

## Bear Phrasal Verb



(1) Bear Away :- Win (जीतना)

Ex :-

The student **bore away** many prizes.

(2) Bear With : Tolerate something unpleasant (धैर्य रखना)

Ex :-

The employees had to **bear with** the rude behaviour of the boss.

(3) Bear Down :- Overthrow / suppress / apply maximum effort and energy (जी जान लगा देना)

Ex:-

He **bore down** all the opposition that came on his way.

(4) Bear Out :- Confirm the truth / support the argument (समर्थन करना)

Ex :-

a. The results of the experiments **bore out** the facts.

b. If the evidence **bears out** the case, he shall be punished.

(5) Bear On / Upon :- Related / relevant (संबद्ध होना)

Ex :-

a. I will get all the information **bearing on** the incident.

b. The policies **bear on** the problems.

(6) Bear Up :- To withstand any difficulty (हौसला रखना)

Ex :-

My students are ready to **bear up** any situation.

EXERCISE:-

1. The other witness did not \_\_\_\_\_ his testimony.

- a. bear out                      b. bear with
- c. bear away                    d. bear up

2. Please \_\_\_\_\_ us until we finish the job.

- a. bear out                      b. bear with
- c. bear away                    d. bear up

3. If you want to pass the test, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ on your studies.

- a. bear out                      b. bear down
- c. bear with                      d. bear away

4. She \_\_\_\_\_ well during her illness.

- a. bore out                      b. bore up
- c. bore away                    d. bore with

5. The shareholders were requested to \_\_\_\_\_ the losses.

- a. bear down
- b. bear up
- c. bear with
- d. bear away

# Bear Phrasal Verb



6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ when experiencing problems, you remain cheerful.

- a. bear up                      b. bear away
- c. bear on                      d. bear with

7. Statistics \_\_\_\_\_ the government position on the issue.

- a. bear out                      b. bear down
- c. bear up                      d. bear with

8. Your suggestions have no ..... the problem.

- A. Bearing out              B. Bearing upon
- C. Bearing with            D. Bearing away

9. If you .....with them, you will have all the work done.

- A. Bear out                      B. Bear upon
- C. Bear with                    D. Bear up

10. In a view of the heavy losses suffered by the organisation, the workers were requested to.....

- A. bear out                      B. bear upon
- C. bear with                    D. bear in

11. The government must ..... on drug traffickers and terrorists.

- a. bear down                  b. bear with
- c. bear on                      d. bear away

12. She must be praised for ..... under so much pressure.

- a. bearing up                  b. bearing away

c. bearing out

d. bearing with

13. The artist had to \_\_\_\_\_ the criticism of his latest work.

- a) bear down on              b) bear with
- c) bear up                      d) bear out

ANSWER:-

1. a	2. b	3. b	4. b	5. c
6. a	7. a	8. b	9. c	10. c
11. a	12. a	13. b		



(1) Break Into :-

1. To enter a place / building by force

(ज़बरदस्ती घुस आना)

2. To suddenly begin to do something

(अचानक शुरू करना)

Ex. :-

a. The thief **broke into** the house.

b. He felt so happy that he **broke into** singing.

(2) Break In :

1. To interrupt or disturb something (बाधा

डालना)

2. To enter a building by force (ज़बरदस्ती घुस

आना)

Ex. :-

a. She longed to **break in** on their conversation, but didn't want to appear rude.

b. Burglars had **broken in** while we were away.

(3) Break Out : Something which occurs

suddenly/ unexpectedly. (किसी चीज का

अचानक से होना और तेजी से फैलना)

2. Break out of: To escape from a place of

confinement (किसी बंधन से निकल जाना)

Ex. :-

a. The fire **broke out** in the locality.

b. The prisoners **broke out of** the jail.

(4) Break Up :-

1. To end a romantic relationship (सम्बंध

तोड़ना)

2. To separate into smaller pieces (छोटे छोटे

हिस्सों में विभाजित करना)

3. To stop functioning(कोई भी चीज का काम

करना बंद होना )

Ex. :-

a. They decided to **break up** after dating for two years.

b. The ship **broke up** in the storm.

c. The engine **broke up** on the highway.

(5) Break Off :-

1. To end a relationship or engagement.

(अचानक सम्बंध तोड़ देना)

2. To stop doing something suddenly or

unexpectedly (अचानक से रुक जाना)

Ex. :-

a. They **broke off** their engagement after a year.

b. He **broke off** his speech and left the stage.

# Break Phrasal Verb



## (6) Break Open :-

- 1. To open something forcefully, by breaking a lock or seal (किसी भी चीज को तोड़ कर खोलना)
- 2. To reveal or uncover something hidden (खुलासा करना)

Ex. :-

- a. The thieves **broke open** the safe and stole the money.
- b. He **broke open** the door with a crowbar.
- c. The investigation **broke open** a major fraud case.

(7) Break Through :- To make progress or achieve success after facing obstacles or resistance (नई महत्वपूर्ण खोज निकालना)

Ex. :-

The company finally **broke through** and reached profitability.

## (8) Break With :-

- 1. To end a relationship or association with someone or something (किसी से सम्बंध तोड़ना)
- 2. To stop adhering to a tradition, belief, or practice / discontinue a previous commitment (किसी परंपरा या विश्वास का पालन करना बंद करना)

Ex. :-

- a. He decided to **break with** his past and start a new life.
- b. The company **broke with** the tradition and decided to have an open office layout.
- c. The country **broke with** the treaty and started a war.

## (9) Break Down :-

- 1. To stop functioning properly (खराब हो जाना)
- 2. To cause to become emotionally unstable (भावुक हो कर टूट जाना)

Ex. :-

- a. The car **broke down** on the way to the airport."
- b. The news of her father's death **broke her down**.

(10) Break away with:- To escape from someone or something (किसी चीज से बचना)

Ex:-

The thief **broke away with** all the belongings.

## EXERCISE :-

- 1. The police \_\_\_\_\_ the door when no one opened it.
  - a. broke open
  - b. broke into
  - c. broke off
  - d. broke down

# Break Phrasal Verb



2. They are beginning to \_\_\_\_\_in their fight against cancer.

- a. break through                      b. break in
- c. break apart                         d. break into

3. She \_\_\_\_\_ the relationship after she found out that he was cheating.

- a. broke up                      b. broke out
- c. broke down                      d. broke into

4. She \_\_\_\_\_ after the death of his father.

- a. broke in                      b. broke with
- c. broke into                      d. broke down

5. My car \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the road.

- a. broke down                      b. broke into
- c. broke up                         d. broke off

6. Pope \_\_\_\_\_ the duties of the church.

- a. broke with                      b. broke into
- c. broke in                         d. broke up

7. She \_\_\_\_\_ with her boyfriend last week so I'm going to go and take her some ice cream.

- A. Broke out of                      B. Broke in
- C. Broke up                         D. Broke down

8. They \_\_\_\_\_ prison by digging a tunnel out of the cell.

- a. Broke into                      b. Broke out of
- c. Broke up                         d. Broke in

9. I was late because my car (stopped functioning) on the way to work.

- a. Broke out                      b. Broke up
- c. Broke down                      d. Broke through

10. Eva decided to (stop her relationship) with tom when he lied to her.

- a. Break down                      c. . Break up
- b. Break out                         d. Break into

11. He \_\_\_\_\_in the middle of the story .

- A. Broke into                         B. Broke out of
- C. Broke through                      D. Broke off

12. The student (lost control of her emotions) when she heard she had failed.

- A. Broke down                      B. Broke up
- C. Broke in                         D. Broke into

13. The supervisor suddenly (interrupted) our telephone conversation.

- A. Broke away from                      B. Broke up
- C. Broke in on                         D. Broke into

14. An epidemic of cholera (started quickly) after the earthquake.

- A. Broke through
- B. Broke out
- C. Broke into
- D. Broke up

Break Phrasal Verb



15. A dangerous criminal (escaped from captivity) a high-security jail today.

- A. Broke away B. Broke through C. Broke out of D. Broke off

16. - When I heard she had died, I \_\_\_\_.

- A. broke down B. broke away C. broke off D. broke up

17 - He keeps \_\_\_\_ when other people are talking.

- A. breaking in B. breaking off C. breaking to D. breaking into

18. Thieves \_\_\_\_ and stole all the money.

- a. broke in b. broke off c. broke away d. broke up

19. She \_\_\_\_ her engagement.

- A. broke out B. broke out of C. broke off D. broke in

20. Their marriage \_\_\_\_ last year.

- A. broke up B. broke off C. broke out D. broke out of

21. My microwave has \_\_\_\_ - I'll have to get it fixed.

- A. broken out B. broken up C. broken down D. broken into

22. My parents were 9 years old when the second world war .....

- A. broke out B. broke up C. broke into D. broke away

23. My car is very reliable it hasn't ..... since I bought it 7 years ago.

- A. broken into B. broken through C. broken down D. broken out

24. We are going to ..... tradition, this Christmas we are having fish instead of turkey.

- A. break with B. break out C. break down D. break into

25. John and Mary's marriage ..... after only 6 months. They realised that they were just good friends!

- A. broke up B. broke out C. broke out D. broke away

26. An epidemic \_\_\_\_ in the locality.

- A. broke off B. broke out C. broke up D. broke in

27. Having invented many gadgets that failed to sell well, Thomas finally had a \_\_\_\_ with his wireless blowdryer.

- A. break even B. break away C. break through D. break out

Break Phrasal Verb



28. I don't know why their marriage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) breaking through      B) breaking in
- C) breaking up          D) breaking down

29 . When he spread the news, panic \_\_\_\_\_ in the city.

- A) broke in              B) broke away
- C) broke out            D) broke off

30. Scientists will \_\_\_\_\_ in their search for new sources of energy.

- A) break up              B) break through
- C) break out            D) break off

ANSWER:-

1. A	2. A	3. A	4. D	5. A
6. A	7. C	8. B	9. C	10. C
11. D	12. A	13. C	14. B	15. C
16. A	17. A	18. A	19. C	20. A
21. C	22. A	23. C	24. A	25. A
26. B	27. C	28. C	29. C	30. B



## Bring Phrasal Verb



### (1) Bring out :-

1. to highlight, to make something noticeable

(रोशनी डालना )

2. publish ( प्रकाशित करना)

Ex:-

a. She could not **bring out** the meaning of the poem.

b. The publisher is going to **bring out** a new book next month.

(2) Bring about / on:- To cause something to happen. ( के कारण होना)

Ex:-

a. The administration helped to **bring about** a peaceful settlement.

b. Interest – rate cuts have failed to **bring on** economic recovery.

### (3) Bring up :-

1. To raise / rear ( पालन पोषण करना)

2. Mention something (किसी का जिक्र करना )

Ex:-

a. After his mother's death, he was **brought up** by his aunt.

b. "Don't **bring up** the subject with my mother or she'll get annoyed."

### (4) Bring around / round :-

1. To make one agree to one's opinion, to convince (मना लेना)

2. To restore to consciousness ( होश में लाना)

### (5) Bring over:- to convince ( मना लेना)

Ex:-

a. I was able to **bring her over** with great difficulty.

b. The doctors tried their best to **bring him around**.

(6) Bring under :- To control ( नियंत्रण में लाना)

Ex:-

The matter was **brought under** control

### (7) Bring down :-

1. To overthrow, (तख्ता पलट देना )

2. to decrease / reduce (कम करना )

Ex:-

a. The rebels intend to **bring down** the government.

b. Increased sales have **brought down** the price of hybrid cars.



# Bring Phrasal Verb



(8) Bring forth :- Give birth to / produce or generate something (जन्म देना/ उत्पन्न करना)

Ex:-

- a. The lawyer **brought forth** a lot of evidence against him.
- b. The proposed measures **brought forth** a series of protests.

(9) Bring off :- Succeed in doing something difficult (पूरा करना )

Ex.:-

He **brought off** the presentation without any hitch.

(10) Bring back:- Return something (लौटाना )

Ex. :-

You may borrow my dictionary but don't forget to **bring it back!**

(11) Bring forward:- Suggest a plan or idea for consideration ( प्रस्तुत करना)

Ex.:-

a. We will **bring forward** the matter at the next conference.

## EXERCISE:-

1. I think it's a lot more difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ children nowadays than it used to be.

- A) bring out                      B) bring off

- C) bring on                      D) bring up

2. We shall bring \_\_\_\_\_ the question of the new swimming-pool at the next committee meeting.

- A) about                      B) up
- C) forward                      D) off

3. Low pressure coming in from the Mediterranean will \_\_\_ a change in the weather.

- A) bring round                      B) bring down
- C) bring up                      D) bring about

4. The doctors thought that too much stress had \_\_\_\_\_ the illness.

- a. brought forth                      b. brought about
- c. brought on                      d. brought out

5. We argued for hours about it but in the end I managed to bring her \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. back                      b. around
- c. off                      d. back

6. The war \_\_\_\_\_ a revolution.

- a. brought about                      b. brought around
- c. brought up                      d. brought out

7. The place where I was \_\_\_\_\_ is very small, unlike the place I live now.

- a. brought back                      b. bring around
- c. brought up                      d. brought on

## Bring Phrasal Verb



8. After she passed out, the doctors \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ with some medicine.
- a. brought round    b. brought in  
c. brought on        d. brought up
9. I've lived here my whole life, where were you brought \_\_\_?
- a. up                    b. out  
c. about                d. back
10. The teacher gave many examples to \_\_\_ the idea contained in the poem.
- a. bring out                b. bring around  
c. bring down            d. bring forth
11. The government was \_\_\_ by the corruption scandal.
- a. brought down        b. brought off  
c. brought up            d. brought out
12. The fall in profits brought \_\_\_ a change in company policy.
- a. up                    b. off  
c. to                     d. about
13. It took 2 minutes to bring her \_\_\_ after her accident. It was lucky there was a doctor there.
- a. around                b. out  
c. about                 d. off

14. What brought \_\_\_ the Roman empire? It was so powerful and then it was suddenly gone.
- a. down                    b. back  
c. up                        d. out
15. His dishonesty brought ..... his ruin.
- a) in                    b) about                    c) out                    d) back
16. The publisher is bringing ..... a new edition of this book.
- a) out                    b) on  
c) down                 d) over
17. At last I brought him ..... to my opinion.
- a) about                    b) round  
c) up                        d) out
18. Well done! Nobody thought you'd (succeed).
- a. Bring it over        b. Bring it out  
c. Bring it off         d. bring it up
19. An increase in sales can usually (reduce) the price of an article.
- a. Bring over  
b. Bring down  
c. Bring about  
d. Bring off

### Bring Phrasal Verb



20. The politician's statement (generated) a movement of anger.

- a. Brought forth    b. Brought out
- c. Brought back    d. Brought around

21. This song always \_\_\_\_\_ memories of my childhood.

- a. brings back    b. brings off
- c. brings round    d. brings out

ANSWER:-

1. D	2. C	3. D	4. B	5. B
6. A	7. C	8. A	9. A	10. A
11. A	12. D	13. A	14. A	15. B
16. A	17. B	18. C	19. B	20. A
21. A				

## Call Phrasal Verb



(1) Call Off : cancel (रद्द करना)

Ex:

Due to heavy rain, the match was **called off**.

(2) Call In : To call someone / Summon someone for help (सहायता के लिए बुलाना)

Ex.:-

We had to **call in** the electrician as all the lights went off.

(3) Call Up :- .( टेलीफोन पर बुलाना)

1. To call somebody on phone

2. remember / recollect (याद करना)

3. To summon someone to serve in the armed forces or for active military duty (सेना में भर्ती होने के लिए आदेश करना)

Ex:

a. He **called up** the memories of his childhood.

b. I **called him** up yesterday.

c. My son was **called up** during the war.

(4) Call At :- (visit) at a place (किसी स्थान पर जाना)

Ex:- I **called at** the medical store but it was closed.

(5) Call On / call round /around:- visit a person. (थोड़ी देर के लिए मिलना)

Ex. :-

a. I **called on** my grandfather yesterday.

b. I was thinking of **calling round** later, if you're going to be home.

(6) CALL IN ON: (थोड़ी देर के लिए मिलना)

To visit someone (usually for a short time)

Ex. :-

Let's **call in on** your brother for a cup of tea on our way home.

(7) CALL BY: To visit someone briefly on your way to somewhere else. (जाते जाते थोड़ी देर के लिए मिलना)

Ex. :-

Would it be ok to **call by** this afternoon on our way to the theatre?

(8) Call Out :- To speak in a loud voice (तेज आवाज में बोलना)

Ex:- The teacher **called out** the names of the students.

(9) Call For/Ask For :-

1. To publicly demand or ask for an action to happen(की मांग करना)

# Call Phrasal Verb



2. Something that is required or necessary(की आवश्यकता होना)

Ex.:-

- a. After the fire, the residents **called for** better health and safety procedures.
- b. The job **calls for** excellent communication and networking skills.

(10) Call Forth :- To cause something, To make a thing happen (किसी भी चीज का होना)

Ex.:-

The protest **called forth** a strong response.

(11). CALL AFTER:- To give a child the same name as someone else, especially someone from the same family (किसी बड़े के नाम पर बच्चे का नाम रखना)

Ex. :-

- a. The baby was **called after** her grandmother.
- b. She was **called Sally after** her great aunt.

(12) CALL UPON :- To formally ask a person or organisation to do something (किसी व्यक्ति या संगठन से औपचारिक रूप से कहना)

Ex.:- He was **called upon** to give a speech at the award ceremony.

PRACTICE:-

1. A situation like this \_\_\_\_ action.

- a. calls on                      b. calls for
- c. calls round                d. calls after

2. The meeting has been \_\_\_\_ because the manager is ill.

- a. called on                    b. called out
- c. called off                    d. called for

3. I was called \_\_\_\_\_ my grandmother.

- a. called after                b. called round
- c. called up                    d. called upon

4. My aunt is ill, so I'm going to \_\_\_\_ and see her after work.

- a. call in                        b. call off
- c. call out                      d. call on

5. The sink is leaking; I'd better \_\_\_\_ a plumber.

- a. call off                      b. call in
- c. call round                d. call by

6. Call her \_\_\_\_\_ on her landline.

- a. off                            b. up
- c. for                            d. out

7. If you have an electrical problem you should (ask to come) an electrician.

- a. Call in                      b. Call on
- c. Call for                      d. call by

Call Phrasal Verb



8. The teacher (shouted) all the children's names to make sure they were all there.
- a. Called up            b. Called on  
c. Called out            d. Called by
9. The senator (demanded) an investigation into the misuse of public funds.
- a. Called on            b. Called for  
c. Called forth        d. Called in on
10. The excursion was (cancelled) because of the bad weather.
- a. Called off            b. Called back  
c. Called away        d. called for
11. The earthquake (produced a reaction) a wave of international solidarity.
- a. Called up            b. Called out  
c. Called forth        d. called in
12. His name is George. He is (given the same name as) his grandfather.
- a. Called at            b. Called for  
c. Called after        d. Called upon
13. This job is very demanding and \_\_\_\_\_ an experienced manager with lots of patience and determination.
- a. calls up            b. calls in  
c. calls for            d. calls on

14. It seems this problem is much greater than our technician can handle. We'll need to \_\_\_\_\_ a specialist.
- a. call to                b. call in  
c. call off                d. call on
15. As a first year nurse at the hospital, Sandra needs to \_\_\_\_\_ for night shifts, meaning she needs to be ready to go to the hospital whenever they need her.
- a. call off                b. call off  
c. call in                d. call on
16. Since the weather forecast predicts heavy rains on Saturday, we'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ the picnic.
- a. call up                b. call into  
c. call off                d. call for
17. My boss really appreciated all my hard work.
- This \_\_\_\_\_ a celebration.
- a. calls up                b. calls upon  
c. calls for                d. calls off
18. If you are not feeling well, I will call ..... a doctor.
- a. call forth  
b. call on  
c. call in  
d. call off

## Call Phrasal Verb



19. They will have to ..... the wedding due to the prevailing tension between them.

- a. call for                      b. call on
- c. call off                      b. call in

20. I called ..... his name, but there was no answer.

- a. on                              b. out
- c. in                              d. for

21. Call me ..... when you reach there.

- a. in                      b. on                      c. up                      d. at

22. A situation like this calls \_\_\_ action.

- a. on                              b. for
- c. round                      d. around

23. By the way, Clive \_\_\_\_\_ (paid a short visit) but you were out. So I told him to come and see you tomorrow.

- a. Called out                      b. called by
- c. called upon                      d. called in

24. Because of possible bomb threats, the Queen has decided to \_\_\_\_\_ her proposed visit to Northern Ireland next month.

- a. call out                      b. call away
- c. call up                      d. call off

25. The meeting was \_\_\_\_\_ as the chairman was ill.

- a. called for                      b. called off

- c. called up                      d. called out

26. For the unity of the country, discipline among the people is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. called out                      b. called for
- c. called in                      d. called forth

27. His master\_\_\_\_\_ an explanation of his conduct.

- a. called off                      b. called up
- c. called on                      d. called for

28. The principal\_\_\_\_\_ an explanation from the clerks.

- a. called up                      b. called for
- c. called out                      d. called for

29. You are getting married! I think this \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of champagne!

- a. calls for                      b. calls up
- c. calls out                      d. calls off

30. He was \_\_\_\_\_ to give testimony in the court.

- a. called out                      b. called forth
- c. called on                      d. called upon

31. Shall we \_\_\_\_\_ to see Harry later?

- a. call after
- b. call round
- c. call out                      d. call for



Call Phrasal Verb



32. This situation \_\_\_\_ a high degree of courage.

- a. calls for b. calls on c. calls in d. calls off

33. The earthquake \_\_\_\_\_ a large outpouring of international aid.

- a. called for b. called at c. called on d. called by

34. Jill \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening but no one was home.

- a. called on b. called for c. called upon d. called in

ANSWER:-

Table with 5 columns and 7 rows containing answers for questions 1 through 34.

## Fall Phrasal Verb



### (1) Fall Apart :-

1. To break into pieces (टुकड़े टुकड़े होना)
2. Collapse emotionally (भावुक होकर टूटना)

Ex:-

- a. The chair fell apart.
- b. He **fell apart** after the death of his father.

### (2) Fall Back On :- Depend on, rely on, bank on (आश्रित होना)

Ex:-

I will **fall back on** you for help

### (3) Fall Flat :- Fail to produce any effect (असफल होना)

Ex:-

All his jokes **fell flat**.

### Fall Through :- Unsuccessful (असफल होना)

Ex:- All his plans to buy a car **fell through**.

### (4) Fall Out :- Fight, quarrel (झगड़ना)

Ex:- The friends have **fallen out**.

### (5) Fall With / Fall in With :- Agree (सहमत होना)

Ex:-

I **fell in with** your views.

### (6) Fall Off :- Decrease, diminish (कम होना)

Ex:-

The sales have **fallen off**.

### (7) To fall on:- To attack eagerly (टूट पड़ना)

Ex:-

Not having eaten for days, the dogs **fell on** the meat greedily.

### (8) Fall Behind:- To be slow in something (पिछड़ना)

Ex:-

He is **falling behind** in his work.

### (9) Fall for:

1. To be deceived (विश्वास कर लेना)
2. To fall in love (प्यार में पड़ना)

Ex:-

a. He **fell for** her beauty.

b. I am surprised you **fell for** that trick.

### (10) Fall to:- To become duty / responsibility (कर्तव्य होना)

Ex. :-

It **fell to** me to explain it to him.

# Fall Phrasal Verb



## EXERCISE:-

1. The moment Kit noticed the beautiful young girl, he \_\_\_\_ her.

- a. fell with                      b. fell for
- c. fell on                         d. fell apart

2. The value of condos has \_\_\_\_ because the market is saturated.

- a. fallen for                      b. fallen off
- c. fallen apart                  d. fallen down

3. It \_\_\_\_ Line to give her brother the bad news.

- a. fell with                      b. fell to
- c. fell before                    d. fell down

4. When he found out that his son had died in battle, the father \_\_\_\_ .

- a. fell apart                      b. fell out
- c. fell off                         d. fell on

5. Jay made up a story about why he was so late, and his parents \_\_\_\_ it.

- a. fell for                         b. fell with
- c. fell on                         d. fell apart

6. I ..... with my work because I was ill for a few days and couldn't do anything

- a. fell out                         b. fell behind
- c. fell apart                      d. fell through

7. His hair is ..... and he is worried about going bald.

- a. falling off                      b. falling through
- c. falling out                      d. falling with

8. My holiday ..... when the travel agent went bankrupt, so I'll be staying at home this year

- a. fell down                      b. fell out
- c. fell through                  d. fell for

9. Nobody else would tell her the news so it ..... me to do it

- a. Fell flat                         b. fell to
- c. fell for                         d. fell through

10. If everything goes wrong, you can always ..... your family for support

- a. fall into                         b. fall out with
- c. fall back on                    d. fall for

11. They met on holiday,..... each other and were married within a month

- a. fell off                         b. fell behind
- c. fell for                         d. fell through

12. They ..... after he was rude to her.

- a. fell in
- b. fell off
- c. fell out
- d. fell for

# Fall Phrasal Verb



13. I completely believed her; I ..... her lies

- a. fell for                      b. fell through
- c. fell to                        d. fell off

14. The thieves ..... me when I left the bank

- a. fell on                        b. fell apart
- c. fell off                        d. fell for

15. Select the most appropriate phrasal verb the meaning of which is given in the bracket.

The old lady was led to (believe) the salesman's promises.

- a. fell to                        b. fell for
- c. fell behind                d. fell through

16. Select the most appropriate phrasal verb the meaning of which is given in the bracket.

Jennifer and Andrea had an argument and (stopped being friends) .

- a. fell down                    b. fell out
- c. fell apart                    d. fell through

17. Select the most appropriate phrasal verb the meaning of which is given in the bracket.

Our plans for a picnic (failed) because of the bad weather.

- a. fell down                    b. fell apart
- c. fell through                d. fell off

18. Select the most appropriate phrasal verb the meaning of which is given in the bracket.

The old desk (disintegrated) when they tried to move it.

- a. fell apart                    b. fell about
- c. fell out                        d. fell through

19. A good salesman can sell anything to anyone; he knows what tricks people usually \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. fall to                        b. fall for
- c. fall flat                        d. fall through

20. Heather and Katie had a \_\_\_\_\_ over a boy five years ago. They haven't spoken to each other since then.

- a. falling out                b. falling down
- c. falling off                d. falling on

21. Michael's parents were worried about Michael's going to school in a different city; they mostly worried that he would \_\_\_\_\_ bad kids.

- a. fall back                    b. fall to
- c. fall in with                d. fall off

22. Last month I spent all the money in my checking account, but luckily I had some savings to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fall back on
- B. fall for
- C. fall through                D. fall off

# Fall Phrasal Verb



23. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the hype - that new computer isn't as great as it looks.

- A. fall off
- B. fall for
- C. fall out
- D. fall through

24. No, I didn't go to graduate school. Unfortunately, things \_\_\_\_\_ at the last minute.

- A. fell apart
- B. fell over
- C. fell through
- D. fell on

25. I need to study harder; I'm \_\_\_\_\_ on my work for English class.

- A. falling apart
- B. falling back
- C. falling behind
- D. falling through

26. The workers were so hungry, they \_\_\_\_\_ for the sandwiches and cakes with gusto.

- a) fell for
- b) fell in
- c) fell on
- d) fell over

27. They had a plan to trick him, but he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A) fall for
- B) fall to
- C) fall at
- D) fall by

28. After a lot of persuasion, he finally agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ our plans.

- A) fall across to
- B) fall down in
- C) fall in with

D) fall up to

29. Select the most appropriate phrasal verb the meaning of which is given in the bracket.

His project has (failed to be completed).

- A) fallen through
- B) fallen out
- C) fallen on
- D) fallen off

ANSWER:-

1. b	2. b	3. b	4. a	5. a
6. b	7. a	8. c	9. b	10. c
11. c	12. c	13. a	14. a	15. b
16. b	17. c	18. a	19. b	20. a
21. c	22. a	23. b	24. c	25. c
26. c	27. a	28. c	29. a	

## Get Phrasal Verb



### (1) Get At :-

1. To reach / obtain / get something with difficulty. (मुश्किल से प्राप्त करना)

2. Criticise someone again and again (आलोचना करना)

Ex:-

- a. After a long time he **got at** the truth.
- b. Sarah keeps **getting at** me for no reasons.

### (2) Get On/ Get along :-

1. Continue / Progress (प्रगति करना)

2. Friendly / Smooth relations (मिल कर रहना)

Ex:-

- a. The teacher told the student to **get on** the work.
- b. He is **getting on** pretty well in business.
- c. He **gets on** perfectly well with his son.

### (3) Get Over :- Overcome, recover (उभरना)

Ex:-

He **got over** all the difficulties.

(4) Get away with :- To escape (from punishment) (गलत काम करके बच के निकलना)

Ex:- John was caught but the rest of us **got away with** the punishment.

(5) Get up to:- To do something (bad) (कोई गलत चीज करना)

Ex:-

The children **get up to** all sorts of mischief in my absence.

(6) Get by:- Have barely enough money to survive /withstand (जैसे तैसे गुजारा करना)

Ex:-

We have been having a hard time **getting by** ever since I lost my job.

(7) Get through:- Manage to deal with a difficult situation (कैसे भी करके मुशीबत से निकलना)

Ex:-

My friends helped me to **get through** the exams.

(8) Get across:- Manage to communicate an idea clearly (समझा पाना)

Ex:-

We tried to **get** our point **across** but he didn't listen.

# Get Phrasal Verb



## EXERCISE:-

1. We don't earn much money but we can get

.....

- a. Get on                      b. Get by
- c. Get away                 d. Get at

2. How could you.....cheating in the test?

- a. Get on                      b. Get across
- c. Get away with         d. Get by

3. My puppy died last month and I can't

..... it.

- a. Get on                      b. Get over
- c. Get away                 d. Get up

4. We \_\_\_\_\_ so well. He's like a brother to me!

- a. get on                      b. get out
- c. get over                    d. get by

5. Stop \_\_\_\_\_ me today! I feel like I'm doing everything wrong.

- a. getting on                 b. getting by
- c. getting at                  d. getting across

6. At the meeting, I think you \_\_\_\_\_ the main ideas really well.

- a. got on
- b. got across
- c. got by                      d. Got away with

7. I've been living here for 6 months now and I've been \_\_\_\_\_ really well.

- a. getting out                b. getting across
- c. getting along             d. getting at

8. It took her a long time to ..... the illness.

- a. get over                    b. get by
- c. get In                      d. get on

9. The thieves ..... with several thousand pounds.

- a. got in                      b. got on
- c. got Away                 d. got for

10. The family has a very low income but they manage to (cope / survive).

- a. get round                 b. get at
- c. get by                      d. get on

11. It took me 3 weeks to \_\_\_\_\_ that nasty cold.

- a. get over.                  b. get away
- c. get up to                  d. get at

12. I wish the boys could all \_\_\_\_\_.

They are always fighting.

- a. get along
- b. get up
- c. get off
- d. get over



### Get Phrasal Verb



13. Many employers want to hire an employee who can \_\_\_\_\_ others.

- a. Get away with    b. Get along with
- c. Get through      d. Get at

14. Once you \_\_\_\_\_ the first part of the process, the rest is really easy.

- a. Get away with    b. get across
- c. Get up to         d. Get through

ANSWER:-

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. a	5. c
6. b	7. c	8. a	9. c	10. c
11. a	12. a	13. b	14. d	

## Give Phrasal Verb



### 1. Give away:

1. To give something as a gift or for free.

(मुफ्त में बांटना)

2. to reveal the secret (रहस्य खोल देना)

Example:

a. She **gave away** all her old clothes to charity.

b. She **gave away** all the secrets to the enemy.

2. Give back: To return something to its owner. (वापस देना)

Example:

Don't forget to **give back** the book I lent you.

3. Give in: To surrender or yield in a disagreement or argument. (हार मान जाना)

Example:

After a long debate, they finally **gave in** to their opponents' demands.

4. Give off / Give Forth: To emit or produce something, such as a smell or heat. (गंध या गर्मी उत्सर्जित करना)

Example:

a. The flowers **give off** a pleasant fragrance.

b. The flowers gave forth an intoxicating scent.

### 5. Give out:

1. To distribute or hand out something.

(बांटना)

2. To become exhausted or run out of something. (खत्म हो जाना)

Example:

a. The teacher **gave out** the worksheets to the students.

b. My patience is **giving out**.

6. Give up: To stop trying or surrender. (हार मान लेना / बुरी आदत त्यागना)

Example:

a. Despite the challenges, she refused to **give up** on her dreams.

b. He **gave up** smoking.

7. Give over: To cease or stop doing something. (त्याग देना)

Example: **Give over** complaining and start working on a solution.

8. Give something a try: To attempt or test something. (कुछ प्रयास करना)

Example:

Why don't you **give that new recipe a try**?

9. Give somebody a hand: To help someone. (किसी की मदद करना)

Example:

Can you **give me a hand** with these heavy boxes?

10. Give somebody the cold shoulder:

To ignore or show indifference to someone.

(रूखा व्यवहार करना/ नजरअंदाज करना)

# Give Phrasal Verb



Example:

After their argument, she **gave him the cold shoulder**.

Exercise:

1. She decided to \_\_\_\_\_ her old clothes to charity.

- a) give off                      b) give back
- c) give away                  d) give in

2. The fire \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of smoke.

- a) gave off                      b) gave out
- c) gave back                  d) gave up

3. The student decided to \_\_\_\_\_ and pursue a different major.

- a) give off                      b) give in
- c) give up                      d) give out

4. The exhausted hiker \_\_\_\_\_ and needed assistance to descend the mountain.

- a) gave off                      b) gave in
- c) gave out                      d) gave away

5. The fire \_\_\_\_\_ warmth on the cold winter night.

- a) gave off                      b) gave in
- c) gave out                      d) gave up

6. The company decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a portion of their profits to charity.

- a) give off                      b) give in
- c) give away                  d) give back

7. The flowers \_\_\_\_\_ a pleasant fragrance.

- a) gave off                      b) gave out
- c) gave back                  d) gave in

8. The exhausted runner \_\_\_\_\_ and had to withdraw from the race.

- a) gave off                      b) gave back
- c) gave out                      d) gave away

9. The company \_\_\_\_\_ a large donation to support local schools.

- a) gave off                      b) gave back
- c) gave away                  d) gave in

10. The student \_\_\_\_\_ when faced with a difficult question.

- a) gave off                      b) gave back
- c) gave in                      d) gave out

11. The company \_\_\_\_\_ the annual bonuses to its employees.

- a) gave off                      b) gave in
- c) gave out                      d) gave up

12. The children were excited when Santa \_\_\_\_\_ presents.

- a) gave away                  b) gave over
- c) gave up                      d) gave in

13. She decided to \_\_\_\_\_ her dream of becoming an artist and pursued a different career.

- a) give off                      b) give up
- c) give back                  d) give in

14. The factory \_\_\_\_\_ toxic fumes.

- a) gave off
- b) gave out
- c) gave back
- d) gave up

# Give Phrasal Verb



15. The company \_\_\_\_\_ all the necessary resources for the project.

- a) gave off                      b) gave in
- c) gave out                     d) gave up

16. The factory \_\_\_\_\_ a strong odor of chemicals.

- a) gave off                      b) gave away
- c) gave back                    d) gave up

17. She decided to \_\_\_\_\_ her old car and buy a new one.

- a) give off                      b) give back
- c) give away                    d) give up

18. The bakery \_\_\_\_\_ free samples of its new pastries.

- a) gave off                      b) gave in
- c) gave away                    d) gave back

19. The chimney \_\_\_\_\_ a cloud of grey smoke.

- a) gave forth                    b) gave away
- c) gave in                        d) gave up

20. She decided to \_\_\_\_\_ her secret.

- a) give in                        b) give up
- c) give away                    d) give back

ANSWER:

1. c	2. a	3. c	4. c	5. a
6. c	7. a	8. c	9. c	10. c
11. c	12. a	13. b	14. a	15. c
16. a	17. d	18. c	19. a	20. c



# Hand Phrasal Verb



6. The teacher will hand ..... all the answer sheets tomorrow.

- 1. down                      2. through
- 3. over                      4. back

7. The house that I live in was handed ..... from my grandfather to my father.

- 1. out                      2. back
- 3. down                      4. in

8. The boys are handing ..... flyers for the show.

- 1. in                      2. down
- 3. out                      4. over

9. I am saving money because I must have something to hand ..... to my children.

- 1. over                      2. back
- 3. down                      4. out

10. The accused was handed ..... a prison sentence of five years.

- 1. in                      2. over
- 3. down                      4. out

Answer:

1.3	2. 3	3. 4	4. 3	5. 3
6. 4	7. 3	8. 3	9. 3	10. 3

## KEEP Phrasal Verb



1. Keep from: Abstain from / Control from

(किसी चीज से परहेज करना )

Ex:

We should **keep from** selfish friends.

2. Keep off:

1. Maintain a distance (से दूर रहना )

2. Not talk about ( किसी चीज के बारे में जिक्र

नहीं करना)

Ex:

a. Please **keep off** the grass.

b. They asked the spectators to **keep off**.

3. Keep on: Continue doing something ( जारी

रखना)

Ex: She **kept on** trying inspite of repeated failures.

4. Keep up : maintain or continue to do

something at the same speed (समान गति से

चलना )

Ex: He was advised to **keep up** the good work.

5. Keep up with: stay aware of or informed

about something (किसी भी चीज के बारे में

जागरूक होना)

Ex: Newspapers **keep up with** the updated events.

6. Keep in With: Remain in good terms with someone / Friendly ( अच्छे संबंध रखना)

Ex. He was simply trying to **keep in with** his friends.

7. Keep an eye on:- Watch carefully ( ध्यान रखना)

Ex: We have to **keep an eye on** what our competitors are doing.

8. Keep Down:- To control something and prevent it from increasing (धीमा करना)

Ex:

We have to try to **keep** the cost **down**.

9. Keep to :- Stick to or follow something. ( किसी भी चीज को नियमित रूप से पालन करना)

Ex.

a. We're tied to time so let's **keep to** the agenda.

b. We are trying to **keep to** our schedule.

10. Keep out of - Not become involved in something. (किसी चीज में शामिल न होना)

Ex. My dad always **keeps out** of arguments about politics



# KEEP Phrasal Verb



## Exercise

1. I read the papers to keep ... what's happening in the outside world.

- 1. on about                      2. close to
- 3. up with                        4. down on

2. Put a cloth over the salad to keep the flies ....

- 1. about                          2. down
- 3. away                           4. off

3. I like to keep .... my ex-employer, you never know when you might need a reference.

- 1. in with                        2. down on
- 3. up with                        4. out of

4. You must eat to keep your strength .....

- 1. down                          2. from
- 3. off                               4. up

5. Will you keep your eye ... my suitcase while I go to get the tickets?

- 1. on                               2. off
- 3. with                            4. to

6. She kept ... asking me questions the whole time.

- 1. down                          2. on
- 3. up                                4. off

7. For heaven's sake let's keep ... the point or we'll never reach any decisions.

- 1. off                                2. up
- 3. down                           4. to

8. I prefer to keep ... arguments about money.

- 1. down on                       2. out of
- 3. up with                        4. in with

9. He kept \_\_\_\_\_ talking for three hours.

- 1. on                                2. in
- 3. out                               4. up

10. He was told to keep \_\_\_\_\_ (= to not go into) his sister's room.

- 1. up with                        2. out off
- 3. out with                       4. out of

11. He runs very fast. It's hard for me to keep \_\_\_\_\_ him.

- 1. out with                       2. in with
- 3. up with                        4. out of

12. This isn't any of your business!

Keep \_\_\_\_\_ this!

- 1. out of                          2. out from
- 3. up with                        4. out with

13. He's a very private individual. He keeps \_\_\_\_\_ himself.

- 1. away                           2. with
- 3. to                                4. from

# KEEP Phrasal Verb



14. In some parks visitors are requested to keep \_\_\_\_\_ the grass.

- 1) off                                      2) aside
- 3) out                                      4) away

15. If you want to make a good impression, it's important to \_\_\_\_\_ your colleagues.

- 1) keep away from                      2) keep in with
- 3) keep out of                            4) keep on at

16. I try to keep \_\_\_\_\_ the latest fashions by going lots of shows in London.

- 1) up with                                2) along with
- 3) up to                                    4) next to

## ANSWER

1. 3	2. 3	3. 1	4. 4
5. 1	6. 2	7. 4	8. 2
9. 1	10. 4	11. 3	12. 1
13. 3	14. 1	15. 2	16. 1



LIVE

1. Live on: Depend or subsist on a particular food (जिवित होना)

Ex: The lion **lives on** flesh.

2. Live by:

1. to follow something (अनुकरण करना)

2. to survive by doing something (निर्वाह करना)

Ex:

a. She **lived by** her meagre income.

b. He **lives by** honest means.

c. Gandhiji **lived by** his principles

3. Live up to : To reach an expected standard (उम्मीदों पर खड़ा उतरना)

Ex: He **lived up** to my expectations.

4. Live through:- To live at a time when things were very difficult. (बुरी स्थिति से गुजरना)

Ex. My grandparents **lived through** the recession.

5. Live with:- To accept or tolerate something. (सहना)

Ex.

He cannot change the situation and will have to **live with** it.

Exercise

1. The tribals \_\_\_\_\_ by their customs.

- a. live on                      b. live by  
c. live with                    d. live through

2. I don't think I could ever \_\_\_\_\_ my parents' standards.

- a. live on                      b. live up to  
c. live by                      d. live through

3. My grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ some difficult times.

- a. lived on                    b. lived down  
c. lived through            d. lived by

4. When Tony was a student he just \_\_\_\_\_ noodles.

- a. lived by                    b. lived on  
c. lived through            d. lived up to

5. People who lived \_\_\_\_ the war still talk about it a lot.

- a. with                        b. on  
c. through                    d. by

6. Did the film live \_\_\_\_ your expectations?

- a. up  
b. down  
c. up to  
d. with

# LIVE Phrasal Verb



7. You might not like their decision, but you'll just have to live \_\_\_ it.

- a. up
- b. on
- c. by
- d. with

ANSWER:

1.B	2. B	3.C	4.B	5.C	6.C	7.D
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English With Rani Ma'am

## Look Phrasal Verb



(1) Look At :- Watch (देखना)

Ex. :- They were **looking at** each other and smiling.

(2) Look Up :-

1. Search (reference, consult) (खोजना)

2. Improve (सुधरना)

Ex.:-

a. **Look up** the meaning of the word in the dictionary.

b. The weather looks much nicer next week.

Things are **looking up**!

(3) Look For :- Search (hidden/Lost)

(ढूँढना)

1. He was **looking for** his book.

2. He was **looking for** a new job.

(4) Look Over / through :- Examine (निरीक्षण

करना)

Ex. :-

a. We **looked over** the house again before we decided to rent it.

b. Can you **look through** your notes and decide which solution is the best?

(5) Look Into:- Investigate (जाँच पड़ताल

करना)

Ex.:- The police **looked into** the matter.

(6) Look Down Upon :- To insult someone / To make someone inferior. (किसी को अपमान करना)

Ex. :- We should not **look down** upon the poor.

(7) Look Up To :- Respect (सम्मान करना)

Ex. :- He really **looks up** to his older brother.

(8) Look Forward to :- Hope / expect for something positive. (आशा करना)

Ex. :-

a. The students are **looking forward to** good results.

b. I am **looking forward to** meeting you.

(9) Look After :- Care / tend (देखभाल करना)

Ex. :- She **looks after** her mother.

(10) Look On as:- regard / consider (मानना)

Ex. :- I've always **looked on him as** the ideal candidate for the job.

(11) Look on: To see what is happening but not do anything to help. (देखते रहना)

Ex. :- When the old man fell over, two women ran over to help him, but everyone else just **looked on**.

# Look Phrasal Verb



(12) Look To:- To consider something and think about how to make it better (सही हालात की पुष्टि करना)

Ex. :- We need to **look to** ways of improving our marketing.

(13) Look Out :- Be careful about (सावधान रहना)

Ex. :- You should **look out** when you cross the road.

### EXERCISE:-

1. My Mum has gone to France for a week, so I have to \_\_\_my little sister.

- a. look up                      b. look after
- c. look out                     d. look for

2. Please can you \_\_\_ this word in the dictionary, I don't know what it means.

- a. look up to                  b. look for
- c. look up                      d. look over

3. I really \_\_\_ her, I think she's a great role model for young women.

- a. look up to                  b. look forward to
- c. look into                    d. look for

4. I really \_\_\_ my yearly trip to Paris.

- a. look out                      b. look up
- c. look forward to            d. look for

5. Please could you \_\_\_ my essay and check for any mistakes?

- a. look up to                  b. look into
- c. look at                      d. look through

6. When I \_\_\_ my life, I realise how much I have grown as a person.

- a. look up                      b. look back on
- c. look out                     d. look into

7. \_\_\_, he's got a gun!

- a. Look up                      b. Look into
- c. Look out                    d. Look at

8. I think she \_\_\_ me, she doesn't think I'm as good at singing as she is.

- a. looks down on              b. looks out
- c. looks up to                 d. looks for

9. When I \_\_\_\_\_ on my college days, I can't believe the crazy things we did as students.

- a. look back                  b. look down
- c. look after                  d. look out

10. He offered to look \_\_\_\_\_ the report to establish the full story.

- a. look out
- b. look at
- c. look up
- d. look through

# Look Phrasal Verb



11. He \_\_\_\_\_ his colleagues because he has a degree but they haven't.

- a. looks down on    b. looks into
- c. looks through    d. looks up

12. We had a really bad time about six months ago but now things are \_\_\_\_\_ .a.

- looking forward    b. looking back
- c. looking up    d. looking for

13. Veena left her job to \_\_\_\_\_ her mother.

- a. look after    b. look down on
- c. look up to    d. look into

14. Tim has always \_\_\_\_\_ his father and hopes one day to emulate his success.

- a. looked down on    b. looked up
- c. looked up to    d. looked for

15. You need to \_\_\_\_ the meaning of the words in the dictionary.

- a) look out    b) look for
- c) look at    d) look up

16. The graduates \_\_\_\_ to have a vacation.

- a) look at    b) look into
- c) look forward    d) look over

17. \_\_\_\_-! A fast car is approaching.

- a) Look back on    b) Look out
- c) Look at    d) Look for

18. You should..... the matter

- a. look over    b. look into
- c. look for    d. look out

19. I was..... my elder brother.

- a. looking for    b. looking over
- c. looking on    d. looking up

20. We are..... the lost keys.

- a. looking for    b. looking on
- c. looking forward to    d. looking at

21. The eagle is..... prey.

- a. looking into    b. looking over
- c. looking out for    d. looking through

22. The Indian economy is now .....

- a. looking up to    b. looking up
- c. looking after    d. looking on

23. My uncle..... me.

- a. looks over    b. looks after
- c. looks on    d. looks for

24. .... your manners.

- a. Look after    b. Look on
- c. Look over    d. Look to

25. .... the word in the dictionary.

- a. Look at
- b. Look up
- c. Look to
- d. Look into



Look Phrasal Verb



26. I..... him as my son.

- a. look on                      b. look at
- c. look after                  d. look up

27. If you don't know what the word means, you'd better \_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary.

- A) look it over              B) look for it
- C) look it up                D) look into it

28. We \_\_\_\_\_ to receiving a prompt reply to our letter.

- A) look round              B) look through
- C) look after                D) look forward

29. At least half a dozen people \_\_\_\_\_ (watched without doing anything) while the man was being attacked.

- A) looked at                B) looked on
- C) looked over            D) looked into

30. I\_\_\_\_ seeing my friends again.

- a. look forward to              b. look after
- c. look at                        d. look up

31. It is a folly on your part to\_\_\_\_\_ upon the poor students.

- a. look down                b. look after
- c. look up                    d. look into

32. I don't know where my book is. I have to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- a. look into                  b. look up

- c. look for                    d. look in

33. A committee was formed to\_\_\_\_\_ the building.

- a. look after                b. look at
- c. look for                  d. look up

34. He was not\_\_\_ the blackboard when the teacher was writing on it.

- a. looking for                b. looking to
- c. looking at                d. looking on

ANSWER:-

1. b	2. c	3. a	4. c	5. d
6. b	7. c	8. a	9. a	10. d
11. a	12. c	13. a	14. c	15. d
16. c	17. b	18. b	19. a	20. a
21. c	22. b	23. b	24. d	25. b
26. c	27. c	28. d	29. b	30. a
31. a	32. c	33. a	34. c	

## Make Phrasal Verb



(1) Make Out :- Understand (समझ पाना)

Ex :-

I cannot **make out** your handwriting.

(2) Make Off with / Away With :-

To steal something and run away with it. (चुरा

कर भागना)

Ex :-

The thief had **made off with** the belongings before the police arrived.

(3) Make Up :-

1. To end quarrel, fight / patch up (सुलझाना)

2. To invent a story to deceive (मन गढ़त कहानी

बनाना)

Ex:-

a. They **made up** with their quarrel.

b. He **made up** some excuse about losing his wallet.

(4) Make Up One's Mind :- Decide (मन बना

लेना)

Ex:-

He **made up his mind** to attend the meeting.

(5) Make Up For :- Compensate (क्षतिपूर्ति

करना)

Ex :-

I cannot **make up for** the damages caused by fire.

(6) Make for:-

1. To move towards a place (किसी स्थान की ओर जाना)

2. To cause things to happen. (किसी चीज का होना)

Ex:-

a. He picked his umbrella and **made for** the door.

b. Computers would **make for** a more efficient system.

(7) Make Over :-

1. Renovate / to transform / to give a new look (नवीनीकरण करना)

2. To transfer the property legally (नाम कर देना)

Ex. :-

a. The house had a **make over**.

b. He **made over** his property to his eldest son.

(8) Make out of :- To create something from someone or something (किसी चीज से बना हुआ)

# Make Phrasal Verb



Ex:-

I **made** a table **out of** oak.

(9) Make after :- To run after someone or chase them. (पीछा करना)

Ex. :-

The shopkeeper **made after** the thief, but he couldn't catch him.

(10) Make into :- To change one thing into another. (परिवर्तित करना)

Ex. :-

That old bowl can easily be **made into** a plant pot.

## EXERCISE:-

1. Nothing will \_\_\_\_\_ for their inefficiency.

- a) make over      b) make out
- c) make up        d) make off with

2. Don't trust him. He always \_\_\_\_\_ stories.

- a) makes up      b) makes out
- c) makes after   d) make away with

3. Only good employer-employee relationships can \_\_\_\_\_ good production.

- a) make out      b) make for
- c) make after    d) make up

4. I can hardly \_\_\_\_\_ the letters on that sign. They are too small.

- a) make in        b) make off
- c) make out      d) make up

5. It took 20 years for them to \_\_\_\_\_ after their fight.

- a) make up        b) make over
- c) make out      d) make up for

6. If there is an earthquake, you should \_\_\_\_\_ the park.

- a) make out      b) make up
- c) make for      d) make away with

7. It was so foggy that she couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the road ahead.

- a) make out      b) make over
- c) make up        d) make into

8. I wish she wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ stories like that.

- a) make for      b) make up
- c) make over     d) make out

9. He emptied his glass and \_\_\_\_\_ the door.

- a) made for      b) made off with
- c) made up for   d) made away with

10. She's indecisive and can never ..... her mind

- a) make up        b) make out
- c) make out of    d) make off

# Make Phrasal Verb



11. She could just \_\_\_\_\_ the dark outline of a ship on the horizon.

- a) make out            b) make over
- c) make up            d) make up for

12. The thieves \_\_\_\_\_ a TV and some jewellery.

- a) made up            b) made off with
- c) made up for        d) made out

13. I wanted to do something nice for Anna, to \_\_\_\_\_ the way I'd treated her.

- a) make away with    b) make up for
- c) make up to            d) make out

14. It took them ages to ..... after their quarrel

- a) make off            b) make up
- c) make over          d) make into

15. If specialists change your style and image, they make you .....

- a) over                b) off
- c) through            d) out

16. When it was 12 o'clock, She said : We better ..... home.

- a) make up            b) make away with
- c) make for            d) make into

17. I didn't know what to write about, but then I ..... a marvellous story.

- a) made for            b) made off with
- c) made up            d) made by

18. She didn't have good computer skills, However she ..... it with a course.

- a) makes up to        b) makes up as
- c) makes up for        d) makes up Over

19. As far as I ....., He has never won a price.

- a) make out            b) make up
- c) make over            d) make for

20. Everybody ..... that it was really difficult, but I found it dead easy

- a) made up            b) made off
- c) made out            d) made into

21. The play was so boring that half the audience were ..... the exits after a quarter of an hour

- a) making up          b) making for
- c) making out          d) making into

22. If you pay as much as you can, I'll ..... the difference

- a) make up
- b) Make up for
- c) make in
- d) make out

# Make Phrasal Verb



23. She ..... the story because she was afraid to tell the truth

- a) made for            b) made up
- c) made off with    d) made away with

24. It started to pour with rain, so we ..... the nearest village

- a) made up            b) made out
- c) made for           d) made into

25. Thieves ..... over twenty thousand pounds

- a) made up            b) made off
- c) made off with    d) made out

26. The newspaper had to pay thousands of pounds to ..... their mistake

- a) make in            c) make out with
- b) make up for      d) make off

27. She was perfect in the play; she was ..... the part

- a) made for           b) made off
- c) made up           d) made out

28. He had to (invent) an excuse for not attending the meeting.

- a) make out           b) make up
- c) make for           d) make off

29. I can't (understand) what the customer is saying on the phone.

- a) make of            b) make fun of
- c) make out           d) make into

30. Lea and Amy accepted to (become friends again) and end their disagreement.

- a) make out           c) make up for
- b) make up            d) make off

31. I promise i'll (compensate) the two weeks I was absent.

- a) make out
- b) make up for
- c) make up
- d) make off

32. The boy (stole and ran away with) my wallet while I was checking the bill.

- a) made up with
- b) made out with
- c) made off with
- d) made for with

33. The participants all (headed in the direction of) the exit at the same time.

- a) made up
- b) made for
- c) made out
- d) made off

# Make Phrasal Verb



ANSWER:-

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. c	5. a
6. c	7. a	8. b	9. a	10. a
11. a	12. b	13. b	14. b	15. a
16. c	17. c	18. c	19. a	20. c
21. b	22. b	23. b	24. c	25. c
26. b	27. a	28. b	29. c	30. b
31. b	32. c	33. b		

English With Rani Ma'am

## Pass Phrasal Verb



1. Pass away: To die or to cease living. (निधन होना)

Example: Her grandfather **passed away** last night.

2. Pass out: To lose consciousness or faint. (बेहोश हो जाना)

Example: The heat was unbearable, and several people **passed out** during the outdoor event.

3. Pass up: To decline or miss an opportunity. (अवसर को गँवाना)

Example: She regretted **passing up** the chance to study abroad.

4. Pass off as: To present or pretend to be someone or something else. (के रूप में पारित करना)

Example: He tried to **pass off his fake ID as** a legitimate one.

5. Pass on: To transfer or convey something to someone else. (आगे बढ़ाना)

Example: I will **pass on** the message to your colleague.

6. Pass over: To disregard or ignore someone or something. (अनदेखा करना)

Example: The manager inexplicably **passed over** her for the promotion.

7. Pass into: To enter or cross into a particular state or condition. (किसी चीज का भाग / हिस्सा होना)

Example: The argument quickly **passed into** a heated debate.

8. Pass for: To be accepted or considered as something or someone else, or try to make others believe that they are (मानाना)

Example: The copy he made of the painting can **pass for** an authentic one.

9. Pass around: To distribute or share something with a group of people. (वितरण करना)

Example: She **passed around** a plate of cookies at the meeting.

10. Pass by: To ignore or not take action on something. (अनदेखा करना)

Example: We can't just **pass by** the issue; we need to address it.

11. Pass off: Happen (बीतना / गुजरना)

Example: The demonstration **passed off** peacefully.

12. Pass through: To endure or go through a difficult or challenging experience. (सहन करना)

Example: She had to **pass through** many obstacles to achieve her goal.



## Pass Phrasal Verb



13. Pass up: To decline or reject an opportunity or offer. (अवसर को गँवाना)

Example: He couldn't **pass up** the chance to travel abroad for work.

### EXERCISE:

1. The old man \_\_\_\_\_ peacefully in his sleep.

- a) passed off      b) passed up
- c) passed away    d) passed by

2. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop without picking up any passengers.

- a) passed out      b) passed through
- c) passed over     d) passed by

3. She \_\_\_\_\_ after standing in the hot sun for hours.

- a) passed by      b) passed over
- c) passed on      d) passed out

4. He tried to \_\_\_\_\_ as a famous celebrity at the party.

- a) pass up          b) pass on
- c) pass off         d) pass through

5. The manager \_\_\_\_\_ her for the promotion, even though she was highly qualified.

- a) passed away    b) passed on
- c) passed over     d) passed out

6. The train \_\_\_\_\_ several small towns on its way to the final destination.

- a) passed through b) passed up
- c) passed away    d) passed off

7. The speaker \_\_\_\_\_ his knowledge and expertise to the audience.

- a) passed by      b) passed out
- c) passed on      d) passed up

8. She \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunity to study abroad and regretted it later.

- a) passed over    b) passed away
- c) passed up      d) passed out

9. The counterfeit money was cleverly \_\_\_\_\_ as genuine currency.

- a) passed off      b) passed on
- c) passed away    d) passed up

10. The athlete \_\_\_\_\_ during the marathon and had to withdraw from the race.

- a) passed away    b) passed out
- c) passed on      d) passed by

11. The stolen artwork was \_\_\_\_\_ as a legitimate painting by an art collector.

- a) passed on      b) passed off
- c) passed up      d) passed through

12. The resolution to the conflict \_\_\_\_\_ without any further incidents.

- a) passed away    b) passed over
- c) passed on      d) passed off

13. The news of the accident quickly \_\_\_\_\_ to everyone in the neighborhood.

- a) passed away
- b) passed through
- c) passed on
- d) passed out

Pass Phrasal Verb



14. The project was \_\_\_\_\_ due to lack of funding.

- a) passed away b) passed by c) passed off d) passed up

15. She was able to \_\_\_\_\_ a talented artist with her impressive paintings.

- a) pass through b) pass for c) pass up d) pass on

16. The company decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the savings to the customers in the form of discounts.

- a) pass out b) pass away c) pass over d) pass on

17. The opportunity to travel to Europe was too good to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) pass away b) pass for c) pass by d) pass up

18. The opportunity to work with a renowned company was too good to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) pass off b) pass by c) pass up d) pass through

19. She couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the chance to see her favorite band perform live.

- a) pass up b) pass out c) pass on d) pass through

20. The details of the meeting were \_\_\_\_\_ to the team members.

- a) passed up b) passed for c) passed over d) passed on

21. The opportunity \_\_\_\_\_, and she deeply regretted not taking it.

- a) passed by b) passed off c) passed out d) passed away

22. The proposal to increase taxes was \_\_\_\_\_ by the majority of the committee.

- a) passed up b) passed by c) passed over d) passed for

23. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ the storm and landed safely at its destination.

- a) passed through b) passed away c) passed on d) passed out

24. The opportunity to travel the world \_\_\_\_\_ her, and she embarked on an adventure.

- a) passed over b) passed by c) passed off d) passed up

25. She was able to \_\_\_\_\_ her fear and perform on stage without any hesitation.

- a) pass away b) pass on c) pass through d) pass over

ANSWER:-

Table with 5 columns and 5 rows containing answers for questions 1-25.

## Pull Phrasal Verb



### 1. Pull down:

1. To demolish or destroy a building or structure. (मकान / इमारत गिराना)
2. To lower or decrease the value, quality, or reputation of something. (नीचा दिखाना)

#### Example:

- a. The old building was **pulled down** to make way for a new development.
- b. The scandal caused the company's stock prices to be **pulled down**.

2. Pull off: To successfully accomplish or achieve something, especially in a challenging situation. (सफल हो जाना)

Example: Despite the odds, she managed to **pull off** a victory in the competition.

3. Pull out / Pull out of: To withdraw from a commitment, agreement, or situation. (हटाना / पीछे हटना)

Example: The company decided to **pull out of** the partnership due to financial reasons.

### 4. Pull apart:

1. To separate or disassemble something by pulling it in different directions. (खींच कर अलग करना)

2. To criticize or scrutinize someone or something harshly. (कठोर आलोचना करना)

#### Example:

- a. He **pulled apart** the puzzle pieces to solve the jigsaw
- b. The media **pulled apart** the politician's speech, highlighting inconsistencies.
5. Pull up: To bring a vehicle to a stop or park it. (रोकना)

Example: She **pulled up** in front of the house and turned off the engine.

6. Pull over: To move a vehicle to the side of the road and stop. (सड़क के किनारे पर पहुँचना)

Example: The police officer asked the driver to **pull over** for a routine check.

7. Pull through: To recover from an illness, injury, or difficult situation. (बीमारी, खतरे आदि से) बच कर निकल आना

Example: With proper medical care, he managed to **pull through** the serious illness.

8. Pull in: To arrive or reach a particular destination. (आकर रुकना)

Example: The train **pulled in** at the platform right on schedule.

9. Pull together: To collaborate or work as a team to achieve a common goal / To gather resources or materials to complete a task. (मिलकर काम करना)

#### Example:

- a. We need to **pull together** all the necessary documents for the presentation.

Pull Phrasal Verb



b. They had to pull together to complete the project before the deadline.

10. Pull back:

1. To retreat or move away from a particular position or situation. (पीछे हट जाना)

2. To reduce or lessen one's involvement or commitment to something.

Example:

a. She decided to pull back from her extracurricular activities to focus on her studies.

b. The troops were ordered to pull back from the front lines.

EXERCISE:

1. The children tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the stubborn door, but it wouldn't budge.

- a) pull up b) pull off c) pull through d) pull down

2. The driver was instructed to \_\_\_\_\_ at the next gas station.

- a) pull through b) pull over c) pull in d) pull out

3. Despite the challenges, they managed to \_\_\_\_\_ a successful event.

- a) pull back b) pull off c) pull up d) pull in

4. The old building was scheduled to be \_\_\_\_\_ to make space for a new shopping complex.

- a) pulled down b) pulled in

c) pulled through d) pulled out

5. The team had to \_\_\_\_\_ to secure the victory in the last few minutes.

- a) pull through b) pull back c) pull in d) pull up

6. The driver was asked to \_\_\_\_\_ and show their driver's license.

- a) pull over b) pull out c) pull in d) pull through

7. The child tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the toy car to see how it worked)

- a) pull up b) pull apart c) pull off d) pull down

8. They had to \_\_\_\_\_ their plans due to unexpected circumstances.

- a) pull back b) pull off c) pull over d) pull in

9. The car \_\_\_\_\_ to a stop at the red light.

- a) pulled through b) pulled back c) pulled up d) pulled apart

10. The CEO decided to \_\_\_\_\_ from the business deal.

- a) pull in b) pull back c) pull together d) pull down

11. The storm caused the tree to \_\_\_\_\_ and block the road)

- a) pull up b) pull down c) pull off d) pull in

## Pull Phrasal Verb



12. The company decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the product due to poor sales.

- a) pull out                      b) pull through
- c) pull over                     d) pull down

13. The committee members had to \_\_\_\_\_ to finalize the report.

- a) pull back                    b) pull off
- c) pull in                        d) pull together

14. The doctors were able to \_\_\_\_\_ the patient from the brink of death.

- a) pull apart                  b) pull in
- c) pull through                d) pull up

15. The siblings tried to \_\_\_\_\_ their father's attention to the spider on the ceiling.

- a) pull off                      b) pull up
- c) pull in                        d) pull apart

16. The construction workers had to \_\_\_\_\_ the damaged wall and rebuild it.

- a) pull down                  b) pull out
- c) pull over                    d) pull through

17. Despite the setbacks, they were determined to \_\_\_\_\_ their project successfully.

- a) pull back                    b) pull off
- c) pull in                        d) pull up

18. The magician was able to \_\_\_\_\_ an incredible trick that amazed the audience.

- a) pull apart                  b) pull off
- c) pull down                    d) pull up

19. The rescue team managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the trapped hikers from the mountain.

- a) pull over                    b) pull out
- c) pull through                d) pull in

20. The company had to \_\_\_\_\_ the product due to safety concerns.

- a) pull off                      b) pull out
- c) pull in                        d) pull through

21. The team had to \_\_\_\_\_ their efforts to complete the project on time.

- a) pull back                    b) pull together
- c) pull in                        d) pull over

22. The injured player was determined to \_\_\_\_\_ and rejoin the game.

- a) pull through                b) pull apart
- c) pull up                        d) pull in

23. The driver failed to \_\_\_\_\_ at the pedestrian crossing and was fined)

- a) pull over                    b) pull out
- c) pull in                        d) pull down

24. She had to \_\_\_\_\_ the information from various sources to write her research paper.

- a) pull back                    b) pull apart
- c) pull off                        d) pull together

25. The strong current threatened to \_\_\_\_\_ the boat into the rocks.

- a) pull down                    b) pull off
- c) pull apart                    d) pull away

26. The lawyer pulled \_\_\_\_\_ all the stops to get her client acquitted)

- a) out                              b) up
- c) in                                d) back

Pull Phrasal Verb



27. The politician pulled \_\_\_\_\_ a surprise victory in the election.

- a) off b) out c) in d) through

28. The car pulled \_\_\_\_\_ to the side of the road and stopped)

- a) over b) in c) out d) off

29. The company pulled \_\_\_\_\_ its advertising campaign after it was criticized for being offensive.

- a) out b) up c) in d) off

30. The actor pulled \_\_\_\_\_ a great performance in the play.

- a) off b) together c) in c) over

ANSWER:-

Table with 5 columns and 6 rows containing answers for questions 1-30.



## Put Phrasal Verb



(1) Put Off :- Postpone, Delay (स्थगित करना)

Ex. :- The meeting was **put off**

Call Off :- cancel (रद्द करना)

Ex. :- The match was **called off**

(2) Put Out :- i. Extinguish(बुझाना)

ii. Disappointed / Sad (परेशान होना)

iii. Publish (प्रकाशित करना)

Ex. :- a. **Put out** the candle. (Extinguish)

b. The plaintiff was **put out** because his case was dismissed. (Sad)

c. The police have **put out** an official statement following the bank robbery. (Publish)

(3) Put Down :- i. Write down/ Take down/ jot down (लिखना)

ii. Crush/ suppress (कुचलना)

Ex.:- a. **Put down** your thoughts on the paper.

b. The army **put down** the rebellion.

(4) Put Up :- i. Stay/ reside (रहना)

ii. To fix something in a place where

everyone can see / display (प्रदर्शित करना)

iii. To build or construct something (निर्माण करना)

Ex. :- a. He **put up** three new hospitals near the temple. (Build)

b. Where do you **put up**? (Stay)

c. The notice was **put up** on the board. (Fix)

(5) Put Up With / bear with : - Tolerate, Endure (बर्दाश्त करना)

Ex. :- a. I cannot **put up** with your rude behaviour.

b. I know you don't like your new school, but you'll just have to **put up** with it for now.

(6) Put Aside :- i. To save something (money) for future (सुरक्षित रखना)

ii. Ignore (ध्यान न देना)

Ex. :- a. **Put aside** some money for the vacation.

b. **Put aside** your problems and get back to work.

(7) Put By :- To save something for the future / Lay aside (बचाना)

Ex. :- I tried to **put by** something for a rainy day.



# Put Phrasal Verb



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(8) Put On :- i. Wear(dress/ jewellery)

(पहनना)

ii. Gain (प्राप्त करना)

iii. Pretend (बहाना करना)

Ex. :-

a. Put on your new dress.

b. She is putting on weight.

c. You cannot put on a false appearance for a long time.

(9) Put in :- i. To make efforts in doing

something (प्रयास करना)

ii. To request (निवेदन करना)

Ex:- a. He put in a lot of effort to do the work.

b. He put in for a transfer, but it was refused.

(10) Put across (विचार रखना) :- Give opinion

clearly, explain an idea well, describe articulately

Ex. :- I thought Emily put her views on politics across really well during the discussion.

(11) Put forward:- Suggest an idea, opinion

(सलाह देना)

Ex. :- a. He put forward her opinions on socialism.'

b. The proposal that you have put forward deserves serious consideration.

(12) PUT THROUGH:- Make someone do or experience something difficult (कठिन समय से गुजरना)

Ex. :- 'I've put myself through a tough week of training in preparation for the marathon.'

EXERCISE:-

1. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ him anymore, he's driving me crazy.

A) Put up                      B) Put on

C) Put up with              D) Put out

2. The fireman \_\_\_\_\_ the fire.

A) put up                      B) put out

C) put off                      D) put on

3. Can we \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting until Wednesday please?

A) Put up                      B) Put down

C) Put off                      D) Put across

4. He \_\_\_\_\_ all the time, I don't know why she's still with him.

A) Puts her down

B) Puts him across

C) Puts her up              D) Puts her in

Put Phrasal Verb



5. They \_\_\_\_\_ a new newsletter every Friday. It's worth reading.

- A) Put forward B) Put up with C) Put out D) Put in

6. I was trying to \_\_\_\_\_ my point of view but no one was listening.

- A) Put up with B) Put off C) Put across D) Put through

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful dress and my high heels.

- A) Put on B) Put across C) Put out D) Put by

8. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ the tent. I think it's broken.

- A) Put up with B) Put up C) Put down D) Put off

9. I don't know how you \_\_\_\_\_ your boss. He's such a bully!

- A) put up B) put up with C) put in D) Put down

10. My father \_\_\_\_\_ the money to buy the house.

- A) put up B) put in C) put aside D) put off

11. He \_\_\_\_\_ for a transfer, but it was refused.

- A) put on B) put in

C) put by D) put across

12. She doesn't exercise anymore and she has put \_\_\_\_\_ weight.

- A) on B) in C) by D) off

13. Will the last one to leave please \_\_\_\_\_ the candles?

- A) put out B) put in C) put by C) put down

14. They \_\_\_\_\_ their differences because they loved each other.

- A) put aside B) put through C) put up D) put across

15. I don't smoke. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ your cigarette?

- A) putting out B) putting through C) Putting off D) putting up with

16. Will you help me to \_\_\_\_\_ this poster?

- A) put in B) put on C) put up D) put across

17. The game was \_\_\_\_\_ until next month.

- A) put aside B) put off C) put in D) put by

Put Phrasal Verb



18. My father \_\_\_\_\_ the money to buy the house.

- A) put aside B) put on C) put through D) put across

19. The amount of money you make depends on the efforts you \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) put on B) put in C) put by D) put off

20. He found it difficult \_\_\_\_\_ what he wanted to say at he meeting .

- A) put off B) put through C) put across D) put by

21. Select the most appropriate phrasal verb of the word in bold in the given sentence.

I really must buy a car so I'm going to **save** some money every month until I can afford one.

- A) put by B) put up C) put off D) put on

22. Select the most appropriate phrasal verb of the word in bold in the given sentence.

I didn't feel like going to the dentist's so I **delayed** going there until I had a really bad toothache.

- A) put off B) put by C) put on D) put out

23. I had to put \_\_\_\_\_ having the party because I was ill.

- A) up B) through C) off D) on

24. I was \_\_\_\_\_ with Alvin for arguing with the waiter about our bill.

- A) put out B) put off C) put down D) put on

25. I find her husband unbearable, and I can't imagine how she can \_\_\_\_\_ his awful behaviour.

- A) put by B) put up with C) put down on D) Put up

26. I was very \_\_\_\_\_ by the nurse's attitude, it really annoyed me.

- A) put out B) put up C) put by D) put aside

27. Select the most appropriate phrasal verb of the word in bold in the given sentence.

The meeting was **postponed** until next week.

- A) put off B) put away C) put out D) put up

28. She put \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting proposal.

- A) to B) against C) forward D) backwards

Put Phrasal Verb



29. I refuse to put up with his actions any longer.

- A) pretend B) support C) endure D) consider

30. It's very kind of you to put me \_\_\_\_\_ for the night, James.

- A) along B) down C) in D) up

31. In order to be able to afford a holiday every summer I have to try to put \_\_\_\_\_ some money each month.

- A) away B) aside C) in D) of

32. He proposed a very good suggestion.

- A) put in B) put down C) put out D) put forward

33. Even if it rains all day, I will not be able to \_\_\_\_\_ my journey.

- A) put by B) put out C) put off D) put away

34. She \_\_\_\_\_ the two candles in one breath.

- A) put down B) put up C) put out D) put off

35. I absolutely refuse to \_\_\_\_\_ that sort of conduct.

- A) put on B) put up

C) put up with D) put out

Answer:-

Table with 5 columns and 7 rows containing answers for questions 1-35.

# Run Phrasal Verb



(1) **Run Away / off** :- Flee, escape (भागना)

Ex :- On seeing the police, the thief **ran away**.

(2) **Run After** :- Chase, follow/ pursue (पीछा करना)

Ex:-

a. The police **ran after** the thief.

b. He was **running after** money.

(3) **Run into somebody** :- To meet someone unexpectedly. (संयोग से मिलना)

**Run into something**:- To experience something unexpectedly. (अचानक कोई घटना होना)

Ex :-

a. While crossing the road, I **ran into** my old friend.

b. He **ran into** financial trouble and had to borrow money.

(4) **Run Down** :-

1. Weak / tired / lose power (थक जाना)

2. Hit someone with a vehicle (ठोकर मरकर गिराना)

3. Criticise someone (आलोचना करना)

Ex:-

a. After prolonged illness, he appeared to be **run down**.

b. He was **run down** by a speeding car.

c. She always **runs her down** in front of other people.

(5) **Run Over** :-

1. Crush (कुचल देना)

2. to read or practise something quickly (run through) (से होकर गुजरना)

Ex :-

a. Two children were **run over** and killed.

b. He **ran over** his notes before giving the lecture.

(6) **Run Out** :- Shortage, anything coming to an end (समाप्त होना)

Ex:- After the ration **ran out**, the office was informed.

**EXERCISE:-**

1. Can you get some sugar from the shop? We have .....

a. run off    b. run out    c. run for    d. Run down

2. This car is ..... of petrol.

a. running on                    b. running off

c. running out                    d. running through

# Run Phrasal Verb



3. The boy ..... from home because he had no one to love him there.

- a. ran out                      b. ran down
- c. ran away                    d. ran after

4. The police constable ..... the thief but he could not catch him.

- a. ran over   b. ran out   c. ran after   d. ran away

5. When we were kids we would spend the entire afternoon ..... the neighborhood.

- a. running over      b. running around
- c. running on        d. running in

6. I ..... an old friend of mine yesterday.

- a. ran at   b. ran into   c. Ran over   d . Ran down

7. After prolonged illness, she appeared .....

- a. ran down              b. ran away
- c. ran after              d. ran off

8. I ..... a dog while driving home from work.

- a. ran after              b. ran over
- c. ran on                 d. ran in

9. He has ..... a huge debt on his credit cards.

- a. run into                b. run up
- c. run out                d. run with

10. He ..... the presentation one more time to ensure that everything is perfect.

- a. ran through          b. ran away
- c. ran out                d. ran at

11. Our dog was ..... by a truck.

- a. run out                b. run over
- c. run Up                d. run for

12. Has your son ever ..... from home before?

- a. run around          b. run away
- c. run Out                d. run for

13. We were still no nearer to a decision, and time was .....

- a. running down      b. running off
- c. running out        d. running over

14. The battery has .....

- A) run down          B) run off
- C) run over            D) run about

15. I'm feeling ..... and could do with a holiday.

- A) run across        B) run down
- C) run out             D) run over

ANSWER:-

1. b	2. c	3. c	4. c	5. b
6. b	7. a	8. b	9. a	10. a
11. b	12. b	13. c	14. a	15. b

## Set Phrasal Verb



(1) Set Up :- Establish (स्थापित करना)

Ex:- The company was **set up** in 2008.

(2) Set In :- Begin and will continue for some time (आरम्भ होना और कुछ देर तक चलना)

Ex :- Winter has **set in** and we should be ready with our woollen clothes.

(3) Set Aside :-

1. Reject/ ignore (खारिज करना)

2. To save something for future (बचा के रखना)

Ex :-

a. The High Court **set aside** the verdict of the Lower Court.

b. **Set aside** some money for your vacation.

(4) Set Apart :-

1. Reserved (अलग रखना)

2. Distinguish / to make something more noticeable

Ex :-

a. These seats are **set apart** for the ladies.

b. The quality of Ram's work **sets him apart** from his friend

(5) Set On / Upon :-

1. attack (आक्रमण करना)

2. Determined to do something (निर्णय लेना)

Ex:-

a. The tiger **set upon** the boy.

b. She seems **set on** marrying him.

(6) Set Forth:-

1. begin a journey (यात्रा आरम्भ करना)

2. To explain/ describe (बताना)

Ex. :-

a. He **set forth** on a voyage.

b. He **set forth** many ideas before us.

(7) Set back :- Delay (देर करना)

Ex:-

I expect it will **set us back** by a day.

(8) Set down :-

1. write down (लिखना)

2. Alight (उतरना)

Ex:-

a. He **set down** at Delhi.

b. He **set down** all his thoughts in the diary.

(9) Set to:- Ready to do work hard (कड़ी मेहनत के लिए तैयार रहना)

Ex:- We are all **set to** do the work on time.



# Set Phrasal Verb



(10) Set off : to begin a journey (यात्रा आरम्भ करना)

Ex:- He **set off** for Mumbai yesterday.

(11) Set about: To start doing something (शुरूआत करना)

Ex. :- He **set about** the task with full determination.

(12) Set out :

- 1. to begin a journey (प्रस्थान करना)
- 2. explain /describe or arrange something clearly. (वर्णन करना /व्यवस्था करना)

Ex. :-

- a. We **set out** for England.
- b. All the flowers were **set out** in the vase.

EXERCISE:-

1. The rainy season has .....

- a) set in                      b) set
- c) set down                d) set back

2. It's time you ..... your work.

- a) set about                b) set aside
- c) set in                      d) set up

3. The princess ..... on a long journey.

- a) set off                      b) set in
- c) set aside                 d) set to

4. They have ..... a factory in the town.

- a) set out                      b) set up
- c) set forth                 d) set apart

5. Set some money ..... for your retirement.

- a) aside                      b) for                      c) out                      d) in

6. The Supreme Court has ..... the High Court judgment.

- a) set aside                 b) set in
- c) set out                      d) set back

7. She has ..... a handsome amount for her children's education.

- a) set aside                 b) set apart
- c) set up                      d) set to

8. His dad set him ..... in their family business.

- a) up                            b) out
- c) on                            d) in

9. Set some money ..... for your retirement.

- a) aside                      b) for
- c) out                            d) in

10. She has ..... a handsome amount for her children's education.

- a) set aside                 b) set apart
- c) set upon                 d) set off

Set Phrasal Verb



- 11. Suddenly the dog ..... me with no provocation.  
a) set out                    b) set forth  
c) set off                    d) set upon
- 12. What sets him ..... from his colleagues is his commitment to his work.  
a) out                    b) off                    c) apart                    d) in
- 13. She..... the novel and started doing her homework.  
a) set off                    b) set apart  
c) set aside                    d) set upon
- 14. Three months after quitting the job, remorse .....  
a) set off                    b) set out  
c) set in                    d) set up
- 15. We ..... on our voyage in the morning.  
a) set off                    b) set up  
c) set down d) set in
- 16. The merchant ..... on his journey in the morning.  
a) set off                    b) set out  
c) set in                    d) set down
- 17. They ..... the tent in a couple of minutes.  
a) set down                    b) set out

- c) set off                    d) set up
- 18. The project was ..... for several weeks because of the appalling weather  
a) set on                    b) set back  
c) set to                    d) set apart
- 19. It's been snowing for two days now, winter has .....  
a) set in                    b) set on  
c) set out                    d) set up
- 20. They ..... on their trip around India last week  
a) set in                    b) set off  
c) set to                    d) set upon
- 21. She set the company ..... in 1990  
a) in                    b) to                    c) up                    d) off
- 22. They ..... on their journey two days ago  
a) set in                    b) set off  
c) set to                    d) set out
- 23. The bus will set you ..... at the end of my road  
a) down                    b) out                    c) off                    d) to
- 24. She was ..... by muggers when she was getting money from a cash machine  
a) set upon                    b) set to  
c) set up                    d) set off

## Set Phrasal Verb



25. Soon after they'd got married, they sold their flat and ..... home in Leeds

- a) set off                      b) set out
- c) set up                        d) set aside

26. They are totally opposed to the idea; they are ..... it

- a) set upon                      b) set against
- c) set to                         d) set in

27. The taxi set me ..... outside the airport

- a) down                         b) against
- c) on                              d) up

28. The workers' strike will \_\_\_\_\_ the building's completion target by about six weeks.

- a) set on                         b) set apart
- c) set to                         d) set back

29. What sets him \_\_\_\_\_ from his colleagues is his eagerness to help others.

- a) apart                         b) aside
- c) straight                      d) back

30. As soon as the couple got the keys to their new home they ..... decorating the living room.

- a) set about                      b) set up
- c) set aside                      d) set down

31. The flight was at 7.00 in the morning so he had to ..... from home at 4.00.

- a) set on                         b) set away
- c) set in                         d) set off

32. Most financial consultants will advise you to \_\_\_\_\_ a certain percentage of your salary each month in order to invest in your future.

- A) set up                         B) set off
- C) set back                      D) set aside

33. This strike has set us \_\_\_\_\_ months.

- A) up                              B) down                      C) back                      D) of

34. The government wants people to \_\_\_\_\_ their own businesses.

- A) set off                         B) set in
- C) set up                         D) set down

ANSWER:-

1. a	2. a	3. a	4. b	5. a
6. a	7. a	8. a	9. a	10. a
11. d	12. c	13. c	14. c	15. a
16. a	17. d	18. b	19. a	20. b
21. c	22. b	23. a	24. a	25. c
26. b	27. a	28. d	29. b	30. a
31. d	32. d	33. c	34. c	

## Take Phrasal Verb



(1) Take Off :-

1. Leave (उड़ना)

2. Remove (उतारना)

Ex:-

a. The plane **took off**.

b. He **took off** his hat.

(2) Take Over :- To Gain authority (कब्ज़ा कर

लेना)

Ex :-

The company was **taken over**.

(3) Take Down:- Write (लिखना)

Ex:- **Take down** the notes properly.

(4) Take After: Resemble (मेल खाना)

Ex :-

He **takes after** his parents.

(5) Take Up Follow / Pursue (अपना लेना )

Ex:-

He has **taken up** modelling as his career.

(6) Take For Misunderstand (ग़लत समझना )

Ex:-

I **took him for** a thief.

(7) Take into account : To consider or remember something before taking a decision (का ध्यान रखना )

Ex:- A good architect **takes into account** the surroundings of the building.

(8) Take To Task: Scold, reprimand (बुरी तरह से फटकारना)

Ex :- The boss **took him to task**.

(9) Take To :- Choose a thing which you like (पसन्द आना)

Ex:- He is **taken to** gambling.

(10) Take on :-

To begin / to take new responsibilities (जिम्मेवारी लेना)

Ex:-

If he refuses I will **take on** the project.

(11) Take in :-

1. deceive, cheat (धोखा देना )

2. to understand and remember something

Ex :-

a. I was **taken in** by his promises.

b. I am not sure how much of his explanation she **took in**.

# Take Phrasal Verb



(12) Take aback: To surprise or shock someone (चकित होना)

Ex:- I was **taken aback** by her rude behaviour.

### EXERCISE:-

1. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:00 AM.

- a) took off                      b) took up
- c) took for                      d) took in

2. He really \_\_\_\_\_ his father.

- a) takes after                      b) takes on
- c) takes with                      d) takes up

3. Don't take him ..... an idiot.

- a) in                      b) for                      c) off                      d) to

4. Please take your shoes ..... before entering the temple.

- a) away                      b) up                      c) down                      d) off

5. How are you going to meet the deadlines if you ..... too many projects?

- a) take in                      b) take off
- c) take on                      d) take out

6. He took ..... farming after retirement.

- a) took in                      b) took for
- c) took out                      d) took up

7. The employee was late and the officer took him..... task.

- a) after                      b) to                      c) in                      d) for

8. The plane couldn't take ..... because of the snow.

- a) off                      b) in                      c) up                      d) on

9. He ..... swimming when his doctor told him he needed to take more exercise.

- a) took after                      b) took down
- c) took up                      d) took in

10. He ..... everything the lecturer said in his notebook.

- a) took up                      b) took in
- c) took down                      d) took on

11. He spoke too quickly for us to ..... everything he said.

- a) take in                      b) take for
- c) take on                      d) take to

12. Can you take this phone number ..... for me, please?

- a. up                      b) on
- c) in                      d) down

13. He took ..... the piano straightaway and became proficient in a few months

- a) to                      b) in                      c) up                      d) down

## Take Phrasal Verb



14. They took the company ..... when it went bankrupt.

- a) in                      b) out
- c) down                 d) over

15. She took her new clothes ..... and went to bed.

- a. off                      b. out
- c. on                        d) down

16. It was announced that the plane would (leave the ground) at 6 p.m.

- a) take away            b) take down
- c) take off                d) take after

17. The boy really (resembles) his father, doesn't he?

- a) takes care of        b) takes to
- c) takes in                d) takes after

18. It didn't take him long to (understand) the seriousness of the situation.

- a) take care of            b) take for
- c) take apart              d) take in

19. We were both completely taken \_\_\_\_\_ by the car salesman, who turned out to be a crook.

- A) out                      B) up
- C) in                        D) down

20. I knew from the start he was dishonest so I wasn't taken \_\_\_\_\_ by him, but some of my friends lost money.

- A) in                        B) down
- C) at                        D) to

21. My doctor advised me to get some exercise, so I've decided to \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.

- A) take up                B) take after
- C) take on                D) take down

22. She's got very light hair. She (resembles) her mother.

- A) takes back            B) takes after
- C) takes down            D) takes apart

23. More Turkish students should \_\_\_\_\_ a foreign language and follow it through until they know it well.

- A) take for                B) take after
- C) take on                D) take up

24. I have so much work to do that I can't (accept) any more.

- A) take in                B) take after
- C) take up                D) take on

25. I took \_\_\_\_\_ tennis again at the beginning of this year.

- A) on                        B) with                    C) by                        D) up

# Take Phrasal Verb



26. I really thought he was telling the truth.

He certainly took me \_\_\_\_ .

- A) to
- B) up
- C) in
- D) off

27. I hope my teacher will \_\_\_\_\_the fact that I was ill.

- a) Take up
- b) Take down
- c) Take for
- d) Take into account

28. He was\_\_\_\_\_ by the news of his death.

- a) Taken to
- b) Taken up
- c) Taken aback
- d) Taken for

Answer:-

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. c
6. d	7. b	8. a	9. c	10. c
11. a	12. d	13. c	14. d	15. a
16. c	17. d	18. d	19. c	20. a
21. a	22. b	23. d	24. d	25. d
26. c	27. d	28. c		