped into the novel before sleeping.
184. **DRAW UP** (तैयारकरना)
Meaning: To prepare formally.
Sentence: The lawyer drew up the agreement.
185. **DROP OFF** (कमहोना)
Meaning: To decrease.
Sentence: Attendance dropped off after lunch.
186. **ENTER INTO** (भागलेना)
Meaning: To become involved in.
Sentence: They entered into negotiations.
187. **FALL BACK UPON** (सहारालेना)
Meaning: To depend upon in difficulty.
Sentence: He had savings to fall back upon.
188. **FALL IN WITH** (सहमतहोना)
Meaning: To agree with.
Sentence: She fell in with the proposal.
189. **FIGHT OFF** (मुकाबलाकरदूरकरना)
Meaning: To repel.
Sentence: The army fought off the attack.
190. **FIND FAULT WITH** (आलोचनाकरना)
Meaning: To criticize.
Sentence: He always finds fault with others.
191. **GET ACROSS TO** (समझापाना)
Meaning: To communicate successfully.
Sentence: The teacher got the concept across to students.
192. **GET AWAY WITH** (बिनासजाबचनिकलना)
Meaning: To escape punishment.
Sentence: The thief thought he could get away with the crime.
193. **GET DOWN TO** (गंभीरतासेशुरूकरना)
Meaning: To begin doing seriously.
Sentence: Let us get down to work now.
194. **GET RID OF** (छुटकारापाना)
Meaning: To remove or eliminate.
Sentence: We must get rid of corruption.
195. **GIVE RISE TO** (कारणबनना)
Meaning: To cause.
Sentence: The dispute gave rise to violence.
196. **GO AGAINST** (विरोधकरना)
Meaning: To oppose.
Sentence: He refused to go against his principles.
197. **GO THROUGH WITH** (पूराकरना)
Meaning: To complete despite difficulty.
Sentence: She went through with the plan.

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

198. HOLD ON TO (पकड़े रहना)
Meaning: To retain.
Sentence: Hold on to your ticket carefully.
199. KEEP AWAY FROM (दूर रहना)
Meaning: To avoid.
Sentence: Keep away from bad company.
200. KEEP IN TOUCH WITH (संपर्क बनाए रखना)
Meaning: To maintain communication.
Sentence: I still keep in touch with my school friends.
201. LAY DOWN (निर्धारित करना)
Meaning: To establish rules.
Sentence: The authorities laid down strict guidelines.
202. LIVE UP TO (अपेक्षाओं पर खरा उतरना)
Meaning: To meet expectations.
Sentence: He lived up to his reputation.
203. LOOK BACK UPON (याद करना)
Meaning: To recall the past.
Sentence: She looks back upon those days with pride.
204. LOOK THROUGH (ध्यान से देखना)
Meaning: To examine carefully.
Sentence: The examiner looked through all documents.
205. MAKE FOR (की ओर बढ़ना)
Meaning: To move towards.
Sentence: The hikers made for the shelter.
206. MAKE UP ONE'S MIND (निर्णय लेना)
Meaning: To decide.
Sentence: She finally made up her mind to apply.
207. PASS FOR (माना जाना)
Meaning: To be accepted as.
Sentence: He could pass for a professional actor.
208. PASS OVER (अनदेखा करना)
Meaning: To ignore.
Sentence: His contribution was passed over.
209. PLAY UP (बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर बताना)
Meaning: To emphasize excessively.
Sentence: The media played up the issue.
210. PULL UP (टोकना)
Meaning: To reprimand.
Sentence: The officer pulled him up for negligence.
211. PUT ACROSS (स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त करना)
Meaning: To communicate effectively.
Sentence: She put her ideas across confidently.
212. PUT BY (बचाकर रखना)
Meaning: To save money.
Sentence: He puts by a part of his salary every month.
213. PUT THROUGH TO (फोन पर जोड़ना)
Meaning: To connect by telephone.
Sentence: Please put me through to the principal.
214. READ INTO (अनावश्यक अर्थ निकालना)
Meaning: To interpret excessively.
Sentence: Do not read too much into his comments.
215. READ OVER (पुनः पढ़ना)
Meaning: To read carefully again.
Sentence: Read over the essay before submission.
216. REFER TO (उल्लेख करना)
Meaning: To mention.
Sentence: The speaker referred to recent events.
217. RESULT IN (परिणाम स्वरूप होना)
Meaning: To cause.
Sentence: Negligence resulted in an accident.
218. RUN ACROSS (अचानक मिलना)
Meaning: To encounter by chance.
Sentence: I ran across an old diary.
219. SEE THROUGH (भेद समझ लेना)
Meaning: To detect deception.
Sentence: We saw through his excuses.
220. SEND FOR (बुलाना)
Meaning: To summon.
Sentence: The doctor was sent for immediately.
221. SET ABOUT (आरंभ करना)
Meaning: To begin doing.
Sentence: He set about solving the problem.
222. SET ASIDE (अलग रखना)
Meaning: To reserve.
Sentence: She set aside some money for emergencies.
223. SETTLE DOWN (स्थिर होना)
Meaning: To become calm or established.
Sentence: He settled down in a new city.
224. STAND UP FOR (समर्थन करना)
Meaning: To defend.
Sentence: Always stand up for what is right.
225. STICK TO (पालन करना)
Meaning: To continue following.
Sentence: Stick to your schedule.
226. SUM UP (सार बताना)
Meaning: To summarize.
Sentence: The chairman summed up the discussion.
227. TAKE AFTER (सदृश होना)
Meaning: To resemble.
Sentence: She takes after her mother.
228. TAKE OVER FROM (कार्यभार ग्रहण करना)
Meaning: To replace someone in a position.
Sentence: He took over from the retiring manager.
229. THINK OVER (विचार करना)
Meaning: To consider carefully.
Sentence: Think over the proposal before deciding.
230. TURN OUT (सिद्ध होना)
Meaning: To prove to be.
Sentence: The plan turned out successful.
231. TURN UP (प्रकट होना)
Meaning: To arrive unexpectedly.
Sentence: He turned up late for the meeting.

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

232. WALK OUT ON (त्यागदेना)
Meaning: To abandon.
Sentence: He walked out on the project midway.
233. WATCH OUT FOR (सावधानरहना)
Meaning: To be alert for.
Sentence: Watch out for pickpockets.
234. WORK OUT (समाधाननिकालना)
Meaning: To solve.
Sentence: We worked out the answer together.
235. WRITE OFF (रद्दमानलेना)
Meaning: To regard as lost.
Sentence: The damaged vehicle was written off.
236. ZERO IN ON (ध्यानकेंद्रितकरना)
Meaning: To focus attention on.
Sentence: The investigators zeroed in on the main suspect.
237. YIELD TO (झुकजाना)
Meaning: To surrender or give way.
Sentence: He refused to yield to pressure.
238. WEAR OUT (घिसजाना / थकादेना)
Meaning: To become unusable through use; exhaust.
Sentence: My shoes wore out after years of use.
239. WIPE OUT (पूरीतरहनष्टकरदेना)
Meaning: To destroy completely.
Sentence: The flood wiped out several villages.
240. WARM UP (तैयारीकरना)
Meaning: To prepare for activity.
Sentence: Athletes should warm up before a race.
241. USE UP (पूरीतरहखर्चकरदेना)
Meaning: To consume completely.
Sentence: We used up all the available resources.
242. TURN AGAINST (विरोधकरना)
Meaning: To become hostile towards.
Sentence: Many supporters turned against the leader.
243. TRY ON (पहनकरदेखना)
Meaning: To test clothing for size or fit.
Sentence: She tried on several dresses before buying one.
244. TOUCH UPON (संक्षेपमेंउल्लेखकरना)
Meaning: To mention briefly.
Sentence: The speaker touched upon environmental issues.
245. THROW AWAY (फेंकदेना)
Meaning: To discard.
Sentence: Do not throw away useful documents.
246. THINK UP (सोचनिकालना)
Meaning: To invent or devise.
Sentence: He thought up a clever solution.
247. TELL APART (अंतरपहचानना)
Meaning: To distinguish between.
Sentence: I cannot tell the twins apart.
248. TAKE TO (पसंदकरनेलगना)
Meaning: To develop liking for.
Sentence: She quickly took to teaching.
249. TAKE APART (अलग-अलगकरना)
Meaning: To dismantle.
Sentence: The mechanic took apart the engine.
250. STAND DOWN (पदछोड़ना)
Meaning: To resign or withdraw.
Sentence: The chairman stood down after ten years.
251. SPEAK UP (जोरसेबोलना)
Meaning: To speak more loudly.
Sentence: Please speak up; I cannot hear you.
252. SEE OFF (विदाकरना)
Meaning: To accompany someone on departure.
Sentence: We went to the station to see him off.
253. RULE OUT (असंभवमानकरहटाना)
Meaning: To eliminate from consideration.
Sentence: The doctor ruled out any serious illness.
254. RIP OFF (ठगलेना)
Meaning: To cheat or overcharge.
Sentence: Tourists are often ripped off by dishonest sellers.
255. RELY ON (निर्भररहना)
Meaning: To depend upon.
Sentence: You can rely on her honesty.
256. PUT UP (ठहराना)
Meaning: To provide accommodation.
Sentence: My uncle put me up during my visit.
257. PUT DOWN (दबाना / आलोचनाकरना)
Meaning: To criticize or suppress.
Sentence: He constantly puts down his colleagues.
258. PAY BACK (चुकाना)
Meaning: To repay.
Sentence: I will pay back the loan next month.
259. OWN UP (स्वीकारकरना)
Meaning: To confess.
Sentence: He finally owned up to his mistake.
260. NARROW DOWN (सीमितकरना)
Meaning: To reduce choices.
Sentence: We narrowed down the list to five candidates.
261. MOVE IN (रहनेआना)
Meaning: To start living in a place.
Sentence: They moved in last week.
262. LIVE THROUGH (झेलना)
Meaning: To survive an experience.
Sentence: He lived through difficult times.
263. KEEP TO (पालनकरना)
Meaning: To follow strictly.
Sentence: Keep to the rules at all times.
264. JOIN IN (भागलेना)
Meaning: To participate.
Sentence: Everyone joined in the celebration.
265. IRON OUT (समस्यासुलझाना)
Meaning: To remove difficulties.
Sentence: The partners ironed out their differences.

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

266. HOLD WITH (समर्थनकरना)
Meaning: To agree with.
Sentence: I do not hold with such practices.
267. HAND OVER TO (सौंपदेना)
Meaning: To transfer responsibility.
Sentence: The officer handed over the charge to his successor.
268. GROW OUT OF (छोड़देना)
Meaning: To stop having a habit with age.
Sentence: Most children grow out of such fears.
269. GO OVER (समीक्षाकरना)
Meaning: To examine carefully.
Sentence: Let us go over the report once again.
270. GET AROUND (घूमना / समस्यासेबचनिकलना)
Meaning: To move about or avoid.
Sentence: He found a way to get around the difficulty.
271. FOLLOW UP (अनुवर्तीकार्यकरना)
Meaning: To pursue further.
Sentence: The police followed up the lead.
272. FALL BACK (पीछेहटना)
Meaning: To retreat.
Sentence: The troops fell back to safer positions.
273. DRAW ON (उपयोगकरना)
Meaning: To make use of.
Sentence: She drew on her experience to solve the problem.
274. CUT BACK (कमीकरना)
Meaning: To reduce.
Sentence: The company cut back on expenses.
275. COUNT IN (शामिलकरना)
Meaning: To include.
Sentence: Count me in for the trip.
276. BRUSH UP (दोबाराअभ्यासकरना)
Meaning: To improve through revision.
Sentence: He brushed up his English before the interview.
277. BRING DOWN (कमकरना)
Meaning: To reduce or lower.
Sentence: The government aims to bring down inflation.
278. BLACK OUT (बेहोशहोजाना)
Meaning: To lose consciousness.
Sentence: He blacked out due to exhaustion.
279. ANSWER BACK (जवाबदेना)
Meaning: To reply rudely.
Sentence: Children should not answer back to elders.
280. AIM AT (लक्ष्यबनाना)
Meaning: To intend or target.
Sentence: The scheme aims at reducing poverty.
281. ADD ON (अतिरिक्तजोड़ना)
Meaning: To attach or include extra.
Sentence: Tax is added on to the bill.
282. ASK FOR (मांगना)
Meaning: To request.
Sentence: She asked for more time.
283. ASK AFTER (हालचालपूछना)
Meaning: To inquire about someone's health.
Sentence: He asked after your father.
284. BOIL OVER (क्रोधितहोउठना)
Meaning: To lose control of emotions.
Sentence: His anger finally boiled over.
285. BOOK IN (आरक्षणकरना)
Meaning: To register in advance.
Sentence: We booked in at the hotel online.
286. BOWL OVER (बहुतप्रभावितकरना)
Meaning: To overwhelm positively.
Sentence: The audience was bowled over by her performance.
287. BREAK AWAY (अलगहोजाना)
Meaning: To separate.
Sentence: One branch broke away from the organization.
288. BRING DOWN ON (मुसीबतमोललेना)
Meaning: To cause trouble upon oneself.
Sentence: His actions brought criticism down on him.
289. CALL IN QUESTION (संदेहकरना)
Meaning: To challenge validity.
Sentence: His honesty was called in question.
290. CARRY THROUGH (सफलतापूर्वकपूराकरना)
Meaning: To complete despite difficulty.
Sentence: Determination carried him through the crisis.
291. COME FORWARD (आगेआना)
Meaning: To volunteer information or help.
Sentence: Several witnesses came forward.
292. COME UNDER (केअंतर्गतआना)
Meaning: To fall within a category.
Sentence: This topic comes under grammar.
293. CUT ACROSS (सभीपरलागूहोना)
Meaning: To affect many groups equally.
Sentence: The issue cuts across social boundaries.
294. DIE DOWN (धीरे-धीरेशांतहोना)
Meaning: To become less intense.
Sentence: The noise died down after midnight.
295. DO OVER (फिरसेकरना)
Meaning: To repeat.
Sentence: The work had to be done over.
296. DRAW BACK (पीछेहटना)
Meaning: To retreat due to fear.
Sentence: He drew back from the edge.
297. FALL IN (पंक्तिमेंलगना)
Meaning: To form a line.
Sentence: The cadets fell in quickly.
298. FIGHT BACK (डटकरमुकाबलाकरना)
Meaning: To resist strongly.
Sentence: The team fought back bravely.

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

299. GET BY ON (किसीसाधनसेगुज़ाराकरना)
Meaning: To manage with limited resources.
Sentence: They get by on a modest income.
300. GO BY (बीतजाना)
Meaning: To pass.
Sentence: The years went by very quickly.
301. LOOK UP (खोजना)
Meaning: To search for information.
Sentence: Look up the meaning of the word in a dictionary.
302. LOOK INTO (जाँचकरना)
Meaning: To investigate.
Sentence: The committee will look into the matter.
303. LOOK AFTER (देखभालकरना)
Meaning: To take care of.
Sentence: She looks after her elderly parents.
304. LOOK DOWN ON (तिरस्कारकरना)
Meaning: To consider inferior.
Sentence: We should never look down on poor people.
305. LOOK OUT (सावधानरहना)
Meaning: To be careful.
Sentence: Look out! A car is coming.
306. LOOK OVER (जाँचकरना)
Meaning: To examine quickly.
Sentence: Please look over this report.
307. LOOK FOR (खोजना)
Meaning: To search for.
Sentence: The police are looking for the missing child.
308. LOOK BACK ON (यादकरना)
Meaning: To think about the past.
Sentence: He looks back on his school days with pride.
309. LOOK FORWARD TO (उत्सुकतासेप्रतीक्षाकरना)
Meaning: To await eagerly.
Sentence: I am looking forward to meeting you.
310. LOOK UP TO (सम्मानकरना)
Meaning: To admire.
Sentence: Students look up to good teachers.
311. LOOK THROUGH (ध्यानसेदेखना)
Meaning: To examine carefully.
Sentence: She looked through all the documents.
312. LOOK ROUND (चारोंओरदेखना)
Meaning: To inspect a place.
Sentence: We looked round the museum.
313. LOOK ON (देखतेरहना)
Meaning: To watch without participating.
Sentence: The crowd looked on silently.
314. LOOK OUT FOR (ध्यानरखना)
Meaning: To watch carefully for.
Sentence: Look out for pickpockets in the market.
315. LOOK IN ON (हालचाललेनेजाना)
Meaning: To visit briefly.
Sentence: I shall look in on my uncle tonight.
316. LOOK TO (भरोसाकरना)
Meaning: To depend on.
Sentence: We look to our leaders for guidance.
- TAKE (Different Meanings)
317. TAKE OFF (उड़ानभरना / उतारना)
Meaning: To leave the ground; remove clothing.
Sentence: The plane took off on time.
318. TAKE UP (शुरूकरना)
Meaning: To begin an activity.
Sentence: He has taken up yoga recently.
319. TAKE OVER (कार्यभारसंभालना)
Meaning: To assume control.
Sentence: She took over as principal.
320. TAKE DOWN (लिखलेना)
Meaning: To note or record.
Sentence: Take down the important points.
321. TAKE AFTER (सदृशहोना)
Meaning: To resemble.
Sentence: He takes after his father.
322. TAKE IN (समझना)
Meaning: To comprehend.
Sentence: It was difficult to take in the information.
323. TAKE ON (जिम्मेदारीलेना)
Meaning: To undertake.
Sentence: She took on additional duties.
324. TAKE OUT (निकालना)
Meaning: To remove.
Sentence: He took out his wallet.
325. TAKE BACK (वापसलेना)
Meaning: To retract.
Sentence: He took back his statement.
326. TAKE TO (पसंदकरनेलगना)
Meaning: To develop liking for.
Sentence: She quickly took to teaching.
327. TAKE APART (अलग-अलगकरना)
Meaning: To dismantle.
Sentence: The mechanic took apart the engine.
328. TAKE OVER FROM (कार्यभारग्रहणकरना)
Meaning: To replace someone.
Sentence: He took over from the previous manager.
329. TAKE AWAY (हटादेना)
Meaning: To remove.
Sentence: The waiter took away the plates.
330. TAKE ALONG (साथलेजाना)
Meaning: To accompany.
Sentence: She took her sister along to the party.
331. TAKE ABACK (चकितकरदेना)
Meaning: To surprise greatly.
Sentence: His rude remarks took me aback.
332. TAKE TO HEART (गंभीरतासेलेना)
Meaning: To be deeply affected.
Sentence: Do not take criticism to heart.
- PUT (Different Meanings)

Phrasal Verbs I

333. PUT OFF (स्थगितकरना)
Meaning: To postpone.
Sentence: The meeting was put off.
334. PUT ON (पहनना)
Meaning: To wear.
Sentence: He put on a new coat.
335. PUT OUT (बुझाना)
Meaning: To extinguish.
Sentence: Firefighters put out the fire.
336. PUT UP WITH (सहनकरना)
Meaning: To tolerate.
Sentence: I cannot put up with such behaviour.
337. PUT AWAY (रखदेना)
Meaning: To place properly.
Sentence: Put away your books.
338. PUT THROUGH (जोड़ना)
Meaning: To connect by telephone.
Sentence: Please put me through to the manager.
339. PUT ACROSS (स्पष्टरूपसेव्यक्तकरना)
Meaning: To communicate effectively.
Sentence: She put her views across clearly.
340. PUT BY (बचाकररखना)
Meaning: To save.
Sentence: He puts by some money every month.
341. PUT DOWN (दबाना / आलोचनाकरना)
Meaning: To suppress or criticize.
Sentence: He always puts down others.
342. PUT UP (ठहराना)
Meaning: To provide accommodation.
Sentence: My friend put me up for two nights.
343. PUT FORWARD (प्रस्तावरखना)
Meaning: To suggest.
Sentence: She put forward a new idea.
344. PUT BACK (वापसरखना)
Meaning: To return to its place.
Sentence: Please put the file back.
345. PUT INTO (लगाना)
Meaning: To invest effort.
Sentence: He put a lot of work into the project.
346. PUT ASIDE (अलगरखना)
Meaning: To reserve.
Sentence: She put aside some money for emergencies.
347. PUT UP TO (उकसाना)
Meaning: To encourage secretly.
Sentence: Who put you up to this prank?
348. PUT OUT OF (वंचितकरना)
Meaning: To inconvenience.
Sentence: I hope I am not putting you out of your way.
349. GET UP (उठना)
Meaning: To rise from bed.
Sentence: He gets up at 5 a.m.
350. GET OVER (उबरना)
Meaning: To recover from.
Sentence: She got over her illness quickly.

High-Scoring Phrasal Verbs

351. GET THROUGH (सफलहोना)
Meaning: To pass or complete.
Sentence: He got through the examination.
352. GET AWAY (बचनिकलना)
Meaning: To escape.
Sentence: The thief got away.
353. GET ALONG (मेल-जोलसेरहना)
Meaning: To have good relations.
Sentence: They get along very well.
354. GET ACROSS (समझादेना)
Meaning: To communicate clearly.
Sentence: The teacher got the message across.
355. GET AHEAD (प्रगतिकरना)
Meaning: To advance.
Sentence: Hard work helps you get ahead.
356. GET AT (संकेतकरना)
Meaning: To imply.
Sentence: What are you getting at?
357. GET BY (कामचलाना)
Meaning: To manage.
Sentence: They get by on a small income.
358. GET DOWN TO (गंभीरतासेशुरूकरना)
Meaning: To begin seriously.
Sentence: Let us get down to business.
359. GET RID OF (छुटकारापाना)
Meaning: To remove.
Sentence: We must get rid of corruption.
360. GET AWAY WITH (बिनासजाबचनिकलना)
Meaning: To escape punishment.
Sentence: He thought he could get away with cheating.
361. GET ROUND TO (समयनिकालकरकरना)
Meaning: To finally do.
Sentence: I never got round to writing the letter.
362. GET ON WITH (जारीरखना)
Meaning: To continue.
Sentence: Get on with your work.
363. GET IN TOUCH WITH (संपर्ककरना)
Meaning: To contact.
Sentence: Please get in touch with me tomorrow.
364. GET OUT OF (बचना)
Meaning: To avoid.
Sentence: He got out of paying the fine.
365. GO ON (जारीरहना)
Meaning: To continue.
Sentence: The show must go on.
366. GO THROUGH (झेलना)
Meaning: To experience.
Sentence: She went through difficult times.

Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs I

367. GO OFF (बजना / फटना)
Meaning: To ring or explode.
Sentence: The alarm went off suddenly.
368. GO UP (बढ़ना)
Meaning: To rise.
Sentence: Prices have gone up.
369. GO DOWN (घटना)
Meaning: To decrease.
Sentence: Sales went down last month.
370. GO AGAINST (विरोधकरना)
Meaning: To oppose.
Sentence: He would not go against his principles.
371. GO OVER (समीक्षाकरना)
Meaning: To examine.
Sentence: Let us go over the report.
372. GO BY (बीतजाना)
Meaning: To pass.
Sentence: The years went by quickly.
373. GO INTO (विस्तारसेबताना)
Meaning: To discuss in detail.
Sentence: We cannot go into details now.
374. GO THROUGH WITH (पूराकरना)
Meaning: To complete despite difficulty.
Sentence: She went through with her decision.
375. GO OUT (बाहरजाना)
Meaning: To leave home socially.
Sentence: They went out for dinner.
376. GO AHEAD (आगेबढ़ना)
Meaning: To proceed.
Sentence: You may go ahead with the plan.
377. GO WITHOUT (केबिनाकामचलाना)
Meaning: To manage without.
Sentence: Many families go without luxuries.
378. GO FOR (चुनना)
Meaning: To choose.
Sentence: I decided to go for the blue shirt.
379. GO BACK ON (वादातोड़ना)
Meaning: To fail to keep.
Sentence: He never goes back on his word.
380. GO AFTER (पीछाकरना)
Meaning: To pursue.
Sentence: The police went after the criminals.
- COME (Different Meanings)
381. COME ACROSS (अचानकमिलना)
Meaning: To find by chance.
Sentence: I came across an old letter.
382. COME ABOUT (घटितहोना)
Meaning: To happen.
Sentence: How did the accident come about?
383. COME BY (प्राप्तकरना)
Meaning: To obtain.
Sentence: Such books are hard to come by.
384. COME OFF (सफलहोना)
Meaning: To succeed.
Sentence: The event came off well.
385. COME OUT (प्रकाशितहोना)
Meaning: To become known.
Sentence: The results came out yesterday.
386. COME ROUND (होशमेंआना)
Meaning: To regain consciousness.
Sentence: The patient came round quickly.
387. COME THROUGH (सफलतापूर्वकपारपाना)
Meaning: To survive or succeed.
Sentence: She came through the crisis bravely.
388. COME UP WITH (प्रस्तुतकरना)
Meaning: To think of an idea.
Sentence: He came up with a brilliant plan.
389. COME DOWN WITH (बीमारपड़ना)
Meaning: To become ill.
Sentence: She came down with the flu.
390. COME IN FOR (प्राप्तहोना)
Meaning: To receive, usually criticism or praise.
Sentence: The minister came in for criticism.
391. COME INTO (विरासतमेंप्राप्तकरना)
Meaning: To inherit.
Sentence: He came into a large fortune.
392. COME UP AGAINST (सामनाकरना)
Meaning: To face opposition.
Sentence: We came up against strong resistance.
393. COME ALONG (साथआना)
Meaning: To accompany.
Sentence: Why don't you come along with us?
394. COME OVER (मिलनेआना)
Meaning: To visit.
Sentence: Come over this evening.
395. COME TO (होशमेंआना)
Meaning: To regain consciousness.
Sentence: The patient came to after a few minutes.
396. COME UNDER (केअंतर्गतआना)
Meaning: To fall within.
Sentence: This topic comes under grammar.
397. COME FORWARD (आगेआना)
Meaning: To volunteer help or information.
Sentence: Several witnesses came forward.
398. COME BACK (वापसआना)
Meaning: To return.
Sentence: He came back after a week.
399. COME TO TERMS WITH (स्वीकारकरना)
Meaning: To accept a difficult situation.
Sentence: She finally came to terms with the loss.
400. COME OUT WITH (अचानककहदेना)
Meaning: To say unexpectedly.
Sentence: He came out with a strange remark.
401. BREAK EVEN (नलाभनहानिहोना)
Meaning: To have neither profit nor loss.
Sentence: The company managed to break even this year.
402. BREAK FOR (अचानकजाना)
Meaning: To leave hurriedly for a place.
Sentence: The students broke for the playground.

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

403. **BREAK FROM** (अलगहोजाना)
Meaning: To separate from an established practice.
Sentence: The author broke from tradition.
404. **BREAK WITH** (संबंधसमाप्तकरना)
Meaning: To end association.
Sentence: He broke with his former partners.
405. **BRING ALONG** (साथलाना)
Meaning: To bring someone or something.
Sentence: Please bring along your identity card.
406. **BRING BACK** (याददिलाना)
Meaning: To revive memories.
Sentence: The photograph brought back childhood memories.
407. **BRING DOWN TO** (सीमितकरना)
Meaning: To reduce to a level.
Sentence: We must bring expenses down to a minimum.
408. **BRING OFF** (सफलतापूर्वककरना)
Meaning: To achieve successfully.
Sentence: She brought off a difficult task brilliantly.
409. **BRING ON** (कारणबनना)
Meaning: To cause something.
Sentence: Stress can bring on headaches.
410. **BRING UNDER** (नियंत्रणमेंलाना)
Meaning: To control.
Sentence: The fire was brought under control quickly.
411. **MAKE AWAY WITH** (चुरालेना)
Meaning: To steal or remove secretly.
Sentence: The thief made away with the jewels.
412. **MAKE BELIEVE** (काल्पनिकमानलेना)
Meaning: To pretend.
Sentence: The children were making believe they were pirates.
413. **MAKE DO WITH** (उपलब्धसाधनोंसेकामचलाना)
Meaning: To manage with what is available.
Sentence: We had to make do with limited resources.
414. **MAKE INTO** (मेंबदलना)
Meaning: To transform into.
Sentence: The old building was made into a museum.
415. **MAKE OF** (केबारेमेंसंशयबनाना)
Meaning: To understand or judge.
Sentence: What do you make of his behaviour?
416. **MAKE TOWARDS** (कीओरबढ़ना)
Meaning: To move toward.
Sentence: The travellers made towards the village.
417. **RUN AFTER** (पीछाकरना)
Meaning: To chase.
Sentence: The dog ran after the ball.
418. **RUN DOWN** (बुराकहना / कमहोना)
Meaning: To criticize or decline.
Sentence: He is always running down his competitors.
419. **RUN IN** (संक्षिप्तमुलाकातकरना)
Meaning: To visit briefly.
Sentence: I ran in to see my friend.
420. **RUN ON** (लगातारचलतेरहना)
Meaning: To continue for too long.
Sentence: The speech ran on for nearly two hours.
421. **RUN UP** (बढ़ालेना)
Meaning: To accumulate.
Sentence: He ran up huge debts.
422. **TURN AWAY** (लौटादेना)
Meaning: To refuse entry.
Sentence: Several applicants were turned away.
423. **TURN IN** (जमाकरना)
Meaning: To submit.
Sentence: Students must turn in their assignments.
424. **TURN INTO** (मेंबदलजाना)
Meaning: To become.
Sentence: The caterpillar turned into a butterfly.
425. **TURN ON** (चालूकरना)
Meaning: To switch on.
Sentence: Please turn on the lights.
426. **TURN TO** (सहायतालेना)
Meaning: To seek help from.
Sentence: She turned to her friends for advice.
427. **TURN UNDER** (किनारामोड़ना)
Meaning: To fold beneath.
Sentence: Turn under the edge of the cloth.
428. **HOLD AGAINST** (केविरुद्धरखना)
Meaning: To blame for.
Sentence: I will not hold the mistake against you.
429. **HOLD BY** (पालनकरना)
Meaning: To adhere to.
Sentence: He holds by traditional values.
430. **HOLD DOWN** (नियंत्रितरखना)
Meaning: To keep under control.
Sentence: The government tried to hold down prices.
431. **HOLD TO** (दृढ़रहना)
Meaning: To remain faithful to.
Sentence: She held to her decision.
432. **HOLD OVER** (स्थगितकरना)
Meaning: To postpone.
Sentence: The discussion was held over until Monday.
433. **KEEP AT** (लगातारलगेरहना)
Meaning: To continue persistently.
Sentence: Keep at your studies.
434. **KEEP DOWN** (दबाकररखना)
Meaning: To suppress.
Sentence: The medicine helps keep the fever down.
435. **KEEP FROM** (रोकना)
Meaning: To prevent.
Sentence: Nothing could keep him from success.

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

436. KEEP IN (घरकेभीतररखना)
Meaning: To confine indoors.
Sentence: Rain kept us in all day.
437. KEEP OUT (बाहररखना)
Meaning: To prevent entry.
Sentence: The fence keeps animals out.
438. KEEP UNDER (नियंत्रणमेंरखना)
Meaning: To control.
Sentence: Inflation must be kept under control.
439. SET AGAINST (विरोधमेंखड़ाकरना)
Meaning: To cause opposition.
Sentence: The decision set many people against the proposal.
440. SET BACK (प्रगतिमेंबाधाडालना)
Meaning: To delay progress.
Sentence: The project was set back by heavy rain.
441. SET BY (सुरक्षितरखना)
Meaning: To save for future use.
Sentence: Farmers set grain by for winter.
442. SET FORTH (स्पष्टरूपसेप्रस्तुतकरना)
Meaning: To explain formally.
Sentence: The rules are set forth in the handbook.
443. SET IN (आरंभहोना)
Meaning: To begin and seem likely to continue.
Sentence: Winter has set in early this year.
444. SET ON (उकसाना)
Meaning: To cause someone to attack.
Sentence: The criminals set the dogs on the stranger.
445. SET TO (काममेंजुटजाना)
Meaning: To begin work vigorously.
Sentence: The workers set to immediately.
446. CALL BACK (वापसफोनकरना)
Meaning: To telephone again.
Sentence: I will call you back later.
447. CALL DOWN (डांटना)
Meaning: To reprimand.
Sentence: The officer called him down for negligence.
448. CALL OUT (जोरसेबुलाना)
Meaning: To summon loudly.
Sentence: She called out for help.
449. CALL UP (फोनकरना)
Meaning: To telephone.
Sentence: He called up his friend yesterday.
450. CALL AWAY (कहींऔरबुलालेना)
Meaning: To summon elsewhere.
Sentence: The doctor was called away suddenly.
451. FALL AWAY (घटजाना)
Meaning: To decrease gradually.
Sentence: Attendance fell away after the festival.
452. FALL BEHIND (पीछेरहजाना)
Meaning: To fail to keep pace.
Sentence: He fell behind in his studies.
453. FALL DUE (देयहोना)
Meaning: To become payable.
Sentence: The loan falls due next month.
454. FALL FORWARD (आगेकीओरगिरना)
Meaning: To fall toward the front.
Sentence: He stumbled and fell forward.
455. FALL IN FOR (प्राप्तहोना)
Meaning: To receive unexpectedly.
Sentence: He fell in for a large inheritance.
456. FALL ON (अचानकहमलाकरना)
Meaning: To attack suddenly.
Sentence: The robbers fell on the travellers.
457. FALL UNDER (केअंतर्गतहोना)
Meaning: To belong to a category.
Sentence: This topic falls under vocabulary.
458. FALL UPON (सहारालेना)
Meaning: To resort to.
Sentence: They fell upon old savings in hard times.
459. FALL OUT WITH (झगड़ाहोजाना)
Meaning: To quarrel with.
Sentence: The partners fell out with each other.
460. FALL TO (कामशुरूकरना)
Meaning: To begin energetically.
Sentence: The workers fell to repairing the bridge.
461. BREAK AWAY TO (अलगहोकरजाना)
Meaning: To leave a group and go elsewhere.
Sentence: A few members broke away to form a new party.
462. BREAK FORTH (अचानकप्रकटहोना)
Meaning: To burst out suddenly.
Sentence: The audience broke forth into applause.
463. BREAK THROUGH TO (समझापानेमेंसफलहोना)
Meaning: To make someone understand.
Sentence: The teacher finally broke through to the troubled student.
464. BREAK UPON (अचानकआपड़ना)
Meaning: To happen unexpectedly.
Sentence: Misfortune broke upon the family suddenly.
465. BRING AROUND (राज़ीकरना)
Meaning: To persuade someone.
Sentence: We eventually brought him around to our opinion.
466. BRING BEFORE (केसामनेप्रस्तुतकरना)
Meaning: To present for consideration.
Sentence: The matter was brought before the committee.
467. BRING HOME TO (अच्छीतरहसमझादेना)
Meaning: To make fully understood.
Sentence: The tragedy brought home to us the value of life.
468. BRING THROUGH (संकटसेउबारना)
Meaning: To help survive a difficulty.
Sentence: Doctors brought the patient through the operation.

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

469. BRING TOGETHER (एकत्रकरना)
Meaning: To unite people.
Sentence: The conference brought together experts from many countries.
470. BRING TOWARDS (की ओर ले जाना)
Meaning: To move nearer.
Sentence: The guide brought the tourists towards the monument.
471. MAKE AFTER (पीछा करना)
Meaning: To chase.
Sentence: The guard made after the thief.
472. MAKE AWAY (भाग जाना)
Meaning: To escape hurriedly.
Sentence: The robbers made away before the police arrived.
473. MAKE FORWARD (प्रगति करना)
Meaning: To advance.
Sentence: The nation is making forward rapidly.
474. MAKE OVER TO (हस्तांतरित करना)
Meaning: To transfer ownership.
Sentence: He made over the property to his son.
475. MAKE TOWARD (की दिशा में बढ़ना)
Meaning: To proceed towards.
Sentence: The travellers made toward the hills.
476. RUN ACROSS TO (जल्दी से जाना)
Meaning: To go quickly to a place.
Sentence: He ran across to the nearby shop.
477. RUN ALONG (चले जाना)
Meaning: To leave or go away.
Sentence: Run along now and finish your homework.
478. RUN AWAY WITH (नियंत्रण खो देना)
Meaning: To let emotions overpower.
Sentence: Do not let your imagination run away with you.
479. RUN DOWN ON (कड़ी आलोचना करना)
Meaning: To criticize severely.
Sentence: He constantly runs down on his rivals.
480. RUN OFF WITH (लेकर भाग जाना)
Meaning: To steal and escape.
Sentence: The servant ran off with the valuables.
481. RUN SHORT OF (कमी पड़ना)
Meaning: To have insufficient quantity.
Sentence: We are running short of fuel.
482. RUN TO (तक पहुँच जाना)
Meaning: To reach a particular amount.
Sentence: The expenses ran to thousands of rupees.
483. TURN ASIDE (एक ओर हट जाना)
Meaning: To move away from a path.
Sentence: The crowd turned aside to let the ambulance pass.
484. TURN BACK (वापस लौटना)
Meaning: To return.
Sentence: Bad weather forced us to turn back.
485. TURN LOOSE (मुक्त कर देना)
Meaning: To release.
Sentence: The animals were turned loose into the forest.
486. TURN ROUND (मत बदलना)
Meaning: To change one's opinion.
Sentence: He suddenly turned round and agreed.
487. TURN UPON (अचानक हमला करना)
Meaning: To attack unexpectedly.
Sentence: The dog turned upon its owner.
488. TURN WITHIN (आत्मचिंतन करना)
Meaning: To reflect inwardly.
Sentence: During meditation, one turns within.
489. HOLD IN (भावनाएँ रोकना)
Meaning: To restrain emotions.
Sentence: She could hardly hold in her tears.
490. HOLD OFF FROM (दूरी बनाए रखना)
Meaning: To refrain from.
Sentence: He held off from commenting.
491. HOLD OUT AGAINST (विरोध में टिके रहना)
Meaning: To continue resisting.
Sentence: They held out against the enemy.
492. HOLD TOGETHER (एकजुट रहना)
Meaning: To remain united.
Sentence: The family held together during hard times.
493. HOLD UNDER (दबाकर रखना)
Meaning: To keep submerged or controlled.
Sentence: He held the object under water.
494. KEEP ALONG WITH (साथ बनाए रखना)
Meaning: To continue accompanying.
Sentence: Keep along with the group.
495. KEEP APART (अलग रखना)
Meaning: To separate.
Sentence: The chemicals must be kept apart.
496. KEEP BACK FROM (रोकना)
Meaning: To prevent from approaching.
Sentence: Guards kept the crowd back from the gate.
497. KEEP OFF FROM (दूर रहना)
Meaning: To avoid.
Sentence: Keep off from harmful influences.
498. KEEP OUT OF (दखल न देना)
Meaning: To avoid involvement.
Sentence: Keep out of other people's affairs.
499. KEEP TOGETHER (एकसाथ रहना)
Meaning: To remain united.
Sentence: The team kept together under pressure.
500. KEEP TOWARDS (की ओर बढ़ते रहना)
Meaning: To continue moving toward.
Sentence: Keep towards the main road.

Advanced Phrasal Verbs

501. SET ABOUT ON (काम शुरू करना)
Meaning: To begin a task.
Sentence: He set about on the assignment immediately.
502. SET AGAINST EACH OTHER (आपस में झिड़क देना)
Meaning: To cause conflict.
Sentence: Rumours set the brothers against each other.

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

503. SET FOR (यात्राशुरूकरना)
Meaning: To start towards a destination.
Sentence: They set for Delhi at dawn.
504. SET OFF AGAINST (समायोजितकरना)
Meaning: To balance one thing against another.
Sentence: Losses were set off against profits.
505. SET OUT FOR (यात्रापरनिकलना)
Meaning: To begin a journey to a place.
Sentence: We set out for Jaipur early in the morning.
506. SET UPON (अचानकहमलाकरना)
Meaning: To attack violently.
Sentence: The robbers set upon the traveller.
507. CALL AROUND (कईलोगोंसेसंपर्ककरना)
Meaning: To contact several people.
Sentence: She called around before making a decision.
508. CALL AWAY FROM (कामसेबुलालेना)
Meaning: To summon elsewhere.
Sentence: He was called away from the meeting.
509. CALL FORTH FROM (उत्पन्नकरना)
Meaning: To evoke.
Sentence: The speech called forth enthusiasm from the audience.
510. CALL TO MIND (याददिलाना)
Meaning: To remind.
Sentence: The incident called to mind an old memory.
511. CALL TO ORDER (अनुशासनमेंलाना)
Meaning: To restore order.
Sentence: The chairman called the members to order.
512. FALL AWAY FROM (दूरहोजाना)
Meaning: To abandon allegiance.
Sentence: Many supporters fell away from the movement.
513. FALL BELOW (सेनीचेगिरना)
Meaning: To become less than.
Sentence: Sales fell below expectations.
514. FALL FLAT (असफलहोना)
Meaning: To fail completely.
Sentence: His joke fell flat.
515. FALL IN LINE WITH (अनुरूपहोजाना)
Meaning: To conform.
Sentence: Employees fell in line with the new policy.
516. FALL OFF FROM (घटजाना)
Meaning: To decline from a previous level.
Sentence: Profits fell off from last year's figures.
517. FALL OUT OF (छूटजाना)
Meaning: To cease being involved in.
Sentence: The topic has fallen out of use.
518. FALL THROUGH WITH (विफलहोजाना)
Meaning: To collapse before completion.
Sentence: Negotiations fell through with no agreement.
519. FALL TOGETHER (एकसाथजुड़जाना)
Meaning: To fit naturally.
Sentence: The pieces fell together perfectly.
520. FALL UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF (प्रभावमेंआजाना)
Meaning: To become influenced by.
Sentence: He fell under the influence of bad company.
521. ABIDE BY (पालनकरना)
Meaning: To obey or follow.
Sentence: Every citizen must abide by the law.
522. ANSWER FOR (जवाबदेहहोना)
Meaning: To be responsible for.
Sentence: The manager will have to answer for the loss.
523. ARGUE AWAY (तर्कदेकरटालना)
Meaning: To explain away by argument.
Sentence: He tried to argue away his mistake.
524. BAIL OUT (मुश्किलसेनिकालना)
Meaning: To rescue from difficulty, especially financial trouble.
Sentence: The government bailed out the struggling company.
525. BARGAIN FOR (अपेक्षाकरना)
Meaning: To expect or anticipate.
Sentence: The task proved harder than we had bargained for.
526. BEAR UP (साहसबनाएरखना)
Meaning: To remain cheerful in difficulty.
Sentence: She bore up well after the tragedy.
527. BORDER ON (लगभगहोना)
Meaning: To be very close to.
Sentence: His remarks bordered on insult.
528. BRANCH OUT (नएक्षेत्रमेंविस्तारकरना)
Meaning: To expand activities.
Sentence: The company branched out into digital services.
529. BUY INTO (विश्वासकरना / स्वीकारकरना)
Meaning: To accept an idea or concept.
Sentence: Many investors bought into the proposal.
530. BUY UP (बड़ीमात्रामेंखरीदलेना)
Meaning: To purchase all available supplies.
Sentence: Traders bought up the entire stock.
531. CARRY OVER (अगलेचरणमेंलेजाना)
Meaning: To transfer to a later period.
Sentence: The unused funds were carried over.

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

532. CATCH ON (लोकप्रियहोना / समझमेंआना)
Meaning: To become popular or understood.
Sentence: The new trend quickly caught on.
533. CATCH UP ON (छूटाहुआकार्यपूराकरना)
Meaning: To bring oneself up to date.
Sentence: I spent Sunday catching up on my reading.
534. CHIP IN (योगदानदेना)
Meaning: To contribute money or help.
Sentence: Everyone chipped in for the farewell gift.
535. CLAMP DOWN ON (सख्तीसेरोकलगाना)
Meaning: To take strict action against.
Sentence: The authorities clamped down on illegal activities.
536. COME CLEAN (सचस्वीकारकरना)
Meaning: To confess honestly.
Sentence: He finally came clean about the incident.
537. CROP UP (अचानकउत्पन्नहोना)
Meaning: To appear unexpectedly.
Sentence: Problems cropped up during the project.
538. DWELL ON (बार-बारचर्चाकरना)
Meaning: To think or speak excessively about.
Sentence: Do not dwell on past mistakes.
539. EASE OFF (धीरे-धीरेकमहोना)
Meaning: To become less severe.
Sentence: The rain eased off by evening.
540. EGG ON (उकसाना)
Meaning: To encourage someone to do something foolish.
Sentence: His friends egged him on to take the risk.
541. FEND OFF (रोकदेना)
Meaning: To defend against.
Sentence: The army fended off the attack.
542. FLARE UP (अचानकभड़कउठना)
Meaning: To erupt suddenly.
Sentence: Violence flared up after the announcement.
543. GLANCE OVER (सरसरीनिगाहडालना)
Meaning: To read or examine quickly.
Sentence: She glanced over the report before signing it.
544. HUSH UP (छिपाना)
Meaning: To keep something secret.
Sentence: They tried to hush up the scandal.
545. JOT DOWN (संक्षेपमेंलिखलेना)
Meaning: To write quickly.
Sentence: Please jot down the important points.
546. LIVE DOWN (बुरीछविसेउबरना)
Meaning: To overcome embarrassment.
Sentence: He could never live down that mistake.
547. MULL OVER (गंभीरतासेविचारकरना)
Meaning: To think carefully about.
Sentence: She mulled over the offer for several days.
548. PHASE OUT (धीरे-धीरेसमाप्तकरना)
Meaning: To discontinue gradually.
Sentence: The old system was phased out.
549. SHY AWAY FROM (कतराना)
Meaning: To avoid through fear or hesitation.
Sentence: He shies away from difficult decisions.
550. SIZE UP (आकलनकरना)
Meaning: To assess carefully.
Sentence: The interviewer sized up the candidates quickly.
551. AIR OUT (खुलकरचर्चाकरना)
Meaning: To discuss openly.
Sentence: The committee aired out all differences before reaching a decision.
552. ALLOW FOR (ध्यानमेंरेखना)
Meaning: To take into consideration.
Sentence: You must allow for unexpected delays.
553. BANG ON ABOUT (लगातारबातकरतेरहना)
Meaning: To keep talking about something repeatedly.
Sentence: He kept banging on about his achievements.
554. BE UP TO (मेंसंलग्नहोना)
Meaning: To be involved in.
Sentence: What are you up to these days?
555. BOTTLE UP (भावनाएँदबाकररखना)
Meaning: To suppress feelings.
Sentence: Don't bottle up your emotions.
556. BRUSH OFF (नज़रअंदाज़करना)
Meaning: To dismiss casually.
Sentence: She brushed off the criticism.
557. BUMP INTO (अचानकमिलजाना)
Meaning: To meet unexpectedly.
Sentence: I bumped into my former teacher yesterday.
558. BUY OFF (रिश्वतदेकरचुपकराना)
Meaning: To gain silence or support through payment.
Sentence: The witness could not be bought off.
559. CARRY BACK (स्मृतिताज़ाकरदेना)
Meaning: To remind of the past.
Sentence: The song carried me back to my childhood.
560. CAST ASIDE (त्यागदेना)
Meaning: To discard or reject.
Sentence: He cast aside all doubts and proceeded.

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

561. CHECK OVER (ध्यानपूर्वकजाँचकरना)
Meaning: To inspect carefully.
Sentence: Check over the answer sheet before submission.
562. CLING TO (दृढ़तासेपकड़ेरहना)
Meaning: To hold firmly to.
Sentence: He still clings to old beliefs.
563. CLOSE DOWN (स्थायीरूपसेबंदकरना)
Meaning: To cease operations.
Sentence: The factory closed down last year.
564. COUNT FOR (महत्त्व रखना)
Meaning: To be important.
Sentence: Experience counts for a lot in this profession.
565. CRACK DOWN ON (कड़ीकारवाईकरना)
Meaning: To deal strictly with.
Sentence: Authorities cracked down on tax evasion.
566. CUT IN ON (बीचमेंबाधाडालना)
Meaning: To interrupt.
Sentence: Please don't cut in on our conversation.
567. DEAL IN (व्यापारकरना)
Meaning: To trade in.
Sentence: The company deals in electronic goods.
568. DISPOSE OF (निपटाना)
Meaning: To get rid of.
Sentence: Waste must be disposed of properly.
569. DOUBLE UP AS (दोहरीभूमिकानिभाना)
Meaning: To serve an additional purpose.
Sentence: The sofa doubles up as a bed.
570. DRAW OUT (लंबाखींचना)
Meaning: To prolong.
Sentence: The discussion was unnecessarily drawn out.
571. EDGE OUT (मामूलीअंतरसेहरादेना)
Meaning: To defeat narrowly.
Sentence: The team edged out its rivals in the final.
572. FALL BACK ONTO (अंतिमसहारा लेना)
Meaning: To rely on as a last resort.
Sentence: He had no savings to fall back onto.
573. FEED ON (सेपोषणप्राप्तकरना)
Meaning: To live on.
Sentence: Some animals feed on insects.
574. FEND FOR ONESELF (स्वयंपनाध्यान रखना)
Meaning: To manage independently.
Sentence: Children should learn to fend for themselves.
575. FILL OUT WITH (विस्तारसेजोड़ना)
Meaning: To expand by adding details.
Sentence: The author filled out the story with examples.
576. GEAR UP FOR (तैयारीकरना)
Meaning: To prepare for.
Sentence: Students are gearing up for examinations.
577. GET AT SOMEONE (आलोचनाकरना)
Meaning: To criticize repeatedly.
Sentence: The manager was always getting at his staff.
578. GET BEHIND (समर्थन देना)
Meaning: To support.
Sentence: Everyone got behind the campaign.
579. GET OFF WITH (हल्कीसजापाना)
Meaning: To receive little punishment.
Sentence: The offender got off with a warning.
580. GIVE OVER TO (समर्पितकर देना)
Meaning: To devote completely.
Sentence: He gave himself over to research.
581. GLOSS OVER (कममहत्व देना)
Meaning: To hide or ignore unpleasant facts.
Sentence: The report glossed over several mistakes.
582. GROW INTO (धीरे-धीरेउपयुक्तहोजाना)
Meaning: To develop into.
Sentence: She grew into a capable leader.
583. HARP ON (बार-बारचर्चाकरना)
Meaning: To talk repeatedly about.
Sentence: He keeps harping on the same issue.
584. HEAD OFF (रोक देना)
Meaning: To prevent before it happens.
Sentence: Immediate action headed off a crisis.
585. HIT ON UPON (अचानकसूझजाना)
Meaning: To think of unexpectedly.
Sentence: She hit upon a brilliant idea.
586. JUMP AT (उत्साहपूर्वकस्वीकारकरना)
Meaning: To accept eagerly.
Sentence: He jumped at the opportunity.
587. KEEP BACK ON (कमउपयोगकरना)
Meaning: To use sparingly.
Sentence: We must keep back on expenses.
588. KEY IN TO (समायोजितहोना)
Meaning: To become attuned to.
Sentence: Students quickly keyed in to the new system.
589. LATCH ON TO (समझ लेना / पकड़ लेना)
Meaning: To grasp or attach oneself to.
Sentence: She quickly latched on to the main idea.
590. LEAN TOWARDS (झुकावहोना)
Meaning: To favour.
Sentence: He leans towards a scientific approach.

IPhrasal Verbs I

591. LIVE UPON (निर्भर रहना)
Meaning: To subsist on.
Sentence: The tribe lived upon fishing.
592. MARK OUT (विशेष बनाना)
Meaning: To distinguish.
Sentence: His dedication marked him out from others.
593. MISS OUT ON (वंचित रह जाना)
Meaning: To fail to experience.
Sentence: Don't miss out on this opportunity.
594. OPEN UP TO (मन की बात बताना)
Meaning: To speak honestly.
Sentence: He finally opened up to his friend.
595. OPT OUT OF (भाग लेना)
Meaning: To choose not to participate.
Sentence: Several students opted out of the trip.
596. PARE DOWN (कम करना)
Meaning: To reduce gradually.
Sentence: The budget was pared down considerably.
597. PLAY DOWN (महत्त्व कम करके बताना)
Meaning: To minimize importance.
Sentence: Officials played down the incident.
598. RECKON WITH (ध्यान में रखना)
Meaning: To consider seriously.
Sentence: We must reckon with all possibilities.
599. SEE TO (ध्यान रखना)
Meaning: To attend to.
Sentence: Please see to the arrangements.
600. SHAKE OFF (छुटकारा पाना)
Meaning: To get rid of.
Sentence: He finally shook off his fear and spoke confidently.

EXERCISE

EXERCISE SET-1

Directions: Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the given phrasal verb.

1. ABIDE BY
(A) Reject (B) Obey
(C) Ignore (D) Postpone
2. BACK OUT
(A) Continue
(B) Support
(C) Withdraw from an agreement
(D) Investigate
3. CALL OFF
(A) Cancel (B) Arrange
(C) Continue (D) Announce
4. CARRY OUT
(A) Oppose (B) Execute/Perform
(C) Postpone (D) Avoid
5. COME ACROSS
(A) Discover by chance (B) Escape
(C) Surrender (D) Compete
6. CUT DOWN ON
(A) Increase (B) Eliminate completely
(C) Reduce (D) Spend
7. DO AWAY WITH
(A) Preserve (B) Abolish
(C) Improve (D) Delay
8. DROP OUT
(A) Participate actively
(B) Enter a competition
(C) Withdraw from a course/activity
(D) Investigate
9. FALL APART
(A) Improve gradually (B) Break into pieces
(C) Unite (D) Expand
10. FIGURE OUT
(A) Forget (B) Calculate roughly
(C) Understand/Solve (D) Reject
11. FILL IN
(A) Complete information (B) Erase details
(C) Delay work (D) Summarize
12. GET ALONG WITH
(A) Compete with (B) Maintain good relations with
(C) Criticize (D) Ignore
13. GET OVER
(A) Recover from (B) Travel across
(C) Avoid (D) Destroy
14. GIVE AWAY
(A) Purchase (B) Donate
(C) Borrow (D) Collect
15. GIVE UP
(A) Continue (B) Abandon
(C) Organize (D) Improve
16. GO THROUGH
(A) Experience (B) Ignore
(C) Delay (D) Eliminate
17. HOLD BACK
(A) Encourage (B) Reveal fully
(C) Restrain (D) Approve
18. KEEP UP WITH
(A) Fall behind (B) Maintain the same pace as
(C) Criticize (D) Withdraw
19. LOOK AFTER
(A) Take care of (B) Search for
(C) Observe secretly (D) Depend on
20. LOOK FORWARD TO
(A) Fear (B) Avoid
(C) Anticipate eagerly (D) Delay
21. LOOK INTO
(A) Ignore (B) Investigate
(C) Postpone (D) Abandon
22. MAKE UP
(A) Invent/Fabricate (B) Destroy
(C) Simplify (D) Refuse
23. PASS AWAY
(A) Arrive (B) Retire
(C) Die (D) Escape
24. POINT OUT
(A) Hide (B) Mention/Indicate
(C) Delay (D) Deny
25. PUT OFF
(A) Encourage (B) Postpone
(C) Complete (D) Refuse
26. PUT UP WITH
(A) Tolerate (B) Encourage
(C) Oppose (D) Complete
27. RUN INTO
(A) Escape from (B) Meet unexpectedly
(C) Investigate (D) Reject
28. SET UP
(A) Dismantle (B) Establish
(C) Conceal (D) Refuse
29. SHOW UP
(A) Disappear (B) Arrive/Appear
(C) Delay (D) Protest
30. TAKE AFTER
(A) Imitate in appearance or character
(B) Chase
(C) Depend on
(D) Avoid
31. TAKE OFF
(A) Delay (B) Remove or become successful rapidly
(C) Refuse (D) Land
32. TAKE OVER
(A) Avoid responsibility (B) Surrender
(C) Assume control (D) Investigate

IPhrasal Verbs I

33. TURN DOWN
(A) Continue (B) Increase
(C) Reject (D) Accept
34. TURN UP
(A) Delay (B) Disappear
(C) Oppose (D) Discover or appear unexpectedly
35. USE UP
(A) Improve (B) Conserve
(C) Exhaust completely (D) Repair
36. WORK OUT
(A) Exercise or find a solution (B) Fail
(C) Delay (D) Refuse
37. BREAK DOWN
(A) Improve (B) Expand
(C) Function properly (D) Collapse or stop working
38. BRING ABOUT
(A) Conceal (B) Prevent
(C) Cause to happen (D) Postpone
39. COME UP WITH
(A) Forget (B) Delay
(C) Oppose (D) Produce an idea or solution
40. CUT OFF
(A) Encourage (B) Connect
(C) Support (D) Interrupt or disconnect
41. HAND IN
(A) Submit (B) Reject
(C) Collect (D) Conceal
42. LET DOWN
(A) Encourage (B) Disappoint
(C) Promote (D) Inspire
43. PICK UP
(A) Drop (B) Acquire/Learn
(C) Lose (D) Refuse
44. SORT OUT
(A) Confuse (B) Organize or resolve
(C) Delay (D) Ignore
45. STAND FOR
(A) Represent/Mean (B) Criticize
(C) Avoid (D) Postpone
46. TAKE UP
(A) Abandon (B) Begin a hobby/activity
(C) Complete (D) Refuse
47. THROW AWAY
(A) Preserve (B) Repair
(C) Discard (D) Improve
48. WEAR OUT
(A) Strengthen (B) Become unusable through use
(C) Decorate (D) Improve
49. WIPE OUT
(A) Establish (B) Protect
(C) Organize (D) Destroy completely
50. WRITE DOWN
(A) Record in writing (B) Memorize
(C) Erase (D) Publish

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	B	31	B	41	A
2	C	12	B	22	A	32	C	42	B
3	A	13	A	23	C	33	C	43	B
4	B	14	B	24	B	34	D	44	B
5	A	15	B	25	B	35	C	45	A
6	C	16	A	26	A	36	A	46	B
7	B	17	C	27	B	37	D	47	C
8	C	18	B	28	B	38	C	48	B
9	B	19	A	29	B	39	D	49	D
10	C	20	C	30	A	40	D	50	A

EXERCISE SET-2

Directions: Choose the phrasal verb that best matches the meaning given.

- To rescue someone from a difficult financial situation
(A) Brush off (B) Bail out
(C) Scale down (D) Wind up
- To dismiss something as unimportant
(A) Zero in on (B) Gear up
(C) Brush aside (D) Weed out
- To take severe measures against
(A) Crack down on (B) Hold up
(C) Sum up (D) Break in
- To defend oneself against an attack
(A) Rule out (B) Carry through
(C) Settle for (D) Fend off
- To resolve difficulties or disagreements
(A) Hold over (B) Draw up
(C) Iron out (D) Phase in

Phrasal Verbs I

6. To discontinue gradually
(A) Phase out (B) Shore up
(C) Bring forth (D) Follow through
7. To strengthen or support
(A) Weed out (B) Back down
(C) Pass up (D) Shore up
8. To remove unwanted people or things
(A) Hold out (B) Weed out
(C) Fall back on (D) Narrow down
9. To focus attention on something specific
(A) Draw back (B) Run down
(C) Zero in on (D) Walk out
10. To complete or conclude something
(A) Set back (B) Break off
(C) Play down (D) Wrap up
11. To reduce the size or extent of something
(A) Scale down (B) Step up
(C) Draw out (D) Brush up
12. To prepare oneself for an event
(A) Pass away (B) Drop back
(C) Stand down (D) Gear up for
13. To reject a possibility
(A) Bring down (B) Rule out
(C) Hold against (D) Make for
14. To continue despite difficulties
(A) Run over (B) Hand over
(C) Carry through (D) Break away
15. To accept something less desirable
(A) Settle for (B) Pull through
(C) Call upon (D) Close in
16. To prepare a document officially
(A) Wind down (B) Draw up
(C) Brush aside (D) Reach out
17. To postpone until a later time
(A) Bring in (B) Step down
(C) Hold over (D) Look back on
18. To introduce gradually
(A) Keep off (B) Hand down
(C) Follow up (D) Phase in
19. To fulfill a commitment completely
(A) Follow through (B) Put across
(C) Give in (D) Drop off
20. To miss an opportunity deliberately
(A) Fall through (B) Pass up
(C) Break through (D) Move in
21. To continue to exist under pressure
(A) Wind up (B) Draw in
(C) Hold out (D) Bring around
22. To rely on something when needed
(A) Go under (B) Fall back on
(C) Turn over (D) Break up
23. To reduce choices to a smaller number
(A) Narrow down (B) Brush up
(C) Close down (D) Set up against
24. To criticize unfairly
(A) Come under (B) Hold forth
(C) Take in (D) Run down
25. To retreat from a position
(A) Draw up (B) Draw back
(C) Bring up (D) Take back
26. To leave a meeting as a protest
(A) Turn in (B) Sign off
(C) Stand by (D) Walk out
27. To minimize the importance of something
(A) Play down (B) Move over
(C) Close out (D) Bring about
28. To delay someone's progress
(A) Break down (B) Set back
(C) Carry over (D) Call in
29. To improve a skill through practice
(A) Put aside (B) Phase out
(C) Brush up on (D) Move along
30. To recover from illness or difficulty
(A) Bring down (B) Hold in
(C) Turn off (D) Pull through
31. To formally request help
(A) Back away (B) Draw in
(C) Break through (D) Call upon
32. To move nearer gradually
(A) Close in on (B) Bring up
(C) Set aside (D) Wind up
33. To transfer responsibility to another
(A) Brush off (B) Stand down
(C) Hand over (D) Move out
34. To resign from an important position
(A) Follow through (B) Step down
(C) Draw out (D) Turn about
35. To remember something from the past
(A) Look back on (B) Bring out
(C) Run through (D) Take over
36. To collect or gather something
(A) Back off (B) Hold back
(C) Bring in (D) Phase in
37. To make someone remember
(A) Carry off (B) Bring back
(C) Draw away (D) Turn over
38. To continue an action after the first step
(A) Set out (B) Wind down
(C) Follow up (D) Pass out
39. To communicate an idea successfully
(A) Put across (B) Move off
(C) Break away (D) Stand for
40. To surrender after resistance
(A) Back up (B) Bring round
(C) Give in (D) Hold up
41. To fail to happen as planned
(A) Fall through (B) Take after
(C) Turn in (D) Carry away
42. To achieve a major success despite obstacles
(A) Hold out (B) Break through
(C) Draw in (D) Look around
43. To enter a place by force
(A) Wind up (B) Set down
(C) Pull off (D) Break in

IPhrasal Verbs I

44. To persuade someone to change opinion
(A) Carry on (B) Hold off
(C) Bring round (D) Turn up
45. To gradually reduce activity before stopping
(A) Break away (B) Move in
(C) Set up (D) Wind down
46. To speak at length, often tediously
(A) Hold forth (B) Bring up
(C) Turn down (D) Call off
47. To support someone in an argument
(A) Carry over (B) Back up
(C) Move aside (D) Hold against
48. To delay action intentionally
(A) Draw up (B) Bring out
(C) Stand in (D) Hold off
49. To escape from control
(A) Pass down (B) Break away
(C) Step aside (D) Close in
50. To accomplish something difficult successfully
(A) Draw back (B) Run down
(C) Pull off (D) Wind up

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

Directions: Choose the phrasal verb that best completes the sentence.

1. The government decided to _____ stricter environmental regulations next year.
(A) brush off (B) roll out
(C) stand aside (D) bank on
2. The officer managed to _____ the attackers until reinforcements arrived.
(A) put by (B) mark down
(C) stave off (D) root for
3. The manager asked the team to _____ the proposal before submission.
(A) polish up (B) bail on
(C) shrug off (D) drift apart
4. The company plans to _____ production due to rising demand.
(A) gear down (B) pass over
(C) close off (D) ramp up
5. The committee decided to _____ the issue until more information became available.
(A) hammer out (B) phase out
(C) shelve (D) write off
6. The soldiers were able to _____ the enemy advance.
(A) stave off (B) branch out
(C) rule over (D) cash in
7. The new policy will help _____ corruption in public offices.
(A) brush over (B) pass by
(C) drift off (D) root out
8. The chairman tried to _____ the growing tension during the meeting.
(A) put aside (B) smooth over
(C) run across (D) hand back
9. The company intends to _____ into international markets.
(A) close in (B) brush off
(C) branch out (D) wind up
10. The officer was advised to _____ criticism and continue his work.
(A) hold down (B) roll over
(C) stand for (D) shrug off
11. The board finally managed to _____ a compromise.
(A) hammer out (B) bail out
(C) put down (D) fall behind
12. The investigation helped _____ several fraudulent transactions.
(A) bank on (B) mark up
(C) sign off (D) dig up
13. The company had to _____ the damaged equipment as a loss.
(A) roll in (B) write off
(C) pass out (D) stand by
14. The coach told the players not to _____ their opponents.
(A) set out (B) close out
(C) look down on (D) fall in

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

15. The villagers decided to _____ the old traditions.
(A) hold onto (B) move over
(C) give away (D) cash out
16. The officer was expected to _____ the findings at the conference.
(A) brush up (B) lay out
(C) hand down (D) back out
17. The company hopes to _____ increased tourism revenue.
(A) put through (B) stand down
(C) cash in on (D) drift away
18. The minister refused to _____ pressure from opposition groups.
(A) pull apart (B) bank on
(C) close off (D) cave in to
19. The researchers were able to _____ valuable information from the archives.
(A) dig out (B) hold up
(C) write down (D) bring forward
20. The students were encouraged to _____ their knowledge before the examination.
(A) write off (B) brush up on
(C) set back (D) put through
21. The company had to _____ several unprofitable branches.
(A) stand over (B) put away
(C) shut down (D) bank on
22. The officer tried to _____ the significance of the discovery.
(A) phase in (B) play up
(C) root out (D) write up
23. The chairman asked members to _____ personal differences.
(A) put aside (B) hand in
(C) break into (D) mark off
24. The organization plans to _____ a nationwide awareness campaign.
(A) cave in (B) drift off
(C) close up (D) roll out
25. The manager had to _____ every detail of the project.
(A) write off (B) lay out
(C) pass up (D) stand aside
26. The police worked hard to _____ the source of the counterfeit currency.
(A) pull over (B) sign away
(C) close out (D) track down
27. The company decided to _____ from the joint venture.
(A) pull out (B) look over
(C) write down (D) bank on
28. The officer tried to _____ the rumours circulating in the camp.
(A) stand up for (B) stamp out
(C) mark down (D) pass on
29. The manager warned employees not to _____ confidential information.
(A) hold over (B) move in
(C) let out (D) pull through
30. The scientist sought to _____ the origins of the disease.
(A) bank upon (B) hand back
(C) stand off (D) trace back
31. The company is trying to _____ younger customers through digital marketing.
(A) brush off (B) put down
(C) close in (D) reach out to
32. The officer had to _____ a difficult decision under pressure.
(A) make up (B) carry off
(C) hammer in (D) phase out
33. The committee was asked to _____ the recommendations carefully.
(A) bail on (B) drift apart
(C) go over (D) write away
34. The minister promised to _____ the issue personally.
(A) root for (B) see to
(C) put aside (D) stand over
35. The company hopes to _____ its reputation after the scandal.
(A) build up (B) hand over
(C) cash out (D) wind back
36. The team refused to _____ despite repeated failures.
(A) put by (B) move aside
(C) back down (D) branch in
37. The officer was instructed to _____ suspicious activities immediately.
(A) close out (B) report on
(C) bank on (D) phase down
38. The chairman attempted to _____ support for the proposal.
(A) put over (B) pass by
(C) drum up (D) shut off
39. The government plans to _____ economic reforms gradually.
(A) bring in (B) shrug off
(C) close down (D) bank upon
40. The manager had to _____ several applicants during the interview process.
(A) hold on (B) stand in
(C) screen out (D) cave in
41. The company was forced to _____ prices because of inflation.
(A) mark up (B) write down
(C) put away (D) hold off
42. The officer encouraged the cadets to _____ excellence in every task.
(A) pass over (B) strive for
(C) close off (D) wind up
43. The lawyer advised his client to _____ the offer carefully.
(A) drift off (B) bail out
(C) mark over (D) weigh up

Phrasal Verbs I

44. The committee agreed to _____ the final report next week.
(A) put down (B) root out
(C) sign off on (D) close in
45. The company managed to _____ the economic downturn successfully.
(A) pass away (B) cave in
(C) bring back (D) ride out
46. The officer tried to _____ confidence among the cadets.
(A) build up (B) write off
(C) pass out (D) back away
47. The manager was able to _____ the misunderstanding quickly.
(A) shut down (B) clear up
(C) bank on (D) mark out
48. The government seeks to _____ illegal activities in border areas.
(A) hold onto (B) drift into
(C) put away (D) clamp down on
49. The chairman asked the members to _____ the discussion until next week.
(A) write down (B) carry forward
(C) pass over (D) close in
50. The company hopes to _____ a larger share of the market.
(A) pass by (B) stand over
(C) carve out (D) drift away

Answer Key – Exercise Set-3

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-4

Directions: Choose the meaning of the phrasal verb as used in the sentence.

- The company had to *bow out* of the project due to financial constraints.
(A) Compete aggressively (B) Withdraw gracefully
(C) Invest heavily (D) Expand operations
- The officer managed to *brush up against* several influential leaders during the conference.
(A) Meet accidentally (B) Criticize openly
(C) Compete with (D) Work for
- The government decided to *crack up* the monopoly.
(A) Strengthen (B) Expand
(C) Break into smaller units (D) Ignore
- The chairman tried to *drum into* the employees the importance of discipline.
(A) Teach repeatedly (B) Conceal
(C) Eliminate (D) Postpone
- The manager asked the team to *ease off* on spending.
(A) Increase (B) Monitor
(C) Relax or reduce (D) Record
- The committee decided to *flesh out* the proposal before approval.
(A) Reject (B) Expand with details
(C) Delay indefinitely (D) Summarize
- The police managed to *freeze out* the criminal network.
(A) Support secretly (B) Include fully
(C) Isolate and exclude (D) Reward
- The company hopes to *garner up* sufficient support for the new policy.
(A) Collect (B) Reject
(C) Conceal (D) Delay
- The officer refused to *gloss over* the shortcomings in the report.
(A) Highlight (B) Exaggerate
(C) Hide or minimize (D) Publish
- The chairman tried to *head off* a potential crisis.
(A) Create (B) Prevent
(C) Delay (D) Encourage
- The company was forced to *hive off* its loss-making division.
(A) Merge
(B) Strengthen
(C) Separate from the main organization
(D) Expand
- The officer attempted to *home in on* the source of the problem.
(A) Avoid (B) Focus precisely on
(C) Ignore (D) Conceal

I Phrasal Verbs I

13. The government intends to *key up* public awareness regarding health issues.
(A) Increase or stimulate (B) Suppress
(C) Delay (D) Abandon
14. The chairman tried to *laugh off* the criticism.
(A) Accept seriously
(B) Ignore by joking about it
(C) Investigate
(D) Encourage
15. The manager asked employees to *live up to* company expectations.
(A) Exceed slightly (B) Avoid
(C) Meet fully (D) Reduce
16. The company managed to *muscle in on* a profitable market.
(A) Enter aggressively (B) Exit quietly
(C) Avoid competition (D) Reduce investment
17. The officer was told not to *pass off* rumours as facts.
(A) Present falsely (B) Investigate carefully
(C) Record accurately (D) Reject immediately
18. The chairman tried to *play off* one group against another.
(A) Unite
(B) Compare fairly
(C) Create rivalry for advantage
(D) Support equally
19. The government hopes to *rope in* private investors.
(A) Attract and involve (B) Exclude
(C) Punish (D) Ignore
20. The officer managed to *sift through* thousands of documents.
(A) Destroy (B) Examine carefully
(C) Hide (D) Rewrite
21. The company plans to *spin off* its technology division.
(A) Expand
(B) Merge
(C) Create an independent unit
(D) Close permanently
22. The chairman decided to *stamp on* corruption in the department.
(A) Encourage (B) Ignore
(C) Suppress firmly (D) Reward
23. The officer tried to *talk down* the threat.
(A) Exaggerate
(B) Minimize verbally
(C) Eliminate physically
(D) Investigate
24. The manager attempted to *talk round* the dissatisfied employees.
(A) Persuade (B) Dismiss
(C) Threaten (D) Ignore
25. The government wants to *tie in with* international standards.
(A) Contradict (B) Separate from
(C) Align with (D) Delay
26. The company decided to *trim down* unnecessary expenses.
(A) Increase (B) Reduce
(C) Record (D) Ignore
27. The officer was able to *weed through* the evidence efficiently.
(A) Destroy (B) Hide
(C) Search carefully through (D) Publish
28. The chairman tried to *whittle away* opposition to the proposal.
(A) Increase (B) Gradually reduce
(C) Ignore (D) Reward
29. The company managed to *work around* regulatory restrictions.
(A) Obey strictly
(B) Avoid by finding alternatives
(C) Strengthen
(D) Expand
30. The officer attempted to *write up* the findings immediately.
(A) Destroy (B) Summarize in writing
(C) Conceal (D) Reject
31. The manager sought to *zone in on* the main issue.
(A) Focus closely on (B) Avoid
(C) Delay (D) Expand
32. The chairman tried to *bear down on* inefficiency.
(A) Tolerate (B) Ignore
(C) Deal with firmly (D) Reward
33. The officer had to *break away from* traditional methods.
(A) Follow strictly (B) Separate from
(C) Strengthen (D) Repeat
34. The company attempted to *buy out* its competitor.
(A) Support financially
(B) Merge equally
(C) Purchase controlling ownership
(D) Ignore
35. The manager tried to *cut back on* administrative costs.
(A) Increase (B) Record
(C) Reduce (D) Ignore
36. The chairman sought to *draw upon* his experience.
(A) Depend on and use (B) Forget
(C) Hide (D) Reject
37. The officer was able to *ferret out* crucial information.
(A) Conceal (B) Discover after searching
(C) Publish (D) Destroy
38. The government plans to *lock in* long-term investments.
(A) Secure firmly (B) Eliminate
(C) Delay (D) Avoid
39. The manager tried to *pare down* unnecessary procedures.
(A) Increase (B) Reduce gradually
(C) Record (D) Expand

I Phrasal Verbs I

40. The company sought to *reach beyond* its traditional customer base.
(A) Limit itself to (B) Expand beyond
(C) Ignore (D) Reduce
41. The officer managed to *shake off* his pursuers.
(A) Escape from (B) Encourage
(C) Support (D) Reward
42. The chairman attempted to *size up* the competition.
(A) Ignore (B) Assess carefully
(C) Reward (D) Expand
43. The company decided to *tap into* new sources of revenue.
(A) Ignore (B) Utilize
(C) Eliminate (D) Reduce
44. The government hopes to *turn around* the economy.
(A) Worsen (B) Stabilize temporarily
(C) Improve dramatically (D) Ignore
45. The officer was instructed to *weed through* old records.
(A) Examine carefully (B) Destroy
(C) Hide (D) Publish
46. The manager tried to *win over* reluctant customers.
(A) Persuade successfully (B) Reject
(C) Punish (D) Ignore
47. The company sought to *zoom in on* customer preferences.
(A) Focus closely on (B) Expand
(C) Ignore (D) Delay
48. The chairman attempted to *back away from* the controversial proposal.
(A) Support strongly (B) Withdraw gradually
(C) Expand (D) Record
49. The officer was able to *carry off* the operation successfully.
(A) Delay
(B) Fail
(C) Accomplish successfully
(D) Ignore
50. The company managed to *edge out* its rivals in the market.
(A) Support (B) Surpass narrowly
(C) Merge with (D) Reward

Answer Key – Exercise Set-4

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

EXERCISE SET-5

Directions: In each sentence, the underlined words can be replaced by a phrasal verb. Choose the most appropriate option.

1. The committee finally *postponed indefinitely* the controversial proposal.
(A) put forward (B) set aside
(C) shelved away (D) handed over
2. The company decided to *take advantage of* the new tax policy.
(A) cash out (B) cash in on
(C) write up (D) hold over
3. The officer managed to *discover accidentally* an important clue.
(A) stumble upon (B) crack down on
(C) hold against (D) run over
4. The chairman tried to *avoid discussing* the sensitive issue.
(A) close in on (B) skate over
(C) brush up on (D) sign away
5. The company plans to *introduce* a new product next month.
(A) roll out (B) draw back
(C) wind up (D) shut off
6. The manager attempted to *encourage* innovation among employees.
(A) drum into (B) bring about
(C) foster through (D) spur on
7. The government is trying to *eliminate completely* illegal mining activities.
(A) wipe out (B) play down
(C) bring in (D) call at
8. The officer refused to *yield to* public pressure.
(A) cave in to (B) break into
(C) move over (D) shut out
9. The company had to *reduce gradually* its workforce.
(A) phase down (B) break up
(C) roll in (D) stand over
10. The manager tried to *obtain* additional funding for the project.
(A) bring up (B) secure through
(C) drum up (D) turn in
11. The chairman attempted to *suppress* the growing unrest.
(A) hold down (B) write off
(C) carry over (D) break through
12. The officer was able to *recover* the stolen documents.
(A) pull off (B) get back
(C) bring round (D) shut down
13. The company hopes to *expand into new areas of business*.

- (A) branch into (B) close in
(C) break off (D) draw out
14. The minister attempted to *avoid responsibility*.
(A) own up to (B) pass the buck
(C) take on (D) follow through
15. The committee decided to *examine thoroughly* the proposal.
(A) go through (B) back down
(C) wind up (D) set off
16. The manager managed to *persuade* the employees to accept the changes.
(A) bring around (B) hold back
(C) pass out (D) move in
17. The officer tried to *discover the truth* behind the allegations.
(A) root around (B) get at
(C) hand down (D) close off
18. The company decided to *end* the agreement prematurely.
(A) call it off (B) look into
(C) brush aside (D) put across
19. The government sought to *reduce unnecessary expenditure*.
(A) pare back (B) bring forth
(C) carry away (D) move along
20. The chairman attempted to *attract* public support.
(A) bring over (B) round up
(C) drum up (D) hold against
21. The officer managed to *avoid punishment*.
(A) hold up (B) stand by
(C) put through (D) get away with
22. The company was forced to *stop operating*.
(A) sign off (B) close down
(C) move aside (D) write up
23. The manager tried to *make the report more attractive*.
(A) hand back (B) phase in
(C) dress up (D) carry on
24. The government plans to *increase significantly* investment in infrastructure.
(A) ramp up (B) draw back
(C) shut out (D) hold over
25. The chairman was asked to *explain clearly* the new policy.
(A) back out (B) pass over
(C) move away (D) spell out
26. The officer attempted to *prevent* a major accident.
(A) fend off (B) stave off
(C) hold against (D) phase out
27. The company hopes to *gain* market share from competitors.
(A) edge into (B) carve out
(C) put away (D) close up

Idiom Phrasal Verbs I

28. The manager tried to *remove* inefficient workers from the team.
(A) weed out (B) bring in
(C) hold over (D) write down
29. The chairman attempted to *emphasize* the importance of teamwork.
(A) play down (B) gloss over
(C) stress on / harp on (D) sign away
30. The officer sought to *investigate secretly*.
(A) pry into (B) close in
(C) pass up (D) break away
31. The company had to *cancel* several orders because of supply issues.
(A) hand over (B) move in
(C) put through (D) call off
32. The government decided to *support financially* the struggling industry.
(A) brush off (B) shut down
(C) stand aside (D) bail out
33. The chairman tried to *settle* the dispute peacefully.
(A) hold against (B) drift apart
(C) draw up (D) iron out
34. The officer attempted to *focus on* the most important issue.
(A) close out (B) zoom in on
(C) break into (D) stand over
35. The company hopes to *benefit from* emerging technologies.
(A) cash in on (B) sign off
(C) shut out (D) hand down
36. The manager sought to *reduce the impact* of the criticism.
(A) play up (B) talk up
(C) play down (D) write up
37. The chairman tried to *persuade gradually* the members to accept the proposal.
(A) close off (B) bring down
(C) phase in (D) talk into
38. The officer managed to *locate* the missing files.
(A) hold over (B) track down
(C) move away (D) sign away
39. The company decided to *withdraw* from the agreement.
(A) carry forward (B) put through
(C) pull out of (D) hold up
40. The government attempted to *control strictly* black-market activities.
(A) gloss over (B) clamp down on
(C) brush up on (D) pass over
41. The chairman was forced to *accept reluctantly* the committee's decision.
(A) bow to (B) break through
(C) write off (D) hold back
42. The officer attempted to *conceal* the facts from the media.
(A) let out (B) give away
(C) cover up (D) bring back
43. The company plans to *begin* operations in the new region next year.
(A) set up (B) draw back
(C) phase out (D) carry over
44. The manager managed to *complete successfully* the difficult assignment.
(A) bring round (B) pull off
(C) brush aside (D) hold against
45. The chairman sought to *review carefully* all recommendations.
(A) go over (B) sign away
(C) drift apart (D) move along
46. The officer tried to *avoid answering* the reporter's question.
(A) fend off (B) skate around
(C) close in (D) put away
47. The company hopes to *establish* itself as a market leader.
(A) carve out (B) build up
(C) write down (D) pass out
48. The government attempted to *eradicate* poverty in remote regions.
(A) root out (B) brush over
(C) hold onto (D) sign off
49. The chairman tried to *encourage* participation from all members.
(A) shut out (B) move aside
(C) drum up (D) break off
50. The officer managed to *survive* the difficult circumstances.
(A) ride out (B) close down
(C) write up (D) draw back

Exercise Set -5

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

PREPOSITIONAL COLLOCATIONS

In English grammar, words often occur together in fixed combinations. When verbs, adjectives, or nouns are naturally followed by specific prepositions, the resulting pair is known as a prepositional collocation. These collocations are not just a matter of vocabulary—they are an essential part of correct and fluent English usage.

➤ What Are Prepositional Collocations?

A collocation is a pair or group of words that are commonly used together. When one of these words is a preposition, we call it a *prepositional collocation*. These combinations are often idiomatic and must be learned as fixed phrases because they do not always follow logical or grammatical rules.

✎ For example:

- ✓ Responsible for — *She is responsible for the team's success.*
- ✓ Addicted to — *He is addicted to video games.*
- ✓ Participate in — *They will participate in the competition.*

Using the wrong preposition can lead to grammatically incorrect or awkward sentences:

- ✗ *She is responsible of the team's success.* ✗
- ✓ *She is responsible for the team's success.* ✓

➤ Why Are They Important for Competitive Exams?

In exams, where precision in English is crucial, prepositional collocations:

- Frequently appear in Fill in the Blanks, Error Spotting, and Sentence Improvement questions.
- Are used to test a student's command over idiomatic English usage.
- Can significantly enhance sentence accuracy and fluency.

For example, a question may ask:

He is not accustomed _____ such treatment.
(a) with (b) to (c) of (d) for

Correct Answer: (b) to

➤ Types of Prepositional Collocations

Prepositional collocations generally fall into the following three categories:

1. **Verb + Preposition**
 - *believe in, rely on, suffer from, object to*
 - *You should never rely on rumors.*
2. **Adjective + Preposition**
 - *good at, afraid of, interested in, familiar with*
 - *He is good at solving puzzles.*
3. **Noun + Preposition**
 - *reason for, need for, interest in, advantage of*
 - *There is no reason for this behavior.*