

# SOME BASIC TERMS OF ENGLISH

इस Book में प्रयुक्त विभिन्न Terms की जानकारी संक्षिप्त रूप में इस अध्याय में दी जा रही है।

**(1) Alphabet:** अंग्रेजी भाषा में 26 Alphabet होते हैं जिन्हें Capital letters एवं Small letters में निम्न दो प्रकार से लिखा जाता है। Small letters एवं Capital letters का उच्चारण समान रहता है, लेकिन आकृति भिन्न होती है। Capital letters का प्रयोग कब किया जायेगा, यह जानना शुद्ध अंग्रेजी लिखने हेतु आवश्यक है, इसकी सम्पूर्ण जानकारी सम्बन्धित अध्याय में दी गई है।

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z  
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

*Capital letters*  
*Small letters*

**(2) Word (शब्द) :** Alphabets को आपस में मिलाकर लिखने से उनका कोई अर्थ निकलता है तो उसे Word (शब्द) कहा जाता है। एक Word बनाने के लिए कम से कम एक स्वर एवं एक व्यंजन का होना आवश्यक है। स्वर न होने पर स्वर की ध्वनि वाला व्यंजन होना आवश्यक है। लेकिन एक ही Alphabet वाले शब्द जैसे A, I, O इत्यादि इसके अपवाद हैं। (A = एक, I=मैं, O= ओ)

**(3) Sentence (वाक्य) :** दो या अधिक Words को पास-पास लिखने से बनने वाले शब्द समूह का कोई अर्थ निकलता है तो इस शब्द समूह को वाक्य Sentence कहा जाता है।

Sentence के मुख्य रूप से दो भाग होते हैं- (i) Subject एवं (ii) Predicate.

(i) Subject कार्य को करने वाला Subject (कर्ता) कहलाता है।

(ii) Predicate-Subject जो कार्य करता है, तो Predicate कहते हैं।

Sentences मुख्यतया चार प्रकार के होते हैं- (i) Simple Sentence, (ii) Compound Sentence, (iii) Complex :. (iv) Mixed Sentence.

(a) Simple Sentence में एक ही Finite Verb होता है।

(b) Compound Sentence में दो या अधिक Principal Clauses होते हैं, जो एक-दूसरे से Co-ordinating Conjunction को द्वारा जुड़े होते हैं।

(c) Complex Sentence में कम से कम एक Principal Clause तथा एक या अधिक Subordinate Clause होता है।

(d) Mixed Sentence ऐसे Sentences हैं जो Simple, Compound या Complex Sentence से अलग हैं, Mixed Sentence कहलाते हैं।

**(4) Clause:** शब्दों का ऐसा समूह जो एक Sentence का ही एक भाग है जिसमें एक Finite Verb एवं एक Subject होता है, Clause कहलाता है।

Clause is such a group of words that forms part of a sentence, and contains a subject and a finite verb. Clause तीन प्रकार के होते हैं- (i) Principal Clause (ii) Coordinate Clause (iii) Subordinate Clause.

(i) Principal Clause : ऐसी Clause होती है, जो स्वयं में स्वतंत्र होती है एवं जिसका स्वयं का पूर्ण अर्थ निकलता है।

(ii) Coordinate Clause : यह Clause भी एक स्वतंत्र Clause है, जिसका स्वयं का अर्थ निकलता है। यह Simple Sentence की तरह होती है जो अन्य Clause से Coordinating Conjunction; जैसे and, but, still, or, etc. से संयुक्त होती है।

(iii) **Subordinate Clause:** यह Clause एक स्वतंत्र Clause नहीं है जिसका स्वयं का पूर्ण अर्थ नहीं निकलता है। यह अपने पूर्ण अर्थ के लिए अन्य Clause पर निर्भर होती है। यह Clause अन्य Clause से Subordinating Conjunction; जैसे as, why, because, since, before, unless, though, although, lest, as soon as, provided, etc. से संयुक्त होती है। Subordinate clause का, इस Clause द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्य के अनुसार तीन भागों में वर्गीकरण किया जाता है- (i) Noun Clause (ii) Adjective Clause (iii) Adverb Clause

**(5) Phrase :** शब्दों का एक ऐसा समूह जिसका कुछ अर्थ तो निकलता है, लेकिन पूर्ण अर्थ नहीं निकलता, Phrase कहलाता है।

‘A group of words which make sense but not complete sense, is called a Phrase.’ जैसे-

Red Tapism, Ins and outs, Hand in gloves etc.

**(6) Parts of Speech:** वाक्य (Sentence) में प्रयुक्त विभिन्न प्रकार के शब्दों को आठ भागों में विभाजित किया गया है- (i) Noun, (ii) Pronoun, (iii) Adjective, (iv) Adverb, (v) Preposition, (vi) Verb, (vii) Conjunction, (viii) Interjection.

(7) **Affirmative Sentence** : ऐसे वाक्य जो negative नहीं हैं Affirmative Sentence कहलाते हैं।

(8) **Assertive Sentence** : ऐसे वाक्य जिसमें कुछ कथन किया गया हो Assertive Sentence कहलाते हैं।

I was not present there. I have taken a decision.

(9) **Imperative Sentence**: ऐसे वाक्य जिनमें आदेश (order), निर्देश (direction, command), प्रार्थना (request), सुझाव (suggestion), सलाह (advice) का भाव निहित रहता है। जैसे- (a) Shut the door, (b) Consult a good physician.

(10) **Optative Sentences**: ऐसे वाक्य जिनसे Good wishes प्रार्थना, अभिवादन या इच्छा व्यक्त की जाती है Optative Sentences कहलाते हैं। जैसे-

(a) God bless you! (b) Long live the queen!

(11) **Exclamatory Sentences**: ऐसे वाक्य जो अफसोस, घृणा, दुःख, आश्चर्य, प्रसन्नता, शाबाशी देने का भाव व्यक्त करते हैं, Exclamatory Sentences कहलाते हैं। जैसे-

(a) Hurrah! we have won the match, (b) Oh! she died so young.

(12) **Colloquial**: इसका अर्थ होता है conversational, informal जो बातचीत में प्रयोग होता है।

(13) **Complement**: Complements का अर्थ होता है, पूरक। Complement वाक्य का वह भाग है जो वाक्य में Subject या Object को स्पष्ट करता है जो Subject की पूर्ति करता है, या Subject को स्पष्ट करता है, उसे Subjective Complement तथा जो Object की पूर्ति करता है, या Object को स्पष्ट करता है, उसे Objective Complement कहते हैं। जैसे-

(i) Gopesh became a teacher.

(ii) Nisha is a girl.

वाक्य (i) teacher एवं (ii) में girl, subject को स्पष्ट करते हैं। ये Subjective Complements हैं।

(iii) We elected Ram our monitor.

(iv) Her father named her Sheela.

वाक्य (iii) monitor एवं (iv) में Sheela, Objective Complements हैं।

(14) **Cognate Object**: जब वाक्य में verb के meaning की similarity में object का प्रयोग होता है तो ऐसा object Cognate Object कहलाता है। जैसे-

(i) He fought a fierce fight.

(ii) Rahim sang a sad song.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में song, fight, क्रमशः verb; sang एवं fought के cognate object हैं।

(15) **Syllable**: Word (शब्द) का वह भाग जो एक बार में बोला जाता है Syllable कहलाता है। एक Word (शब्द) एक या अधिक Syllable का हो सकता है।

A syllable is a part of a word that contains a single vowel sound and that is pronounced as a unit.

So, for example, 'book' has one syllable, and 'reading' has two syllables.

**One Syllable Word** : Run, sit, come, go, my, he etc.

**Two Syllable Words**: Mon-day, four-teen, fa-ther, sun-day etc.

**Words with more than two syllable**: Won-der-ful, beau-ti-ful, de-mo-cra-cy, im-po-ssi-ble.

(16) **Vowels**: अंग्रेजी भाषा में A, E, I, O, U को Vowels (स्वर) माना गया है। इनके अतिरिक्त कई व्यंजन (consonants) भी स्वर की ध्वनि हेतु प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

(17) **Consonants**: A, E, I, O, U के अतिरिक्त शेष सभी Alphabets व्यंजन (consonant) कहलाते हैं। अंग्रेजी भाषा में 21 व्यंजन एवं 5 स्वर होते हैं।

(18) **Prefix** : मूल शब्द के साथ पहले जुड़े कुछ अक्षर; जैसे- Im, In, un, en, dis, em इत्यादि Prefix कहलाते हैं। Prefix द्वारा नये शब्द का निर्माण किया जाता है। जैसे- Impossible, impure, incompetent, enroute, encourage, dislike, embark, empower, defame.

(19) **Suffix** : मूल शब्द के बाद लगे हुए अक्षर जैसे- age, ed, ist, ing, era, ish, en, ship इत्यादि Suffix कहलाते हैं। Suffix द्वारा भी नये शब्द का निर्माण किया जाता है। जैसे- leakage, breakage, gifted, talented, rightist, socialist, friendship, hardship etc.

**(20) Premodifier:** वह शब्द जो noun से पहले आता है एवं उसके अर्थ में वृद्धि करता है, Premodifier कहलाता है। जैसे-

He misbehaved with an *invited* friend.

They sold the *cursed* house.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में *Invited* एवं *Cursed*, Premodifier हैं।

**(21) Slang:** Slang consists of words, expressions and meanings that are informal and are used by the people who know each other very well and quite familiar with one-another. (Generally abusive language) पूर्ण परिचित व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रयुक्त अनौपचारिक विशेष शब्द, expressions, सामान्य रूप से गाली जैसे शब्द इत्यादि।

**(22) Tense :** Tense is that form of a verb which shows not only the time of an action but also the state of an action or event.

**(23) Sequence of Tense (काल क्रम):** वे नियम जो यह निर्धारित करते हैं कि किसी वाक्य में Subordinate Clause की क्रिया (Verb) का Tense क्या होगा अर्थात् यदि Principal Clause में verb का Tense Present, Past या Future है तो Subordinate Clause में कौन-सा Tense प्रयुक्त होना चाहिये जिससे वाक्य संरचना सही हो। इसका निर्धारण जिन सिद्धांतों, नियमों के अंतर्गत किया जाता है उन्हें Sequence of Tense के अंतर्गत सम्मिलित किया गया है।

**(24) Noun :** किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, गुण, कार्य या अवस्था के नाम को Noun (संज्ञा) कहा जाता है।

A noun is a word used as name of a person, place or thing.

'Thing' शब्द बहुत विस्तृत है, इसमें सभी चीजों का समावेश हो जाता है।

Noun पाँच प्रकार के होते हैं-

(i) Proper Noun (व्यक्तिवाचक)

(ii) Common Noun (जातिवाचक)

(iii) Collective Noun (समूहवाचक)

(iv) Material Noun (पदार्थवाचक)

(v) Abstract Noun (भाववाचक)

**(i) Proper Noun:** A Proper Noun refers the name of a person, place or thing. जैसे- Ram, Alwar, Table etc.

**(ii) Common Noun :** A Common Noun refers the name given to persons, things or places of the same kind or class. जैसे- King, boy, girl, city etc.

**(iii) Collective Noun:** A Collective Noun is the name of a group of persons or things taken together and spoken of as a whole, as unit. जैसे- Team, Committee, Army etc. सामान्यतया Collective noun का प्रयोग Singular में होता है यदि इसका प्रयोग Plural में किया जाता है तो वह Common noun बन जाता है।

**(iv) Material Noun:** A Material Noun is the name of metal or substance of which things are made of. जैसे- Silver, Iron, Wood etc. Material-Nouns, Countable नहीं होते हैं अर्थात् इनकी गिनती नहीं की जा सकती है। इन्हें मापा या तोला जा सकता है। इनके साथ सामान्यतया singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है एवं इनके पहले Article का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

**(v) Abstract Noun :** Abstract noun in general refers the name of quality, action or state. जैसे- Honesty, Bravery (quality), Hatred, Laughter (action), Poverty, Young (state). Art एवं Science जैसे- Physics, Chemistry, Music, Grammar इत्यादि भी Noun में शामिल किए जाते हैं।

**Note:-** (a) *Abstract Noun*, ऐसे गुण, भाव, क्रिया एवं अवस्था को व्यक्त करता है जिन्हें *Physically Touch* नहीं किया जा सकता है, देखा नहीं जा सकता है, केवल महसूस किया जा सकता है।

(b) *Abstract Noun* का प्रयोग सामान्यतया *Singular* में किया जाता है।

**(25) The Noun case:** वाक्य में Noun का अन्य शब्दों के साथ सम्बन्ध Noun case द्वारा व्यक्त होता है।

**(i) Nominative Case:** जब noun का प्रयोग वाक्य में subject की तरह होता है तो वह noun-nominative Case में होता है अर्थात् वाक्य में noun जब verb के साथ subject का कार्य करता है तो वह noun, nominative case में प्रयुक्त होता है। When a noun is used as subject of the verb in a sentence it is in nominative case.

**(ii) Possessive Case :** एक वाक्य में एक noun का दूसरे noun पर हक या Relation स्थापित करने के लिये प्रयोग होता है तो noun के साथ apostrophe का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जिस noun के साथ apostrophe का प्रयोग होता है वह noun, possessive case में प्रयुक्त होती है।

**(iii) Objective Case :** जब noun का प्रयोग वाक्य में verb के object की तरह होता है तो वह noun, objective case में प्रयुक्त होता है।

When a noun is used as an object of the verb in a sentence it is in objective case.

**(iv) Nominative of Address :** जो noun किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को सम्बोधित करने के लिये प्रयुक्त हो वह nominative of address की तरह प्रयुक्त होता है।

Read the following sentences :

(1) Boys, don't make a noise.

(2) Harish, wait for me.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में Boys, Harish को सम्बोधित (Addressed) किया गया है, Nouns के इस प्रकार के प्रयोग को Nominative of address कहा जाता है।

**(v) Case in Apposition:** If two nouns referring to the same person or thing are **in apposition**, one is placed immediately after the other, with no conjunction joining them, as-'Her father, Naresh Chandra, left home three months ago.'

जब दो nouns एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु को बताते हैं अर्थात् दोनों Noun एक ही व्यक्ति के बारे में स्पष्ट करते हैं तो बाद वाला Noun पहले वाले Noun का Case in apposition कहलाता है।

**(26) Object and Complement:** किसी वाक्य में Verb के बाद आने वाला Noun या Pronoun यदि उसी वाक्य में आये अन्य Noun या Pronoun से कोई समरूपता (Sameness) रखता है, तो वह Verb का complement कहलाता है। जैसे-

Ramesh plays football. यहाँ football—Object है क्योंकि इसकी Ramesh से कोई समरूपता नहीं है।

**Note:-** Active voice & Passive voice बनाते समय Object, को ही subject बनाया जा सकता है, complement को नहीं। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि जिस वाक्य में Object नहीं है उसका Passive नहीं बन सकता है।

Ramesh writes a letter. यहाँ letter एक Object है इसका Passive बन सकता है।

A letter is written by Ramesh.

लेकिन Ramesh is my friend. यहाँ my friend, Complement है। अतः इसका Passive नहीं बन सकता है क्योंकि इस वाक्य में कोई Object नहीं है।

**(27) Determiners & Adjectives:** Traditional Grammar में Determiners को Adjective से अलग नहीं किया गया है। Determiners, Adjectives का ही भाग है। Determiners के रूप में परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। जैसे- A, an, the, some, all, much, both, few, whole, etc. इनमें कोई Suffix या Prefix जोड़कर, कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जा सकता है जबकि Adjectives के रूप में परिवर्तन सम्भव है। जैसे- Black से Blackish, Blackness; Good से Goodness, Fast से Faster, Fastest बनाया जा सकता है।

**(28) Synthesis:** Synthesis एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा बहुत से वाक्यों को जोड़कर एक वाक्य बनाया जाता है अर्थात् दो या अधिक वाक्यों को संयुक्त कर एक Simple, Compound, Complex या Mixed Sentence बनाने की प्रक्रिया को Synthesis of Sentence कहा जाता है।

**(29) Analysis :** Analysis का अर्थ है, वाक्य में विद्यमान clauses की पहचान करना एवं वाक्य किस प्रकार का है, इसकी जांच करना, अर्थात् वाक्य में यह जानना कि कौन-सी clause; principal, coordinate, subordinate clause है? फिर यह जानना कि वाक्य simple/compound /complex /mixed किस प्रकार का है?

**(30) Conjunction:** Conjunction ऐसा शब्द है जो शब्दों या वाक्यों को आपस में जोड़ता है। इसे Sentence Linker भी कहा जाता है।



**Definition :** A Conjunction is a word that joins words or sentences together.

A conjunction is a joiner, a word that connects (conjoins) parts of a sentence.

**(A) Coordinating Conjunctions:** ये Conjunctions दो समान Rank के Sentences या Words को जोड़ते हैं। इस तरह के मुख्य Conjunctions हैं- For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So.

**(B) Subordinating Conjunctions:** इन Conjunctions द्वारा एक Subordinating Clause को अन्य Clause से जोड़ा जाता है। (Subordinating Clause वह Clause है जो अपने पूर्ण अर्थ के लिये अन्य Clause पर निर्भर होता है।) इस तरह के मुख्य Conjunctions हैं- after, although, as, as if, as long as, as though, because, before, even if, even though, if, if only, in order that, now that, once, rather than, since, so that, than, that, though, till, unless, until, when, whenever, where, whereas, wherever, while, once, rather than.

**(C) Correlative Conjunctions :** जो Conjunctions pairs में प्रयोग किए जाते हैं उन्हें Correlative Conjunctions कहते हैं- Either.....or, Neither.....nor, Both.....and, Whether.....or, Not only.....but also.

**REMEMBER :** Correlative conjunctions are always used in pairs. They join similar elements. When joining singular and plural subjects, the subject closest to the verb determines whether the verb is singular or plural.

**(31) Adverb:** Adverb वाक्य में ऐसा शब्द है जो Verb या Adjective या अन्य Adverb या Adverbial phrase को विशेषता प्रदान करता है/संशोधित करता है/उसके अर्थ में कुछ वृद्धि/परिवर्तन करता है।

An adverb is that word in a sentence which modifies the meaning of verb or adjective or another adverb or adverbial phrase.

**(32) Pronoun :** जो शब्द Noun की जगह प्रयुक्त होता है, उसे Pronoun कहते हैं।

Generally (but not always) pronouns stand for (pro + noun) or refer to a noun, an individual or individuals or thing or things (the pronoun's antecedent) whose identity is made clear earlier in the text.

**(33) Preposition** वाक्य में ऐसा शब्द है, जो सामान्यतया noun /pronoun के पूर्व प्रयुक्त होता है एवं noun /pronoun का सम्बन्ध, वाक्य में प्रयुक्त अन्य शब्दों से व्यक्त करता है।

Preposition is a word placed before a Noun or Pronoun, denotes the relation, the person or thing referred by it, has with something else.

A preposition is followed by a noun. It is never followed by a verb.

**(34) Subject-Verb Agreement:** एक वाक्य में Verb एवं Subject के मध्य एक Agreement होता है जब Subject singular है तो verb भी singular लगेगी। 'The verb must agree with its subject in number and person'.  
Nesfield

**(35) Weak Verbs:** Verbs which require - ed, - d or -1 to be added to the Present Tense to form the Past, indefinite, are called Weak Verbs; as :

Present	Past	Past Participle
Sell	Sold	Sold
Burn	Burnt	Burnt
Think	Thought	Thought
Lend	Lent	Lent

**(36) Strong Verbs:** Verbs that form their past Tense by merely changing the vowel in their Present form, without adding an ending are called Strong Verbs; as :

Present	Past	Past Participle
Abide	Abode	Abode
Bear	Bore	Borne
Become	Became	Become
Find	Found	Found

Note:- Now-a-days, Verbs are being classified as Regular and Irregular Verbs.

**(37) Regular Verbs :** वे Verbs जिनके मूल रूप में t, d या ed लगाने पर उसका Past Tense बनता है। जैसे-

Present	Past	Past Participle
Talk	Talked	Talked
Live	Lived	Lived

**(38) Irregular Verbs:** जिन Verbs की Past Form, Verb के मूल रूप में d, ed, t, लगाने से नहीं बनती उन्हें Irregular verbs कहा जाता है। ऐसी Verbs की Past Form बनाने हेतु कोई नियम निर्धारित नहीं है। जैसे-

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
See	Saw	Seen
Go	Went	Gone
Come	Came	Come

**(39) Stative Verbs:** कुछ Verbs का प्रयोग सामान्य स्थिति में Continuous form में नहीं किया जाता है। इस तरह की Verbs को Stative Verbs कहा जाता है। Stative का अर्थ है fixed, अर्थात् स्थायी। इस तरह की Verb एक Permanent कार्य को बिना प्रयास के स्थायी रूप से होने वाले कार्य को व्यक्त करती है। इस तरह की Verbs का प्रयोग Continuous form में नहीं किया जाता है। इन Verbs को Non-Conclusive Verbs भी कहते हैं, जैसे- See, hear, smell, taste, feel, look, know, have, understand etc.

**(40) Dynamic Verbs:** Dynamic का अर्थ होता है क्रियाशील, गतिशील। यह Stative का विपरीतार्थक शब्द है। जब कोई Verb; Temporary, Momentary या Dynamic कार्य हेतु प्रयुक्त होती है तो वह Dynamic Verb कहलाती है। जैसे- He is swimming; She is going; Ram is coming.

**(41) Inchoative Verbs:** Verbs जो किसी कार्य से प्रारम्भ होने को व्यक्त करती है, Inchoative verbs कहलाती है।

The term Inchoative verb is used for a verb that denotes the beginning development or final stage, of a change of condition.  
—Guide to patterns and usage in English by A. S. Hornby

इस तरह की मुख्य verbs हैं- Get, Become, Grow etc.

My father is getting weaker.

It is getting dark.

**(42) Transitive Verbs** (सकर्मक क्रियाएं): ऐसी verbs जिसके साथ object प्रयुक्त हो Transitive Verbs कहलाती है। Transitive का अर्थ है passing over अर्थात् जिन verbs में action, कर्ता तक ही सीमित नहीं रहकर, Object (किसी अन्य वस्तु) पर pass over होता है।

जैसे- Ramesh hits a ball.

यहां hits एक transitive verb की तरह प्रयुक्त हुआ है, जिनमें action, कर्ता तक ही सीमित नहीं रहा है बल्कि Object; ball पर pass over हुआ है।

सामान्यतया verb से यदि 'क्या' या 'किसको' प्रश्न करने पर यदि हमें उत्तर प्राप्त होता है तो वह verb, Transitive है। जैसे उपरोक्त वाक्य में verb से 'क्या' प्रश्न करने पर हमें 'a ball' उत्तर मिला। अतः hits एक Transitive Verb है।

**(43) Intransitive Verbs :** Intransitive Verbs में action object कर्ता तक ही सीमित रहता है, object पर pass over नहीं होता है। जैसे-

(a) He sleeps in the bed.

(b) Shyam speaks loudly.

इन वाक्यों में verb; sleeps एवं speaks, Intransitive Verbs हैं, इनमें action कर्ता तक ही सीमित रह गया है। किसी object पर pass over नहीं हुआ है। इन verbs से 'क्या' 'किसको' प्रश्न करने पर कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं होता है।

**(IMPORTANT):** अधिकांश verbs का प्रयोग, Transitively एवं Intransitively, दोनों प्रकार से हो सकता है।

**(44) Auxiliary Verbs :** इन्हें सहायक क्रियाएं भी कहा जाता है। Do, does, did, is, am, are, was, were, have, has, had, इत्यादि Primary Auxiliary Verbs तथा will, shall, may, can, should, would, could, might, must, ought, dare, need, used to; Modal Verbs कहलाती हैं।

**(45) Linking Verbs or Notional Verbs :** जब Auxiliary (helping) verbs किसी वाक्य में मुख्य verb को support नहीं करती हैं बल्कि मुख्य verb की तरह प्रयुक्त होती हैं तो उस स्थिति में इन्हें Linking Verbs या Notional Verbs कहा जाता है। जैसे-

(a) I have a book and a pencil.

(b) She is a beautiful girl.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में underlined verbs; have तथा is—Linking verbs या Notional Verbs हैं।

**(46) Modals:** Modals भी Auxiliary Verbs होते हैं, ये verbs के mood (अवस्था/भाव) को व्यक्त करते हैं। Mood या Modes एक ही बात है। चूँकि ये verbs के भाव, क्रियाविधि को व्यक्त करते हैं। अतः इन्हें Modals कहा जाता है।

**(47) Finite Verbs :** जिन verbs में subject के Number, Person एवं Tense के अनुसार परिवर्तन होता है, Finite Verbs कहलाती हैं।

**(48) Non Finite Verbs:** Non Finite Verbs ऐसी verbs होती हैं जिन पर वाक्य के tense एवं subject के person एवं number का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है।

**(49) Infinitive:** Infinitive को सामान्यतया 'to + verb' के रूप में जाना एवं पहचाना जाता है। जैसे- to play, to go, to walk, etc. लेकिन कभी-कभी 'to' नहीं भी आता है। इस प्रकार की Infinitive को Bare Infinitive (Infinitive without to) कहा जाता है।

जैसे- I saw him go, I bade him go etc. यहाँ go, bare infinitive हैं।

**(50) Split Infinitives :** Infinitive के बीच में (to एवं infinitive) कोई भी adverb या शब्द लिखना traditional grammar में गलत माना जाता है, लेकिन आजकल बहुत से लेखक Split of Infinitives को सही मानने लगे हैं।

Split of Infinitives को avoid करना ही उचित है।

**As per modern grammarians one adverb may be inserted between the infinitive.**

I ask you to kindly grant me one day leave only.

Here insertion of adverb 'kindly' is well accepted now-a-days.

**(51) Gerund:** Verb की एक ऐसी form है, जो verb में 'ing' (Verb + ing) लगाने से बनती है एवं noun का कार्य करती है। Gerund को Verbal Noun भी कहते हैं।

"Gerund is such a form of verb that ends in 'ing' and has the force of a noun and a verb."

**(52) Participle:** Verb का ऐसा रूप है, जिसमें verb के साथ-साथ Adjective के गुण पाये जाते हैं। Participle को इसीलिए Verbal Adjective भी कहा जाता है।

**(53) Unattached or Dangling Participle:** Participle वाक्यों में Adjective का कार्य करते हैं। अतः Participle के साथ एक noun या pronoun का सम्बन्धित (related) होना आवश्यक है। यदि Participle के साथ कोई noun या pronoun सम्बन्धित नहीं है तो वह Participle, Unattached or Dangling Participle है। जैसे-

(1) Being a cold morning, I didn't go to office.

(2) Being a rainy day, the school remained closed.

उपरोक्त दोनों वाक्यों में प्रयुक्त Participle 'Being' Unattached Participle हैं, यहाँ Being के साथ कोई noun या Pronoun लगाना आवश्यक है। अतः इन वाक्यों को निम्न प्रकार लिखा जाना चाहिए-

(1) It, being a cold morning, I didn't go to office. Or

The morning being cold, I didn't go to office.

(2) It, being a rainy day, the school remained closed. Or

The day being rainy, the school remained closed.

**(54) Inversion :** Affirmative वाक्यों का Structure सामान्यतया निम्न प्रकार का होता है-

Subject + Verb + .....

Verb का प्रयोग Subject के बाद किया जाता है।

Interrogative वाक्यों में सामान्यतया Verb का प्रयोग Subject से पूर्व निम्न प्रकार होता है-

Verb + Subject + .....

Interrogative वाक्यों के अतिरिक्त बहुत से Adverbs एवं Adverbial expressions का प्रयोग जब clause के प्रारंभ में होता है तो Verb, Subject के पहले आती है। वाक्यों में Verb का Subject के पहले आना Inversion कहलाता है।

**Inversion of the Verb :** "Certain adverbs and adverb phrases, most with a restrictive or negative sense, can for emphasis be placed first in a sentence or clause and are then followed by the inverted (i.e. interrogative) form of the verb."  
—Thomson and Martinet.

**(55) Synonym :** A synonym is a word or expression which means the same as another word or expression.

The term 'industrial democracy' is often used as a synonym for worker participation.

(56) **Antonym:** The antonym of a word is a word which means the opposite.

Day and Night are antonyms

(57) **Heteronym:** A Heteronym is a word that has the same spelling as another word but with a different pronunciation and meaning. These words are sometimes also called homographs.

(58) **Autogram :** A self-referencing sentence is a sentence that describes itself. For example, "This sentence has five words." An autogram is a self-referencing sentence that describes its letter content.

(59) **Contronym:** The word contronym (also the synonym antonym) is used to refer to words that, by some freak of language evolution, are their own antonyms. Both contronym and antonym are relatively recent neologisms; however, there is no alternative term that is more established in the English language.

As:

(a) **fast**—quick, unmoving

(b) **fix**—restore, castrate ., ,

(60) **Malapropism :** A malapropism is the use of an incorrect word in place of a similarly sounding correct word. As :

(a) Parents try to 'install' these virtues in their children.

(b) "He became 'affluent' in French, Italian, Latin and Greek.

(61) **Palindrome:** A palindrome is a word or sentence that reads the same forward as it does backward, i.e. The words a and I are perhaps the simplest and least interesting palindromes; the word 'racecar' and the name 'Hannah' are<sup>1</sup> more interesting and illustrative.

(62) **Palingram :** A palingram is a sentence in which the letters, syllables, or words read the same backward as they do forward. The sentence, "He was, was he?" is a word palingram, because the words can be placed in reverse order and still read the same. The sentence, "1 did, did 1?" is not only a word palingram but a letter palingram (or palindrome) as well.

(63) **Pangram:** A pangram is a sentence that contains all letters of the alphabet. Less frequently, such sentences are called hoi alphabetic sentences. As :

The quick brown fox jumps over a little lazy dog. In this sentence there are all 26 English alphabets.

(64) **Eponym :** An eponym is someone or something whose name is or is thought to be the source of something's name (such as a city, country, era, or product); Xerox is a brand of photocopy machine; that word, too, has been since adopted to refer to any brand of photocopy machine and, moreover, also employed as a verb to describe the act of photocopying.

(65) **Adjunct:** An adjunct is a word or group of words which indicates the circumstances of an action, event, or situation. An adjunct is usually a prepositional phrase or an adverb group.

(66) **Contraction:** A contraction is a shortened form of a word or words.

'It's' (with an apostrophe) should be used only as a contraction for 'it is'.

can't is the contraction form of cannot.

(67) **Positive Degree:** The Positive Degree of an Adjective is the Adjective in its general form. It denotes the mere existence of some quality.

(68) **Comparative Degree :** The comparative degree denotes a higher degree of the quality than the positive. The comparative is used when two things are compared.

(69) **Superlative Degree:** The Superlative degree denotes the highest degree of the quality. It is used when more than two things are compared.

<b>Positive</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
Good	Better	Best
Strong	Stronger	Strongest
Tall	Taller	Tallest

(70) **Mood:** Mood is the mode or manner in which the action denoted by the verb is presented. There are three types of mood: (i) Indicative (ii) Imperative (iii) Subjunctive.

(a) **Indicative Mood :** "A verb which makes a statement or asks a question or expresses a supposition which is assumed as a fact, is in the Indicative Mood."

—'Wren and Martin'

(i) He goes to college daily.

Statement.

(ii) She writes legibly.

Statement

(iii) Are you fine?

Question

(iv) Have you found your pen?

Question

(v) If it rains, we shall go for a picnic.

Supposition

(vi) If She wants it, I shall give it to her.

Supposition



**(b) Imperative Mood :** A verb which expresses a command, an exhortation, an entreaty or a prayer, is in Imperative Mood.

- |                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) Open the door.              | Command     |
| (ii) Wait here.                 | Command     |
| (iii) Take care of your health. | Exhortation |
| (iv) Don't worry, try again.    | Exhortation |
| (v) Please help me.             | Entreaty    |
| (vi) Have mercy upon the poor.  | Entreaty    |

**(c) Subjunctive Mood:** (I) Present Subjunctive and (II) Past Subjunctive.

**(I) Present Subjunctive:**

- (i) Where a wish or hope is expressed by the verb, it is in Present subjunctive Mood. As:
  - (i) God bless you.
  - (ii) May God grant you success!
- (ii) If the verb expresses desire, intention, resolution etc. it is in subjunctive mood. As :
  - (i) We recommended that the monthly rent be increased to two thousand rupees.
  - (ii) It is suggested that a subway be built to relieve the congestion.
  - (iii) I move that Mr. Sharma be appointed Executive Director.

**(II) Past Subjunctive:** Past subjunctive is used: (I) After the verb 'wish', to denote an unreal situation or a situation contrary to fact.

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## PERPOSITION

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Preposition वाक्य में ऐसा शब्द है जो सामान्यतया Noun/Pronoun के पूर्व प्रयुक्त होता है एवं Noun /Pronoun का सम्बन्ध, वाक्य में प्रयुक्त अन्य शब्दों से व्यक्त करता है।

**Definition :** Preposition is a word placed before a Noun or Pronoun, denotes the relation, the person or thing referred by it, has with something else.

इस परिभाषा से Preposition के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित दो बातें स्पष्ट होती हैं:

- (1) Preposition का प्रयोग Noun या Pronoun से पूर्व होता है।
- (2) यह Noun या Pronoun का सम्बन्ध, वाक्य में अन्य वस्तु से व्यक्त करता है।

Preposition - Pre (पहले) + Position (स्थिति) अर्थात् जो Noun या Pronoun के पहले प्रयुक्त होता है।

**Rule:**

There is one very simple rule about prepositions. And, unlike most rules, this rule has no exception.

A Preposition is followed by a 'Noun'. It is never followed by a Verb.

By 'noun' we include :

- (a) noun (cat, money, love)
- (b) proper noun (name like India, Mira)
- (c) pronoun (him, you, her, us)
- (d) noun group (my first job)
- (e) gerund (swimming, playing)

A Preposition cannot be followed by a verb. If we want to follow a Preposition by a verb, we **must** use the '-ing' form which is really a gerund or verb in noun form.

In the following sentences, why is 'to' followed by a verb? That should be impossible, according to the above rule :

Read the following sentences :

- (a) I would like to move now.
- (b) He used to smoke.

☛ **Note:-** In these sentences, 'to' is not a preposition. It is part of the infinitive ('to move', 'to smoke').

Read the following examples:

- (1) The food is on the table. (2) She lives in China.
- (3) Mira is looking for you. (4) The letter is under your black book.

(5) I ate before coming.      (6) He is swimming in the river.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में underlined words, जो Noun या Pronoun का सम्बन्ध अन्य शब्दों से व्यक्त करते हैं, *Prepositions* हैं।

### (IMPORTANT)

- (1) जिस Noun/Pronoun से पूर्व Preposition प्रयुक्त हुआ है, वह Noun/Pronoun, उस Preposition का Object कहलाता है।
- (2) सामान्यतया Preposition का प्रयोग Noun/Pronoun (Object) के पूर्व ही किया जाता है।

निम्न स्थितियों (positions) में Preposition इनके बाद या वाक्य के शुरू में भी प्रयुक्त हो सकते हैं।

### Typical Position of Preposition

(1) जब Object-Interrogative Pronoun; जैसे : What, Who, Whom, Which, Where etc.; होता है, तो Preposition को वाक्य के अंत में लगाया जाता है। जैसे-

- (a) What are you thinking of ?
- (b) What is he crying for?
- (c) What are you staring at?
- (d) Which of these chairs did you sit on?

यहाँ What, Who, Which आदि Interrogative Pronouns हैं, जो underlined words-Preposition के objects हैं।

(2) जब Object-Relative Pronoun, 'that' होता है, तो भी Preposition को वाक्य के अन्त में लगाया जाता है। जैसे-

- (a) Here is the magazine that you asked for.
- (b) This is the dish that she is fond of.
- (c) This is the girl that I told you of.
- (d) I know the colony that he lives in.

(3) जब Object-Infinitive हो तो Preposition को Infinitive के बाद लगाया जाता है। जैसे-

- (a) This is a good hotel to stay at.
- (b) I need a pencil to write with .
- (c) It is a beautiful house to live in.
- (d) This is ball to play with.

(4) कई वाक्यों में Relative Pronoun, Hidden किया हुआ रहता है। इनमें Preposition अन्त में आता है। जैसे-

- (a) This is the house (where) I lived in.
- (b) This is the girl (that) I told you of.

(5) कुछ विविध प्रकार के वाक्यों के अन्त में Preposition लगता है। जैसे-

- (a) I hate being laughed at
- (b) This I insist on.
- (c) He likes being looked at.
- (d) He is known all the world over.

(6) कुछ वाक्यों में Prepositional का प्रयोग शुरू में ही किया जाता है। सामान्यतया ऐसे वाक्य Interrogative होते हैं। जैसे-

- (a) By which train did you come ?
- (b) For whom was instructions given ?

### Kinds of Preposition

Preposition के मुख्यतया चार भागों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

**(1) Simple Prepositions:** जैसे- At, in, for, from, of, off, on, out, till, to, up, with, through, down, by etc., ये एक शब्द के एवं सामान्यतया काम में आने वाले Prepositions हैं।

**(2) Compound Prepositions:** ये Prepositions; a में be या अन्य Preposition के साथ मिलकर बनते हैं। जैसे-

about	beside	inside
along	below	outside
amidst	beneath	within
among	between	without
aloud	beyond	underneath

**(3) Phrasal Prepositions** : दो या अधिक शब्दों को जोड़कर बनने वाले Prepositions, Phrasal Preposition कहलाते हैं। जैसे-

along with	in addition to	in place of
because of	in case of	in spite of
by means of	in course of	owing to
for the sake of	with reference to	in comparison to
in favour of	with regard to	instead of
in accordance with	in respect to	according to

**(4) Participle Prepositions** : जब वाक्य में Present Participle का प्रयोग बिना Noun/Pronoun के होता है, तो Present Participle एक Preposition की तरह function करता है। जैसे-

Concerning, Pending, Regarding, Considering, Touching etc.

(a) Pending enquiry into the matter, he was transferred from the office.

(b) Considering the quality, the prices are reasonable.

### Some Important Prepositions

**(1) At/In/On** : These are very commonly used Prepositions:

*Note the use of these prepositions in reference of 'Time':*

(i) 'At' is used for a Precise Time.

(ii) 'In' is used for Months, Years, Centuries and Long Periods.

(iii) 'On' is used for Days and Dates.

AT	IN	ON
Precise Time	Months, Years, Centuries and Long Periods	Days and Dates
at 3 O'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10.30 am	in summer	on Tuesday
at noon	in the summer	on 6 March
at dinner time	in 1990	on 25th Jan., 2007
at bed time	in the 1990s	on Christmas Day
at sunrise	in the next century	on Independence Day
at sunset	in the Ice Age	on my birthday
at the moment	in the past/future	on New Year's Eve

*Look at the following examples :*

- I have a meeting at 10 am.
- That shop closes at midnight.
- Richa went home at lunch time.
- Do you think we will go to Saturn in the future ?
- There should be a lot of progress in the next-century.
- Where will you be on Independence Day ?
- Do you work on Sundays ?
- Her birthday is on 26 April.

*Note the use of the Preposition of time 'at' in the following expressions :*

Expression	Example
at night	The stars shine at night,
at the weekend	I don't usually work at the weekend,
at Christmas/Easter	I stay with my family at Christmas,
at the same time	We finished the test at the same time,
at present	He's not home at present. Try later.

*Note the use of the Preposition of time 'in' and 'on' in these common expressions :*

In	On
in the morning	on Tuesday morning
in the mornings	on Saturday mornings
in the afternoon(s)	on Sunday afternoons

in the evening(s)

on Monday evening

### (Important)

लेकिन last, next, every के साथ At, In या On का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (i) I went to Mexico last May, (not in last May)
- (ii) He's coming back next Sunday (not on next Sunday)
- (iii) I go home every Easter, (not at every Easter)
- (iv) We'll call you this evening, (not in this evening)

Note the use of these Prepositions in reference of 'Place':

- (i) At is used for a POINT
- (ii) In is used for an ENCLOSED SPACE
- (in) On is used for a SURFACE

AT	IN	ON
Point	Enclosed Space	Surface
at the corner	in the garden	on the wall
at the bus stop	in Delhi	on the ceiling
at the door	in India	on the door
at the top of the page	in a box	on the cover
at the end of the road	in my pocket	on the floor
at the entrance	in my wallet	on the carpet
at the crossroads	in a building	on the menu
at the entrance	in a car	on a page

Look at the following examples :

- (a) Ruma is waiting for you at the bus stop.
- (b) The shop is at the end of the lane.
- (c) When will you arrive at the school?
- (d) I live on the 4th floor at 21 Diamond Street in Kolkata.
- (e) Do you work in a company?
- (f) I have a meeting in Delhi.
- (g) Do you live in India ?
- (h) Saturn is in the Solar System.
- (i) The author's name is on the cover of the book.
- (j) There are no prices on this menu.
- (k) You are standing on my foot.
- (l) There was a 'no smoking' sign on the wall.

Please note that these three Prepositions are most commonly used in writing and speaking, so the students must learn the use of these Prepositions very well.

#### (2) At/In/To/Into :

(A) 'At' स्थिर अवस्था के लिये तथा 'In' गतिशील स्थिति हेतु प्रयोग होता है। जैसे-

- (a) She is at home.
- (b) The train is in motion.

(B) 'At' छोटे स्थान हेतु तथा 'In' बड़े स्थान हेतु प्रयुक्त होता है। जैसे-

- (a) He lives at Alwar in Rajasthan.
- (b) A temple is situated at Madurai in Chennai.

(C) 'At' Point of time हेतु तथा 'In' का प्रयोग Period of time हेतु किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (a) The train will arrive at 6 in the morning.
- (b) He will meet you in the morning.

(D) **In/Into**: 'In' का प्रयोग पूर्व में ही जब कोई वस्तु अन्दर होती है, उसके लिये, जबकि 'Into' का प्रयोग गति (movement) के लिये किया गया है। जैसे-

- (a) There are three students in the class.
- (b) He jumped into the river.



(E) **To/Into** : दोनों का प्रयोग गतिशीलता प्रदर्शित करता है। इनका प्रयोग वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार किया जाता है। To का अर्थ 'को' तथा Into का 'अर्थ' 'अन्दर' होता है। जैसे-

- (a) He went to market.
- (b) He jumped into the well.

**(3) On/To/Onto:**

**On** का समय हेतु प्रयोग

- (a) He will come on Monday.
- (b) Ram will go on 4th June.

**To** का स्थान हेतु प्रयोग

- (a) He will go to Delhi.
- (b) Ram will go to market tomorrow.

**On/Onto** : On का प्रयोग स्थिरता एवं गतिशीलता दोनों हेतु किया जा सकता है। जैसे-

- (a) Snow fell on the hills.
- (b) He is sitting on his suitcase.

**Onto** का प्रयोग मुख्य रूप से गतिशीलता (movement) हेतु तब होता है जब level (तल) का change व्यक्त होता है। जैसे-

- (a) People climbed onto their roofs.
- (b) He lifted her onto the table.

**(4) With/By :**

With का प्रयोग Instrument हेतु By का प्रयोग Agent (कर्ता) हेतु किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (a) The snake was killed by him with a stick.
- (b) The letter was written by Suresh with a pencil.

**(5) Since/For/From:**

Since का प्रयोग Perfect Tense में होता है। For का प्रयोग Perfect Tense में भी एवं अन्य Tenses में भी 'समय की अवधि' के लिये होता है। Since का प्रयोग Point of time हेतु। जैसे-

Since 6 o'clock/Last night/Last Monday/Since Morning/Evening/Monday/January/2004 etc.

For का प्रयोग अवधि हेतु, जैसे- for two hours/two days/two years/a long time/some time etc.

From का प्रयोग 'समय से' कार्य होने के संदर्भ में होता है। From का प्रयोग Perfect Tense में नहीं होता है, अन्य Tense में होता है। जैसे-

- (a) He will go to college from next Monday.
- (b) It has been raining for two hours.
- (c) It has been raining since two o'clock.
- (d) He worked for three hours.

From का प्रयोग स्थान के लिये भी होता है। जैसे-

- (a) He is from Mumbai.
- (b) Where do you come from ?

**(6) For/During:**

For का प्रयोग सामान्यतया 'अवधि' हेतु तथा During का प्रयोग 'दौरान' के अर्थ में किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (a) He has been ill for three days.
- (b) It rained all Sunday, but stopped during the night.

जैसे- During childhood, during Middle ages, during holidays, during summer vacations ; for a month, for three days, for 15 years etc.

For का अर्थ 'के लिए' भी होता है, अतः अर्थ के अनुसार for का प्रयोग निम्न प्रकार भी किया जा सकता है-

- (a) I went there for summer vacations.
- (b) I rented my car for the summer on

**(7) Below/Under:**

दोनों का अर्थ 'नीचे' होता है। सामान्यतया Under में वस्तु से Physical contact व्यक्त होता है एवं Below से Contact व्यक्त नहीं होता है। जैसे-

- (a) He placed the lamp below the almirah.
- (b) He put the books under the pillow.

Under का अर्थ Junior भी होता है।

- (a) He is working under me.
- (b) He is under me.

Below का प्रयोग dignity के Reference में भी किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (a) It is below his dignity to beg for mercy.

**(8) In/Within:**

In का अर्थ होता है 'में'। यह दिये गये समय के अन्तिम बिन्दु को व्यक्त करने में प्रयुक्त होता है। इसका अर्थ कार्य में लगने वाले समय को व्यक्त करता है।

Within का अर्थ होता है 'अन्दर-अन्दर'। यह दी गई 'समय सीमा' को व्यक्त करता है। Within का प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब कार्य के उससे पहले ही पूर्ण होने की संभावना होती है। जैसे-

- (a) I will complete the work in a month.
- (b) I can repair the car within two hours.
- (c) He will write a book in three months.
- (d) He can solve this question within an hour.

**(9) Ago/Before:**

Ago का प्रयोग Past की घटनाओं हेतु तथा Before का प्रयोग घटनाओं/कार्यों के संदर्भ में किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (a) He came three days ago.
- (b) The train had left before he reached the station . . . .

**(10) Beside/Besides:** Beside का अर्थ 'साथ में/बगल में' होता है, जबकि Besides का अर्थ 'अतिरिक्त' (in addition to) होता है। जैसे-

- (a) He was sitting beside Sarla.
- (b) He has a car besides a motor cycle.

**(11) Between/Among :** Between का प्रयोग सामान्यतया, दो के मध्य के लिए किया जाता है। Among का प्रयोग, दो से अधिक, के मध्य के संदर्भ में किया जाता है।

- (a) He distributed his property between his two sons.
- (b) He distributed his property among the poor.

Between का प्रयोग दो से अधिक के लिये तब किया जा सकता है जब वे परस्पर आबद्ध (closely associated) हों। जैसे-

- (a) He treaty was signed between three parties.
- (b) He inserted a needle between the close petals of a flower.

**(12) Among/Amongst:** दोनों का प्रयोग दो से अधिक के संदर्भ में होता है। यदि इनके बाद वाक्य में 'the' आता है तो किसी (Among/Amongst) का भी प्रयोग किया जाता है, लेकिन इनके बाद स्वर से प्रारंभ होने वाला शब्द है तो Amongst का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Amongst का प्रयोग कम प्रचलित है। जैसे-

- (a) He distributed the toffees among/amongst the poor.
- (b) He distributed the toffees amongst us.

**(13) Of/Off:** Of सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने वाला Preposition है, जबकि Off से दूर हटने का भाव व्यक्त होता है। जैसे-

- (a) He is a member of our family.
- (b) She is a member of our society.
- (c) He is off duty now.
- (d) He jumped off the tower.

**(14) Above/Over:** दोनों का अर्थ higher than (ऊँचा) होता है। कई स्थितियों में दोनों में से किसी का भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। जैसे-

- (a) The helicopter is hovering above/over us.

(b) Flags were waved above/over our heads.

Over का कई अर्थों, जैसे- Coveing (ढकना), on the other side of (दूसरी तरफ), across (आर-पार), में प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे-

- (a) I put a cloth over her.
- (b) He lives over this mountain.
- (c) There is a bridge over the railway line.
- (c) He put a blanket over the dead body.

Over का प्रयोग meal/tea/lunch/drink आदि के संदर्भ में निम्न प्रकार किया जा सकता है-

- (a) We had a chat over a cup of tea.
- (b) The matter was decided over the lunch.

लेकिन Above का प्रयोग उक्त अर्थों में नहीं किया जाता है।

Above का अर्थ 'earlier' या 'previously' (पूर्व) भी होता है। जैसे-

- (a) He lives at the above address. (Previously mentioned)
- (b) For details please see (P-I) above. (Previously mentioned)

**(15) Make of/Make from:** दोनों से material (सामग्री) की अवस्था में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। जैसे-

Make of का प्रयोग तब होता है जब वस्तु (सामग्री) की अवस्था में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। जैसे-

- (a) A note book is made of papers.
- (b) A house is made of bricks.

Make from का प्रयोग तब होता है जब सामग्री की अवस्था बदल जाती है। जैसे-

- (a) Butter is made from milk.
- (b) Paper is made from grass.

**(16) In/With:**

- (a) He is writing in ink.
- (b) He writes with a pen.

जब Countable noun होता है, तो Instrument हेतु With का प्रयोग होता है। जब Uncountable noun होता है तो In का प्रयोग होता है।

With का प्रयोग कई अर्थों में होता है।

- (1) साथ-साथ He is playing with his sister.
- (2) कारण He is trembling with fear.
- (3) सम्बन्ध I have no relation with her.
- (4) तरीका (Manner) He fought with determination.
- (5) सहमति I agree with you.

**(17) Opposite/In front of:** Opposite का प्रयोग विपरीत एवं सामने दोनों अर्थों में होता है। In front of का अर्थ सामने ही होता है।

Ram and Shyam are Laving a meal. Ram is sitting at one side of the table and Shyam at the other side. तो हम कहेंगे:

Ram is sitting opposite Shyam.

हम यह नहीं कहेंगे कि Ram is sitting in front of Shyam.

Road के दोनों तरफ के मकानों के लिए भी Opposite का ही प्रयोग होगा।

His house is opposite to ours.

In front of का प्रयोग निम्न प्रकार किया जाता है-

- (a) He parked the car in front of the hotel.
- (b) He put the plates on the table in front of us.

**Preposition + Gerund:** कुछ verbs एवं adjectives इस प्रकार के होते हैं जिनके साथ Preposition के बाद हमेशा gerunds का प्रयोग होगा। इस तरह की verbs निम्नलिखित हैं-

abstain from	desirous of	pride in
afraid of	angry about/at	bad at
debar from	proud of	succeed in
good at	clever at	crazy about
desist from	repent of	successful in
disqualified from	think of	bent on
dissuade (one) from	hopeful of	insist on
prevent from	fortunate in	meditate on
refrain from	assist in	aim at
hinder (one) from	excel in	passion for
prohibit (one) from	negligent in	excuse for
despair of	percent in	tired of
confident of	persist in	worried about
fond of	famous for	excited about
glad about	keen on	interested in
disappointed about/at	fed up with	sick of
sorry about/for	happy about/at	

इस सूची के अनुसार जो Preposition प्रयुक्त हुआ है, उसे याद करें क्योंकि यह महत्वपूर्ण है।

- He *prevented me from* drinking cold water.
- He *insisted on* trying again.
- He was *debarred from* taking examination.
- He *succeeded in* achieving his goal.
- They are *afraid of* losing the match.
- Ram is *angry about* walking in the rain.
- Prakash is *good at* working in the garden.
- I'm *worried about* making mistakes.
- This girl is *crazy about* playing tennis.
- He is *disappointed about* seeing such a bad report.
- We are *excited about* making our own film.
- Sunder is *famous for* singing songs.
- I'm *fed up with* being treated as a child.
- Hina is *fond of* going to parties.
- She is *glad about* getting married again.
- The children are not *happy about* seeing a doctor.
- Are you *interested in* writing poems?
- Joe is *keen on* drawing.
- She is *proud of* riding a snowboard.
- We're *sick of* sitting around like this.
- He's *sorry for* eating in the class.
- I'm *tired of* waiting you.
- She is *used to* smoking.
- He is *clever at* skate boarding.

### Ellipsis in Preposition

कई बार वाक्यों में दो या अधिक nouns/pronouns हेतु एक ही Preposition का प्रयोग कर दिया जाता है। ध्यान रखें यदि एक ही Preposition दोनों nouns/pronouns हेतु उपर्युक्त है तो यह एक शुद्ध/सही प्रयोग होगा, अन्यथा दोनों nouns/ pronouns के साथ अलग-अलग Preposition लगाना होगा। (Ellipsis का अर्थ है Omission अर्थात् एक को हटाना)

- We should prevent damage and theft of public property.

*Incorrect.*



यहाँ damage एवं theft के लिये एक ही Preposition 'of' का प्रयोग किया गया है, जो उचित नहीं है, क्योंकि damage के साथ to एवं theft के साथ of का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए। अतः उपर्युक्त वाक्य को निम्न प्रकार से लिखा जाना चाहिए-

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| We should prevent <i>damage to</i> and <i>theft of</i> public property.                       | Correct   |
| (b) He is neither <i>ashamed</i> nor <i>sorry for</i> his misdeeds.                           | Incorrect |
| He is neither <i>ashamed of</i> nor <i>sorry for</i> his misdeeds.                            | Correct   |
| (c) The design of this house is different and inferior to that of other house.                | Incorrect |
| The design of this house is <i>different from</i> and <i>inferior to</i> that of other house. | Correct   |

### Preposition Omitted

निम्न स्थितियों में Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है-

(1) सामान्यतया Transitive verbs के साथ Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। इस तरह की verbs हैं- Reach, resist, resemble, afford, accompany, attack, assist, pick, pervade, precede, obey, order, combat, benefit, inform, violate etc.

- |                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) He ordered for a cup of tea. | Incorrect |
| He ordered a cup of tea.         | Correct   |
| (b) India attacked on Pakistan.  | Incorrect |
| India attacked Pakistan.         | Correct   |
| (c) He informed to me yesterday. | Incorrect |
| He informed me yesterday.        | Correct   |

(2) कुछ समय व्यक्त करने वाले शब्दों: जैसे- Morning, evening, day, night, month, week, year इत्यादि: से पूर्व यदि किसी Objective; जैसे- This, that, next, every, last इत्यादि, का प्रयोग हो, तो उस समय व्यक्त करने वाले शब्दों से पूर्व कोई Preposition नहीं लगाना चाहिए। जैसे-

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a) She is going to Jaipur next morning.                                       |  |
| (b) I met her last evening,  |  |
| (c) Ram is coming here next month.   |  |
| (3) अन्यथा समय व्यक्त करने वाले उक्त शब्दों से पूर्व Preposition आता है। जैसे- |  |
| (a) She went in the morning.   |  |
| (b) I met her in the evening.  |  |
| (c) Ram is coming here on Sunday.  |  |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (4) Yesterday, today, tomorrow के पूर्व भी कोई Preposition नहीं आता है। जैसे- |  |
| (a) Please meet me tomorrow.  |  |
| (b) He is arriving today.   |  |
| (c) He went yesterday.  |  |

(5) Home : Home के साथ जब गति (motion) व्यक्त करने वाली verbs; जैसे- go, get इत्यादि; का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो Home के साथ Prepositional का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे-

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) It took them three hours to get home. |  |
| (b) I went home by bus.                   |  |

लेकिन यदि home के तुरंत पूर्व किसी phrase/word का प्रयोग हो, तो Preposition लगता है। जैसे-

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) She returned to her husband's home. |  |
| (b) I went to his home.                 |  |

Home के साथ at का प्रयोग भी किया जाता है। जैसे-

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (a) You can do this work at home. |  |
| (b) We can stay at home.          |  |

लेकिन in के तुरंत बाद home का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे-

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) You can do this job in your own home. |  |
| (b) We can live in our.                   |  |

(6) स्थान एवं समय व्यक्त करने वाले शब्दों: जैसे- Last week, last month, abroad, minute, bit, inside, outside इत्यादि के साथ भी सामान्यतया Preposition नहीं लगता है। जैसे-

- (a) He came here last month.
- (b) Sita is going abroad next week.
- (c) Please wait a minute/bit.
- (d) Please come inside,
- (e) Why are you standing outside.

### Some Important Prepositions

Prepositions के नीचे दिए गये प्रयोग से ज्ञात होता है कि वाक्य के संदर्भ के अनुसार एक ही शब्द के साथ अलग-अलग Prepositions का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Preposition का सही प्रयोग रटकर नहीं किया जा सकता है। छात्रों को इस हेतु अभ्यास करना चाहिए। वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार Prepositions का भी प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

#### [ A ]

- (1) **Abide at (place):** I will *abide at* the railway station till the train arrives.  
**Abide in (house):** She has been *abiding in* my house for the last three months.  
**Abide by (decision):** She will *abide by* my decision positively.  
**Abide with (person):** He will *abide with* his friend Suresh in all circumstances.
- (2) **Angry at (thing):** He is *angry at* your way of questioning.  
**Angry with (person):** Sita is *angry with* Ram.  
**Angry for (action):** He is *angry for* your laughing at her wife.
- (3) **Arrive at (place):** The train is going to *arrive at* the station within ten minutes.  
**Arrive in (country):** He is scheduled to *arrive in* India on next Monday.
- (4) **Alight on (ground, thing):** A large number of birds *alights on* the roof of my house.  
**Alight at (a place):** The groom *alighted from* the elephant *at* her gate.
- (5) **Appeal to (person):** I earnestly *appealed to* the principal to consider the matter again.  
**Appeal against (decision):** He *appealed against* the decision of the lower court.
- (6) **Amuse at (thing):** He is greatly *amused at* the indifferent attitude of his father.  
**Amused with (action):** The boys *amused themselves with* throwing flowers at the girls.
- (7) **Ask for (a thing):** He *asked me for* some help.  
**Ask from (person):** He *asked* some help *from* me.
- (8) **Affiliated to (University, Board):** Our college is *affiliated to* the University of Punjab.  
**Affiliated with (a party):** Bajrang Dal is *affiliated with* BJP indirectly.
- (9) **Annoyed at (thing):** He became *annoyed at* my laughing.  
**Annoyed with (person):** He is *annoyed with* you.
- (10) **Antipathy to (thing):** He has a great *antipathy to* wine.  
**Antipathy against (person):** You should not have any *antipathy against* your friend Jack.
- (11) **Answer to (person):** You have to *answer to* me for your conduct.  
**Answer for (action):** He was asked to *answer for* the misbehaviour.
- (12) **Arm against (danger):** We must *arm ourselves against* the danger of chemical weapons.  
**Arm with (weapon):** He *armed himself with* a revolver and a knife.
- (13) **Atone to (person):** I tried to *atone to* him by offering market price of the land.  
**Atone for (action):** He tried to *atone for* the mischief he had committed.
- (14) **Award for (action):** He was *awarded* a gold medal *for* winning 100 ft. race.  
**Awarded to (person):** A silver medal will be *awarded to* the best sports girl.
- (15) **Antidote to (medicine):** Diamond is regarded as an *antidote to* the poison of the snake.  
**Antidote against (infection):** Quinine is an *antidote against* Malaria.
- (16) **Argue against or about (a matter):** He went to *argue against* the topic of debate. He *argued well about* the newly introduced bill.  
**Argue with (person):** Don't *argue with* me unnecessarily.
- (17) **Agree in (opinion):** Ganesh *agrees with* Ram *in* opinion expressed by him.  
**Agree to (proposal):** I cannot *agree to* his proposal of dividing the property.  
**Agree with (person):** I fully *agree with* you on this issue.  
**Agree on (subject):** After a lot of discussion all *agreed on* the terms of agreement.
- (18) **Accomplice with (person):** Her wife was an *accomplice with* the murderer.  
**Accomplice in (act):** His wife was an *accomplice in* the murder.

- (19) **Authority for (action):** You have no *authority for* instructing me as such.  
**Authority on (subject):** She is indeed an unquestionable *authority on* Physics.  
**Authority over (person):** He has no *authority over* me officially.
- (20) **Accused of (a crime):** He is an *accused of* murder.
- (21) **Accused by (a person):** He was *accused by* his wife.

### [B]

- (1) **Blush for (fault):** She *blushed for* the misbehaviour of her husband.  
**Blush at (praise):** She *blushed at* the comments of her husband.
- (2) **Blind to (deeds, action):** He should not be *blind to* the misdeeds of his son Rakesh.  
**Blind in (one eye):** His husband is *blind in* the right eye.
- (3) **Born of (parents):** He was *born of an* orthodox mother.  
**Born at, in (place):** He was *born at* general hospital at Alwar.
- (4) **Buy from (shop):** You can *buy* this item *from* any grocery shop.  
**Buy for (person):** I *bought* this ball *pen for* my son.
- (5) **Beg of, from (person):** I *begged of* him to give me some time to pay. I *begged* some rice *from* him.  
**Beg for (person):** I *begged* him *for* some rice.

### [C]

- (1) **Close to (adjective):** His house is very *close to* the railway station.  
**Close with (shut):** She *closed* the door *with* a bang.  
**Close down (to terminate the operation):** He *close down* his shop within six months.  
**Close out (to reduce the price):** He *closed out* the price of sugar to increase sales.
- (2) **Confer about (consult of a matter):** Ram and Rahim *confer* together *about* nominating the secretary.  
**Confer with (consult with a person):** I will *confer with* my father in this matter.
- (3) **Contend for (thing):** Mr. S. S. Shekhawat will *contend for* a seat in Legislative Assembly.  
**Contend with (person):** You should not *contend with* a person like Lalu Singh.
- (4) **Consist in (remain):** The beauty of this building *consist in* its style and grandeur.  
**Consist of (composed of):** Our body *consists of* flesh, bone and blood.
- (5) **Condemn to (punishment):** He was *condemned to* death by the judge.  
**Condemn for (crime):** He was *condemned for* murder by the court.
- (6) **Compare to (comparing two different kinds of things):** Don't *compare* water *to* milk.  
**Compare with (comparing two things of same class) :** Kalidas was *compared with* Shakespeare by several renowned scholars.
- (7) **Care for (like):** I does not *care for* drinks.  
**Care about (thing):** She takes full *care about* her sarees and make up.
- (8) **Consult on (matter):** We were not *consulted on* the new issue of debentures.  
**Consult with (person):** You should *consult with* some expert before taking a final decision.
- (9) **Controversy on (matter):** A lot of *controversy* was raised *on* this issue.  
**Controversy with (person):** I do not have any *controversy with* any of the members on this matter.
- (10) **Confide to (to tell):** You should not *confide* your secrets to any body.  
**Confide in (to pose confidence):** I *confide in* him, but he deceived me.
- (11) **Complaint of (a thing):** I *complained of* his misconduct to the boss.  
**Complaint to (person):** I *complained of* his misbehaviour *to* his father.
- (12) **Compete with (person):** Can you *compete with* him ?  
**Compete for (job):** I will try my best to *compete for* this job.
- (13) **Cause of (problem):** He is the main *cause of* all this trouble.  
**Cause for (anxiety):** I do not have any *cause for* anxiety.
- (14) **Clothed in (dressing):** She was *clothed in* a silken dress.  
**Clothed with (some quality):** She was *clothed with* shame.
- (15) **Connect to (join):** *Connect* the end of this rod *to* the other.  
**Connect with (relation):** I have no *connection with* her for the last three years.



[D]

- (1) **Displeased at (thing):** She does not *displease at* such humourous jokes.  
**Displeased with (person):** Ram is greatly *displeased with* Sita.
- (2) **Disqualified for (post):** She was declared *disqualified for* the election.  
**Disqualified from (competing):** He was *disqualified from* taking part in the competition.
- (3) **Dwell upon (to speak):** The Chairman *dwelt upon* the importance of truth and honesty.  
**Dwell in (country):** The french *dwelt in* France.  
**Dwell at (place):** These days Ram is *dwelling at* his friend's hotel.  
**Dwell among (people):** He is *dwelling among* the tribal.
- (4) **Disgusted at (thing):** She became *disgusted at* your silly joke.  
**Disgusted with (person or life):** I am very much *disgusted with* him.
- (5) **Deal with (to do with the matter):** This book *deals with* the population problem in India.  
**Deal in (trade):** He *deals in* iron scrap.  
**Deal out (distribute):** The Principal should *deal out* equal treatment to all the teachers.
- (6) **Differ on (point):** I totally *differ on* this point.  
**Differ with (person):** I *differ with* you on this point.  
**Differ from (thing):** Your views are entirely *differ from* that of mine.
- (7) **Die of (a disease):** He *died of* hunger.  
**Die from (some cause):** He *died from* hard labour.
- (8) **Destined for (created for):** God had *destined him for* the post of President of India.  
**Destined to (subject):** He *is destined to* such a pitiable condition.
- (9) **Dine with (person):** I am scheduled to *dine with* him tonight.  
**Dine on (thing):** I can't *dine on* same kind of menu daily.
- (10) **Dispense with (do without):** Jack can't easily *dispensed with* her.  
**Dispense to (distribute):** A judge must *dispense* equal justice *to* all.
- (11) **Dispose of (to sell):** She wants to *dispose of* all the goods at the earliest.  
**Dispose to (state of things):** The news of his father's death *disposed him to* a deep sorrow.
- (12) **Dispute with (person):** Why are you *disputing with* your friends on such a trifle matter.  
**Dispute about (thing):** There was a great *dispute about* the nomination of chairman.

[E]

- (1) **Embark on (a vessel):** She *embarked on* the ship for Srilanka.  
**Embark in (new business):** He has *embarked in* the new business with full fervour.
- (2) **Enter into (thing):** They have *entered into* an agreement with Ramesh.  
**Enter upon (new course):** After marriage I *entered upon* a new way of life.
- (3) **Exchange for (thing):** She *exchanged* a book *for* a piece of art.  
**Exchange with (person):** I want to *exchange* my views *with* you.
- (4) **Exult at (success):** She was *exulted at* her brilliant success.  
**Exult over (an enemy):** Our army *exulted over* the enemy's force.  
**Exult in (misery):** One should not be *exulted in* the misery of others.
- (5) **Eager for (fame):** She is very much *eager for* making a name in society.  
**Eager in (to find):** He has involved himself *eagerly in* pursuit of finding the cause of miseries in life.
- (6) **Equivalent for (word):** Write a word *equivalent for* 'fear'.  
**Equivalent to (money, thing):** One million is *equivalent to* ten lacs.
- (7) **Exact from (person):** Heavy fines were *exactd from* the unruly students.  
**Exact in (adjective):** He is not *exact in* repayment.
- (8) **Expert in (doing):** He is *expert in* repairing automobiles.  
**Expert at (thing):** He is *expert at* English Grammar.
- (9) **Enquire of (person):** I *enquired of* him the secret of his happiness.  
**Enquire into (a matter):** The police *enquired into* the case of bank robbery.
- (10) **Entrust with (a thing):** I *entrusted him with* my camera.  
**Entrust to (person):** I *entrusted* my camera *to* him.



### [F]

- (1) **Fit out (equip):** The ship was *fitted out* for Srilanka.  
**Fit up (furnishing):** *Us, fitted up* his house with all necessary furniture.
- (2) **Fascinated with (person):** *I was fascinated with* Rekha.  
**Fascinated by (thing):** *I was fascinated by* her manners and looks.
- (3) **False to (person):** One should not *be false to* one's friends.  
**False of (thing, heart):** He is not *false of* heart.
- (4) **Fight for (depending):** Our army is ready to *fight for* the country.  
**Fight with (together):** We must not *fight with* our friends.  
**Fight against (thing):** We must *fight against* the evil of illiteracy.
- (5) **Familiar to (thing):** Your looks are quite *familiar to* that of Sachin.  
**Familiar with (person):** I am *familiar with* him.

### [G]

- (1) **Gaze at (look attentively):** Don't *gaze at* these girls, they are the cops.  
**Gaze on (look strangely):** He stood *gazing on* the pathetic scene of accident.
- (2) **Grieve for (person):** She was extremely *grieve for* him.  
**Grieve at (event):** Everyone was *grieved at* the death of Rajeev Gandhi.  
**Grieve over (thing):** She *grieved over* my unfortunate loss.
- (3) **Good for (nothing):** He is a *good for* nothing fellow.  
**Good at (something):** She is *good at* swimming.

### [H]

- (1) **Held by (person):** A condolence meeting was *held by* the staff yesterday.  
**Held in (esteem of contempt):** In the heart of every Indian, Gandhiji *held in* great respect.  
**Held at (place):** A meeting was *held at* Hope Circus yesterday.
- (2) **Hear of (something):** I *heard of* this robbery from Sarla.  
**Hear from (person):** I *heard* this robbery from Sarla.  
**Hear by (post):** I *hear by* this letter about your promotion.
- (3) **Happen to (person):** Please tell me what *happened to* you in New York.  
**Happen at (place):** This event *happened at* Red Square.  
**Happen on (come across):** While returning from market I *happened on* a gang of thieves.
- (4) **Hidden from (view):** The Neem tree has *hidden* your house from direct view.  
**Hidden by (person, thing):** My shoes were *hidden by* his sister.

### [I]

- (1) **Introduce to (person):** Let me first *introduce* my friend to you.  
**Introduce into (make modifications):** The UPSC has *introduced* many changes *into* the syllabus of IAS.
- (2) **Invest with (authority):** The President *invested him with* the honour of Bharat Ratna.  
**Invest in (business):** I am ready to *invest* Rs. fifty lacs *in* this business.
- (3) **Inquire for (a thing):** I went there to *inquire for* my lost brief case.  
**Inquire into (matter):** The police will *inquire into* the cause of death.  
**Inquire about (concern):** She came here to *inquire about* the health of her son.  
**Inquire of (asking):** First *inquire of* the way, then move.
- (4) **Involve in (thing):** She seems to be *involved in* some serious trouble.  
**Involve with (person):** Don't *involve* yourself *with* such unruly persons.
- (5) **Irritated at (thing):** I was greatly *irritated at* his unruly behaviour.  
**Irritated against (person):** She was extremely *irritated against* her husband.
- (6) **Impatient at (unexpected thing):** He became *impatient at* the unexpected delay.  
**Impatient for (expected thing):** She is very much *impatient for* the arrival of her husband.
- (7) **Indebted for (thing):** I was *indebted for* your timely help.  
**Indebted to (person):** He is greatly *indebted to* Rani for her timely help.

[J]

- (1) **Jest at (person):** I don't like to *jest* at a lunatic person.  
**Jest with (thing):** We should not *jest with* the communal thing.
- (2) **Judge of (giving opinion):** Without going in details, how can *you judge of Ms* matter.  
**Judge by (observing):** *Judging by* his qualifications, I think she is not fit for this job.

[K]

- (1) **Know by (recognize):** A man is *known by* his actions.  
**Know for (quality):** He is *known for* his foolish decisions.

[L]

- (1) **Live at (a small town):** He *lives at* Alwar in Rajasthan.  
**Live in (in country, big place):** He is *living at* Alwar in Rajasthan.  
**Live on (food):** He *lives* entirely *on* breads.  
**Live for (devote):** We must *live* and die *for* the cause of truth.  
**Live with (a person):** I *live* here *with* my parents.
- (2) **Liable for (crime):** You are *liable for* the death of your wife.  
**Liable to (punishment):** He was *liable to* imprisonment for three years.
- (3) **Listen for (sound):** I am *listening for* the voice of Lata Mangeshkar.  
**Listen to (hear attentively):** We should *listen to* the advice of our elders.
- (4) **Laugh at (make fun):** We must not *laugh at* our friends.  
**Laugh with (indulge with):** Better to *laugh with* disabled than to laugh at disabled.

[M]

- (1) **Married to (a woman):** Ramesh was *married to* Sarla.  
**Married with (a man):** Sarla was *married with* Ramesh.
- (2) **Moved with (sorrow):** He was actually *moved with* a feeling of sorrow.  
**Moved to (tears):** On hearing the news of sudden death of his wife, all *moved to* tears.  
**Moved from (one's determination):** You can't *move me from* my decision with your logics  
**Moved at (a scene):** He was greatly *moved at* her mother's dead body.

[O]

- (1) **Obliged to (person):** I am very much *obliged to* you.  
**Obliged at (thing):** I am *obliged at* your timely help.
- (2) **Occupied in (doing a job):** He is fully *occupied in* writing a book.  
**Occupied by (thing):** That house is *occupied by* a marriage party.
- (3) **Originate with (person):** All the plannings were *originated with* him.  
**Originate in (place, cause):** A fierce fire was *originated in* Connaught Place yesterday.

[P]

- (1) **Part from (person):** I *parted from* my wife in Kumbh.  
**Part with (thing):** He is not ready to *part with* his furniture at any cost.
- (2) **Prepare for (be ready):** I *am preparing for* the IAS examination this year.  
**Prepare against (danger):** We must *prepare ourselves against* the danger of water pollution,
- (3) **Pray for (thing):** My wife *prayed for* my success.  
**Pray to (make prayer):** I *prayed to* God to help me in facing the unwarranted problems.
- (4) **Perish by (famine):** Our district was *perished by* the drought last year.  
**Perish with (hunger):** During drought the cattle are *perishing with* starvation.
- (5) **Plead with (person):** He *pleaded with* the Principal for mercy.  
**Plead for (thing):** *Me pleaded for* the king for mercy.
- (6) **Play at (cards):** They were *playing at* cards.  
**Play upon (musical instrument):** Raxish *played upon* the violin in the party.

[Q]

- (1) **Quick in (doing):** He is *quick in* reasoning questions.  
**Quick of (understanding):** Ramesh is *quick of* understanding the questions.
- (2) **Quarrel over (thing):** You must not *quarrel over* the parental property.  
**Quarrel with (person):** We must not *quarrel with* our friends.

[R]

- (1) **Responsible to (person):** An MLA is *responsible to* the Chief Minister.  
**Responsible for (action):** She is *responsible for* the loss caused due to her negligence.
- (2) **Reason with (person):** I *reasoned with* him on each and every point in this matter.  
**Reason about (thing):** You can't *reason about* the importance of self-respect.
- (3) **Ready for (action):** I am *ready for* the match.  
**Ready with (something):** I was totally *ready with* my arguments on that day.  
**Ready in (replying):** I always found her *ready in* her reply.
- (4) **Revenge on (person):** He *revenged* himself *on* his enemy.  
**Revenge for (action):** I will positively *revenge for* the insult inflicted on me by her.
- (5) **Reduced to (to decrease):** His salary was *reduced to* Rs. four thousands only.  
**Reduced by (decrease by an amount):** His salary was *reduced by* three hundred rupees per month.

[S]

- (1) **Share of (thing):** I must be paid my *share of* profit.  
**Share with (person):** I do not *share* my lunch *with* anybody.
- (2) **Skilful at (thing):** He is *skilful at* numbers.  
**Skilful in (doing a thing):** He is *skilful in* mathematical calculations.
- (3) **Succeed to (property):** He *succeeded to* his uncle's empire.  
**Succeed in (doing):** This time she *succeeded in* IAS examination.
- (4) **Start at (time):** I *started at* 10 o'clock in the morning.  
**Start from (place):** I *start at* 10 o'clock in the morning/rom Delhi.  
**Started for (place):** I *started at* 7 o'clock in the morning/or Delhi.
- (5) **Struggle for (thing):** We have to *struggle hard for* keeping peace in the country.  
**Struggle with (person):** We should not *struggle with* our neighbours.
- (6) **Serve out (distribute):** Sweets were *served out* to the audience.  
**Serve up (to give food):** A nice lunch was *served up* there in the function.
- (7) **Speak for (person):** You go there, I have already *spoken for* you to the secretary.  
**Speak about (thing):** He is *speaking about* 'Unemployment Problem'.
- (8) **Starved to (death):** She was *starved to* death by her husband.  
**Starved with (hunger):** He *starved with* hunger.
- (9) **Suited for (action):** She is not *suited for* the role of vamp.  
**Suited to (occasion):** Sad song does not *suit to* such an occasion.
- (10) **Supply to (person):** PHED is *supplying* water *to* all the colonies in the city.  
**Supply with (thing):** Govt must *supply* poor *with* food and clothing.

[T]

- (1) **Thankful for (thing):** I am really *thankful for* your timely help.  
**Thankful to (person):** I am very much *thankful to* your kind favour.
- (2) **Think over (to consider):** The society agreed to *think over the* case in the next meeting.  
**Think on (meditate):** I have been *thinking on* this matter for the last many days.
- (3) **Trust in (person):** *Trust in* God and work hard.  
**Trust to (thing):** I *trusted to* his words, and he was right.
- (4) **Tired of (disgusted):** I am *tired of* your daily excuses.  
**Tired with (exhausted):** You seems to be *tired with* the long run.
- (5) **Talk with (person):** I will *talk with* my father in this matter.  
**Talk about (thing):** I will *talk about* this matter with my parents.  
**Talk over (discuss):** All the members of the society *talked over* the issue for many hours.



### [U]

- (1) **Useful for (thing):** The bag is very much *useful for* picnic parties.  
**Useful to (person):** I found that these directives are *useful to* me for success in exam.

### [V]

- (1) **Vote for (person):** *Vote for* me please.  
**Vote on (a resolution):** After having cast *votes on* the resolution, all took lunch.  
(2) **Vexed with (person):** Why are you *vexed with* your wife ?  
**Vexed at (thing):** He is *vexed at* my jokes.

### [W]

- (1) **Wait at (place):** I will *wait at* church near the hospital.  
**Wait for (person):** I will *wait for* you upto tomorrow.  
(2) **Wake up (to get up):** She *wakes up* at 6 a.m. daily.  
**Wake from (to be awoken):** She *waked from* slumber and decided to take action.  
(3) **Warn against (an action):** I have already *warn* you, *against* your such negligence.  
**Warn of (danger):** I have already *warned* you o/the risk involved.

### [Z]

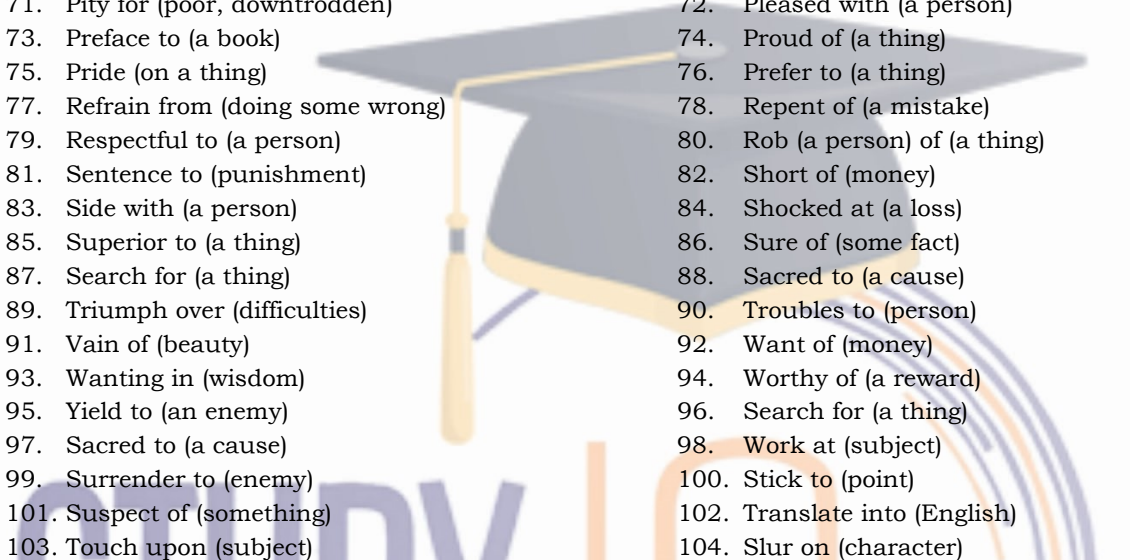
- (1) **Zealous for (a thing):** A dedicated worker is always *zealous for* achieving the target.  
**Zealous in (a cause):** We must be *zealous in* the cause of humanity.

## APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

कुछ शब्दों के साथ सामान्यतया एक निश्चित Preposition का प्रयोग होता है। यद्यपि यहाँ भी वाक्य के अर्थ को समझना आवश्यक है, तथापि नीचे दिये गये शब्द एवं उनके साथ प्रयुक्त Prepositions के बार-बार Revise करने से Prepositions का सही प्रयोग समझ में आ जाता है। परीक्षाओं में Prepositions सम्बन्धी Questions अधिकतर निम्न पर आधारित होते हैं-

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Abundance of (wealth)             | 2. Assent to (a proposal)               |
| 3. Accustomed to (work)              | 4. Avail ourselves of (an opportunity)  |
| 5. Attain to (a position)            | 6. Addicted to (drinking, something)    |
| 7. Accede to (a request)             | 8. Abstain from (food, indulgence etc.) |
| 9. Absolved from (a promise, a sin)  | 10. Acquiesce (an opinion, in proposal) |
| 11. Adhere to (principles)           | 12. Afraid of (a ghost)                 |
| 13. Abhorrent to (good nature)       | 14. Accession to (throne)               |
| 15. Assure of (a thing)              | 16. Absorbed in (study)                 |
| 17. Acquit (someone) of a charge     | 18. Acquaintance with (a person)        |
| 19. Beware of (cheating)             | 20. Comply with (one's wishes)          |
| 21. Condemn to (death)               | 22. Cured of (a disease)                |
| 23. Comply with (wishes)             | 24. Conducive to (health)               |
| 25. Despair of (success)             | 26. Desirous (doing something)          |
| 27. Deprive of (something)           | 28. Devoid of (quality)                 |
| 29. Duty of (the country).           | 30. Eligible for (a post)               |
| 31. Exception to (a rule)            | 32. Excuse for (a fault)                |
| 33. Envious of (a person or a thing) | 34. Exchange a thing (with a person)    |
| 35. Elder to (some family member)    | 36. Fatal to (one's cause)              |
| 37. Fearful of (death)               | 38. Furnish with (clothes)              |
| 39. Greedy of (money)                | 40. Heir to (ancestral property)        |
| 41. Healed of (a disease)            | 42. Hopeful of (success)                |
| 43. Hostile to (a person)            | 44. Hunger after (fame)                 |
| 45. Innocent of (a crime)            | 46. Intimate with (a person)            |



- 
- |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 47. Invite to (dinner)                | 48. Insist on a (thing)              |
| 49. Intimate with (person)            | 50. Impertinent to (elders)          |
| 51. Invite to (dinner)                | 52. Insight into (a matter or thing) |
| 53. Jealous of (a person)             | 54. Keep to (the left, the point)    |
| 55. Knock at (the door)               | 56. Match for (a person)             |
| 57. Key to (success)                  | 58. Mourn for (the dead)             |
| 59. Match for (a person)              | 60. Mad with (anger)                 |
| 61. Motive for (an action)            | 62. Need for (help)                  |
| 63. Need of (a thing)                 | 64. Notorious for (drinking, doing)  |
| 65. Occur to (mind)                   | 66. Overwhelmed with (sorrow, grief) |
| 67. Pay for (one's mistakes)          | 68. Passion for (study)              |
| 69. Peculiar to (a person or a thing) | 70. Persist in (doing)               |
| 71. Pity for (poor, downtrodden)      | 72. Pleased with (a person)          |
| 73. Preface to (a book)               | 74. Proud of (a thing)               |
| 75. Pride (on a thing)                | 76. Prefer to (a thing)              |
| 77. Refrain from (doing some wrong)   | 78. Repent of (a mistake)            |
| 79. Respectful to (a person)          | 80. Rob (a person) of (a thing)      |
| 81. Sentence to (punishment)          | 82. Short of (money)                 |
| 83. Side with (a person)              | 84. Shocked at (a loss)              |
| 85. Superior to (a thing)             | 86. Sure of (some fact)              |
| 87. Search for (a thing)              | 88. Sacred to (a cause)              |
| 89. Triumph over (difficulties)       | 90. Troubles to (person)             |
| 91. Vain of (beauty)                  | 92. Want of (money)                  |
| 93. Wanting in (wisdom)               | 94. Worthy of (a reward)             |
| 95. Yield to (an enemy)               | 96. Search for (a thing)             |
| 97. Sacred to (a cause)               | 98. Work at (subject)                |
| 99. Surrender to (enemy)              | 100. Stick to (point)                |
| 101. Suspect of (something)           | 102. Translate into (English)        |
| 103. Touch upon (subject)             | 104. Slur on (character)             |

## HIGH FREQUENCY PREPOSITIONS

### **Preposition 'FOR':**

**(A) The following nouns take the preposition 'for' after them:** apology, appetite, aptitude, affection, ambition, blame, candidate, contempt, craving, capacity, compassion, compensation, desire, esteem, fitness, fondness, guarantee, leisure, liking, match, motive, need, opportunity, partiality, pretext, passion, pity, predilection, remorse, relish.

**(B) The following verbs take the preposition 'for' after them :** Atone, canvass, care, clamour, feel, hope, mourn, pine, start, stipulate, sue wish, yearn.

**(C) The following adjectives and participles take the preposition 'for' after them :** anxious, celebrated, conspicuous, customary, designed, destined, eager, eligible, eminent, fit, good, grateful, notorious, prepared, proper, penitent, qualified, ready, sorry, sufficient, useful, zealous.

### **Preposition 'OF':**

**(A) The following nouns take the preposition 'of' after them :** assurance, abhorrence, charge, distrust, doubt, experience, failure, observance, proof, result, want.

**(B) The following adjectives and participles take the preposition 'of' after them :** accused, acquitted, afraid, apprehensive, apprised, assured, aware, bereft, bought, cautious, certain, characteristic, composed, confident, conscious, convicted, convinced, covetous, defrauded, deprived, desirous, destitute, devoid, diffident, distrustful, dull, easy, envious, fearful, fond, greedy, guilty, heedless, ignorant, informed, innocent, irrespective, lame, lavish, negligent, productive, proud, regardless, sanguine, sensible, sick, sow, subversive, sure, suspicious, tolerant, vain, void, weary, worthy.

**(C) The following verbs take the preposition 'of' after them :** acquit, beware, boast, complain, despair, die, disapprove, dispose, divest, dream, heal, judge, repent, taste.

### **Preposition 'TO':**

**(A) The following nouns take the preposition 'to' after them :** allegiance, approach, assent, alternative, access, accession, antidote, antipathy, exception, incentive, indifference, invitation, key, leniency, likeness,

limit, menace, obedience, opposition, objection, obstruction, postscript, preface, reference, resemblance, repugnance, sequel, submission, supplement, succession, traitor, temptation.

**(B) The following adjectives and participles take the preposition 'to' after them :**

(i) acceptable, accessible, accustomed, abhorrent, addicted, adequate, adjacent, affectionate, agreeable, akin, alien, alive, amenable, analogous, applicable, appropriate, beneficial, callous, common, comparable, condemned.

(ii) conducive, conformable, congenial, consecrated, contrary, creditable, deaf, derogatory, detrimental, devoted, disastrous, due, entitled, equal, essential, exposed, faithful, fatal, foreign, hostile, impertinent, incidental, inclined.

(iii) Indebted, indifferent, indispensable, indulgent; inimical, insensible, injured, irrelevant, favourable, hurtful, immaterial, impervious, indigenous, liable, limited, lost, loyal, material, natural, necessary.

(iv) offensive, opposite, obedient, obliged, painful, partial, peculiar, pertinent, pledged, preferable, prejudicial, prior, profitable, prone, relevant, repugnant, reduced, related, responsible, restricted, sacred, subject, suitable, sensitive, serviceable, suited, supplementary, true, tantamount.

**(C) The following verbs take the preposition 'to' after them :** accede, adhere, allot, aspire, assent, attain, allude, apologize, adapt, appoint, ascribe, attend, attribute, belong, consent, contribute, conduce, conform, feed, listen, object, occur, prefer, pretend, refer, revert, stoop, succumb, surrender, testify, yield.

**Preposition 'FROM'**

**(A) The following nouns take the preposition 'from' after them :** abstinence, cessant deliverance, descent, digression, escape, exemption, inference.

**(B) The following verbs take the preposition 'from' after them :** abstain, alight, cease, deb, derive, derogate, desist, detract, deviate, differ, dissent, elicit, emerge, escape, exclude, preserve, preview prohibit, protect, recoil, recover, refrain.

**Preposition 'IN'**

**(A) The following adjectives and participles take the preposition 'in' after them:** accomplished, accurate, assiduous, absorbed, abstemious, backward, bigot, correct, defective, diligent, deficient, experienced, enveloped, fertile, foiled, honest, implicated, interested, involved, lax, proficient, remiss, versed.

**(B) The following verbs take the preposition 'in' after them:** acquiesce, delight, employ, enlist, excel, fall, glory, increase, indulge, involve, persevere, persist.

**Preposition 'WITH'**

**(A) The following adjectives and participles take the preposition 'with' after them :** acquainted, affected, beset, busy, compatible, complaint, consistent, contemporary, contented, contrasted, conversant, convulsed, delighted, deluged, disgusted, drenched, endowed, fatigued, fired, gifted, infatuated, infected, infested, inspired, intimated, invested, overcome, popular, replete, satisfied, touched

**(B) The following verbs take the preposition 'with' after them:** associate, bear, clash, coincide, comply, condole, cope, correspond, credit, deluge, disagree, dispense, expostulate, fill, grapple, intrigue, meddle, quarrel, remonstrate, side, sympathize, trifle, vie.

**Preposition 'ON':**

**The following verbs take the preposition 'on' after them:** comment, deliberate, decide, depend, determine, dwell, enlarge, embark, encroach, impose, insist, intrude, subsist, trample.

**EXERCISE**

**1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

- (1) Ram killed the snake ..... a stick.
- (2) He lives ..... Alwar.
- (3) Rice is selling ..... five rupees a kilo.
- (4) His car ran ..... a dog.
- (5) He assured to stand ..... me in all circumstances.
- (6) I will stand ..... for my rights.
- (7) He put ..... a coat of red colour.
- (8) He is proud ..... his riches.
- (9) He lives ..... Mumbai.
- (10) In general, acids act ..... metals.
- (11) Ram was beaten ..... by Mohan for no reason.
- (12) He sat ..... the ground.

- (13) He fell the tree ..... an axe.  
(14) An epidemic broke ..... in the town last year.  
(15) I called ..... her from a distant place.

**2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

- (1) He finished the work ..... four hours.  
(2) I took him ..... a thief.  
(3) Mahesh is now rid ..... all his troubles.  
(4) He sat ..... me.  
(5) Tie agreed ..... my plan.  
(6) The cat ran ..... the mouse.  
(7) He died ..... heart failure.  
(8) He fell ..... the bed.  
(9) They were walking ..... the road.  
(10) He rushed ..... the pathway.  
(11) He acted according ..... my desire.  
(12) We did it ..... you.  
(13) Anil goes to office ..... car.  
(14) Look the ..... picture.  
(15) He ran ..... the room and sat ..... his father.

**3. Correct the following sentences :**

- (1) You cannot prevent me to go to the market.  
(2) She refrains to do this work.  
(3) I insisted him to attend the class.  
(4) He has a passion to learn English grammar.  
(5) She is negligent to attend the meetings.  
(6) She persisted to write again.  
(7) He is bent to fight again.  
(8) I am confident to win the match.  
(9) He succeeded to pass the examination this time.  
(10) I am proud to have a friend like Ram.  
(11) I cannot hinder her to enter the temple.  
(12) She is desirous to leave the place.  
(13) Ram was disqualified to compete in this tournament.  
(14) I cannot think to oppose him.  
(15) He was prohibited to enter the temple.  
(16) You should abstain to drink now.  
(17) He intends to go to Jaipur.  
(18) It is very difficult to dissuade him to go there.  
(19) He is fortunate to get a ticket.  
(20) I am hopeful to achieve success.

**4. Correct the following sentences :**

- (1) She was neither ashamed nor sorry for her misbehaviour.  
(2) She neither objected nor approved of it.  
(3) Ram has no interest and passion for cricket.  
(4) We must prevent damage and theft of public property.  
(5) Please listen and reflect on this topic afterwards.  
(6) He asked from her a silly question.  
(7) The police investigated into the case.  
(8) Ram resembles to his father.  
(9) She resigned from his post.  
(10) Ram signed to the agreement.  
(11) The poet described about the nature.  
(12) She must love to her children.

- (13) We have discussed on the merits of the issue.  
(14) In this article the author has described about poverty.  
(15) She criticised upon my action without logic.

**5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

- (1) Morning walk is beneficial ..... health.  
(2) You are not eligible.....this post.  
(3) I find no exception.....this rule of grammar.  
(4) She has a great passion.....natural beauty.  
(5) You are very much weak.....mathematics.  
(6) Suitable reward is an important incentive.....hard work.  
(7) I am sick the whole.....episode.  
(8) He insisted.....complaining against the officer.  
(9) You are to conform.....the rules of the institute.  
(10) Your views don't accord.....mine.  
(11) She comes.....a very noble family.  
(12) His path is beset.....many difficulties.  
(13) You are addicted.....gambling.  
(14) Your scheme is adverse.....my career.  
(15) The court has restored the property.....its true owner

**6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

- (1) This is subsequent.....my application dated 5th Juh  
(2) This is consequent.....your application dated 10th Augi  
(3) I am fond.....reading newspaper.  
(4) You have made all preparations.....the marri a 2  
(5) I am proud.....my heritage.  
(6) He is a descendant.....king.  
(7) I have no trust.....him.  
(8) She has distrust.....you.  
(9) I feel shame.....her conduct.  
(10) I am much ashamed.....my son.  
(11) We must provide.....the bad days.  
(12) God will provide.....our necessities.  
(13) It is expected.....you to find the solution.  
(14) Such rude behaviour was not expected.....you.  
(15) I am disappointed.....you.

**7. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

- (1) She jumped.....the well.  
(2) There was no student.....the class.  
(3) She agreed.....my scheme.  
(4) Ram is sitting.....the kitchen.  
(5) He lives.....Delhi.  
(6) Please close your office.....9.30 p.m. positively.  
(7) She goes for a walk.....the morning daily.  
(8) He is.....the top.  
(9) Please sit.....the green chair.  
(10) The dog jumped.....the cat.  
(11) She is sitting.....the roof.  
(12) The letter was written .....Shy am.  
(13) He wrote a letter..... a pen.  
(14) A Banyan tree stands.....the Yamuna river.  
(15) He has a car.....a scooter.  
(16) I will go to school.....next Monday.  
(17) I know Hindi,.....Punjabi.



(18) I haven't seen her.....the last three days.

(19) I haven't seen her.....January.

(20) She turned pale.....fear.

**8. Insert 'for', 'during' or 'while' in the blanks :**

(1) What did Ram say about me.....I was out of the room ?

(2) Rahim read a number of books and magazines.....he was ill.

(3) I went out for dinner last night. Unfortunately, I began to feel ill.....the meal and had to go home.

(4) Please don't interrupt me.....I am speaking.

(5) There were many interruptions.....the Chairman's speech.

(6) Can you lay the table.....I get the dinner ready?

(7) They hadn't had anything to eat.....they were travelling.

(8) Manisha was very angry with me. She didn't speak to me.....a week.

(9) We usually go out at weekend, but we don't often go out.....the week.

(10) Kamlesh started a new job a few weeks ago. Before that he was out of work.....six month.

(11) I need a change. I think I'll go away.....a few days.

(12) The Chairman delivered a long speech. He spoke.....three hours.

(13) We were hungry when we came. We hadn't had anything to eat.....the journey.

(14) We were hungry when we came. We hadn't had anything to eat.....eight hours.

(15) We met a lot of people.....we were on holiday.

(16) We met a lot of people.....our holiday.

(17) I met Manisha.....I was shopping.

(18) ..... we were in Agra, we stayed at a very comfortable hotel.

(19) .....our stay in Agra, we visited a lot of museums and galleries.

(20) The phone rang three times.....they were having dinner.

(21) The phone rang many times.....the night.

(22) I had been away for many years.....that period, many things had changed.

**9. Put 'by' or 'until' in the following sentences :**

(1) I'm moving into my new house next month. I'm staying with a friend.....then.

(2) Sorry, but I must go. I have to be at home latest.....9 o'clock.

(3) I've been offered a lucrative job.....my friend. I haven't decided yet whether to accept it or not. I have to decide.....next Monday.

(4) I think I'll wait.....Sunday before making a final decision.

(5) It's too late to go shopping. The shops are only open.....9.30 p.m. They'll be closed.....now.

(6) I'd better pay the electricity bill. It has to be paid.....tomorrow positively.

(7) Don't pay the bill today, wait.....next Monday, you can get some relief.

(8) A : Have you finished redecorating your house?

B : Not yet. We hope to finish.....the end of this fortnight.

(9) A : I'm going out now. I'll be back at 7.30 p.m.. Will you still be there?

B : I don't think so. I'll probably have gone out.....then.

(10) Suresh has gone away. He'll be away.....Saturday.

**10. Put 'at', 'on' or 'in' in the following sentences :**

(1) The telephone and the doorbell rang.....the same time.

(2) Harish and Sarla always go out for a meal.....their wedding anniversary.

(3) Ram is 58. He'll be retiring from his job.....two years' time.

(4) I've been invited to a wedding.....15th August.

(5) Hurry up! We've got to go.....five minutes.

(6) I'm busy just now but I'll be with you.....a moment.

(7) Ram's brother is a banker but he's out of work.....the moment.

(8) There are usually a lot of parties.....New Year's Eve.

(9) I hope the weather will be nice.....the weekend.

(10) We travelled overnight to London and arrived 5 o'clock.....the morning.

- (11) The course begins.....27th June and ends sometime.....August.  
 (12) It was quite a short novel and easy to read. I read it.....a day.  
 (13) He might not be at home Tuesday morning but he'll probably be there.....the afternoon.  
 (14) My jeep is being repaired at the garage. It will be ready.....two hours.

**11. Choose the appropriate option and write it in the brackets :**

- (1) The poor have to work.....morning to evening.  
 (A) in (B) to (C) from (D) before ( )  
 (2) I go.....swim every morning.  
 (A) to (B) for (C) at (D) in ( )  
 (3) Never laugh.....the disabled.  
 (A) on (B) from (C) to (D) at ( )  
 (4) Please wait.....me, I am coming within five minutes.  
 (A) for (B) by (C) from (D) to ( )  
 (5) He fell.....love with Sakshi.  
 (A) by (B) for (C) in (D) with ( )  
 (6) I got your parcel.....Tuesday.  
 (A) since (B) for (C) to (D) on ( )  
 (7) She was married.....an early age.  
 (A) for (B) of (C) at (D) in ( )  
 (8) His father died.....the age of sixty three.  
 (A) at (B) in (C) for (D) of ( )  
 (9) They will go to Bangalore.....plane.  
 (A) on (B) in (C) by (D) from ( )  
 (10) The man.....a beard is my brother.  
 (A) in (B) of (C) for (D) with ( )  
 (11) I am grateful.....my friends for their moral support.  
 (A) for (B) to (C) of (D) with ( )  
 (12) Gandhiji fought.....the freedom of our country.  
 (A) by (B) in (C) of (D) for ( )  
 (13) This watch is a gift.....my uncle.  
 (A) by (B) from (C) of (D) in ( )  
 (14) He spoke.....the subject for two hours regularly.  
 (A) in (B) on (C) of (D) with ( )  
 (15) They will leave the place.....10p.m.  
 (A) on (B) since (C) for (D) at ( )

**12. Choose appropriate option and write it in the brackets**

- (1) She was punished.....stealing a saree.  
 (A) for (B) by (C) with (D) from ( )  
 (2) The box belonged.....the landlord.  
 (A) of (B) with (C) to (D) for ( )  
 (3) You must finish your project.....5 o'clock positively.  
 (A) in (B) for (C) till (D) to ( )  
 (4) Children are fond.....chocolates and computer games.  
 (A) for (B) of (C) with (D) in ( )  
 (5) We get rains.....July every year.  
 (A) for (B) to (C) on (D) in ( )  
 (6) His father died.....cancer.  
 (A) in (B) of (C) by (D) for ( )  
 (7) He is not popular.....the students.  
 (A) by (B) among (C) with (D) at ( )  
 (8) She has great love.....her children.  
 (A) for (B) of (C) by (D) with ( )

- (9) He was prevented.....going to college.  
(A) to (B) of (C) by (D) from ( )
- (10) Listen.....what your teachers say.  
(A) at (B) in (C) to (D) for ( )
- (11) Please beware.....the dog.  
(A) of (B) with (C) to (D) for ( )
- (12) This book is a collection.....Shakespeare's poem.  
(A) for (B) of (C) with (D) by ( )
- (13) They have quarrelled.....a piece of land.  
(A) at (B) on (C) for (D) over ( )

**13. Choose appropriate option and write it in the brackets :**

- 1) She wants to get rid.....the brown fox.  
(A) for (B) to (C) with (D) of ( )
- (2) I was invited.....tea by his mother.  
(A) for (B) to (C) with (D) in ( )
- (3) You cannot see germs.....naked eyes.  
(A) by (B) with (C) for (D) in ( )
- (4) He is not interested.....playing and skiing.  
(A) in (B) for (C) by (D) of ( )
- (5) He was fast asleep.....his bed.  
(A) into (B) in (C) by (D) for ( )
- (6) We have a very good news.....him.  
(A) for (B) of (C) to (D) with ( )
- (7) They have been reading.....7 o'clock.  
(A) for (B) in (C) since (D) at ( )
- (8) Never quarrel.....your friends.  
(A) to (B) with (C) by (D) over ( )
- (9) The four brothers always quarrelled.....themselves.  
(A) to (B) between (C) for (D) among ( )
- (10) There were several policemen.....duty on Republic Day.  
(A) to (B) on (C) for (D) at ( )
- (11) These boys go to college.....college bus.  
(A) by (B) on (C) to (D) for ( )
- (12) He is not an honest man. You cannot rely.....him.  
(A) to (B) for (C) at (D) on ( )
- (13) He was fined.....driving negligently.  
(A) to (B) of (C) by (D) for ( )
- (14) He is often late.....his dinner.  
(A) for (B) at (C) to (D) in ( )
- (15) Try to reach the village.....the sunset.  
(A) before (B) by (C) from (D) of ( )

**14. Choose appropriate option and write it in the brackets :**

- (1) In the month of December the temperature falls.....4°C.  
(A) from (B) below (C) at (D) into ( )
- (2) A jeep hit him while he was going.....the main road.  
(A) on (B) across (C) behind (D) through ( )
- (3) She is.....a noble family of Rajputs.  
(A) from (B) of (C) among (D) at ( )
- (4) The case was put.....the judge and the judge decided it within an year.  
(A) at (B) from (C) before (D) of ( )
- (5) The bridge.....this river was built in the year 1995.  
(A) at (B) over (C) above (D) on ( )
- (6) She is suffering.....fever.

- (A) with (B) of (C) through (D) from ( )
- (7) We saw wounded tiger while passing.....the forest.  
(A) from (B) through (C) along (D) among ( )
- (8) Chairs are made.....wood.  
(A) of (B) from (C) on (D) through ( )
- (9) There are tall beautiful coconut trees.....the river.  
(A) along (B) at (C) into (D) over ( )
- (10) We are proud.....our children.  
(A) on (B) at (C) after (D) of ( )
- (11) Mt. Abu is about five thousand feet.....the sea-level.  
(A) above (B) along (C) after (D) behind ( )
- (12) His birthday is ..... next Sunday.  
(A) in (B) at (C) on (D) for ( )
- (13) Ramesh fell down while he was running .....a bus.  
(A) into (B) after (C) over (D) through ( )
- (14) Ramesh is the best.....all the other players.  
(A) into (B) among (C) above (D) between ( )

**15. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

- (1) The meeting took place.....the company's corporate office. (at/to/on/by)
- (2) It was a very long voyage. We were.....sea for 50 days. (in/at/on/by/to)
- (3) I was.....Peter's last night. (in/on/at/by/for)
- (4) The train called.....Kolkata main station. (in/on/to/at/by)
- (5) I lost my passport.....the way to India. (in/at/by/to/on)
- (6) He is a genius. He is.....the black lists of many casinos. (on/in/with/by/at)
- (7) We reached late at the cinema so we had to sit.....the back row. (on/in/at/to/by)
- (8) Is there anything interesting.....the paper today ? (on/by/in/at/from)
- (9) Have you ever been.....Mexico ? (in/on/by/to)
- (10) These books are.....Rs.150/- each. (in/on/with/at)
- (11) Some people are.....prison for crimes they have not committed. (in/on/at/by/to)
- (12) I am really sorry but you are standing.....my way. (on/in/at/with/behind)
- (13) There was a very serious accident.....the roundabout. (in/at/to/from)
- (14) In many countries people drive.....the left. (in/at/by/on/to)
- (15) I forgot my umbrella.....the bus. (in/into/by/onto/on)
- (16) I am.....love with her. (in/on/with/from)
- (17) We are offering solutions.....a price almost anyone can afford. (in/at/on/by/through)
- (18) He behaves just like his father. He really takes.....him. (to/from/after/by/at)
- (19) That old house is being offered.....sale. (in/at/on/for/by)
- (20) It is very difficult to enter.....partnership with a person you do not know very well.

(to/on/by/with/into)

**SPOTTING ERRORS (PREPOSITIONS)**

**16. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any part :**

- (1) He was sleeping (A)/in his room when a thief (B)/entered into his house (C)/and took away a lot of things (D).
- (2) In her concluding speech (A)/she said almost nothing (B)/worth listening to (C).
- (3) It was apparent for (A)/everyone present (B)/that if the patient did not receive (C)/immediate medical aid (D)/he would die.
- (1) (4) He proposed me (A)/that we should go to the Disco (B)/and then have (C)/dinner at arestra(D).
- (5) There appears (A)/to be a little liaison (B)/among the (C)/two groups of the society (D).
- (6) The team (A)/complained to the manager (B)/against the captain (C)/and the poor facilities provided in the hotel (D).
- (7) Yesterday I met (A)/a man (B)/who was blind with the right eye (C).
- (8) The principal distributed (A)/the sweet among our friends (B)/who bade him farewell (C).
- (9) As per the invitation card (A)/Rahim marries with Sayra (B)/on 13th December Monday (C).



- (10) The debacle of the Congress party (A)/admit no other explanation (B)/than its (C)/poor performance during the last five years (D).

**17. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any part :**

- (1) The society does not (A)/hold itself responsible (B)/for the loss or damage to (C)/ any item (D).  
(2) In spite of being (A)/very busy at project work (B)/he saves time (C)/to the relatives (D).  
(3) Some persons (A)/get promotions (B)/even if they are not (C)/worthy for them (D).  
(4) While he was returning (A)/from the office (B)/a man attacked on (C)/him with a dagger (D).  
(5) The decline of her moral (A)/was caused by a lot of (B)/f actors that were once (C)/fascinating to her (D).  
(6) He took me to a restra (A)/and ordered for two cups (B)/of cold coffee (C)/which the waiter brought in an hour (D).  
(7) There are some animals (A)/than can live both in water and land (C)/without any difficulty (D).  
(8) During his tour (A)/to the south (B)/he visited not only to Chennai (C)/but also Karnataka (D).  
(9) The President Mr. Kalam (A)/is much sought after (B)/by school students and (C)/is invited for many functions (D).  
(10) His mother is not well (A)/but he (B)/ does not look for her (C)/properly (D).

**18. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any part :**

- (1) We may have to await for (A)/a new political revival (B )/to eradicate the (C)/corruption from our economy.  
(2) When she was (A)/in jail (B)/she was debarred to send (C)/a letter even to her son (D).  
(3) Despite of the best efforts (A)/put by the doctors (B)/the condition of the patient (C)/is detereorating from bad to worse (D).  
(4) The militant yielded for (A)/the temptation and fell (B)/into the trap (C)/of police.  
(5) Many people in India (A)/are dying from hunger (B)/but government seems (C)/to be ignorant of such crude fact (D).  
(6) In difficult time (A)/she prefers keeping her counsel (B)/rather than wandering (C)/here and there for relief (D).  
(7) The persons who are (A)/suffering from diabetes are (B)/advised to substitute (C)/saccharine by sugar (D).  
(8) He always says (A)/that he prefers to go (B)/home to stay in (C)/a hotel at night (D).  
(9) Hardly had we settled down (A)/for the rest (B)/when we were startled by the (C)/strange sound of trumpets (D).  
(10) He was able to (A)/free himself with (B)/the debts by (C)/working day and night (D).

**19. Choose the correct alternative with the correct choice given below each :**

- (1) The shopkeeper does not have the toys, I was looking .....  
(a) by (b) about  
(c) for (d) to **Income-tax Inspectors Exam**
- (2) Books are very often compared..... a granary.  
(a) with (b) to  
(c) by (d) at **Income-tax Inspectors Exam**
- (3) Divide twelve mangoes.....three boys.  
(a) to (b) for  
(c) between (d) among **Income-tax Inspectors Exam**
- (4) To reach their village, they have to change.....a small train at the junction.  
(a) on (b) to  
(c) over (d) into **Income-tax Inspectors Exam**
- (5) Mohan will never pass his SSC examination.....he works hard.  
(a) if(b) unless  
(c) since (d) because **Income-tax Inspectors Exam**
- (6) If you live in a corrupt society, you cannot easily rise.....the prevailing corruption.  
(a) upon (b) over  
(c) above (d) beyond **Income-tax Inspectors Exam**
- (7) It was the first time he had eaten a square meal.....he had left the village.  
(a) since (b) for  
(c) before (d) although **Income-tax Inspectors Exam**

(8) They are very grateful.....your kindness.

- (a) for (b) to  
(c) with (d) towards

**Income-tax Inspectors Exam**

(9) His mother was 45, when she.....

- (a) had died (b) died  
(c) was dying (d) has died

**Income-tax Inspectors Exam**

(10) There was nothing he could do.....wait.

- (a) and (b) except  
(c) Otherwise (d) than

**Income-tax Inspectors Exam**

**20. Insert the prepositions where they are required :**

**I.F.S. Exam**

David felt sorry (1).....Mrs. Micowber because he was always (2).....debt. David took books (3)..... the invitation of Mrs. Micowber (4).....the bookstall and sold them (5).....whatever he could get. The wife (6).....the booksellers usually paid (7).....the books (8).....shillings which David suspected she stole (9).....her husband's pocket when he was lying (10).....bed.

**21. Fill in the blanks in each of the following sentences with the appropriate prepositions :**

(1) Professor Krishna will take.....as the new Principal tomorrow.

**IIT Exam**

(2) We all have to adjust ourselves.....new circumstances.

**IIT Exam**

(3) Young fans clustered.....the film star.

**IIT Exam**

(4) My son is apprenticed.....Mr. Lai, Chartered Accountant.

**IIT Exam**

(5) You will always be short of money if you live.....your means.

**IIT Exam**

(6) He accused me.....selling secret information.....the enemy.

**IIT Exam**

(7) Please write..... ink and put your name.....the top of the page.

**IIT Exam**

(8) The man.....pipe and long hairs is the brother.....the girl.

**IIT Exam**

(9) If you do not comply.....the traffic regulations you will get.....the trouble.....the police.

**IIT Exam**

(10) She is now married.....a rich merchant.

**IFS Exam**

(11) I correspond.....her regularly.

**IFS Exam**

(12) The patient died.....fever.

**IFS Exam**

(13) This election is different.....mine.

**IFS Exam**

**SOLUTIONS**

**Solution TYE 01**

- |           |          |            |           |           |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) with, | (2) at,  | (3) at,    | (4) over, | (5) by,   |
| (6) up,   | (7) on   | (8) of,    | (9) in,   | (10) on,  |
| (11) up,  | (12) on, | (13) with, | (14) out, | (15) out. |

**Solution TYE 02**

- |            |           |           |             |                    |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|
| (1) in     | (2) for,  | (3) of,   | (4) beside, | (5) to,            |
| (6) after, | (7) of    | (8) upon, | (9) along,  | (10) into,         |
| (11) to,   | (12) for, | (13) by,  | (14) at,    | (15) into, beside. |

**Solution TYE 03**

- (1) You cannot prevent me from going to the market.
- (2) She refrains from doing this work.
- (3) I insisted him on attending the class.
- (4) He has a passion for learning English grammar.
- (5) She is negligent in attending the meeting.
- (6) She persisted in writing again.
- (7) He is bent on fighting again.
- (8) I am confident of winning the match.
- (9) He succeeded in passing the examination this time.
- (10) I am proud of having a friend like Ram.
- (11) I cannot hinder her from entering the temple.
- (12) She is desirous of leaving the place.
- (13) Ram was disqualified from competing in this tournament.
- (14) I cannot think of opposing him.

- (15) He was prohibited from entering the temple.
- (16) You should abstain from drinking now.
- (17) He intends on going to Jaipur.
- (18) It is very difficult to dissuade him from going there.
- (19) He is fortunate in getting a ticket.
- (20) I am hopeful of achieving success.

#### **Solution TYE 04**

- (1) She was neither ashamed of nor sorry for her misbehaviour.
- (2) She neither objected to nor approved of it.
- (3) Ram has no interest in and passion for cricket.
- (4) We must prevent damage to and theft of public property.
- (5) Please listen to and reflect on this topic afterwards.
- (6) He asked her a silly question.
- (7) The police investigated the case.
- (8) Ram resembles his father.
- (9) She resigned from her post.
- (10) Ram signed the agreement.
- (11) The poet described the nature.
- (12) She must love her children.
- (13) We have discussed the merits of the issue.
- (14) In this article the author has described poverty.
- (15) She criticized my action without logic.

#### **Solution TYE 05**

- |            |            |          |          |            |
|------------|------------|----------|----------|------------|
| (1) to,    | (2) for,   | (3) to,  | (4) for, | (5) in,    |
| (6) to,    | (7) of     | (8) on,  | (9) to,  | (10) with, |
| (11) from, | (12) with, | (13) to, | (14) to, | (15) to.   |

#### **Solution TYE 06**

- |               |           |          |            |          |
|---------------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|
| (1) to,       | (2) upon, | (3) of,  | (4) for,   | (5) of,  |
| (6) of,       | (7) in,   | (8) of,  | (9) at,    | (10) of, |
| (11) against, | (12) for, | (13) of, | (14) from, | (15) in. |

#### **Solution TYE 07**

- |            |               |            |              |              |
|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) into,  | (2) in,       | (3) on,    | (4) in,      | (5) in,      |
| (6) at,    | (7) in,       | (8) at,    | (9) on,      | (10) upon,   |
| (11) on,   | (12) by,      | (13) with, | (14) beside, | (15) besides |
| (16) from, | (17) besides, | (18) for,  | (19) since,  | (20) with.   |

#### **Solution TYE 08**

- |              |              |              |              |             |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| (1) while,   | (2) while,   | (3) during,  | (4) while,   | (5) during, |
| (6) while,   | (7) while,   | (8) for,     | (9) during,  | (10) for,   |
| (11) for,    | (12) for,    | (13) during, | (14) for,    | (15) while, |
| (16) during, | (17) while   | (18) while,  | (19) during, | (20) while  |
| (21) during, | (22) during. |              |              |             |

#### **Solution TYE 09**

- |            |            |         |            |               |
|------------|------------|---------|------------|---------------|
| (1) until, | (2) by,    | (3) by, | (4) until, | (5) until, by |
| (6) by,    | (7) until, | (8) by, | (9) by,    | (10) until.   |

#### **Solution TYE 10**

- |              |          |              |          |             |
|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| (1) at,      | (2) on,  | (3) in,      | (4) on,  | (5) in,     |
| (6) in,      | (7) at,  | (8) on,      | (9) at,  | (10) at, in |
| (11) on, in, | (12) in, | (13) on, in, | (14) in. |             |

#### **Solution TYE 11**

- |           |           |          |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) (C),  | (2) (B),  | (3) (D), | (4) (A),  | (5) (C),  |
| (6) (D),  | (7) (C),  | (8) (A), | (9) (C),  | (10) (D), |
| (11) (B), | (12) (D), | (13) (B) | (14) (B), | (15) (D). |

#### **Solution TYE 12**

- |           |           |           |          |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| (1) (A),  | (2) (C),  | (3) (C),  | (4) (B), | (5) (D),  |
| (6) (B),  | (7) (C),  | (8) (A),  | (9) (D), | (10) (C), |
| (11) (A), | (12) (B), | (13) (D). |          |           |

#### Solution TYE 13

- |           |           |          |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) (D),  | (2) (B),  | (3) (B), | (4) (A),  | (5) (B),  |
| (6) (A),  | (7) (C),  | (8) (B), | (9) (D),  | (10) (B), |
| (11) (B), | (12) (D), | (13) (D) | (14) (A), | (15) (A). |

#### Solution TYE 14

- |           |           |          |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) (B),  | (2) (B),  | (3) (A), | (4) (C),  | (5) (B),  |
| (6) (D),  | (7) (B),  | (8) (A), | (9) (A),  | (10) (D), |
| (11) (A), | (12) (C), | (13) (B) | (14) (B). |           |

#### Solution TYE 15

- |          |          |             |           |                      |
|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|
| (1) at,  | (2) at,  | (3) at,     | (4) at,   | (5) on,              |
| (6) on,  | (7) in,  | (8) in,     | (9) to,   | (10) no preposition, |
| (11) in, | (12) in, | (13) at,    | (14) on,  | (15) on,             |
| (16) in, | (17) at, | (18) after, | (19) for, | (20) into.           |

#### Solution TYE 16

- (1) (C) entered into की जगह entered his ही आयेगा। go into, jump into हो सकता है। ध्यान रखें- entered upon a career, enter into a conversation, enter into a project/business आदि हो सकता है।
- (2) (C) listening to की जगह केवल listening ही होगा। यदि listen के बाद object न हो, तो 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे-
- Please listen to me. (object)  
I was listening but heard nothing.
- (3) (A) apparent to होगा।
- (4) (A) proposed to होगा। suggested to, proposed to होता है।
- (5) (C) among की जगह between आयेगा। सामान्यतः between का प्रयोग दो के लिए तथा among का प्रयोग more than two के लिये किया जाता है।
- (6) (D) and about the poor.....होगा।  
(I) complained to somebody  
(II) complained against somebody  
(III) complained about/of something होता है।
- (7) (C) blind in होगा।  
blind in left or right eye या blind of an eye या blind with both eyes आदि होता है।
- (8) (B) among की जगह amongst होगा।

यदि among के बाद वाला शब्द किसी vowel sound से उच्चरित (Pronounced) है तो amongst आयेगा। यदि consonant sound से उच्चरित (Pronounced) है तो among ही आयेगा। among एवं amongst दोनों का प्रयोग दो से अधिक के लिए किया जाता है। 'the' से पूर्व among या amongst में से किसी का प्रयोग हो सकता है। जैसे-

among the girls	Correct	amongst the girls	Correct
among our members	Incorrect	amongst our members	Correct
amongst them	Incorrect	among them	Correct

- (9) (B) with का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। जब marry का प्रयोग मुख्य verb के रूप में होता है, तो इसके साथ कोई preposition नहीं लगता है। जैसे-
- Hari is married to Hina.  
Hari marries Hina on next Monday.
- (10) (B) admits of होगा। 'The debacle of the Congress party' is the subject of the sentence, which is singular.



### Solution TYE 17

- (1) (C) loss of होगा।

यदि दो words, or या and से संयुक्त हों एवं अलग-अलग Prepositions लेते हों तो अलग-अलग Prepositions लगाने आवश्यक हैं।

- (2) (D) to की जगह for का प्रयोग होगा। Save के साथ Preposition निम्न प्रकार से लगते हैं- Save for something, Save somebody from something,  
(i) He has saved some money for medicines.  
(ii) She saved me from drowning.
- (3) (D) worthy of होगा। क्योंकि worthy के बाद of, preposition लगता है।
- (4) (C) On का प्रयोग अनुचित है। यदि attacks का प्रयोग verb के रूप में किया जाये, तो इसके बाद object आता है। लेकिन यदि make के साथ attack का प्रयोग होता है, तो Preposition 'on' का लगता है। China made an attack on India.
- (5) (A) decline in होगा। Decline of empire/decline of a man सही है। Decline in moral/Decline in prices में decline के साथ in आता है।
- (6) (B) order के बाद for का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, क्योंकि order एक transitive verb है, जिसके तुरंत बाद object आता है।  
(i) He ordered a glass of wine.  
(ii) He ordered him to go to market.
- (7) (C) on land आयेगा।

यदि दो words 'and' या 'or' से संयुक्त हों एवं दोनों के साथ अलग-अलग Preposition लगता हो, तो अलग-अलग Prepositions लगाने चाहिए।

- (8) (C) to का प्रयोग गलत है। visited का प्रयोग जब एक verb के रूप में किया जाता है, तो इसके बाद object आता है। लेकिन make के साथ जब visits का प्रयोग किया जाता है, तो 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।  
He made a visit to Agra last year.
- (9) (D) invited के साथ to का प्रयोग होगा for की जगह to लगाये।  
(i) I was invited to a party.  
(ii) He was invited to lunch.
- (10) (C) look after होगा। look after का अर्थ है देखभाल करना।

### Solution TYE 18

- (1) (A) await के साथ for नहीं लगेगा।  
wait for होता है await for गलत है। जैसे-  
(i) We are waiting for his arrival.  
(ii) We are awaiting his arrival.
- (2) (C) debarred from sending होगा।  
debar/abstain/refrain के साथ from का प्रयोग + verb + ing का प्रयोग होता है।  
He abstained from drinking wine.
- (3) (A) Despite के साथ of नहीं लगता है। Despite का अर्थ होता है In spite of.
- (4) (A) yielded to होगा। yield to का अर्थ होता है समर्पण (yield to somebody, yield to something) करना।  
(i) She yielded to her lover's wish.  
(ii) He yielded to his enemy.
- (5) (B) dying of hunger होगा। die of hunger/die of a disease होता है। die from over working/die over drinking/die from food poisoning आदि होता है।
- (6) (C) rather than का अनुचित प्रयोग किया गया है। इसकी जगह 'to' का प्रयोग होगा। prefer, senior, junior, prior इत्यादि के साथ Preposition 'to' लगता है।

- (7) (D) by की जगह for का प्रयोग कीजिए। ध्यान दीजिए- substitute something for something होता है।
- (8) (C) to stay in की जगह rather than stay in होगा। जब prefer द्वारा दो verbs की तुलना की जाती है, तो prefer के साथ rather than का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे-
- She prefers to write rather than to speak on telephone.
- (9) (C) startled at होगा। surprised/startled/amazed/astonished के साथ Preposition 'at' लगता है।
- (10) (B) free himself from होगा। free somebody from something या free from something होता है।

#### Solution TYE19

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

#### Solution TYE 20

- |          |          |           |           |          |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| (1) for, | (2) in,  | (3) at,   | (4) form, | (5) for, |
| (6) and, | (7) for, | (8) some, | (9) from, | (10) in. |

#### Solution TYE 21

- |             |            |               |                     |          |
|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------------|----------|
| (1) over,   | (2) with,  | (3) round,    | (4) to,             | (5) on,  |
| (6) of, to, | (7) in, at | (8) with, of, | (9) with, in, with, | (10) to, |
| (11) to,    | (12) of,   | (13) from.    |                     |          |

## IDIOMS AND PHRASES

दैनिक व्यवहार में प्रयुक्त होने वाले कुछ महत्वपूर्ण idioms एवं phrases को उनके वाक्य में प्रयोग करते हुए और सरल English में meaning समझाते हुये, नीचे दिया जा रहा है। छात्रों को इन idioms एवं phrases को ध्यानपूर्वक याद करना चाहिए। इनका प्रयोग, आपकी लेखन शैली को प्रभावी बनाता है। छात्रों द्वारा विभिन्न Competitive Exam में लिखे जाने वाले Explanations, Essays आदि में इनका प्रयोग कर आपका लेख अधिक सशक्त, सुन्दर एवं प्रभावशाली बनेगा।

**A gentleman at large** (an unreliable person): He is a *gentleman at large*, you must not trust him.

**A man of straw** (a weak person) : The assistant being a *man of straw*, his advice were often discarded by his colleagues.

**A bull in a China shop** (one who causes damage): Many political leaders have proved *bulls in a China shop* in respect to the democratic fabric of the nation.

**A damp squib** (complete failure): The visit of our Foreign Minister to USA proved a *damp squib* on terrorist issue.

**A green horn** (inexperienced): Though a *green horn* in politics, he appears to win the electio time.

**A stalking horse** (pretence) : The demands of the trade union seem only a *stalking horse* to blackmail the management.

**A mare's nest** (a false invention): The involvement of politicians in the developmental scheme proved to be a *mare's nest*.

**A wolf in sheep's clothing** (a dangerous person pretending harmless): Charles Shobhraj is a *wolf in sheep's clothing* for general public.

**ABC** (very common knowledge): He doesn't know ABC of Physics.

**Above board** (fair and honest): He is a straight forward man. His financial dealings are *ok board*.

**Again and again** (repeatedly): One who tries *again and again* gets success positively.

**All and sundry** (without making any distinction): He invited *all and sundry* in the marriage party of his younger brother.

**All in all** (whole-sole, most important): The Forest Minister *all in all* of our department.

**Alpha and omega** (First and last letter of Greek alphabet, means beginning and end): The *alpha* and *omega* of British policy was to keep the Indians divided.

**An eye wash** (a pretence): He does nothing without self interest, all his excuses are but a *an eye wash*.

**An iron hand** (by force): Indira Gandhi put down the opposition with an *iron hand*.

**At odds** (in dispute): The two groups of the society are *at odds* over the selection procedure of peons.

**At sixes and seven** (persons who are having different opinions): Economists are *at sixes and seven* on the policy of rationing.

**Back and call** (at the service): Don't worry I am at your *back and call*.

**Bag and baggage** (with all goods): He returned his village *bag and baggage*.

**Bated breath** (in anxiety, expectancy): Every Indian was waiting for the outcome of the cricket match with *bated breath*.

**Bank on** (depend on, count on): You can *bank on* me in odd times.

**Between Scylla and Charybdis** (choice between two unpleasant alternatives): Don't make haste, be careful so that in avoiding *Scylla* you don't fall in *Charybdis*.

**Between the cup and the lips** (On the point of achievement): Until I got the appointment letter in hand, I was not sure of the posting as there were many slips *between the cup and the lips*.

**Black and white** (in writing): It is always better to get every thing in *black and white*.

**Blow hot and cold** (having no stand, shows favour at one time and unfavour at another): He can't rely upon as he *blows hot and cold* in this matter.

**Body and soul** (entirely): She devoted *body and soul* to win the medal.

**By fits and starts** (irregularly): Work done *by fits and starts* never completes in time.

**By hook or by crook** (by any means): I want to get this licence *by hook or by crook*.

**By leaps and bound** (speedily): The population is increasing *by leaps and bounds*.

**By & By** (gradually): She is recovering *by and by* after long illness.

**Call a spade a spade** (straight talks): He believes in *calling a spade a spade*.

**Cats and dogs** (heavy rain): It has been raining *cats and dogs* for the last three hours.

**Cock and bull story** (untrue story): All his excuses seems a *cock and bull story*.

**Confusion worse confounded** (be in further worse position): Such demonstrations and communal clashes in present situation make *confusion worse confounded*.

**Cut and dried** (readymade form): There is *no cut and dried* method of English speaking.

**Curtain lecture** (a reproof by wife to her husband): My younger brother never pays any attention to his wife's *curtain lecture*.

**Egg on** (to urge somebody): The Captain *egged* the players *on* to continue the struggle.

**Ever and anon** (now and then): She goes to temple *ever and anon*.

**Fair and square** (honest): He is *fair and square* in his dealings.

**Fair field and no favour** (equal opportunity to all): All the staff *want fair field and no favour* in the matter of transfer.

**Far and wide** (everywhere) : Many tourists come to see the Taj from *far and wide*.

**Fabian policy** (policy of delaying decisions): Mr. Narsimha Rao always followed a *Fabian policy* in all political issues.

**Few and far between** (very rare): His visits to his parents *are few and far between* because of his busy schedule.

**Fire and brimstone** (fearful penalties): The USA has threatened Iraq with *fire and brimstone* if she refuses to follow the resolutions of UNO.

**Fire and fury** (extreme enthusiasm): The speech of the leader was full of *fire and fury*.

**First and foremost** (highest priority) : To be sincere and devoted is the *first and foremost* requirement of a good employee.

**Fishy** (doubtful): They seem to be something *fishy* going on.

**Foot the bill** (bear expenses): Although she hosted the feast, her father had to *foot the bill*.

**Free and easy** (natural and simple): The principal found his arguments *free and easy*.

**Flesh and blood** (human nature): I am only *flesh and blood* as anybody else.

**Gall and wormwood** (source of irritation): Her remarks about his father were *gall and wormwood* to him.

**Gird up the loins** (to be ready): We should *gird up the loins* to fight the poverty and menace of dowry.

**Give in** (surrender): He is a brave man, he will not *give in* easily.

**Goods and chattels** (belongings of home): On transfer he brought all *goods and chattels* by road.

**Hand and gloves** (very intimate friends): Ram and Rahim are *hand and gloves* to each other.

**Hard and fast** (certain): There are no *hard and fast* rules to sanction the loan in the banks.

**Haughty and naughty** (arrogant and naughty): The *haughty and naughty* attitude of the president is not liked by any member of the society.

**Heart and soul** (with full devotion): He threw himself *heart and soul* to pass the examination.

**Head and shoulder** (superior) : Shri Man Mohan Singh is *head and shoulder* above his couna parts.

**Helter skelter** (here and there): On arrival of the police the strikers ran *helter skelter*.

**Herculean task** (a tedious job): Getting selected in IAS is a *herculean task* for everybody.



**Hit below the belt** (contrary to principles of fairness): By making his private secrets public he *hit* him *below the belt*.

**Hither and thither** (here and there): He is in the habit of putting his goods *hither and thither*.

**Hornet's nest** (raise controversy): The speaker of Lok Sabha stirred up *hornet's nest* by referring to impending changes in several rules.

**Hole and corner policy** (a secret policy for an evil purpose): The officer adopted *hole and corner* policy to get his P. A. transferred.

**Hue and cry** (great noise): A lot of *hue and cry* was raised in Parliament against this bill. I am ready to move heaven and earth to bring him to justice.

**Hush money** (a bribe): He managed to escape punishment by paying *hush money*.

**Ins and outs** (full detail): Before starting any new business you must know all *ins and outs* of it.

**Intents and purposes** (practically) : My wife is in charge of the house for all *intents and purposes*.

**Ivory tower** (imaginary world): Those who talk of non-violence as a useful tool in tackling the militants live in *ivory tower*.

**Kith and kin** (blood relatives): All *kith and kin* were invited in the marriage of his son.

**Latin and Greek** (unable to understand): His speech in English was *Latin and Greek* to the *rani* folk.

**Law and equity** (legal and moral justice): *Law and equity* demands that the reservation should be based on economic parameters.

**Leave no stone unturned** (make all possible efforts): I shall *leave no stone unturned* to get the promotion.

**Length and breadth** (all over): Anti English agitation spread through the *length and breadth* of the country.

**Life and soul** (main support): Soniya Gandhi is the *life and soul* of congress (I).

**Like a fish out of water** (in every difficult and unsuitable situation) : Ram was given an unremunerative post. He is feeling *like a fish out of water*.

**Live-wire** (energetic): India needs *live-wire* scientists who can put the country on the fast track of progress.

**Loaves and fish** (material interests): Now-a-days Government servants are concerned with the *loaves and fish* of the office than to solve the problems of common public.

**Lock and key** (in safe place): He keeps jewellery under *lock and key*.

**Might and main** (with all enthusiasm): If you study with *might and main* you will positively secure the success.

**Milk and water** (weak): The foreign policy of India is nothing more than a *milk and water* policy.

**Neck and crop** (completely): The Pak army ruined the border village *neck and crop*.

**Need of the hour** (necessity of time): Providing full security for the residents of border area is the *need of the hour*.

**Nook and corner** (everywhere): I searched her in every *nook and corner*.

**Not born yesterday** (worldly wise): You can't befooled me as I was *not born yesterday*.

**Now and then** (occasionally): I visit church *now and then*.

**Null and void** (of no use, without force of application): The law passed by legislature was declared null and void by the Supreme Court.

**Odds and ends** (remaining goods): Except *odds and ends*, all the items have since been arranged

**Odds and ends** (scattered things): The thief took away all the *odds and ends* lying in his bed room.

**Often and often** (frequently): She visits her parents *often and often*.

**Once and again** (repeatedly): I have told you *once and again* that I have no money to purchase the car at the moment.

**One's Achilles'heel** (a weak point): Her involvement in sex scandal has been her *Achilles'heel*.

**Open and above board** (very clear, transparent): He believes in *open and above board* discussion on every point before arriving at a conclusion.

**Order of the day** (in fashion): Sending greetings on all occasions has become a *order of the day*.

**Out of gear** (in disorder): The strike of employees always put the government machinery *out of*

**Out and out** (completely): Mahatma Gandhi was a great leader *out and out*.

**Over and above** (besides): I paid him rupees ten thousand *over and above* what he demanded.

**Over head and ears** (excessively): He is *over head and ears* in debt.

**Oily tongue** (flattering words): One should be aware of the persons with *oily tongue*.

**Part and parcel** (being an important part of): Each employee should feel himself *part and parcel* of the business enterprises.



**Pell mell** (putting one upon the other, in confusion): He was in such a hurry that he put all the articles *pell mell* and closed the room.

**Pick and choose** (to choose selectively as per wish): The management adopted *pick and choose* policy in the promotions from clerical to assistant cadre.

**Pins and needles** (small items): It is unwise to use swords and scissors where *pins and needles* can do.

**Pin-money** (allowance given to housewife for personal use): My wife asked me to enhance her *pin-money*.

**Pros and Cons** (merits and demerits): Before signing this agreement you must understand all *pros and cons* well.

**Queer fish** (strange person): He is such a *queer fish* that we can't expect anything positive from him.

**Rain or shine** (favourable or unfavourable circumstances): *Rain or shine*, I will speak oppose the proposal.

**Rank and file** (everyone without discrimination) : For the actual prosperity of the nation, the economic conditions of *rank and file* should be improved.

**Rank and ruin** (complete destructions): The present drought has put the farmers at the verge of *rank and ruin*.

**Rhyme or reason** (rational cause): He resigned from the service without any *rhyme or reason*.

**Right and left** (in all ways): The robbers looted the village *right and left* and fled away.

**Root and branch** (complete): Poverty among the public is the *root and branch* of all the crimes.

**Safe and sound** (quite well): She reached their *safe and sound*.

**Seamy side of life** (immoral side of society): The present day cinema depicts the *seamy side of life* in our society.

**Speck and span** (neat and smart): Mr. J. L. Nehru was always *speck and span* in his dressing's style.

**Stuff and nonsense** (worthless): The judge found all his arguments *stuff and nonsense*.

**Sum and substance** (the actual theme); The *sum and substance* of the paragraph must be reffected in a good precis.

**Take bull by horns** (to meet the danger boldly): One should have courage to *take bull by horns* if one wants to succeed in life.

**The die is cast** (decided finally): The *die is cast* there is not point of discussing over it now.

**The last nail in the coffin** (The last action which resulted in the complete end of something): The reservation policy of V.P. Singh was the *last nail in the coffin* of Janta Party.

**Thick and thin** (in all circumstances): I shall support you through *thick and thin*.

**Through fire and water** (in all sort of difficulties): He can go *through fire and water* to achieve his goal.

**Time and tide** (course of time): *Time and tide* waits for none.

**To and fro** (going and coming, backward and forward): What are the *to and fro* taxi charga for Alwar to Delhi?

**Toil and moil** (hard labour): It require too much of *toil and moil* to secure first position.

**Tom Dick and Harry** (everyone): Every *Tom Dick and Harry* knows that Mohd. Kaif is the wonderful cricketer.

**To lead up the garden path** (to cheat): The tricky traders try to *lead the customers up the garden path* by assuring them of warranty and good discount.

**Tooth and nail** (with all force): Students of general caste opposed the reservation policy *tooth and nail* but of no avail.

**Ups and downs** (prosperity and adversity): There are *ups and downs* in every business.

**Uphill task** (difficult task): Passing CAT examination is an *uphill task*.

**Warp and woof** (essential parts of a thing): Blood and bones are *warp and woof* of human body.

**Watch and ward** (careful guard): At least three guards are required to have perfect *watch and ward* of the building.

**Weal and woe** (prosperity and adversity): I will abide by you in all *weal and woe*.

**Whips and spur** (with greatest hurry): He completed the project *whips and spur*.

**Why and wherefore** (the basic roll season): Please tell me the *why and wherefore* of your decision to take voluntary retirement.

**Willy Nilly** (wish or not wish): *Willy nilly* you are to obey the orders of your parents.

**Yellow press** (newspapers publishing sensational news): These days newspapers *with yellow press* are earning like anything.

## Idiomatic Expressions

अंग्रेजी भाषा में प्रयुक्त होने वाले कुछ Idiomatic expressions नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं। इनका प्रयोग आपकी लेखन शैली को प्रभावी बनाता है। छात्रों को इन Idiomatic expressions का प्रयोग करने का अभ्यास करना चाहिए। इनका प्रयोग करने पर आपका लेखन अधिक सशक्त, सुन्दर एवं प्रभावशाली बनेगा।

**To add fuel to the flame or fire** (to make matter worse or aggravated): The arrest of the leader of agitators, the government only *added fuel to the flame*.

**To assume airs** (to pretend superiority): He is in the habit of *assuming airs* in the presence of his in laws.

**To add a new feather in one's cap** (additional success): His success in his ICFAI exams has added *a new feather in his cap*.

**To and fro** (forward and backward): He was strolling in the garden *to and fro*.

**To be at sea** (a person confused): My wife is quite *at sea* in maths.

**To be in fix** (in a dilemma): The police department was *in a fix* about the threatening calls sent by militants..

**To be in the good books** (to be in favour with a person): A good student is always *in the good books* of his teachers.

**To be under a cloud** (to be under suspicion): His connections with the militants have brought him under a cloud.

**To be at large** (free): The man who tried to kill her is still *at large*.

**To be not worth one's salt** (not deserving): You should not help Ramesh he is *not worth his salt*.

**To be in tune** (in agreement or mood): The Principal asked the students if they were *in tune* for organising to the annual function.

**To be out of sorts** (to be unwell): She had been *out of sorts* for several days and so could not do her office work.

**To break the news** (to give bad news): He *broke the news* of her husband's death very cautiously in order to lessen the shock.

**To burn the midnight oil** (to work upto late hours): I have *to burn the midnight oil* for several days in order to complete the work in time.

**To be up to** (to be familiar with): He is not up to all the tricks of this new business.

**To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth** (to be born in a rich family): Indira Gandhi *born with a silver spoon in her mouth*.

**To be worth its weight in gold** (something extremely valuable): For a hungry man a piece of bread is often worth its weight in gold.

**To be lost in clouds** (a person with confused or unclear thoughts): Philosophers are *often lost in clouds*.

**To be weak or vacant in the upper storey** (a feeble minded person): I can't assign such work to him, *as he is vacant in the upper storey*.

**To be under a cloud** (under suspicion): With the recovery of a revolver from his office has put him under cloud.

**To be under one's thumb** (to be under control): She is no more *under the thumb* of her mother in law.

**To be at daggers drawn** (ready to fight): Both the brothers are *at daggers drawn*.

**To be at a loss** (to be puzzled or confused): In interview he found himself *at a loss*, couldn't answer every very simple questions.

**To be at one's wit's end** (unable to decide the right course of action): Seeing the income tax officer at his shop he was *at his wit's end*.

**To be at the helm of** (enjoying the best position): Until his father was a minister he was *at the helm* of affairs.

**To be in a fix** (unable to decide): He was *in a fix* when the inspector discovered many irregularities in the accounts book.

**To be in the teens** (between the age of twelve and twenty): Two girls still *in their teens* caught taking alcoholic drinks.

**To be on one's last legs** (to be about to collapse): It is wrong to say that caste system in India is *on its last legs*.

**To be on the tenter hooks** (to be in a state of distress): When police caught him with stolen money, he was *on the tenter hooks*.

**To be true to one's salt** (to prove faithful): The Rajput soldiers in Akbar's army were *true to their salt*.

**To be at loggerheads** (to quarrel): The two brothers are now *at loggerheads*.

**To bear the brunt of** (to bear the main attack): The secretary has to bear the brunt of minister's wrath.

**To beard the lion in his own den** (to attack a ferocious and powerful person in his own territory): Only a person like Shivaji dared *to beard the lion in his own den*.

**To bell the cat** (doing anything at a great personal risk): All can boast of their boldness but none can *bell the cat*.

**To blow one's own trumpet** (to speak about self, boast about self): You can't discuss with him he is always *blowing his own trumpets*.

**To break the ice** (make a beginning): Everyone kept silence for sometime then Ramesh *broke the ice* by asking introductions.

**To burn candle at both ends** (to spend lavishly): He will soon be a pauper as he is *burning the candle at both ends*.

**To beat about the bush** (to talk in an ambiguous manner): Don't *beat about the bush*, come to the point.

**To build castles in the air** (to make visionary schemes): He is in the habit of *building castles in the air* and so does not succeed in life.

**To bring to book** (to call to account): The corrupt officer was *brought to book* for his neglect of duty.

**To be at the bottom of** (to be mainly responsible for): It was found that Shanti was *at the bottom of* the whole family fuss.

**To bury the hatchet** (to make peace forgetting the past enmity): Hindus and Muslims should *bury the hatchet* for the development and prosperity of the nation.

**To burn one's boats** (point of no return): Our country has *burnt the boats* by declaring that we will not talk to Pakistan.

**To blaze the trail** (to start a movement) : Bhagat Singh *blazed the trail* of Indian National Movement in Punjab youths.

**To brow beat** (to bully): He always tries *to brow beat* his colleagues who are opposed to him.

**To bite the dust** (to be defeated): Pakistan had to *bite the dust* in the war with India twice.

**To breathe one's last** (to die): Pt. Nehru *breathed his last* in early sixties.

**To be nipped in the bud** (to destroy in the very beginning): All kind of evils must be *nipped in the bud*.

**To buy a pig in a poke** (to purchase a thing without knowing its actual worth): Please tell me full details of the company, so that I may think to purchase its shares otherwise I can't *buy a pig in a poke*.

**To come home to** (to understand): It *came home to him* that he was not fit for the post of police inspector as his eye sight is very weak.

**To check by jowl** (very near to each other): As the space was short, so he kept all the articles *check by jowl*.

**To cool one's heels** (to be kept waiting): We had to *cool our heels* before we could meet the Prime Minister.

**To cross one's mind** (to occur to oneself): In the examination hall it *crossed my mind* that I had left my admit card in the canteen.

**To change hands** (passing from one hand to another): That hotel has *changed hands* thrice, within a short span of six months.

**To cast a slur upon** (to disrepute): He assured not to do anything which might *cast a slur upon* the reputation of the family.

**To cast pearls before swine** (to offer to a person such valuable things, which he does not appreciate): Presenting Shakespeare's book to an illiterate is *to cast pearls before swine*.

**To catch a tartar** (to catch a person who is more powerful than the catcher): Aurangzeb soon round out that he had *caught a tartar* in Shivaji.

**To clip one's wings** (to deprive one of power): The Prime Minister has *clipped the wings* of his minister by taking away the power of spending more than two lacs on a project.

**To carry the day** (to win a victory): After initial setback India *carried the day* in the hockey match against Pakistan.

**To cut a sorry figure** (to give a poor show): The organiser *cut a sorry figure* in the meeting for not giving proper feed back to the Chief Guest.

**To cry over spilt milk** (to repent): Careless students often have to *cry over spilt milk* during the examination days.

**To come to a standstill** (to come to a stop): As the *car came to stand* still for want of petrol the jief ran away on foot.

**To come off with flying colours** (to come out from a conflict with brilliant success): Everyone was toying for ticket of Congress party but Ramesh *came off with flying colours*.

**To count the chickens before they are hatched** (to anticipate gain prematurely, before time): You will feel unhappy if you *count the chickens before they are hatched*.



**To cross one's t's and dot one's i's** (To make minor changes): His book is almost ready, he has just *cross his t's and dot its i's*.

**To cry for the moon** (to aspire for an impossible thing): Your hope for marrying with Aishwarya is like a *cry for the moon*.

**To curry favour** (to win favour by gifts or flattery): By giving present and visiting again and again you are trying to *curry his favour*.

**To draw the long bow** (exaggerate): In calling her the best racer of the world, her admirers *draw the long bow*.

**To dig the grave** (to tarnish, to destroy): By taking a side of the thief he *dug the grave* of his honest image.

**To end in smoke/fiasco** (come to nothing): He spoke a lot about his new book but it all *ended in smoke*, when the book was in the market.

**To feather one's own nest** (to provide first for one self): Our leaders are busy *feathering their own nests* and have no concern for the general mass.

**To flag a dead horse** (to revive interest in old matters): The rivals always *flag a dead horse* to insult their enemies.

**To fall flat** (to have no effect): The Principal's speech *fell flat* on the students.

**To get upper hand** (to get the better position): Between the two rivals, each is trying *to get upper hand* in the local politics.

**To get into hot water** (to be in a difficult situation): The manager *got into hot water* participating in the union meeting.

**To gild the pill** (to cover an unpleasant thing by a pleasant one): On one hand he was issued charge sheet and the officer *gild the pill* by verbally praising his sincere working.

**To give the devil his dues** (to give the credit to a bad man for his good work): No doubt he is a haughty man, but to *give the devil his dues* he is dedicated and hard working.

**To give chapter and verse for a thing** (to submit proof): He can give chapter and verse for all the allegations he made against the minister.

**To go on fool's errand** (to go on an expedition where only a fool can go): The key was in his pocket and he sent me *on a fool's errand* to search the same at the shopping complex.

**To gain ground** (to succeed slowly): The belief in the abolition of Sati rites has *gained ground*.

**To go with tail between the legs** (to go as a defeated dog, behave cowardly): The Minister was talking a lot about the values of honesty etc., but when Ramesh reminded him about the money paid to him for the work, he *went away with his tail between the legs*.

**To get off scot free** (to escape without punishment): He *got off scot free* for lack of evidence.

**To give one a long rope** (to let someone commit mistakes): He never *gives his employees a long rope* and so you will find his office neat and tidy.

**To give currency** (to make publicly known) : The Government refused *to give currency* to a number of secrets relating to national security.

**To get down to brass tacks** (deal with the matter straight): Instead of wasting time in discussion, please *get down to brass tacks*.

**To give a wide berth** (to avoid): I try my best to *give a wide berth* to such a selfish person.

**To get oneself into a mess** (to drift into trouble): He seems to have *got himself into a mess* because of the involvement of his wife in a criminal case.

**To go the dogs** (to be ruined): He *went to the dogs* because of his son's involvement in the murder of a girl.

**To grease the palm** (to bribe): You cannot get this contract unless you *grease the palm* of the officials.

**To have gift of the gab** (art of speaking): Ram is simply middle pass but he has *the gift of the gab*.

**To have an iron will** (strong will): A person *with iron will* can achieve anything.

**To hold a candle to** (match for, equal): She is the daughter of a famous dancer, but she does not *hold a candle* to her mother.

**To have brush with** (to have encounter): Our neighbours *had a brush with* one another over the matter of throwing the garbage.

**To hang fire** (remain unsolved): The problem of poverty has been *hanging fire* for the last fifty five years.

**To have feet of clay** (full of faults): The inquiry has revealed that most of the politicians *have feet of clay*.

**To have thing at one's finger tips** (to know a thing thoroughly) : He has all the statistics of employment *at his finger tips*.

**To have an axe to grind** (to have a personal interest): I am sure he has *an axe to grind* in this proposal.

**To have no backbone** (to have no strength and support): The movement against the reservation based on caste, had *no backbone* and to collapsed soon.



**To harp on the same string** (to repeat the same arguments): Every new speaker had nothing new to say, everyone *harpd on the same string* of his predecessor.

**To keep abreast of** (not to fall behind): It is very important for the young persons *to keep abreast o/all* current events.

**To keep one's fingers crossed** (to wait expectantly): We should *keep our fingers crossed* till the last ball is bowled.

**To knit the brow** (to frown): My father always *knits the brow* at everything I do.

**To kick the bucket** (to die): She had *kicked the bucket* after suffering from cancer for several years.

**To keep someone at arm's length** (to keep someone at a distance and not allow to get close) : She is not a good girl and must be *kept at arm's length*.

**To keep body and soul together** (to maintain life): Because of the inflation it has become difficult *to keep body and soul together*.

**To keep the wolf from the door** (to avoid starvation): In our country the poor have to struggle hard *to keep, the wolf from the door*.

**To lose ground** (fail to keep position) : He has *lost ground* and so his opponent has won the election.

**To leave no stone unturned** (to make all possible efforts): The Prime Minister has assured the country that he shall *leave no stone unturned* to uplift the condition of the countrymen.

**To live in a fool's paradise** (false hope): It is wrong to *live in a fool's paradise* and do not put hard to achieve success.

**To lie in the bed one has made** (to reap the fruits of one's acts): He has made his fortune so he must lie in *the bed he has made*.

**To move heaven and earth** (to make all possible efforts): Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh is *move heaven and earth* to find the solution of Kashmir problem.

**To make light of** (not to care): She is in the habit of *making light* of the advice of the doctors.

**To make both ends meet** (to live within one's earning): Sudden increase in prices has made it difficult for the employees to *make both ends meet*.

**To make much ado about nothing** (to make a fuss over a small matter of no importance): He is a quarrelsome man, *he makes much ado about nothing*.

**To make hay while the sun shines** (to seize the opportunity at the right time): As the Congress party came into power, he became chairman of UTI. He rightly says *to make hay while the sun shines*.

**To make the most of** (to utilize time): Students should *make the most o/their time* if they want to secure good marks.

**To make sure** (to ascertain): I went to the college *to make sure* if our exams would commence from the next week.

**To make neither head nor tail** (not to understand): The leader spoke so rapidly that the audience could *make neither head nor tail* of his lecture.

**To nip in the bud** (to destroy in the beginning): The militancy must be *nipped in the bud*.

**To play ducks and drakes** (to waste money): He is playing *ducks and drakes* with parental money.

**To pass the buck** (to blame each other): Political parties *pass the buck* on to one another on all small or big matters.

**To play the gallery** (to gain popularity): Every action of the political leaders aimed *to play the gallery*.

**To pull a long face** (to look sad): My son *pulled a long face* when he was scolded by his mother.

**To play truant** (to be absent without permission): It is a very bad habit of the students *to play truant* from class.

**To put all eggs in one basket** (to risk all money in one enterprise): It is a wrong policy *to put all eggs in one basket*.

**To pour oil on troubled water** (to rectify the matter): Both of them were fighting for the property but the justified decision of their mother *poured oil on troubled water*.

**To play fast and loose** (repeatedly change one's attitude): You should not trust her, she is used to *play fast and loose* with her friends.

**To pay off old scores** (to take revenge): By suspending the clerk on frivolous grounds the officer paid *off old scores*.

**To pay one back in the same coin** (to return like for like): I believe in the policy of *paying back in the same coin*.

**To put the cart before the horse** (being at the wrong side): He made a contract with the publisher, without getting the book ready. He *put the cart before the horse* as such.

**To put a spoke in one's wheel** (to create hindrance): Every competitor in the market is trying to put a *spoke in the wheel* of others.

**To ripe up old sores** (to revive forgotten quarrel): Ramesh and his wife can't live in peace; they are always *ripping up old sores*.

**To rub one the wrong way** (annoy): If you *rub him the wrong way*, he will oppose the proposal.

**To read between the lines** (to understand the hidden meaning) : If you go through the book seriously, you will be able *to read between the lines*.

**To read between the lines** (to understand the hidden meaning): It is not an easy task to *read between the lines* of a coded message.

**To rule the roost** (to dominate): Today the scheduled caste ministers *rule the roost* in the govt.

**To send about one's business** (to dismiss): His employer *sent him about his business* when he was caught involved in forgery.

**To stand ones ground** (remain firm): He did not yield to pressure and *stood his ground* till he won the game.

**To sail under false colours** (hypocrite): We should not believe the politicians because they *sail under false colours*.

**To set Thames on fire** (to achieve something impossible): Qualifying Civil Services examination for you is like *setting Thames on fire*.

**To say ditto to** (to agree): You are bound *to say ditto to* what your boss says.

**To see a thing through coloured glasses** (to Judge a thing with prejudiced mind): A prejudiced man will *see the thing through coloured glasses*. He can't judge the things properly.

**To show the white feather** (to act as a cowardice): He will *show the white feather* when the real time of action comes.

**To stem the tide of** (to put a check): As a true social worker, first of all you *stem the tide* of poverty and unemployment.

**To speak volumes for** (to have abundant proof): The sacrifice made by freedom fighters *speak volumes for* their true love for the country.

**To steal a march** (to get ahead secretly): Shalini *stole a march* on her friend in marketing her products slowly and steadily.

**To steer clear of** (to avoid): You should try to *steer clear of* such nasty girls.

**To take people by storm** (to surprise unexpectedly): The refusal by Soniya to accept the Prime Ministership *took the nation by storm*.

**To the backbone** (thoroughly): We need leaders who are honest *to the backbone*.

**To take wind out of another's sails** (to gain advantage by anticipation): Intelligent Generals can gather a lot of important information by *taking wind out of enemy's sails*.

**To take heart** (feel bold): You must *take heart* and face the failures boldly.

**To take up arms** (to fight): We must not shy for *taking up arms* against the misdeeds of the public departments.

**To turn the corner** (to change the opinion): He *turned the corner* by passing the examination with good marks.

**To take to one's heels** (to run away): On seeing the police, the thief *took to his heels*.

**To take up the cudgels** (to defend someone): I *took up the cudgels* on behalf of my brother and proved him innocent.

**To travel incognito** (to travel under a false name): The freedom fighters used *to travel incognito*.

**To throw out of gear** (not working properly): Our small scale units have been *thrown out of gear* because of lack of infrastructure.

**To throw cold water** (to discourage): He tried to *throw cold water* on my plans.

**To win laurels** (to win distinction): Dr. Kalam *won laurels* in the world of Missiles.

**To worship the rising sun** (to respect a person who is becoming powerful): Everyone *worships the rising sun*.

**To wash hands of** (to have nothing to do): I have *washed hands* of this affair because he has no relations with me.

**To wrangle over an ass' shadow** (to quarrel over trifles): Only foolish persons *wrangle over an ass' shadow*.

**To wear the trousers** (dominant): It is Shalu who *wears the trousers* and her husband simply obeys her.

## Frequently used Idioms and Phrases

Frequently used Idioms with verbs 'break, carry, cast, catch, come, cut, do, fall, get, give, go, have, hold, keep, lay, make, play, put, set, stand, take, throw, turn'.

## **BREAK**

To **break cover**, If you break cover, you leave a place where you have been hiding or sheltering from attack, usually in order to run to another place:

They began running again, broke cover and dashed towards the road.

To **break a fall** is to lessen the force of a fall.

To **break ground** means to commence an undertaking.

To **break the heart** means to afflict grievously, to cause to suffer seriously from grief.

To **break the ice** means to start conversations. The phrase also means to get over the feeling of restraint which one may have in the presence of a new acquaintance.

To **break the news to a person** means to communicate news quite unexpectedly to him in such a way as to diminish the shock: He broke the news to his wife as gently as he could that he had lost all his money due to the failure of the bank.

To **break the back of a job** is to have disposed of the main part of the task assigned to him.

**Broken health** is impaired health or not in good health.

**Broken sleep** is interrupted sleep.

## **CARRY**

To **carry one's point** is to achieve the desired goal; to overcome obstacles placed in the way; to defeat the opposition in a public debate : Most of the reformers find it very difficult to get people to give up a long prevailed custom, but they carry their point in the end.

To **carry everything** or all means to win the victory or to overcome the opposition fully. How is it that of these two persons engaged in the same business, one can scarcely get a living, while the other carries all before him?

To **carry away captive** means to take away into captivity, as prisoners of war.

In ancient times, many prisoners of war were led captive and forced to live as slaves.

To **carry a thing too far** means to continue it beyond what is logical or safe. How far will this gun carry? Means, how far will a bullet shot from this gun go?

To **carry matters with a high hand** means to take strong measures, to exercise authority with full force. The principal of the college carried matters with a high hand and expelled two students for a trivial

## **CAST**

To **cast an eye upon** is to glance at: He cast a stern eye upon the two persons sitting against him, trying to tease the girl at the reception.

To **cast, or throw light upon** means to illuminate : After a long investigation, a woman came forward and stated some facts which cast fresh light upon the causes of suicide committed by the man.

To **cast into the shade** means to put into the shade; throw into the shade : A newspaper gives a thrilling account of Godhra carnage, next day's paper tells of more horrible things still; the latter account casts the other into the shade.

To **cast a slur upon one** means to cast a slight reproach upon him: Many a man brings a slur on his own reputation by stooping to some mean or hateful act.

To cast in one's teeth means to retort reproachfully, to make an insulting statement to one openly: She cast it in her husband's teeth that she had seen him drunk, whereas later on it turned out that she had mistaken another man for her husband.

## **CATCH**

To **catch fire** is to become alight or ignited: The dry grass soon caught fire.

To **catch one's eye** means to attract one's notice by being seen, to come under one's notice Or if I keep looking at a lady till her look meets mine, I am said to catch her eye: As I looked through the novel, printer's several errors caught my eye.

To **catch a train** means to arrive at the railway station in time to go by a train. If you want to catch the train, move at once.

To **catch it** means to get a scolding or a beating or some other unpleasant treatment.

To **catch at a straw**. There is a proverb 'A drowning man will catch at a straw': When a man is in difficulties, finding nothing substantial to lay hold of, grasps at something trifling he is said to catch at a straw.

To **catch a Tartar** is to seize or encounter an adversary who proves too strong for him. The story goes that in battle with the Turks an Irish soldier shouted to his comrade, 'I've caught a Tartar.' "Then bring him



with you', i.e. as a prisoner. 'But he won't come.' 'Then come along yourself.' 'But he won't let me.' The fact was that the Tartar had caught the Irishman. Hence the general meaning of the phrase as given above.

## **COME**

To **come to close quarters** means to tackle an enemy closely.

To **come to light** is to become known.

To **come to pass** is to happen, to occur.

To **come to grief** is said of a person who meets with disaster or of a scheme that proves abortive.

To **come to hand** is idiomatic for, to reach one: Her letter came to hand yesterday = it reached me yesterday.

To **come to be** means generally, to become important: He has come to be highly thought of mean that he has so risen in people's esteem that they now think highly of him. His word has come to be considered of great value.

To **come amiss**. This means to come in an inconvenient or improper time or way. When it is said of a man that nothing comes amiss to him, the meaning is that he is a very capable man, able to do any work or meet any difficulty that presents itself to him.

A legacy seldom comes amiss to anybody.

To **come home to a person** means to appeal successfully to his reason or his self-interest; to touch his feelings closely.

To **come to age** means to become adult.

To **come to a head** means to be ready to burst forth-said; e.g. of a conspiracy to make open. He allows his spiteful feelings to come to a head.

To **come to a standstill** means to bring to a standstill: When the steam was shut off, the engine soon came to a standstill.

To **come to his proper level** means to bring a man to his (proper) level. This expression means true bring a vain man down from his undue estimate of himself, and teach him to esteem himself at his true level

To **come to know**; to get the knowledge or information: I came to know a thing, or a thing comes to my knowledge. It is the form of these idioms that needs to be noted.

To **come to no good** means to come to a bad end. It can be said of an idle young fellow, "That youth will come to no good."

To **come out of a business with clean hands** is sometimes said of a person who comes out perfectly innocent while others have done misdeeds. The phrase 'clean hands' is in this phrase synonymous with uprightness, innocence.

To **come, or fall, under one's notice or observation**: Such a worse case of small pox never fell under my notice earlier. If such conduct as you describe comes under my notice, I shall take serious notice of it.

To **come short of, or fall short of** means to be less than what is required or expected: When great deficiency is meant, the word 'far' is introduced into the phrase. And short of, which means 'less than', is sometimes used with other expressions. We have tried gold mining in India, but the results have come far short of, or fallen far short of, our expectations.

To **come off with flying colours** means to emerge from a conflict with brilliant success. The idea involved is this : A regiment goes into battle with its banner or colours displayed; it engages in the fight and emerges with banner unscathed in the conflict, with colours fluttering in the breeze.

At the recent examinations, Rajani came off with flying colours.

To **come off second best** means to get the worst of it. These are similar in meaning. They mean to be defeated in a contest or in an argument or in a legal action.

## **CUT**

To **cut short** means to shorten or abridge what is likely to lengthen out.

A man is said to have cut short his speech when he ceases speaking sooner than he was expected to. We also say of a person that his life was cut short meaning that he died prematurely.

To **cut, dng, to the quick**. The quick is the sensitive flesh, that which is susceptible of keen feeling. The phrase means to cause acute pain.

Your codlings cut him to the quick.

A repudiated man is often stung to the quick by baseless imputations and slanders.

To **cut off in its prime** means to destroy a fair thing when in its prime. Cholera cut him off in his prime.

To **cut the Gordian knot**: 'Gordian knot', a knot tied by Gordias, king of Phrygia, in the thong which connected the pole of his chariot to the yoke, and which was so very intricate that there was no finding where it began or ended. An oracle declared that he who should untie this knot should be master of Asia, Alexander the Great, fearing that his inability to untie it would prove an ill augury, cut it as under with his sword. Hence a



Gordian knot is an inextricable difficulty; and to cut the Gordian knot is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures. And the phrase is sometimes used when an unexpected turn of affairs pens a way out of a serious difficulty.

To **cut a figure; to cut a dash**: To cut a figure, is to perform a conspicuous part, to attract attention either in wonder or admiration.

To **cut a dash** means to make a flourish or to make a vain show. Both these expressions, especially the latter, are slightly contemptuous and rather old-fashioned.

To **cut and run** is to be off with all possible speed. The phrase was applied first to cutting a ship's cable and the ship sailing off immediately from her moorings. .

## **DO**

(1) It means to perform, to accomplish, to execute a work. Do your job. I cannot do more than indicate the line of thought which he pursued. Will you kindly show me how to do (=solve) this problem?

(2) Do also means to finish, to complete: Done is often used in the sense of completeness; so that to be done is often means to be used up, to be exhausted. For example, If a tailor says that his thread was done, we should understand him to mean that his supply of thread was used up and was exhausted. So, to have done, is to have finished. I have done writing means I have completed my writing work.

To **have done with** is to have completed, to have no further concern with: I have now done with this disrespectful business.

(3) **Do** sometimes means to bring about, to cause to happen: Have the heavy rains done your house any damage?

(4) **Do** is sometimes intransitive and means behave or act: Be careful not to do such things again

(5) **Do** has, in some particular context, the peculiar meaning of, to cook, to make ready a thing eating. To do a mutton chop, is, to cook it and prepare it for eating. When it is done to a turn is perfectly cooked.

It sometimes means cooked; so that expressions like, Are the cakes done? The rice is done, would mean Are the cakes exhausted? or Are the cakes cooked? The rice is all used up, or the rice is cooked. In such cases, all ambiguity is removed by the connection in which done stands in the sentence.

(6) Do is at times used in conversation for, to deceive, to play a trick upon, to outwit: He felt he had been done by designing men. Be careful as to the terms of your bargain, for that man will try to do you if he can.

(7) Do, again, sometimes means to fare, to thrive, to profit. How do you do? The first do is the auxiliary verb.

'Do' is also found with the meaning to answer an end, in such expressions as : That will do meaning that will be enough to serve the purpose.

'It did very well', i. e. it suited very well, it was quite sufficient.

To **do good** means to act in a manner that others are benefitted: Do good in all the ways you can to all the people you can.

**He is doing well** means succeeding in his new line of business.

**The patient has been doing well** means progressing favourably.

He is doing good by his lecturing means he is accomplishing good results.

He is doing well by his lecturing means he is making a good deal of money by his lecturing.

He is doing well in his lecturing means he is doing the work of a lecturer well.

To **do well out of something** means to derive profit from the activity.

Ramesh did well out of that investment.

To **do one's best** means to put forth one's best efforts.

To **be well to do** is to be in prosperous circumstances, to be well off.

**Well-to-do** is sometimes put before a noun as a Compound adjective, and is also used as a noun. He is a 'well to do man' means he is a prosperous man.

To **do one good** means to be of advantage or benefit to one.

These medicines did me good.

To **do one a favour or a kindness**. A formally polite expression.

Will you do me the favour of accepting this small gift?

You will do me a kindness if you will append your name to the list of donors.

To **do a thing by fits and starts** means to do a thing impulsively and a small portion of it at a time.

To study by fits and starts is not the proper way to prepare oneself for the IAS examinations.

To **do a thing off-hand** means to do it at once without delay or hesitation;

To do it with ease and without preparation. I gave him a difficult problem in Algebra and he did it off-hand.

To **do a thing by hook or by crook** means to do it by any means fair or unfair, no matter by what means.

Now-a-days every one wants to make money by hook or by crook. It is said that a French admiral in a time of war once wanted to bring his warship into Waterford Bay, in the South of Ireland. At the entrance to the bay there are two headlands, one on each side, one called Hook Head, and the other Crook Head. The admiral declared that he would enter either 'by Hook or by Crook', meaning that he would pass in by keeping near to one or other of the headlands.

To **do wrong** means to make a blunder or to commit an error of judgement.

In my opinion you have chosen the right course and you would do wrong to make a change.

To **do honour to**, to **do reverence to** means to honour, to reverence.

To **do the honours** means to act as host or hostess at a party or function.

**Do to death** means to put to death. Byron uses the words, 'Done to death by sudden blow.' Jack done himself to death for his love lost.

To **do a city** or **do the sights** means to visit the city.

'**done!**' said in response to a proposal means I assent, I agree.

'**No sooner said than done!**' means that as soon as a thing is proposed to anyone, he immediately executes it and utters this phrase as his response.

To **do a thing under the rose**, is to do it in a secret manner. In ancient times, the rose was taken as a symbol of secrecy and was hung up at entertainments, to indicate that nothing said there was to be divulged.

To **have to do with**, is to have business with, to deal with. She tried to clear herself of all blame, but she did have something to do with that immoral act.

## **FALL**

To **fall foul of** means to come into collision with.

If this new manager continues his criticisms, he will soon fall foul of the Boss.

To **fall in love** means to fall into love. The young couple quickly fell in love with each other.

To **fall out** means to quarrel. It is wrong to fall out for the ancestral property.

To **fall into abeyance** means to cease to be exerted or used. This law has been allowed to fall into abeyance.

To **fall out of use** means to cease to be used. We also say, drop out of use. As a language grows, new words are coined and many words fall out of use.

To **fall to work** or **set to work** means to begin to do work. In these phrases work is a noun.

We fell briskly to work and finished the job in two hours.

To **fall a prey to** means to be the victim of: When people plot against a man to ruin him and succeed in their malicious attempts, he is said to fall a prey to their designs.

Ramesh fell a prey to the ulterior designs of his colleagues and so he was not promoted.

To **fall to the ground** means to prove useless or to become ineffective.

The meeting was large, yet his motion found no support, and therefore fell to the ground.

To **fall for** something means to yield to its charms : Mira fell for a pretty dress.

To **fall flat** means to collapse.

## **GET**

To **get clear of** means to become free from difficulty or annoyance.

To **get drunk** means to become drunk: Where are you going to get drunk ?

To **get one's back up** to become irritated.

To **get on** means to advance; or to prosper: Let the men get on to the front.

He is a hard working man. He is sure to get on in the world.

To **get hold of** means to understand or to catch. I can't get hold of the meaning of this passage. With great difficulty the drowning man got hold of the rope.

To **get rid of**; to **be deprived of** means quitting of a thing or to get free from a thing:

To be deprived of a thing means to have a thing taken from you which you wish to keep. Hence do not say that people are deprived of a tax; they get rid of a tax, or are relieved of it, or are freed from it. A man may be deprived suddenly of his property.

To **get the upper hand**; to **get the better of**. These mean to get the superiority, to prevail over. Of two rival textile firms, one is richer and better managed than the other, and therefore soon gets the upper hand.

Trickery in trade may for a time bring the better of honesty, but soon lost its credibility.

To **get into hot water**; to **be in hot water**. To be in difficulty, irritating circumstances.

The school master got into hot water with the Inspector for delivering a speech favouring a political party.

To **get into a mess** means to get into a muddle: His accounts seem to have got into a mess.

To **get into a scrape** means to find oneself in an awkward position.

The opposite is, to **get out of a scrape**.

It is easier to get into a scrape than to get out of one.

To **get wind of** means to hear a rumour of or to get the clue of: I got wind of the plot through hearing their conversation.

To **give a person to understand** means to lead him to believe or to give him reason for believing a thing.

To **be given to understand** means to be led to believe.

The officer gave me to understand that there would soon be a vacancy for an assistant in his office.

To **give oneself to** means to devote oneself to it. This phrase express the habit.

Give yourself to study and you will certainly secure good marks.

If a man give himself to bad habits, nothing good can be expected of him.

To **give oneself trouble about** or **over a thing** means to take pains about it: He gave himself great troubles over the problem of his younger brother.

To **give someone a bit** or **a piece of your mind** means to scold, to find fault with, to speak or write to: He has treated me very badly and I mean to write a letter and give him, a bit of my mind.

To **give** or **show a person the cold shoulder** means to treat him coldly, to receive him in cold manner.

It is common to give a cold shoulder to one's poor friends.

To **give chase** means to pursue something that is running away.

The police gave chase to the thief, but he escaped.

To **give way** means to yield, to succumb.

Only once his faithful wife gave way to emotions.

His reason has given way means he has become insane.

To **give someone the slip** means to avoid someone who is looking for you.

The thief saw the policeman and took care to give him the slip.

To **gave** a thing a **wide berth** means to keep at a distance from it.

A sailor gives a rocky headland a wide berth, i.e. he keeps his ship at a safe distance from it.

To **give good measure** means to give rather more than full, correct measure. When a draper selling cloth, measures off the stipulated number of yards and then give ..... little piece more, he is said to give good measure. So a man rebuking or scolding another is sarcastically said to give good measure when the rebuke or the scolding is more severe than the justice of the case demands.

To **give chapter and verse for a thing** means to produce the proof of it.

I can give you chapter and verse for every statement I am making.

To **give countenance** or **lend countenance** to a project means to favour it, to give one's support to it.

Some of the greatest benefactors of mankind have had few friends at first to give countenance to their inventions or discoveries.

To **give currency to** means to make publicly known. It is wicked to give currency to a dead scandal.

To **give place to** means to yield up one's place to. You give place to another when you allow him to take your place. The phrase is also used of inanimate things, customs etc.

Carriages have given place to motor cars and sailing vessels to steamers.

A **give-and-take** policy means a policy involving mutual concessions: Now-a-days people believe in give and policy in maintaining their relations.

To **give a false colouring to** means to misrepresent: A man who is known to give a false colouring to any statement will not be believed even when he speaks the truth.

To **give loose rein to** means to give licence to, the leave without restraint.

The idea is derived from leaving a mettlesome horse unchecked by the reins.

A liberine is one who give loose rein to his lusts.

To **give rise to** means to be the cause of, to originate. The phrase is often applied to rumours or suspicions: What gave rise to this evil rumour?

I don't know what gave rise to the idea that the capital of country was to be changed.

To **give vent to** means to allow to flow forth-usually said of one's own strong pent-up feeling, as anger, grief.

I rushed out of the room to give vent to my feelings. He gave vent to his indignation in language more vigorous than polite.



To **give tone to** means to invigorate. In this phrase **tone** commonly means the healthy state of the organs of the body. The phrase is also used metaphorically of the character or faculties. The word **tonic** is derived from this use of tone.

The chairman's opening speech gave fine tone to the meeting.

The Swiss, living among mountains, are a hardy and thrifty people.

The very nature of their country gives tone to their character.

To **give or lend dignity** to an occasion means to bestow social importance. The attendance of the Queens gave dignity to the gathering.

## **GO**

To **go mad** means to become mad. To **go crazy** is to become crazy.

My dog went mad and bit several other dogs.

To **go blind** means to become blind.

If you do not take care of your sight you will go blind.

To go **hand in hand**. When two or more persons cordially agree in pursuing the same course, they are said to go hand in hand.

In the matter of providing reservation to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes most of the political parties go hand in hand.

To **go a long way** means to go far, to go to a great length : The newspapers went a long way in criticizing the Government.

To **go to law** means to litigate, to seek redressal through a court of law: Several people are too fond of going to law.

To **go halves**; to **(go) share and share alike** : When two persons agree to divide a thing equally between them they are said to go halves, or to (go) share and share alike.

These phrases are commonly used of an enterprise, and the agreement to take equal shares—of say both rise and advantage—would be made before hand.

A party often students set out on a fortnight's tour and agreed to go share and share alike in the expenses.

To **go to great expense** means to be at great expense, both mean to expand much.

The city has gone to great expense to give a suitable welcome to the President.

To **go out of one's way to do a thing** means to deviate from one's ordinary course of conduct in order to do something, generally a favour.

You should be willing to go out of your way to oblige your friend.

To **go hard with** means to press heavily upon.

If Dengue breaks out again, it will go hard with the general mass.

To **go well with** : When a person prospers, it is often said that things go well with him, or that everyone goes well with him. Strictly speaking, to go well with means to agree with, to suit. I can't go well with such a quarrelsome girl.

In harmonizing colours, green goes well with red.

To **go on (sick) leave**: When an official obtains leave of absence from ordinary duty, he is said to go on leave.

To **go on a fool's errand** means to go on an expedition such as a fool might go on, to go on an expedition which leads to a foolish end.

There were many failed expeditions to Mount Everest: Can we say that those who took part in them were sent on a fool's errand?

To **go through fire and water for** a person or purpose means to encounter any difficulty and undergo any risk, however great, for his sake.

This man would go through fire and water to save his wife.

To **go to the wall** means to be hard pressed, to fail, to get the worst in a contest, or in the struggle of life.

When the straggle comes, the weakest goes to the wall.

To **go to the bad** means to become of depraved character, to associate with evil companions so to lose character. To **go to the dogs** is also used with the same meaning.

He is sure to go to the bads because he has a company of such depraved people.

To **go to rack and ruin**. Here rack has the same meaning as ruin, the meaning being intensified by using both words. The phrase is used both with regard to one's outward circumstances and also with regard to character.

The house is going to rack and ruin for want of looking after.

## **HAVE**



To **have one's hands full (Over busy)**: When a man is so busily engaged that he cannot attempt anything more, we say, he has his hands full. Do not expect him to help you; he has his hands full already.

To **have clean hands** means to be perfectly innocent, to be a person of honesty and integrity. The phrase is commonly used in speaking of business transactions. One who receives bribes or engages in any nefarious scheme has not clean hands.

To **have to do a thing** means to be forced to do it, either from necessity of circumstances or from the will of another person.

He had to cut down the tree to save his house.

I had to walk two hours before I could find any shelter.

To **have (cash) in hand** means to have cash in possession to pay.

To have a work **in hand** is to have undertaken it, to be busy in it.

To **have a hand**, or **a voice in a thing** means to have some part in doing it, to have a role in doing it. To **have a finger in the pie**, also means the same for the same.

I am glad to say I had no hand in getting him transferred from here.

You always like to have your finger in everyone's pie means you are always meddling with the affairs of other fellows.

To **have a thing at one's finger ends** means to be fully familiar with a thing or to be able to apply one's knowledge readily.

She has the history of the World Wars at her finger ends.

To **have a mind** to do a thing means to be willing to do it or to show willingness to do it.

She could tell you the secret of the Mahal if she had a mind.

To **have a way of one's own** means to have one's individual way of dealing with the thing. He has a way of his own in dealing with the subordinates.

To **have one's eye upon a thing; have an eye to a thing**. Either of these phrases may be used when a man has set a thing before him as the goal he desires or which he tries to achieve. The latter phrase also means to supervise or to watch so as to take care of.

The Headmaster of school has his eye upon the Principal's chair. Please have an eye to the child and see that he does not go stray.

To **have the field before one** means to have full opportunity of showing what one can do, to be unopposed. To **have the field to oneself** means to be the sole worker in a particular field.

To **have a short memory** is to be unable to remember a thing even after a short time. The phrase is often applied to a person who says he forgets a thing while at the same time you suspect that he cannot have forgotten it.

To **have the face to do a thing** means to have the audacity to do it. Another slang expression is, to have the **cheek** to do it.

To **have a difference with a person** means to have mild quarrel (or difference of opinion) with him. When friendly relations are restored, the parties to the dispute, are said to **have made up their difference**.

To **have a bone to pick with one** means to have a difference with him which has not yet been expressed.

To **have a brush with** an opponent means to have a slight encounter: The President had a slight brush with one of the secretaries at the meeting.

To **have had its day; to have seen better days**. When an item which has been much used falls into disuse now, we say of it that it has had its day. When an article, *e.g.* a car, has become worn and shabby, we say that it has seen better days. The phrase would be use also of a *person* who, having been well off, had come down in the world.

Men drawn Palanquins used to carry the bride have had their day in India.

To **have too many irons in the fire**. If a blacksmith puts so many irons into the fire that he cannot attend to them all as they grow red hot, some will be wasted. The phrase means, to have so much work in hand that some part of it is left undone or is done very hastily.

He is sure to lose his health under the strain of overwork; he has too many irons in the fire.

To **have no backbone** (used for a vacillating person or one easily disheartened): At first there was a show of resistance to this new act passed by the Parliament, but the movement had no backbone and speedily collapsed.

To **have the true or right ring** means to be genuine. A perfect coin has a clear, metallic ring when let fall on something hard.

The speech of the Home Minister on Jammu and Kashmir had the right ring about it.

## **HOLD**

To **hold one's tongue** means to be silent, not to speak.

The militants ordered the captives to hold their tongue or they will be punished.

To **hold oneself ready** or **in readiness** means to be ready, to be in a state of preparedness. The commander ordered the soldiers to hold themselves ready to attack.

To **hold in check** means to curb or restrain within limits. It is always better to hold the children in check so that they are not spoiled by the miscreants.

To **hold in play** means to keep a person's attention occupied in some other task while you are doing something which you do not wish him to know.

It is a right policy to hold the foe in play while accomplishing the actual task.

To **hold one's own** means to maintain one's own position against opposition candidates; to keep what advantage one already has. The same meaning is expressed by, to **hold one's ground**, or **keep one's ground**, or **maintain one's ground**.

In the present odd circumstances it is better to hold one's own position instead of making new advancement.

To **hold up one's head** means to be able to look every man in the face. The phrase implies pride of one's character or position. He has no reason to be ashamed of so he can hold up his head among the so called philanthropists.

To **hold one's head high** means to bear oneself proudly.

To **hold true** means to regard as true, to continue to be true. The principles of Newton holds true even today.

## **KEEP**

To **keep within bounds** means to keep within due limits.

To **keep happy** one should keep oneself within bounds. When his passion is roused, it is hard to keep him within bounds.

To **keep out of the way** means to absent oneself intentionally, to avoid being in the way.

She tried her best to keep herself out of the way of her paramour.

To **keep a thing to oneself; keep one's own counsel**. These are same and mean not to disclose the thing that one knows : She never shares her problems with any body. She keeps things to herself.

To **keep a thing dark** means to keep it hidden or concealed, not to disclose it or make it known to others : She never discusses anybody about her plans but keeps everything dark.

To **keep oneself to oneself** means to live apart, to shun society: He does not mix with any of his friends. He keeps himself to himself.

To **keep company with** a person means to associate with him as a companion:

If you keep company with bad persons you will soon learn their ways.

To **keep to the house**, or **the room**, or **one's room** is said of a person who is ill or of one who is obliged from any cause to remain indoors : (a) She has had a severe illness, and still keeps to the house.

(b) A warrant is out for his arrest, and so Ramesh keeps to his rooms.

To **keep house** means to manage the business of a household. This phrase is used of a woman who acts as housekeeper.

To **keep open house** is to be ready to entertain all guests : She is a very nice lady and keeps her house open for all the friends.

To **keep a good table** means to entertain one's guests sumptuously and in the habit of providing food of excellent quality for one's own eating :

No one ever sees poor dinners at her house; I can tell you from long experience that she keeps a good table.

To **keep watch; keep watch and ward** means to be on the watch : We had better keep watch tonight against thieves.

To **keep a sharp look-out** means to maintain a keen watch : They keep a sharp look-out on boardship.

To **keep pace with** means to keep abreast of the development, to advance or progress equally fast with:

(a) How can you expect that a child keeps pace with a full-grown man?

(b) You cannot keep pace with Renu in 'Logics'. To **break the peace**; to **keep the peace**. These are contrary expressions :

(a) Two men quarrel and fight; they are said to break the peace.

(b) They were brought before a judge and were bound over to keep the peace, i.e., to refrain thenceforth from quarrelling.

To **keep one's eyes on another person** means to keep watch on him, to observe his movements and actions : The policeman tried to keep his eye on the thief so that he might catch him stealing.

To **keep someone at arm's length** means to keep someone at a distance and not allow him an opportunity of close contact: It is always better to keep the evil persons at arms length.

To **keep one's head above** means to avoid getting into debt or trouble so as to be overwhelmed by it. It is always prudent to keep one's head above water in order to be happy and free from lot of troubles.

To **get one's head above water** means to tide over difficulties successfully : He sold part of his property in order to get his head above water.

To **keep good hours** means to be habitually early in returning home at night: The opposite is, keep bad hours or late hours : He always comes late in the night, he does not keep good hours.

To **keep body and soul together** is to keep alive, to keep from starving.

She happily eats as much as would keep her body and soul together.

To **keep the wolf from the door** is to keep away extreme poverty, starvation, or death by : hunger: In India thousands have a daily fight to keep the wolf from the door.

## **LAY**

To **lay waste** means to make desolate: A few of the finest cities of Europe have been laid waste by bombing.

To **lay bare, lay open** means to disclose or reveal a secret thing.

He did not rest till he laid bare the whole conspiracy of his friend Pratham.

To **lay someone under an obligation** means to do a favour so that he feels indebted: You have laid me under a great obligation by helping me in my adversity.

To **lay oneself open to** means to expose oneself to :

By spending a lot of money on trifle occasion, he lays himself open to the suspicion of tax authorities.

To **lie in wait for** means to await in concealment, to be waiting as if in ambush: The murderer lady : lies in wait for her victim as the tigress, for its prey.

To **lay, or set, a trap** means to prepare a trap and place it in a position to catch prey. It also means to prepare a scheme to deceive another and draw him in : A hunter lays (or sets) a trap to catch elephants.

To **lay on the shelf** means to lay aside as no longer fit for use, just as books and magazines not in use are put on the shelves of the book case : A retired person is sometimes called as laid on the shelf. Also a question or scheme moved and set aside, is said to be laid on the shelf, or shelved.

To **lay down the law** means to speak in tones of authority.

To **lay up for a rainy day** means to make provision for an adverse time and difficulty.

To **lay their heads together** means to consult together or frame common opinion.

## **MAKE**

To **make peace** means to reconcile, to agree on a peace proposal by the parties at variance: There had been feuds for ages between the rival groups, it was the effort of the great grand old man that finally made peace between them.

To **make room** means to open a space or passage, to remove obstruction.

**Room** here means open space, while **a room** is an apartment: There is enough room on this road for two cars to pass each other.

To **make way, make headway**, or to **make one's way** means to progress slowly and steadily under difficult circumstances. To **make way for** is to allow space or room for.

I've the guts to make my own way.

These students are studying Russian, but they do not seem to be making much headway.

The crowd made way for the 'Hero of the game' as he advanced.

To **make a hash** of anything means to spoil it: The secretary made a hash on the club accounts.

To **make haste** means to hasten, to hurry : Make haste or you will miss the train.

To **make friends** means to win or secure the friendship of others.

This man is so genial, he makes friends wherever he goes.

To **make a will** means to make a testamentary disposal of his property : He made a will and entrusted the same to his advocate.

To **make use of** means to use: She has so many sandals and shoes as she will not be able to make use of them in her life.

To **make love to** means to make love with a woman: It was in vain that the young boy tried to make love to Lady Diana.

**He makes a good soldier** means he possesses qualities of a good soldier.

**She will make you a good wife** means she possesses the qualities for becoming a good wife.

To **make answer** means to reply.



To **make sure** means to ascertain positively; also to make secure.

To **make sure of** means to consider as certain.

To **make terms** means to come to an agreement.

To **make short work of** means to bring to a sudden end, or to dispose of speedily: This lawyer will make short work of his adversary's arguments.

To **make amends for** means to compensate for damage, injury, or insult: By helping her now, he is trying to make amends for his past misdeeds.

To **make an example of** a person means to treat (punish) him so that the result will be a deterrent (warning) to others: By suspending the subordinate for his misbehaviour the officer made an example of him to others.

To **make a point of** means doing a thing, to set it before you as a thing to be certainly done: Johni makes a point of writing ten English pages daily.

To **make a clean breast of something** means to disclose fully and without reserve : It is always better to make clean breast of the whole things before the lawyer.

To **make a living** means to earn a livelihood for oneself.

To **make (both) ends meet** means to be able to supply the necessities of life while keeping expenditure within income. The phrase implies that the pinch of poverty is felt: It is far better to struggle and make both ends meet than to get into the clutches of an evil person for making quick bucks.

To **make common cause with** means to co-operate with; to unite with and share the common risk, work, and reward: Now-a-days political parties with different ideologies make a common cause temporarily to win the elections.

To **make one's escape** means to escape by one's own efforts : He made his escape through water route.

To **make one's mark** means to do some noteworthy thing, which brings honour or distinction: He made his marks by writing a very good book for the children.

To **leave one's mark** means to leave behind the effect of one's work: He was not long at college before he made his mark.

Men like Jai Prakash Narain, and Lai Bahadur Shastri leave their mark on the history of our country.

To **make a mountain of a molehill** means, to give great importance to trifles A man through great timidity or sloth often exaggerates a small obstacle and makes a mountain out of a molehill.

To **make a virtue of necessity** means to do a very disagreeable thing as though from duty but really because you must do it: Knowing that the landlord would forcibly eject him from the house, he himself delivered the key, making a virtue of necessity.

To **make much ado about nothing** is to make a great fuss about a trifle: Mr. Rehman made much ado about nothing when he again raised the matter of throwing waste papers in front of his house by someone.

To **make no bones about a thing** means to make no scruple about doing it. The phrase implies that the thing is disagreeable : You need not raise imaginary difficulties, but just go and do the work and make : no bones about it.

To **make bold to do a thing** means to venture to do a thing even though it may seem bold to do it. He makes bold to say that Government should spend less on Highways and more on village roads.

To **make neither head nor tail** of a thing means not to understand it or any part of it; not to be able to see the thing clearly: She spoke so quickly and in such a confused manner that nobody could make neither head nor tail of her sayings.

To **take no account of** a thing means to disregard it through oversight or because it is not worth notice : Government take no account of such senseless agitation by the gays.

To **make a fool of oneself** means to act stupidly. To **make a fool of someone** is to dupe him: He went to meet the president without any pre appointment, so he was not allowed to enter. He made a fool of himself.

To **make little of, light of, nothing of** means to disparage, to treat as of no account.

To **make nothing of**, has a second meaning. If a person is too stupid to learn, we say the teacher can **make nothing of him** it means the teacher cannot succeed with him. If the phrase is used in reference to a passage in a book, if I say I can **make nothing of it**, it means I am unable to understand it.

When I talked about his health, he made **light of his illness**.

We can make nothing of what she says, *i. e.*, we cannot understand her.

To **make much of** means to value highly, to treat as of great importance.

To **make too much of** means to over-estimate. The phrase **'to make enough of** is commonly used with a negative expression.

To **make the best or the most of** a thing means to reap the greatest advantage one can from it; to reduce to the least possible inconvenience : The accident was very serious, but the surgeon made the best he could of the few appliances within his reach.



To **make the best of a bad bargain**. When a man buys a thing which does not turn out as well as he expected, that thing is often called **a bad bargain**. Hence the phrase means to turn a disappointment to the best possible account.

To **make hay while the sun shines**. Sunshiny weather is the most suitable for making hay. Hence the phrase metaphorically means to take advantage of a favourable opportunity before it lasts, to use the opportunity to advantage: When trade was brisk, he worked very hard, and made his fortune: he believes in making hay while the sun shines.

To **make a tool**, or **cats paw of** someone, is to use him as a means of attaining or accomplishing your object: The story goes that a monkey, seeing nuts roasting at a strong fire and wishing to have them but not liking to burn his own paw, laid hold of the paw of the cat and by means of it pulled the nuts to himself.

To **make a man of someone** means to elevate him, to raise him from an inferior position into an independent and prosperous condition, so that he can act in a manly way: A rich friend of mine took up this poor lad and kept him at school for seven years, and his education has made a man of him.

To **make believe** means to pretend, to act under pretence : He made believe he was going off for a month, and then unexpectedly returned in a week and found his wife messed with a fellow.

To **make a shift** means to get along by some means, though with some difficulty: A miser will always make a shift to save money.

To **make faces** is to make grimaces : Most of the people make faces while looking into a mirror.

To **make merry** means to be happy and jovial; Hence the word merry-making.

We spent our winter holidays in eating and drinking and **merry-making**.

To **make free** means to take a liberty to which one has no right: (a) No one should make free to open a letter addressed to someone else.

(b) I make free to say in this gentleman's presence, that his conduct has not been straight forward.

The phrase implies boldness or impertinence, whereas the phrase, **take the liberty of**, does not indicate anything disrespectful.

To **make free with** means to treat freely or without formality.

To **make oneself at home** means to act with as much freedom and with as little formality as if you were at home. The phrase is used of a person who is in another person's home so to make himself at home means to feel him at his ease in the house so that he will move and act as freely as though he were in his own house.

To **make one's mouth water**. If a hungry man smells food, the saliva gathers in his mouth, and he longs to taste the food, so the phrase means to excite a longing for. It is generally used when the thing desired cannot be achieved and enjoyed. In this phrase, **water** is as used as verb : The hungry man stood gazing at the baker's shop and it made his mouth's water to lump of fresh loaves.

## **PLAY**

To **play**, is generally used in the sense of, to act, to operate on, e.g. the fire engine played (=poured water) on the burning house. In such phrases as, **call into play**, **bring into play**, the word play means active operation.

The guns of the fortress were called into play and the advancement of the enemy was checked.

To **play truant**, is to stay away, to loiter, to idle. The phrase is commonly used of a school-boy who when sent to school goes off to play. It also sometimes means to absent oneself from duty when one is supposed to be at his post: Schoolboys playing truant should be punished.

To **play into the hands of another**, is so to act as to be of advantage to another.

Two contractors come to me with estimates for a work; they seem to be perfectly independent. One estimate is much higher than the other, and even the lower one seems high; so I accept neither. Afterwards I come to know that the contractors are friends, and that he, who gave the higher estimate, was only playing into the hands of the other; he meant by bringing his higher estimate to induce me to close at once with the other contractor.

To **play at cross purposes**, is said of two parties who oppose each other, or who have, opposing plans but with the same end in view.

The Congress and the Communist parties have been at cross purposes for several months; yet in fact they are both working for the same object of keeping the B JP out of power.

To **play fast and loose with** means to disregard one's promises or engagements.

To **play second fiddle** the phrase means to take a subordinate part, like one who plays second to a leading performer on the violin. The phrase sometimes implies that he, who occupies the subordinate position, is expected to further the designs of his superior. Sometimes the phrase is **to be second fiddle**, the instruments being taken for the performer.

Mrs. Sonia is the president of the Congress party and Mr. Man Mohan Singh is content to be second fiddle.

To **play with edged tools**. There is a saying, 'Children and fools should not handle edged tools.' Hence, the phrase is replied to a man who has to do with a matter which requires delicate handling.

To interfere in a quarrel between Ram and his wife is like playing with edged tools.

To **play one false** means to be deceitful to him, to cheat him : I relied on her support and she played me false.

To **play a double game**, or **act a double part**. These mean to do one thing openly and a different thing in secret. The thing done openly is done to deceive, whereas the thing done in secret is the real object aimed at.

(a) I do not believe in playing double game.

(b) Generals often play a double game in war, but this is regarded as part of the war tactics.

## **PUT**

'Put' is also used in several idiomatic expressions as per following :

To **put in mind** means to remind.

To **put to the sword** means to slay with the sword.

To **put to trial** or to **put trial** means to try to check.

To **put a thing to the test** or **proof** means to try it to examine it sincerely.

To **put to shame** means to make ashamed to disgrace.

To **put a thing to the vote** means to take a vote upon a proposal.

To **put** (or **get**) **things ship-shape** means to settle them in an appropriate order.

To **put to sea** means to start on a voyage.

To **put one's oar in** means to interfere to meddle in something.

To **put to use** means to make use of it.

To **put one to silence** means to silence him.

To **put in order** means to array in orderly fashion.

A mother **puts** her children **to bed** means the children **go to bed**.

A commander **puts** his enemies **to flight** means the enemies **take to flight**.

A magistrate **puts** the law **in force** against a criminal means the magistrate dispense the justice.

To **put** or **set** one **at his ease** means to free him from restraint.

To **put one to it** means to press one hard, to press him to the utmost of his powers. It, in this phrase, is impersonal: I felt so exhausted that I was put to it not fall over.

To **put it to one** is to lay a matter before one for his consideration that he may form an opinion upon it. This phrase would be used by one who was trying to persuade others : I put it to you, Is it wise to remain indifferent while the Government is making great efforts to extend education?

To **put a case**, is to set it forward for consideration.

To **put down one's foot** is to make a decide stand, to resist further encroachments.

To **put one on his guard** is to warn him.

To **put one on his mettle** is to rouse him to do his best in trying circumstances : The cry of wolves behind put my horse on his mettle and he brought me in safety to the village.

To **put one's hand to a thing** is to undertake it to begin it.

To **put a thing well** is to express one's meaning clearly and forcibly in speech or writing.

To **put the screw** on one. This means to coerce him; particularly to restrain another in regard to expenditure, or idling: He could put the screw upon his son George.

To **put the cart before** the horse is to begin at the wrong end to do a thing, to attempt a thing while neglecting to do first what ought to be done first.

You certainly do put the cart before the horse. You have actually brought the masons to build a house but have not yet got the bricks.

To **put one's shoulder** to the wheel is to make a great effort oneself instead of looking to others for help.

To **put a thing down** in black and white is to put it in writing, so that a record is available : You tell me a long story; but put down what you want in black and white; and I will weigh its merits.

To **put, or set, right, or to put to rights**. These mean to adjust, regulate, correct, put in correct order: The engineer soon put the damaged TV. to rights.

To **put a good face**, or the best construction, on a thing means to regard it in the most favourable way. The phrases are applicable to conduct, and commonly to unseemly conduct: A lawyer generally tries to put the best face on the faults of his client.

To **put one out of countenance** means to make him appear ashamed.

To **put this and that together** is to infer from a conjunction of circumstances.

To **put forth, or throw out, a feeler** : When a person brings forward a proposal or makes an observation to elicit the opinions of others, he is said to put forth or throw out a feeler: In his statement about Pakistan in the Lok Sabha the Prime Minister threw out a feeler to test the opinion of Parliament.

To **put a spoke in one's wheel** means to obstruct progress, to prove a serious barrier or hindrance: Rahim was getting on well in business till Rehman opened a rival establishment, and that put a spoke in Rahim's wheel.

To **put something by for a rainy day** means to save money for the adverse circumstances.

To **put someone through it** means to wear him out, e.g. by long interrogation.

## **SET**

To **set a scheme on foot** is to start it, to set it going.

To **set a thing on fire** is to apply fire to it and make it burn; also to inflame- said of the passions.

To **set** or **put** a thing **on the fire** means to place it upon the burning fire to heat or cook it. Use of 'THE' implies that fire was already there. You may set a kettle **on the fire** but you cannot set it on fire.

The girl set the pot on the fire. He set the withered leaves on fire.

To **set store by** is to value highly.

To **set the Thames on fire** means to do something extraordinary or brilliant: Nisha is a steady worker but never likely to set the Thames on fire.

To **set one's face against** means resolutely to resist: Attempts were made to draw the prince into rebellion but he set his face against such intrigues.

To **set one's house in order** means to arrange one's affairs : When he joined the new office he found the affairs of the office in desperate confusion; it took several months to set the house in order.

To **set people by the ears** means to provoke them to quarrel or wrangle.

To **be well set up** means to have a good physique to have a strong and well-built body.

To **set one's teeth** is to determine to endure hardship.

## **STAND**

To **stand in another man's shoes** means to occupy another man's place.

To **stand in need of** means to be in need of: The house stands in need of painting.

To **stand in terror of** means to be in terror of, to be afraid of: The old person stood in secret terror of his son.

To **stand in good stead** means to be of great advantage to one in a time of difficulty: The wolves were after the traveller but his horse stood him in good stead and the traveller was able to escape.

To **stand one's ground** means to maintain one's position: He tried hard to stand his ground against the veteran lawyer but he *failed*.

To **stand to one's guns** means to persevere when hardships press.

To **stand in one's own light** means to act in a way that is disadvantageous to oneself: He stood in his own light when he refused this posting.

To **stand to reason** means to be consistent with reason and propriety of action.

To **stand one's trial** means to be tried in a court of law.

He **cannot stand it** means He is not able to endure it.

To **stand on ceremony with** means to be over punctilious in etiquette.

To **stand on one's dignity** means to maintain a dignified and unbending attitude.

He was offended or insulted, now stands on his dignity and insists that an apology be made to him by the offenders.

## **TAKE**

Many idioms using **take** are given in Chapter iii, Section 38.

To **take into account** means to regard, to consider: Before purchasing this house he has taken into account all the merits and demerits of the locality.

To **take to task, call to account** means to reprove and require explanation : Take him to task for his negligence and unauthorised absent.

To **take advantage of** means to use any benefit offered by; also, to get benefit by cunning means.

To **take a thing in hand** means to undertake to do it, to attempt, to accomplish it: Several persons have taken in hand to write the history of the country, but only a few have been successful.

To **take the law into one's own hands** means to punish a person supposed to be guilty without his being legally tried.



To **take notice of** a thing means to observe it: He listened to my logics, objections patiently, but took no notice of them in submitting his report.

To **take** a city **by storm** means to capture it through a fierce and surprised attack.

To **take** people **by storm** means to captivate them unexpectedly: His singing took the audience by storm.

To **take** one **by surprise** means to come upon him suddenly.

To **take upon oneself** means to assume or undertake some work: She takes all the responsibility upon herself.

To **be taken aback** means to be taken by surprise, to be startled.

To **take part with** means to unite or join with.

To **take part in** is to unite or join in - said of things : Several good tennis players have consented to take part in this tournament.

To **take another person's part** means to side with him, to defend him.

To **take** (or **pay**, or **give**) **heed to** means to attend to carefully: I will take heed to what my mother says.

To **take in good part** means to receive without resentment- said of a disagreeable thing, as a rebuke, or admonition : I tried to give Johni some good advice, but instead of taking it in good part, he became unhappy.

To **take to one's heels** means to run away: Seeing the police, the thief took to his heels.

To **take to one's bed** means to be obliged to lie down in bed through illness.

To **take in tow** means to drag along in water by means of a cable or chain.

To **take a statement on trust** means to accept it as true without inquiry, to accept it as true believing that he who makes it is trustworthy: One should not take any statement on trust unless we have something to prove our contentions.

To **take it into one's head; to come into one's head** means to occur to one, to suggest itself to one a The expressions sometimes imply whimsicality : Jack took it into his head to wake up all the servants midnight.

To **take pride in** means to delight in, to be proud of: She takes pride in doing her stitching very neatly.

To **take a leaf out of another's book** means to take a hint from another's mode of action, to adopt another person's plan in the hope of reaching a result like his : Ram took a leaf out of Shyam's book in the matter of dealing with the customers and got success.

To **take the bull by the horns** is to grapple courageously with a difficulty that lies in your way : If you have factious opposition to deal with, do not avoid it, but take the bull by the horns.

To **take a leap in the dark** means to do a hazardous thing without any idea of what it may result in: It is wrong to leap in the dark without knowing the results.

To **take things easy, or take it easy** means to pass through life without being worried by work or anxieties. The phrase to **have an easy time of it** means to be without worry or hard work. To **have an easy time of it**, is because of outward circumstances; to **take it easy** is because of inward disposition and way of living.

To **take a fancy or liking**, to a thing means to conceive an admiration for it or a desire to get it: She has taken quite a fancy to my car.

To **take, or let, one into a secret** means to make known the secret to him, he also being expected to regard it as a secret: Two persons plan a theft but are not able to accomplish their object without a third person; so they take a third into the secret and carry the nefarious business very cleverly.

To **take the lead; to get the start**. When of several competitors, one at starting gets ahead of others, he is said to get a start. In a competition when one gets ahead and takes the leading place, he is said to take the lead: All the boats started together, but Ramesh's soon took the lead.

To **take one home** means to accompany one to his home.

To **take care of, or look after** means, to look carefully: You should take care of your old parents.

To **take the measure of a man** means to form after careful observation a due estimate of a man: I asked some irrelevant questions to her friend in order to take measure of him.

To **take the cake** (or **the biscuit**). This is a slang expression meaning 'to take first prize'- usually in some absurdity.

To **take the bread out of another's mouth** means to deprive him of his means of living. He is said to have taken the bread out of his friend's mouth by getting his job.

## **THROW**

To **throw cold water upon** a project means to discourage it, to disparage the project.

To **throw dust in one's eyes**. The phrase means to deceive one : He talked glibly to me about his schemes and tried to show me that if I would lend him two thousand dollars he would soon be able to repay me the double; but I felt that he was only trying to throw dust in my eyes.



To **throw off the mask** is said of one who, having acted a deceitful part for a time, suddenly declares his real intentions. His deceit was as a mask to conceal his intentions.

The tenant soon threw off his masks and openly tried to dictate his terms to vacate the house.

To **throw up the sponge** means to give up a contest, to surrender.

Don't expect him to throw up the sponge so easily.

## **TURN**

To **turn one's back upon** means to abandon, to reject or refuse unceremoniously, to change to a directly opposite course : I am happy to note that he had turned his back upon his former vices.

To **turn one's coat** means to change sides, to change to the opposite party. One who does this is called a **turncoat**.

To **turn over a new leaf**. This means to change completely one's course of action particularly changing from bad conduct to better: After a long career of crime the terrorist suddenly turned over a new leaf and became a model citizen.

To **turn a matter over in one's mind** means to consider it carefully and look at it from all sides : You have given a very important proposal to me; I will turn the thing over in my mind and tell you about my opinion tomorrow.

To **turn the scale**. When an item is being weighed with beam and scales, a little thing will finally make one scale or the other go down. And when a man's judgement is divided between two opinions, and something arises which makes him decide to choose one rather than the other, that something is said to **turn the scale**.

To **turn one's hand to** is to engage oneself in: This handy fellow seems to be able to turn his hand to anything.

To **turn tail** means to retreat ignominiously. It is said when a person behaves like a coward.

To turn **the day against one**; to **turn the fortunes of the day**. These mean to reverse superiority or success : The fall of a king from his horse in a field of battle often turned the fortunes of the day.

To **turn the tables** on someone, is to reverse his success.

To **turn a thing to account** is to utilize it: She had kept the trinket.....in the hope of turning it to better account—*Dickens*

To **turn one's nose at a thing** means to treat it with contemptuous dislike or disgust: He has been reduced almost to beggary, and yet he turns up his nose at any suggestion that he should work.

To **turn one's head**, or **one's brain** means to confuse him that he seems to have lost his judgement; to make giddy or conceited, or wild or insane: The sudden good fortune has turned his head.

To **have a turn for** means to have capacity or fitness for: This boy has a turn for classical music; send him to a good school of Music.

## ***EXERCISE***

1. **Direction (1 to 10) : Each of the following idiom is following by four meanings. Indicate which one is correct:**

1. To put two and two together
  - (a) To bear the brunt of
  - (b) to conclude from obvious fact
  - (c) To put off
  - (d) to put on a false appearance
2. To wash dirty linen in public
  - (a) to quarrel openly
  - (b) to clean solid lines
  - (c) to understand the hidden meaning of the word
  - (d) to wash dirty clothes
3. To read between the lines
  - (a) to suspect
  - (b) to read carefully
  - (c) to understand the hidden meaning of the word
  - (d) to do useless things
4. To face the music
  - (a) to prepare to give a music performance
  - (b) to suffer evil consequences
  - (c) to suffer hardship
  - (d) to change the things

5. To leave no stone unturned  
(a) to keep clean and tidy (b) to try utmost  
(c) to work enthusiastically (d) to change the things
6. Between the devil and the deep sea  
(a) a deep sea diver (b) to be evil tempered  
(c) in a dilemma (d) a man who is drowning
7. To fight tooth and nail  
(a) to fight a losing battle  
(b) to fight heroically  
(d) to make every possible effort to win  
(d) to fight cowardly
8. To flog a dead horse  
(a) to revive interest in a subject which is out of date  
(b) to beat a horse that is dead  
(c) to do interesting things  
(d) to try to take work from a weak horse
9. To bait the hook to suit the fish  
(a) to prepare a box to pack the fish  
(b) to do things to please others  
(c) to look at things from other person's point of view  
(d) to catch fish by providing suitable food
10. To meet one's Waterloo  
(a) to meet a strong adversary (b) to meet with humiliation  
(c) to die fighting (d) to meet one's final defeat

**2. Direction (1 to 10): In the following, pick out the correct meanings of the following nfi**

1. Take exception to  
(a) different (b) to take with difficulty  
(c) object to (d) difficult
2. Through thick and thin  
(a) big and small (b) large object  
(c) under all conditions (d) thin and fat
3. Sitting on the fence  
(a) unbalanced (b) uncomfortable  
(c) coward (d) between two opinions
4. An axe to grind  
(a) difficult job (b) hard labour  
(c) private ends to serve (d) punishment
5. His wit's end  
(a) finished (b) confused  
(c) comedy (d) very intelligent
6. To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth  
(a) to be born in a rich home (b) to be born in a jeweller's home  
(c) to be fed milk with a silver spoon (d) to be a first born child
7. A hard nut to crack  
(a) difficult things require extra effort  
(b) a difficult problem to solve  
(c) a difficult problem solved effortlessly  
(d) costly things need careful handling
8. From hand to mouth  
(a) something repeated often (b) consuming food  
(c) to survive without saving (d) hitting someone by hand on the mouth
9. To beat about the bush  
(a) not to come to the point

- (b) vigorous search for the culprit
  - (c) easily achieved success without much effort
  - (d) working hard to achieve the goal
10. To burn one's fingers
- (a) to get injured in an accident
  - (b) to pay a heavy price
  - (c) to suffer from meddling in something
  - (d) to get a burn injury on the hands

**3. Direction (1 to 12) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idioms/. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase :**

1. To make mincemeat
  - (a) copy the appearance of somebody
  - (b) take care of something
  - (c) refute utterly
  - (d) have the same opinion
2. To carry all before one
  - (a) finish quickly
  - (b) make a promise
  - (c) be free from danger
  - (d) be completely successful
3. To run riot
  - (a) befool other
  - (b) be violent in action
  - (c) criticise other
  - (d) behave in an undisciplined way
4. To carry the conviction
  - (a) be extremely fond of anything
  - (b) bear the proof of the truth
  - (c) feel displeasure
  - (d) make overtures of reconciliation
5. To hold
  - (a) show unwillingness
  - (b) keep at a distance
  - (c) stop by threats of violence
  - (d) endure hardship or danger
6. To come round
  - (a) To get well
  - (b) to reach a roundabout
  - (c) to succeed
  - (d) to complete a circle
7. A white elephant
  - (a) an elephant with white skin
  - (b) a costly thing
  - (c) a costly and useful thing
  - (d) a costly hut useless thing
8. Merry as a cricket
  - (a) to enjoy a game of cricket
  - (b) to be carefree
  - (c) to dance and sing
  - (d) to be good at sport
9. To meet one's Waterloo
  - (a) to meet a strong adversary
  - (b) to die fighting
  - (c) to meet one's final defeat
  - (d) to die an ignoble death
10. To set the Thames on fire
  - (a) to wreak evil on something
  - (b) to destroy with fire
  - (c) to do a heroic deed
  - (d) to try to do the impossible
11. To smell a rat
  - (a) to see hidden meaning
  - (b) to smell bad odour
  - (c) to misunderstand
  - (d) to suspect a trick or deceit
12. To rise like a phoenix
  - (a) to resemble a phoenician
  - (b) to get up with a start
  - (c) to rise with a new life
  - (d) to rise with anger

**4. Direction (1 to 10) : In the following questions, out of the given alternatives, choose the one which has meaning of sense of the idiom/phrase given at the question place :**

1. On the spur of the moment
  - (a) at once or without any kind of deliberation
  - (b) in accordance with the prevailing style
  - (c) open to blame
  - (d) on the side of something undesirable

2. To go hard with one
  - (a) to remain neutral
  - (b) to be busy over trifles
  - (c) to be unreliable
  - (d) to prove a serious matter
3. To snap one's finger at
  - (c) to continue doing anything
  - (d) to stay away from something
4. To keep house
  - (a) to keep pace with
  - (b) to be silent about one's own purpose
  - (c) to waste time
  - (d) to manage the business of the household
5. To talk over
  - (a) to consider
  - (b) to discuss
  - (c) to understand
  - (d) to think over
6. To show one's white feather
  - (a) to show arrogance
  - (b) to show signs of cowardice
  - (c) seek peace
  - (d) to become polite
7. To rule the roost
  - (a) to domineer
  - (b) to surrender
  - (c) to run away
  - (d) to fight
8. To turn down
  - (a) give up
  - (b) reject
  - (c) follow
  - (d) throw
9. He is *out and out* a liar
  - (a) surely
  - (b) consistently
  - (c) basically
  - (d) thoroughly
10. She is a clever girl and she can *put two and two* together.
  - (a) make a formal statement
  - (b) took very thoughtful
  - (c) draw a logical conclusion
  - (d) count very well

**5. Direction (1 to 10): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the correct meaning of the following idioms/phrases :**

1. To cut one short
  - (a) to insult one
  - (b) to criticise one
  - (c) to interrupt one
  - (d) to love one
2. To nail one's colours to the mast
  - (a) to understand the fact
  - (b) to refuse to surrender .
  - (c) to mishandle something
  - (d) to accept the proposal
3. Beside the mark
  - (a) out of assumptions
  - (b) beyond the imagination
  - (c) beyond the reach
  - (d) irrelevantly
4. To put a good face on
  - (a) to smile graciously
  - (b) to be lucky in a business
  - (c) to bear up courageously
  - (d) to treat others politely
5. A far cry
  - (a) a disadvantageous thing
  - (b) an unfounded claim
  - (c) a long way off
  - (d) a thing which is neglected by all
6. I *am pissed off* with the behaviour of my employers.
  - (a) in a very delicate state
  - (b) annoyed or bored
  - (c) to delay inordinately
  - (d) very pleased or happy
7. He is *really up in the creek* without his friends and family members
  - (a) in serious difficulties
  - (b) forced to do a very hard work
  - (c) in a situation of failure
  - (d) shy or modest
8. Will you please stop *beating about the bush* and tell us the truth.
  - (a) to talk nonsense
  - (b) to talk endlessly without any purpose
  - (c) to talk about useless things without coming to the main point



- (d) telling an interesting story about a situation
9. He is a *silver tongued* doctor and patients listen to him.
- (a) speaking in a helpful but authoritative language.  
(b) speaking in a way that make people angry  
(c) speaking in a way that annoy or bore the people  
(d) speaking in a way that charms of persuade people
10. Every piece of furniture in her house in an *apple-pie order*.
- (a) very neatly arranged (b) painted in light colours  
(c) kept in a disorganised way (d) very delicately arranged.

**6. Use the following idioms in your own sentences :**

1. To play with fire
2. To come across
3. To burn one's boats
4. To read between the lines
5. To live in an ivory tower
6. To differ with
7. To carry the day
8. To skip
9. To get along
10. To fall out

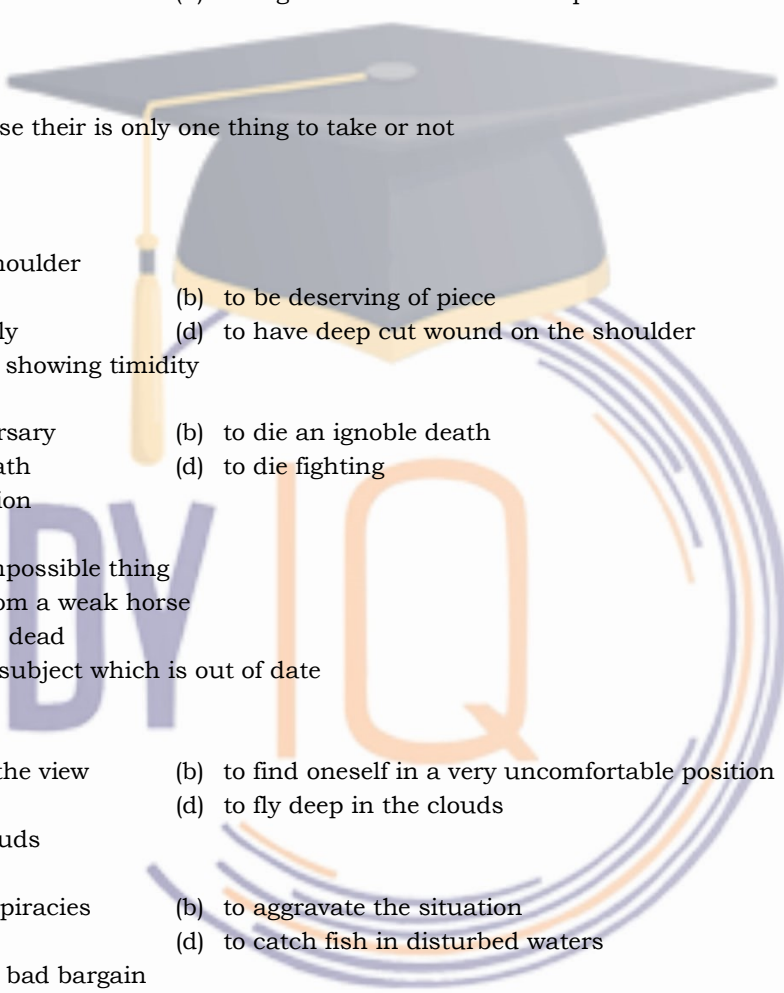
**7. Use the following idioms in your own sentences :**

1. To have an axe to grind
2. To have many irons in the fire
3. To burn one's boat
4. To play second fiddle
5. To burn the candle at both ends
6. To laugh in one's sleeve
7. To bury the hatchet
8. To keep at an arm's length
9. Through thick and thin
10. Off and on
11. The Alpha and Omega
12. Tooth-and nail

**8. Given below are four alternatives for the idiom/phrase in italics in the sentence. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase in italic :**

1. We *kept our fingers crossed* till the final results were declared.  
(a) kept praying (b) waited anxiously  
(c) felt sacred (d) kept hopeful
2. The smell from the kitchen *makes my mouth water*.  
(a) makes me giddy (b) makes me vomit  
(c) stimulates my appetite (d) makes me sick
3. My friend *got the sack from* his first job.  
(a) resigned (b) got tired of  
(c) was dismissed from (d) was demoted from
4. He is accused of *sitting on the fence*.  
(a) observing the scene (b) confused  
(c) resting on the fence (d) hesitating which side to take
5. I stepped forward fully determined *to take the bull by the horns*.  
(a) to act without any hesitation (b) to be fully alive  
(c) to meet the danger boldly (d) to act without preparation
6. He was unable *to account for the* deficit in the firm's bank balance.  
(a) for give a satisfactory explanation (b) speak the truth about  
(c) maintain accounts properly (d) give the accounts for

**9. Make the correct meaning of the idioms from the alternatives given below.**

1. Will-o-the-wisp
    - (a) to cut in a childish Way
    - (b) acting in a foolish way
    - (c) to have desires unbacked by effort
    - (d) anything which eludes or deceives
    - (e) yearning of the spirit
  2. A snake in the grass
    - (a) a hidden enemy
    - (b) unforeseen happening
    - (c) very ferocious enemy
    - (d) unrecognizable danger
    - (e) an reliable person.
  3. To look down one's nose at
    - (a) to show anger
    - (b) to backbite
    - (c) to insult in the presence of other
    - (d) to regard with half-hidden displeasure or contempt
    - (e) none of these
  4. Hobson's choice
    - (a) excellent choice
    - (b) no choice at all because there is only one thing to take or not
    - (c) choice to live or die
    - (d) big man's choice
    - (e) first choice
  5. To have a chip on one's shoulder
    - (a) to be boastful
    - (b) to be deserving of piece
    - (c) to have treated unfairly
    - (d) to have deep cut wound on the shoulder
    - (e) signs on the shoulder showing timidity
  6. To meet one's Waterloo
    - (a) to meet a strong adversary
    - (b) to die an ignoble death
    - (c) to meet one's final death
    - (d) to die fighting
    - (e) to meet with humiliation
  7. To flog a dead horse
    - (a) to try to achieve an impossible thing
    - (b) to try to take work from a weak horse
    - (c) to beat a horse that is dead
    - (d) to revive interest in a subject which is out of date
    - (e) to act in a foolish way
  8. To be lost in the cloud
    - (a) to be concealed from the view
    - (b) to find oneself in a very uncomfortable position
    - (c) to be perplexed
    - (d) to fly deep in the clouds
    - (e) to meet with one's clouds
  9. To fish in troubled waters
    - (a) to indulge in evil conspiracies
    - (b) to aggravate the situation
    - (c) to be perplexed
    - (d) to catch fish in disturbed waters
    - (e) to make the most of a bad bargain
  10. To make the wind out of another's sails
    - (a) to defect the motives of another
    - (b) to cause harm to another
    - (c) to anticipate another and to gain advantage over him
    - (d) to manoeuvre to mislead another on the high seas
    - (e) none of these
  11. To wrangle over an ass's shadow
    - (a) to do something funny
    - (b) to quarrel over the possession of an ass
    - (c) to waste time on pretty things
    - (d) to quarrel over trifles
    - (e) to act in a foolish way
  12. To fly off the handle
    - (a) to dislocate
    - (b) to be indifferent
- 

- (c) to lose one's temper
  - (d) to be airborne
  - (e) to act in a way unmindful of consequences
13. To bring one's eggs to a bad market
- (a) to fail in one's plans because one goes to the wrong people for help
  - (b) to bring one's commodities to a market where there is no demand for them.
  - (c) to show one's talent before audience which is incapable of appreciating them
  - (d) to face a humiliating situation
  - (e) to act when the opportunity is lost

**10. Frame sentences to bring out the meaning of the following:**

1. On the horns of a dilemma
2. A wild goose chase
3. Take a leaf out of somebody's book
4. Play into someone's hands
5. Jack of all trades
6. To nip in the bud
7. In accordance with
8. To take to one's heels
9. To bear up
10. Through thick and thin

**11. Frame sentences to bring out the meaning of the following:**

1. To curry favour
2. To bury the hatchet
3. An apple of discord
4. To blow one's own trumpet
5. A man of show
6. A wild goose chase
7. Take to heels
8. In the long run
9. To be up and doing
10. To make up one's mind

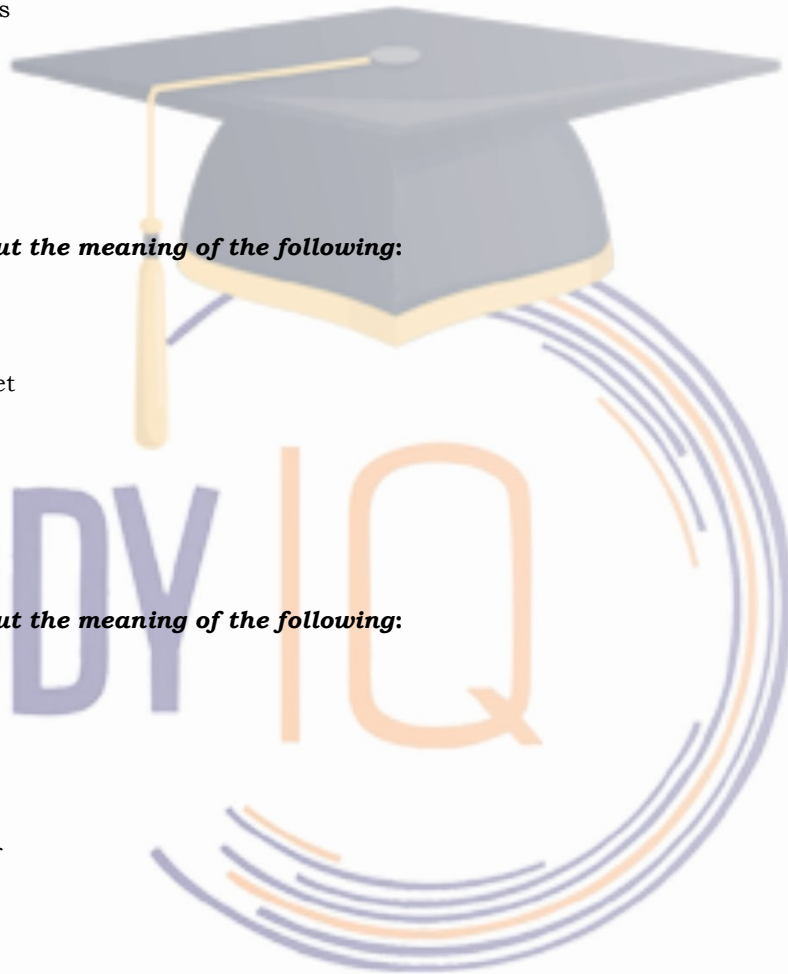
**12. Frame sentences to bring out the meaning of the following:**

1. Hold out an olive branch
2. Read between the lines
3. To beat about the bush
4. Off and on
5. Win the rubber
6. Out of the wood
7. To make a clean breast of
8. To be at loggerheads
9. To lose heart
10. Bury the hatchet

**13. Frame sentences to bring out the meaning of the following :**

1. Ill at ease
2. Man of letters
3. Prime of life
4. To fish in troubled waters
5. A burning question
6. To turn over a new leaf
7. To laugh in one's sleeves
8. A wild goose chase
9. Toe the line
10. In full swing

**14. Frame sentences to bring out the meaning of the following:**



1. At the eleventh hour
2. Bag and baggage
3. A red letter day
4. To play the second fiddle
5. To burn the candle at both ends
6. Turndown
7. To show the white feather
8. An apple of discord
9. The sword of Democles
10. At sixes and sevens

**15. Frame sentences to bring out the meaning of the following:**

1. Null and void
2. On the horns of a Dilemma
3. Ad hoc
4. Take your time
5. A cold war
6. Hotline
7. A red letter day
8. To mince words
9. To have no axe to grind
10. A bone of contention
11. To have many irons in the fire
12. A public secret

**16. Frame sentences to bring out the meaning of the following:**

1. Break the ice
2. Keep the wolf from the door
3. Make hay while the sun shines
4. A rainy day
5. Cry over spilt milk
6. Kill two birds with one stone
7. A wet blanket
8. Cold blood
9. Blow one's own trumpet
10. Fall upon
11. Put the eggs in one basket

**17. Choose the correct meanings of the following idioms from the alternatives given below:**

- (1) To fight tooth and nail
  - (a) making every possible effort to win
  - (b) to fight cowardly
  - (c) to fight heroically
  - (d) to fight a losing battle
  - (e) to lose every thing while engaged in fighting
- (2) To let the grass grow under one's feet
  - (a) to miss the opportunity
  - (b) to let things go on in their natural way
  - (c) to be indolent and let others take advantage of one's indolence
  - (d) to idle away the time; to delay and linger
  - (e) to move very cautiously in order to avoid harming anything
- (3) Melting pot
  - (a) an earthen vessel
  - (b) a cooking utensil
  - (c) an iron cauldron
  - (d) a witch's brewing pot
  - (e) circumstances in which things may change greatly
4. To be a good Samaritan
  - (a) a religious person
  - (b) a genuinely charitable person
  - (c) to be obedient
  - (d) a citizen of Samaritan



- (e) to be law abiding
5. To fly off the handle  
 (a) to dislocate (b) to lose one's temper  
 (c) to take off (d) to be airborne  
 (e) to be indifferent
6. The Alpha and Omega  
 (a) a Shakespearean play (b) beginning and end  
 (c) a Greek song (d) a Swiss watch  
 (e) a beautiful object
7. To rise like a Phoenix  
 (a) to resemble a Phoenician (b) rise with a new life  
 (c) to rise with anger (d) to get up with start  
 (e) to stand up with royal gait
8. Merry as a cricket  
 (a) to enjoy a game of cricket (b) to dance and sing  
 (c) to be carefree (d) to be extremely cheerful  
 (e) to be good at sports
9. Between the devil and the deep sea  
 (a) in a dilemma (b) a man who is drowning  
 (c) a deep sea diver (d) near the coast line  
 (e) to be evil tempered
10. To make one's pile  
 (a) to construct one's house (b) to make a successful career  
 (c) to make a fortune (d) to keep up rubbish  
 (e) to hit one's target
11. To blaze a trail  
 (a) to set on fire (b) to blow the trumpet  
 (c) to be annoyingly noise (d) to initiate work  
 (e) to be vehemently opposed
12. Gift of the gab  
 (a) talent for speaking (b) to win a prize  
 (c) to get something free (d) to distribute gifts  
 (e) talent for dancing

### **SOLUTIONS**

#### **Solution TYE 01**

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

#### **Solution TYE 02**

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

#### **Solution TYE 03**

- |           |           |          |          |           |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| (1) (c),  | (2) (d),  | (3) (d), | (4) (b), | (5) (d),  |
| (6) (d),  | (7) (d),  | (8) (b), | (9) (c), | (10) (c). |
| (11) (d), | (12) (d), |          |          |           |

#### **Solution TYE 04**

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

#### **Solution TYE 05**

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

#### **Solution TYE 06**

- (1) USA is *playing with fire* by helping the government of Iraq.  
 (2) I *came across* that girl while I was going to USA.

- (3) They have *burnt their boats* and taken the final plunge.
- (4) If you *read between the lines*, you will find that he never meant to over rule your decision.
- (5) If you describe someone as *living in an ivory tower*, you mean that they have no knowledge experience of the practical problems of everyday life. They don't really, in their *ivory towers*, understand how pernicious drug crime is.
- (6) The opposition *differed with* the government over the question of disinvestment.
- (7) For the time being the Congress seems to have *carried the day* (*To be winner*).
- (8) She should *skip over* the past and should reinvented a new life.
- (9) They seemed to be *getting along* fine.
- (10) She *fell out* with her husband.

#### Solution TYE 07

- (1) He suspects that your friend *has an axe to grind* in this proposal.
- (2) He has too *many irons in the fire* means he is involved with many activities.
- (3) The freedom fighter will not go back now from their decision. They *nor burnt their boats* I taken the final plunge.
- (4) He hates the thought of *playing second fiddle* to Ramesh. *Playing second fiddle* to soma means to be treated as less important.
- (5) He will soon come to road for he is *burning the candle at both ends*. (*To spend lavishly*)
- (6) He *laughed in his sleeves* at the foolish behaviour of the wife of his close friend.
- (7) India and Pakistan must *bury the hatchet* for the prosperity and progress of both the countries.
- (8) Unloyal friends must be *kept at an arm's length*.
- (9) I will abide by my wife *through thick and thin*.
- (10) I have been visiting her *off and on* (occasionally).
- (11) *The Alpha and Omega* of Mahatma Gandhi's life was to improve the pitiable condition d untouchables.
- (12) She opposed me *tooth and nail* but could not succeeded.

#### Solution TYE 08

- |          |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) (b), | (2) (c), | (3) (c), | (4) (d), | (5) (c), |
| (6) (a). |          |          |          |          |

#### Solution TYE 09

- |           |           |           |          |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| (1) (d).  | (2) (d),  | (3) (d),  | (4) (b), | (5) (c),  |
| (6) (c),  | (7) (a),  | (8) (c),  | (9) (e), | (10) (c), |
| (11) (d), | (12) (c), | (13) (a). |          |           |

#### Solution TYE 10

- (1) Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders were *on the horns of a dilemma* at the time of the division of th6 country in 1947.
- (2) He wondered if his boss had deliberately sent him on *a wild goose chase*. (Searching for a thing that have no chance to be found.)
- (3) The young generation must *take a leaf out of old generation's books* in the matter of observing moral values.
- (4) The terrorists *axe playing into our enemy's hands*.
- (5) Ramesh is *jack of all trades* but master of none.
- (6) Unlawful activities must be *nipped in the bud*.
- (7) The Assam accord was not *in accordance with* the expectations of the common mass.
- (8) When he saw the police, he *took to his heels*.
- (9) In present time of uncertainty one must be ready *to bear up* against all disasters and misfortunes.
- (10) Good friends abide with each other *through thick and thin*.

#### Solution TYE 11

- (1) It seems that by presenting such a costly gift, he is *trying to curry* favour with her.
- (2) It is believed that the Naxalites will *bury the hatchet* once the accord is reached.
- (3) Reservation to the Muslims is *an apple of discord between* the government and Hindup rotagonists.
- (4) One should not always *blow one's trumpet*.
- (5) He is merely *a man of show*, the real boss is his elder brother.
- (6) The police went to Assam in search of the killers, but the journey proved to *be a wild goose chase*.
- (7) As he saw her father, he *took to his heels*.

- (8) Honesty and sincerity pay *in the long run*.
- (9) One must be *up and doing* if one wish to achieve success in life.
- (10) Mrs Soniya Gandjii has *made up her mind* to fight the B JR

#### **Solution TYE 12**

- (1) The Bush administration is *holding out an olive branch* in the matter of Iraq.
- (2) He was unable to *read between the lines* to get the true meaning of the letter.
- (3) It is of no use to *beat about the bush* before the interview board.
- (4) I visit my native place *off and on*.
- (5) The Australians have *won the rubber*.
- (6) Kashmir is still not *out of the wood*.
- (7) This militant *made a clean breast of* the secrets before the Superintendent of Police.
- (8) USA and Iraq are *at loggerheads* now-a-days.
- (9) We should never *lose hearts* in adverse circumstances.
- (10) India and Pakistan must *bury the hatchet* for the peace and prosperity of both the nations.

#### **Solution TYE 13**

- (1) The Finance Minister is *ill at ease* in his new office under the present financial crisis.
- (2) Dr Abdul Kalam, the president of India, is *a. man of letters*.
- (3) He is a young man. He is in the *prime of life*.
- (4) When two countries fight with each other, the other nations try *to fish in troubled waters*. %
- (5) The Kashmir problem is *a burning question*.
- (6) The notorious terrorist Saudagar Lai *turned over a new leaf of life* by starting a new business.
- (7) He *laughed in his sleeves* at the foolish behaviour for his boss' wife.
- (8) India's effort to establish peace between Iraq and USA was *a wild goose chase*.
- (9) India refused *to toe the line* of USA in the matter of Iraq. (10) The trade fair is *in full swing* at Pragati Maidan.

#### **Solution TYE 14**

- (1) The police party reached there *at the eleventh hour*.
- (2) People are leaving Kashmir *bag and baggage*.
- (3) 26th January *is a red letter day* in the history of India.
- (4) *I do not like to play the second fiddle in any matter*.
- (5) He will soon be in trouble for he is *burning the candle at both ends*.
- (6) My request for leave has been *turned down* by the boss.
- (7) When Ramesh asked him to argue in public he *showed the white feather*.
- (8) Kashmir is *an apple of discord* between India and Pakistan.
- (9) The fear of a war between India and Pakistan is hanging like a *sword of Damocles* on the citizens of both the countries.
- (10) A thief entered my quarter and left everything at *sixes and sevens*.

#### **Solution TYE 15**

- (1) The recent Act for granting reservation based on religion was declared *null and void* by court.
- (2) The political parties were *on the horns of a dilemma* on the point of granting reservation to upper class.
- (3) She was given *ad hoc* posting.
- (4) You must take *your own time* to take final decision in the matter.
- (5) *A cold war* has been continuing between India and Pakistan since long.
- (6) There is a hot line (telephone line) between India and Pakistan.
- (7) August 15, is a *red letter day* in the history of India.
- (8) A sycophant always *minces words* of flattery before his boss.
- (9) He has *no axe to grind* in this project, whatever is being done by him, is in the name of humanity.
- (10) Kashmir has been *a bone of contention* between India and Pakistan since long.
- (11) He is a man of multiple business. He has *many irons in the fire*.
- (12) The murder of the college girl is *a public secret* now.

#### **Solution TYE 16**

- (1) India and Pakistan have *broken the ice by playing* cricket matches after a long interval.

- (2) The poor have to put a daily fight to *keep the wolf from the door*.
- (3) He is a successful businessman. He believes in *making hay while the sun shines*.
- (4) He is a prudent man. He believes in saving for *a rainy day*.
- (5) It is useless to *cry over spilt milk* now.
- (6) By asking the opposition to support the bill P.M. slapped his critics. Thus he *killed two with one stone*.
- (7) Ramesh is *a wet blanket*, do not include him in the list of picnic goers.
- (8) *Cold blooded* murders have become very common now-a-days.
- (9) Some leaders are in the habit of *blowing their own trumpet*.
- (10) He will have to *fall upon* me for help.
- (11) One must play safe and so must not *put all eggs in one basket*.

**Solution TYE 17**

- |           |           |          |          |           |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| (1) (a),  | (2) (d),  | (3) (e), | (4) (b), | (5) (b),  |
| (6) (b),  | (7) (b),  | (8) (e), | (9) (a), | (10) (b), |
| (11) (d), | (12) (a). |          |          |           |

