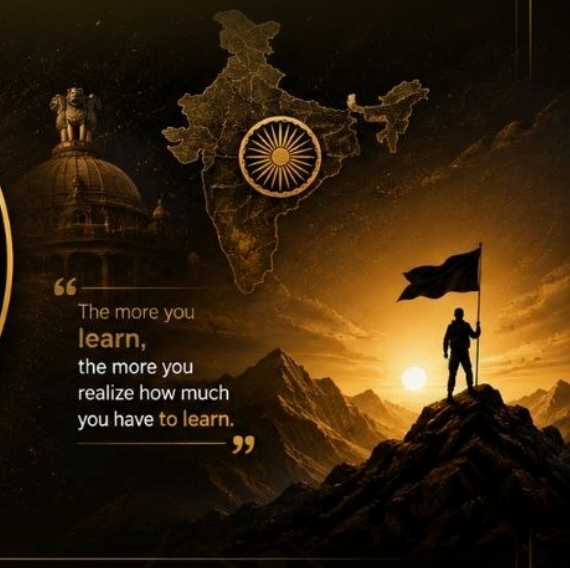
IAS MIND • BELIEF IS EXPERIENCE




IAS MIND
Belief is Experience




CLEAR VISION | RIGHT KNOWLEDGE | CONSISTENT EFFORT | EXAM SUCCESS | NATION FIRST

THE COMPLETE COLLECTION

# PHRASAL VERBS

## A to Z

| 1003 | A – Z | 100% |
|---|---|---|
| PHRASAL VERBS | ALPHABETICAL | WITH EXAMPLES |

DREAM • STUDY • ACHIEVE

YouTube @iasmind2026

# (A)

1. **Abide by** — Accept or follow a decision or rule.
   **Ex.** She has to abide by what her husband says.
   1. Please abide by the rules of the school.
   2. All players must abide by the umpire's decision.
   3. Citizens should abide by the laws of their country.
   4. Ravi promised to abide by his parents' advice.
   5. Every employee has to abide by the office timing.

2. **Account for** — To explain.
   **Ex.** I can’t account for his absence.
   1. He could not account for his long absence.
   2. Please account for the missing money in the report.
   3. She had to account for every rupee she spent.
   4. The boy could not account for his late arrival.
   5. Can you account for the break in the window?

3. **Ache for** — Want something.
   **Ex.** My sisters have been far away a month, I am aching for them.
   1. She ached for a message from her son.
   2. I ache for cold water in this summer heat.
   3. He ached for his home during the long trip.
   4. The old woman ached for her village.
   5. They ache for peace after years of noise.

4. **Act on** — To take action because of something like information received.
   **Ex.** The police acted on the information received from spy on this case.
   1. The police acted on the tip at once.
   2. Please act on my advice and rest today.
   3. The doctor acted on the test reports quickly.
   4. We acted on the notice and paid the fee.
   5. He acted on her warning and stayed home.

5. **Acts on** — Affect.
   **Ex.** Disprin only acts on infected tissue of the brain.
   1. The medicine acts on the nerves slowly.
   2. Heat acts on ice and melts it.
   3. This soap acts on stains very well.
   4. The sun acts on the wet paint.
   5. The drug acts on the body within minutes.

6. **Act out** — Perform something with actions.
   **Ex.** She acted out Shakespearean play in a theatre.
   1. The children acted out the story of the Ramayana.
   2. He acted out the scene to make us laugh.
   3. Students acted out the play in the hall.
   4. She acted out the dance steps slowly.
   5. The boys acted out the battle with sticks.

7. **Act up** — Behave badly.
   **Ex.** Amina is acting up with me. I think she might have some problems with me.
   1. The puppy acts up when guests arrive.
   2. My knee acts up in cold weather.
   3. The old car acts up every morning.
   4. The child acted up in the classroom.
   5. His stomach acts up after oily food.

8. **Act upon** — To take action.
   **Ex.** You must act upon the advice of your parents.
   1. The judge acted upon the evidence.
   2. We must act upon this warning soon.
   3. The manager acted upon the complaint.
   4. They acted upon the court's order.
   5. Act upon this idea and see the result.

9. **Add up** — To make a mathematical total.
   **Ex.** The figures add up to 100.
   1. Add up the bills before you pay.
   2. The numbers do not add up correctly.
   3. She added up the marks in one minute.
   4. Add up the cost of the whole trip.
   5. His story just does not add up.

10. **Add up to** — Come to a certain amount or figure.
   **Ex.** The cost of the house adds up to a million dollars.
   1. The bill adds up to five hundred rupees.
   2. Their savings add up to a good amount.
   3. The extra hours add up to three days.
   4. All the small loans add up to a big debt.
   5. The votes added up to a clear win.

11. **Agree with** — To have the same opinion.
   **Ex.** I agree with you on this matter.
   1. I agree with your plan for the trip.
   2. She agrees with me on every point.
   3. We agree with the teacher's decision.
   4. He never agrees with his brother.
   5. I cannot agree with this rule.

12. **Aim at** — To target.
   **Ex.** The magazine aimed at youngsters.
   1. The archer aimed at the red circle.
   2. The new policy aims at poor farmers.
   3. He aimed at the target and fired.
   4. This course aims at young beginners.
   5. She aimed at the window with a stone.

13. **Allow for** — Include something in a plan.
   **Ex.** You should allow for a budget when planning a tour.
   1. Allow for extra time on the highway.
   2. The budget allows for two helpers.
   3. We allowed for rain and carried umbrellas.
   4. Allow for delays during the festival.

5. The plan allows for ten more students.

14. **Angle for** — Try to get something indirectly.
**Ex.** He is angling for joining the party but I will not let him.
1. He was angling for a free ticket.
2. She is angling for praise from the boss.
3. He angled for an invitation to the party.
4. The clerk angled for a transfer to Delhi.
5. Stop angling for compliments and work.

15. **Answer back** — To reply rudely.
**Ex.** Her boss was shocked when she started answering him back and arguing with him.
1. Do not answer back to your elders.
2. The boy was punished for answering back.
3. He answered back when the boss shouted.
4. Never answer back to the referee.
5. She answered back in a rude tone.

16. **Answer for** — Held responsible.
**Ex.** You would answer for any type of loss.
1. You must answer for your mistakes.
2. He will answer for the lost money.
3. Everyone answers for his own deeds.
4. The manager answers for the team's work.
5. Criminals answer for their crimes one day.

17. **Argue down** — Beat someone in a debate.
**Ex.** The teacher tried to argue the girl down but she couldn’t.
1. She argued down every point he made.
2. The captain argued down the critics.
3. He was argued down by the young lawyer.
4. They argued down the opposing team easily.
5. I argued him down with clear facts.

18. **Argue out** — Argue about a problem to find a solution.
**Ex.** We have to argue our clashes out.
1. They argued out the problem all evening.
2. Let us argue out this matter calmly.

3. The board argued out the budget plan.
4. We argued out our differences at last.
5. The two sides argued out a fair deal.

**19. Ask about** — Ask how someone is doing professionally or in terms of health.

**Ex.** She asked about my mother's health.

1. He asked about your health yesterday.
2. The boss asked about the pending report.
3. She asked about my new job kindly.
4. Uncle asked about the family's welfare.
5. They asked about the project's progress.

**20. Ask after** — Enquire about someone's health.

**Ex.** She asked after you and I informed her about your illness.

1. Mother asked after you in her letter.
2. He asked after your father with care.
3. She asked after the baby's health.
4. My teacher asked after my studies.
5. He asked after the patient this morning.

**21. Ask around** — Ask several people about information.

**Ex.** She asked around many people during her survey.

1. Ask around and find a good tutor.
2. I asked around for a cheap hostel.
3. She asked around about the new shop.
4. We asked around for the lost keys.
5. He asked around before buying the bike.

**22. Ask for** — Provoke a negative reaction.

**Ex.** Salman is asking for her anger.

1. You are asking for trouble with this prank.
2. Driving so fast is asking for a fine.
3. He asked for the punishment he got.
4. Skipping meals is asking for illness.
5. Arguing with the referee is asking for trouble.

**23. Ask for** — Request to have or given.

**Ex.** I asked him for dinner.

1. The child asked for a glass of milk.
2. She asked for two days of leave.
3. He asked for help with the luggage.
4. I asked for the menu at the hotel.
5. They asked for more time to pay.

**24. Ask in** — To invite somebody into your house.

**Ex.** I asked her in.

1. We asked the guests in for tea.
2. She asked the stranger in out of the rain.
3. Ask him in, the food is ready.
4. They asked the new neighbour in warmly.
5. I asked my friend in to study.

**25. Ask over** — To invite for.

**Ex.** Salman and Rubi asked us over for drinks.

1. Let us ask the Sharmas over for dinner.
2. She asked me over for the weekend.
3. We asked the cousins over on Sunday.
4. He asked his classmates over after exams.
5. Why not ask grandpa over tonight?

**26. Ask round** — Invite someone.

**Ex.** I asked my class fellows round for group study.

1. They asked us round for cards last night.
2. I asked her round to see the garden.
3. Ask your friends round this Saturday.
4. We asked the team round for snacks.
5. He asked the new family round to meet them.

**27. Auction off** — Sell something in auction.

**Ex.** Mother auctioned off her jewelry to pay the fees of her daughter.

1. The old furniture was auctioned off.
2. They auctioned off the farmer's extra land.
3. The government auctioned off old ships.
4. His stamps were auctioned off last week.
5. The club auctioned off rare paintings.

28. **Abound with** — To have a lot of something.
    **Ex.** The lake, we visited was abounded with fish.
    1. This forest abounds with wild deer.
    2. The market abounds with cheap toys.
    3. The lake abounds with fresh fish.
    4. Her garden abounds with roses.
    5. The book abounds with useful tips.

29. **Accede to** — To permit for.
    **Ex.** Government officials acceded to review the newly imposed taxes.
    1. The king acceded to their demands.
    2. He acceded to the workers' request.
    3. The board acceded to the new proposal.
    4. Father acceded to my plan to study abroad.
    5. They acceded to the terms of the deal.

30. **Accustom to** — To become used to.
    **Ex.** Our eyes become accustomed to darkness after some time, therefore, we can see objects in darkness.
    1. She is accustomed to waking up early.
    2. He soon got accustomed to village life.
    3. We are accustomed to spicy food.
    4. The child was accustomed to sleeping late.
    5. You will accustom yourself to this climate.

31. **Acquaint with** — To make familiar with.
    **Ex.** This book is aimed at acquainting people with problems encountered during starting a business.
    1. Please acquaint me with the new rules.
    2. She acquainted herself with the city map.
    3. The guide acquainted us with local customs.
    4. He acquainted the class with the syllabus.
    5. I acquainted my cousin with our plans.

32. **Address to** — To tackle a situation.
    **Ex.** The government is not addressing the needs of the poor during a lockdown.
    1. She addressed herself to the difficult task.

2. The minister addressed the issue to the press.
3. He addressed his complaint to the manager.
4. We must address our efforts to this problem.
5. The letter was addressed to the head office.

**33. Adhere to** — Support a particular belief.

**Ex.** Some people are conservative; they tend to adhere to old customs and traditions.

1. Always adhere to the truth.
2. The team adhered to the coach's plan.
3. Glue adheres to dry surfaces best.
4. He adheres to old family values.
5. We must adhere to the timetable.

**34. Admit of** — To permit.

**Ex.** The facts and figures admit of no further explanation.

1. The facts admit of no other answer.
2. This rule admits of no exception.
3. The design admits of easy changes.
4. The situation admits of two solutions.
5. Such conduct admits of no excuse.

**35. Alight on** — To find or think.

**Ex.** After many failed attempts, he alighted on an idea to become successful.

1. Her eyes alighted on the old photo.
2. The bird alighted on the window sill.
3. My mind alighted on a simple answer.
4. The bee alighted on the lotus.
5. His gaze alighted on the missing page.

**36. Align with** — To support.

**Ex.** He aligned the project with the requirements of the customer.

1. He aligned with the new party line.
2. We aligned our plan with the rules.
3. The union aligned with the workers' demands.
4. She aligned herself with the reformers.
5. The party aligned with its old allies.

**37. Allude to** — To mention in a few words.

**Ex.** You can now allude to some basic points of research.

1. He alluded to the scandal but moved on.
2. The poet alludes to the river in every verse.
3. She alluded to her illness lightly.
4. The chief alluded to past mistakes.
5. Do not allude to his failure again.

**38. Appeal for** — For make a serious request.

**Ex.** The victim's family appealed for bringing culprits behind the bars.

1. The flood victims appealed for help.
2. They appealed for funds for the school.
3. The leaders appealed for calm in the city.
4. The club appealed for new members.
5. He appealed for one more chance.

**39. Appeal to** — Try to persuade.

**Ex.** You can appeal to his kind nature, he will help you.

1. The idea appeals to young voters.
2. She appealed to his better nature.
3. The plan appeals to my sense of duty.
4. They appealed to the crowd for peace.
5. Cheap colours appeal to children most.

**40. Appertain to** — To belong to.

**Ex.** You must comply with the terms appertaining to the job.

1. These rights appertain to every citizen.
2. The duty appertains to this office.
3. The papers appertain to the old case.
4. Such powers appertain to the king alone.
5. The rules appertain to morning staff only.

**41. Apprise of** — To tell or inform.

**Ex.** He was fully apprised of the situation.

1. Please apprise me of the latest news.
2. She apprised the police of the theft.
3. We were apprised of the change in time.
4. He apprised his boss of the delay.

5. Keep the family apprised of your plans.

42. **Arrive at** — To agree.
**Ex.** We all arrived at a conclusion after a long discussion.
1. They arrived at a fair price at last.
2. We arrived at the same conclusion.
3. The jury arrived at a quick decision.
4. After long talks, they arrived at peace.
5. She arrived at the answer herself.

43. **Ascribe to** — To consider wrongly.
**Ex.** This is ascribed to Shakespeare.
1. People ascribe his success to luck.
2. Do not ascribe evil motives to her.
3. The quote was ascribed to Gandhi wrongly.
4. He ascribes his failure to the weather.
5. They ascribed the fire to a short circuit.

44. **Aspire to** — To have a strong desire to achieve something.
**Ex.** I have never aspired to the wealth.
1. She aspires to become an IAS officer.
2. He aspires to a place in the team.
3. We aspire to a clean and green city.
4. The boy aspires to the national squad.
5. They aspire to own a small shop.

45. **Associate with** — Belonged/ attached.
**Ex.** The use of nicotine is associated with the high risks of lung cancer.
1. I associate summer with mangoes.
2. He is associated with a charity trust.
3. She associates the song with her college days.
4. Do not associate with bad company.
5. The brand is associated with fine quality.

46. **Attend to** — To deal with.
**Ex.** He left us earlier to attend to a business meeting.
1. Please attend to this matter at once.
2. The nurse attended to the wounded man.

3. I have some work to attend to.
4. Attend to your studies, not the TV.
5. The shopkeeper attended to each customer.

**47. Attribute to** — To be a cause of.

**Ex.** His lung cancer attributed him to death.

1. He attributes his success to hard work.
2. They attribute the delay to heavy rain.
3. The doctors attribute the cure to early tests.
4. She attributes her calm to yoga.
5. The fall in sales is attributed to the price rise.

**48. Avail of** — To take benefit out of the opportunity.

**Ex.** You must avail yourself of the opportunity.

1. Avail of this offer before Friday.
2. He availed of the free health camp.
3. We availed of the library facility.
4. She availed of the loan scheme.
5. Students availed of the concession gladly.

**49. Awake to** — To become aware of.

**Ex.** I awoke to the fact that she was ditching me.

1. The nation awoke to the danger of pollution.
2. He awoke to the sound of temple bells.
3. She awoke to her own mistakes.
4. The town awoke to heavy floods.
5. We awoke to the need for savings.

**50. Arse about** — To annoy or irritate.

**Ex.** Stop arsing about and give me my mobile.

1. Stop arsing about and help your mother.
2. He arsed about all day and missed the bus.
3. They arse about instead of studying.
4. Do not arse about in the library.
5. The boys arsed about till the lights went out.

## B (91 verbs)

**51. Back away** — To move backward.

**Ex.** The child backed away from the dog nervously.

1. The dog growled and the man backed away.
2. She backed away from the hot stove.
3. He backed away when the bull charged.
4. The thief backed away from the barking dog.
5. Back away slowly from the snake.

**52. Back from** — To avoid.

**Ex.** The union has backed from calling a strike.

1. She backed away from the risky deal wisely.
2. Back off from such risky investments.
3. He backed away from signing unclear papers.
4. They backed off from the dangerous plan in time.
5. I would back off from that quarrel.

**53. Back down** — To take back a claim.

**Ex.** Neither of them will back down on this issue.

1. He backed down when shown the proof.
2. The union backed down after the talks.
3. She never backs down from an argument.
4. The bullies backed down on seeing the teacher.
5. I had to back down because I was wrong.

**54. Back off** — To stop threatening.

**Ex.** The press has decided to back off and leave the couple alone.

1. Back off, or I will call the police.
2. The guard ordered the crowd to back off.
3. He backed off when father raised his voice.
4. Tell them to back off our land.
5. The dog backed off at last.

**55. Back out** — To decide not to do.

**Ex.** Everything is arranged. It's hard to back out now.

1. He backed out of the deal yesterday.
2. She backed out of the trip at night.
3. The builder backed out of the contract.

4. Do not back out after giving your word.
5. The team backed out of the tournament.

**56. Back up** — To move backward in a short distance.

**Ex.** The woman backed up to the wall.

1. The bus backed up to the gate.
2. Back up the car a little, please.
3. The truck backed up into the narrow lane.
4. He backed up two steps in fear.
5. The taxi backed up to load goods.

**57. Bag up** — To put usually in large amounts.

**Ex.** The vegetables were bagged up and sent to the market.

1. They bagged up the rice for sale.
2. Bag up the clothes for donation.
3. The farmers bagged up the wheat quickly.
4. She bagged up the wet garbage.
5. Workers bagged up the cement at dawn.

**58. Bailout** — To rescue from difficulties.

**Ex.** The government has refused to bail the company out again.

1. The bank was bailed out by the government.
2. His uncle bailed him out of debt.
3. The company needs a bailout to survive.
4. The state bailed out the failing airline.
5. Who will bail out this small shop?

**59. Balls up** — To spoil.

**Ex.** I made a real ball up of my exams.

1. He balled up the exam by guessing.
2. Do not ball up this simple task.
3. The clerk balled up the accounts.
4. They balled up the delivery schedule.
5. I balled up my first interview.

**60. Band together** — To form a group.

**Ex.** We must band together to fight the reforms.

1. The villagers banded together to clean the pond.

2. Small shops banded together against the mall.
3. They banded together for flood relief.
4. The students banded together for a cause.
5. Farmers banded together to buy cheap seeds.

61. **Band around** — To move around noisily.
**Ex.** We could hear them banging around upstairs, moving things.
1. The fans banded around the winning team.
2. Children banded around the ice-cream cart.
3. The boys banded around the drummer.
4. They banded around the stall all evening.
5. Beggars banded around the temple gate.

62. **Bargain for** — To expect/ to prepare for.
**Ex.** I didn't bargain for Jake being at the party.
1. We got more than we bargained for.
2. I did not bargain for such heavy rain.
3. She had not bargained for extra work.
4. The cost was higher than he bargained for.
5. No one bargained for such a long strike.

63. **Bark out** — Shout loudly.
**Ex.** She barked out instructions to her secretary.
1. The sergeant barked out the orders.
2. He barked out the names of the winners.
3. The coach barked out instructions clearly.
4. She barked out a warning to the kids.
5. The officer barked out questions one by one.

64. **Base upon** — Origin of something.
**Ex.** The report is based on the wrong figures.
1. The film is based upon a true story.
2. Base your answer upon the given data.
3. His essay is based upon old legends.
4. The report is based upon field visits.
5. Do not judge him based upon one mistake.

**65. Bash about** — To hit or strike.

**Ex.** The mugger has bashed her about.

1. The box was bashed about in transit.
2. He bashed about the old engine roughly.
3. Stop bashing about the poor animal.
4. The trunk was bashed about on the journey.
5. They bashed about the furniture while moving.

**66. Bash away** — To work very hard.

**Ex.** I bashed away at the article without any break from 11 to 6.

1. She bashed away at the sums all night.
2. He is bashing away at the old engine.
3. They bashed away until the roof was fixed.
4. I bashed away at the essay for hours.
5. The team bashed away at the deadline.

**67. Bash down** — To destroy.

**Ex.** The firefighters had to bash down the door.

1. The bulldozer bashed down the old wall.
2. They bashed down the shutters in anger.
3. The storm bashed down the garden fence.
4. The mob bashed down the gate.
5. He bashed down the door with a log.

**68. Bash in** — To break by hitting violently.

**Ex.** The window was bashed in.

1. The ball bashed in the window.
2. Someone bashed in the boot of the car.
3. The door was bashed in by the crowd.
4. He bashed in the lid with a hammer.
5. The storm bashed in the tin roof.

**69. Bash on** — To continue working hard.

**Ex.** I would better bash on with my work.

1. Bash on with the work till it is done.
2. We bashed on despite the heavy rain.
3. She bashed on with her thesis.
4. The workers bashed on through the heat.

5. Let us bash on; the end is near.

**70. Bash out** — To write very quickly.

**Ex.** I don't do drafts of articles, I just bash them out.

1. He bashed out the letter in ten minutes.
2. She bashed out three poems last night.
3. The clerk bashed out the replies quickly.
4. He bashed out an email before lunch.
5. The poet bashed out verses at the fair.

**71. Bat around** — To talk about.

**Ex.** We were just batting some ideas around.

1. We batted around the idea over tea.
2. The plan was batted around for weeks.
3. They batted around the budget at the meeting.
4. The proposal is still being batted around.
5. Let us bat around a few names first.

**72. Batten down** — To fasten firmly.

**Ex.** The managed to batten down the shutters and doors before the hurricane hit.

1. The sailors battened down the hatches.
2. We battened down the windows before the storm.
3. Batten down the roof tiles tonight.
4. They battened down everything on the deck.
5. He battened down the loose boards.

**73. Batter down** — To hit repeatedly.

**Ex.** The only way to get in was to batter the door down.

1. The waves battered down the sea wall.
2. They battered down the old door.
3. Hail battered down the young plants.
4. The wind battered down the bamboo fence.
5. He battered down the locked hatch.

**74. Bawl out** — To speak angrily.

**Ex.** My boss bawled me out for being late.

1. The coach bawled out the lazy players.
2. Mother bawled me out for breaking the plate.

3. He was bawled out for coming late.
4. The boss bawled out the whole team.
5. She bawled out the naughty puppy.

**75. Bear down** — To move toward in a determined way.

**Ex.** The government has announced it will bear down on inflation.

1. The police bore down on the racing car.
2. The storm bore down on the coast.
3. He bore down on the finish line.
4. The lorry bore down on the narrow lane.
5. Winter is bearing down on the hills.

**76. Bear on** — To have an effect.

**Ex.** This decision bears directly on our lives.

1. His words bear on our final choice.
2. The new tax bears on small traders.
3. How does this rule bear on students?
4. The evidence bears on the main question.
5. Stress bears on his health badly.

**77. Bear out** — To support.

**Ex.** Akash will bear out, what I say.

1. The reports bear out my claim.
2. The results bear out the doctor's advice.
3. Facts bear out the old saying.
4. His marks bear out our hopes.
5. The witness bore out the driver's story.

**78. Bear with** — To be patient with.

**Ex.** If you just bear with me for a moment, I will try to find her.

1. Please bear with me for five minutes.
2. Bear with the slow network today.
3. She asked us to bear with her cold.
4. Bear with the noise till the wedding ends.
5. He begged the guests to bear with the delay.

**79. Beat down** — Persuade to reduce the price.

**Ex.** Chris tried to beat them down to a lower price.

1. She beat the trader down to eight hundred.
2. He beat down the taxi fare skilfully.
3. They beat the shopkeeper down by half.
4. I beat him down to a fair price.
5. Mother beat down the fish seller easily.

**80. Beat out** — To defeat.

**Ex.** They beat out nine other companies for the contract.

1. Our school beat out all its rivals.
2. She beat out four rivals for the prize.
3. The young team beat out the champions.
4. He beat out his cousin for the post.
5. The new shop beat out the old one.

**81. Beat up** — To hit repeatedly.

**Ex.** Her husband used to beat her up.

1. The rowdies beat up the watchman.
2. He was beaten up by the local goons.
3. They beat up the innocent porter.
4. The thugs beat him up at night.
5. Do not beat up the younger boys.

**82. Beat yourself up** — Blame yourself.

**Ex.** If we don't succeed the first time, we shouldn't beat ourselves up.

1. Do not beat yourself up over one test.
2. She beat herself up for the small error.
3. Stop beating yourself up and try again.
4. He beat himself up all week.
5. We beat ourselves up about the lost match.

**83. Become of** — To happen.

**Ex.** What will become of us if I lose the job?

1. What became of your old classmates?
2. What will become of the stray pups?
3. No one knows what became of the sailors.
4. What became of the money we saved?
5. What will become of this broken house?

**84. Bed down** — Become settled.

**Ex.** The players have bedded down well in the team.

1. The guests bedded down in the big hall.
2. The troops bedded down for the night.
3. We bedded down on the terrace.
4. The calf bedded down near its mother.
5. They bedded down quickly after dinner.

**85. Beef up** — To make bigger.

**Ex.** The company is trying to beef up its image.

1. The police beefed up security for the match.
2. We beefed up the report with charts.
3. The airline beefed up its fleet.
4. He beefed up his savings this year.
5. They beefed up the syllabus with projects.

**86. Beg off** — Asked to be excused from.

**Ex.** He begged off visiting his grandparents.

1. She begged off from the long meeting.
2. He begged off saying he was unwell.
3. I begged off from the second shift.
4. They begged off the picnic at the last minute.
5. Grandpa begged off from the late function.

**87. Believe in** — To feel sure about the existence.

**Ex.** Do you believe in ghosts?

1. I believe in simple living.
2. Do you believe in ghosts?
3. She believes in honest work.
4. He believes in the power of prayer.
5. They believe in equal rights for all.

**88. Believe of** — To accept someone is capable of.

**Ex.** She is determined to believe the worst of me.

1. I would believe such courage of that quiet boy.
2. No one could believe such greed of the saint.
3. She believes much good of her team.
4. Do not believe such lies of your friend.

5. I can believe anything of his talent.

**89. Belong to** — To show ownership.

**Ex.** This book belongs to me.

1. This umbrella belongs to Riya.
2. The red cycle belongs to my brother.
3. Does this purse belong to you?
4. The field belongs to the temple.
5. That voice belongs to our new singer.

**90. Belong to** — To be a member of.

**Ex.** He belongs to a noble family.

1. He belongs to the village cricket club.
2. We belong to the same batch.
3. She belongs to a book club.
4. They belong to the senior team.
5. My uncle belongs to the ex-servicemen group.

**91. Bend down** — To lean down.

**Ex.** He bent down to pick his pencil.

1. She bent down to tie her shoelace.
2. Bend down and pick up the coin.
3. He bent down to greet the elder.
4. The gardener bent down among the roses.
5. Grandpa cannot bend down easily now.

**92. Bill as** — To describe in a particular way.

**Ex.** The concert was billed as “A Night of Magic”.

1. The show was billed as the best in town.
2. He was billed as a rising singer.
3. The hotel is billed as a quiet retreat.
4. The film was billed as a family comedy.
5. She was billed as the fastest runner.

**93. Bind over** — To warn in terms of law.

**Ex.** He was bound over to keep the peace.

1. The magistrate bound him over to keep the peace.
2. He was bound over for a year.

3. The noisy group was bound over by the court.
4. She was bound over to appear again.
5. The accused was bound over for good behaviour.

94. **Bind to** — To force to do something.
Ex. The company directors are bound to secrecy.
1. The contract binds us to secrecy.
2. He is bound to serve for two years.
3. She felt bound to help her sister.
4. The rules bind every member.
5. They were bound to finish by Friday.

95. **Bind up** — To be very busy.
Ex. He is too bound up in his work to have much time for his children.
1. He is bound up with office work these days.
2. She is bound up with exams this month.
3. My evenings are bound up with tuition.
4. The doctor is bound up with patients.
5. They are bound up with the wedding plans.

96. **Bite at** — Try to bite.
Ex. The dog bit at the boy's hand.
1. The puppy bites at the moving ball.
2. The horse bit at the annoying flies.
3. He bit at the apple hungrily.
4. The fish bit at the bright hook.
5. The parrot bites at new fingers.

97. **Bite back** — To react.
Ex. If you criticize him, he'll bite back.
1. She bit back with a sharp reply.
2. He bit back at the rude comment.
3. The team bit back with two quick goals.
4. She bit back at the false rumours.
5. He bit back when he was insulted.

98. **Bite back** — Stop yourself from saying or showing an emotion.
Ex. She struggled to bite back the tears of disappointment.

1. She bit back her angry words.
2. He bit back the sharp reply.
3. I bit back my tears at the station.
4. She bit back a laugh in class.
5. He bit back the complaint and smiled.

**99. Bite off** — To take a bite of something.

**Ex.** She bit off a piece of chocolate.

1. The baby bit off a piece of biscuit.
2. He bit off a large chunk of mango.
3. She bit off the thread with her teeth.
4. The horse bit off the apple's skin.
5. He bit off more than he could chew.

**100. Blackout** — Lose consciousness.

**Ex.** The pain hit him and he blacked out.

1. He blacked out in the summer heat.
2. She blacked out at the sight of blood.
3. The boxer blacked out in the third round.
4. Grandfather blacked out briefly in the bus.
5. The girl blacked out from hunger.

**101. Blank out** — Forget.

**Ex.** I hope I wouldn’t blank out in the exam.

1. I blanked out during the viva.
2. She blanked out the painful memory.
3. He blanked out on the actor's name.
4. My mind blanked out in the exam.
5. He blanked out the whole evening.

**102. Blare out** — Play loudly.

**Ex.** Music was blaring out from somewhere.

1. The temple blared out hymns at dawn.
2. The bus blared out loud songs.
3. Speakers blared out the election slogans.
4. The radio blared out old hits.
5. They blared out music till midnight.

**103. Blast away** — Fire loudly and continuously.

**Ex.** The machine guns blasted away all night.

1. The soldiers blasted away at the target.
2. The fans blasted away with drums.
3. They blasted away the rocks with dynamite.
4. The guns blasted away all morning.
5. He blasted away at the tin cans.

**104. Blast out** — Play music loudly.

**Ex.** A Beatles song was blasting out at full volume.

1. The shop blasted out film songs.
2. Music blasted out from the wedding hall.
3. The DJ blasted out the beats.
4. Speakers blasted out the news bulletin.
5. The truck blasted out its horn.

**105. Blaze up** — Start burning more strongly.

**Ex.** His anger blazed up uncontrollably.

1. The fire blazed up when the wind came.
2. Her anger blazed up at the insult.
3. The camp fire blazed up again.
4. Tempers blazed up in the hot meeting.
5. The stove blazed up with dry wood.

**106. Blend in** — Look similar to.

**Ex.** The curtains blend in perfectly with the carpet.

1. The spy blended in with the crowd.
2. The new sofa blends in with the wall.
3. He blends in easily in every group.
4. The chameleon blends in with the leaves.
5. Her saree blends in with the curtains.

**107. Blink away** — Clear from the eyes.

**Ex.** She blinked away a tear.

1. She blinked away the sudden tears.
2. He blinked away the dust from his eyes.
3. The child blinked away sleep in class.
4. Grandma blinked away the bright sunlight.

5. He blinked away the sweat on his brow.

**108. Block off** — To close a place or pathway.

**Ex.** The police blocked the streets off.

1. The police blocked off the main road.
2. They blocked off the lane for the procession.
3. The hole was blocked off with bricks.
4. Block off that passage during repairs.
5. The crew blocked off the flooded street.

**109. Block out** — Avoid thinking about something.

**Ex.** She tries to block the incident out of his mind.

1. She blocked out the sad memory.
2. He blocked out the crowd's jeers.
3. I blocked out the noise and studied.
4. Try to block out the harsh words.
5. The thick curtains block out the street light.

**110. Blow away** — Carried away with the force of the wind.

**Ex.** She blew away the dust on the lid.

1. The wind blew away the papers.
2. The tent blew away in the night.
3. Her hat blew away near the sea.
4. The dry leaves blew away quickly.
5. The storm blew away the thatch.

**111. Blowdown** — Fall to the ground with the force of the wind.

**Ex.** Hundreds of trees have been blown down this winter.

1. Many old trees blew down in the cyclone.
2. The hoarding blew down on the road.
3. The ripe mangoes blew down at night.
4. The weak wall blew down in the gale.
5. The scarecrow blew down in the field.

**112. Blunder into** — Accidently find yourself in a difficult situation.

**Ex.** He had innocently blundered into a private dispute.

1. He blundered into the quarrel unknowingly.
2. We blundered into a marshy patch.

3. She blundered into debt by careless spending.
4. They blundered into the wrong meeting.
5. I blundered into the boss's private talk.

**113. Boil over** — Increase in anger.

**Ex.** The unrest could boil over into civil war.

1. His temper boiled over at the meeting.
2. The milk boiled over on the stove.
3. Public anger boiled over after the verdict.
4. Her frustration boiled over at last.
5. Keep the pan low so it will not boil over.

**114. Bolster up** — To encourage.

**Ex.** He tried to bolster up their morale.

1. Kind words bolstered up the shy child.
2. The coach bolstered up the nervous team.
3. He bolstered up her hopes of winning.
4. Extra classes bolstered up the weak students.
5. The win bolstered up our confidence.

**115. Bone up** — Revise something.

**Ex.** I must bone up my French before we go to Paris.

1. He is boning up for the board exam.
2. Bone up on current affairs this week.
3. She boned up the formulae at night.
4. I must bone up before the interview.
5. They bone up on the rules before the test.

**116. Bore into** — Gaze to make someone uncomfortable.

**Ex.** His blue eyes seemed to bore into her.

1. His sharp eyes bored into the suspect.
2. The teacher's look bored into the noisy boy.
3. Her stare bored into me across the table.
4. The interviewer bored into my weak points.
5. The camera bored into his nervous face.

**117. Bottle up** — Hide feelings.

**Ex.** Tell someone how you are feeling instead of bottling it all up.

1. Do not bottle up your worries.
2. He bottled up his anger for months.
3. She bottles up her grief alone.
4. Never bottle up your doubts; ask.
5. He bottled up his feelings till he fell ill.

**118. Bounce back** — To recover well.

**Ex.** No matter what happens, she always bounces back very quickly.

1. India bounced back in the second innings.
2. She bounced back quickly after the fever.
3. The shop bounced back after the fire.
4. He bounced back from his failure.
5. The market bounced back within a week.

**119. Boom out** — Loud voice.

**Ex.** His voice boomed out, announcing the winners.

1. The chief's voice boomed out over the mic.
2. Thunder boomed out across the valley.
3. The temple bell boomed out at noon.
4. The leader boomed out his speech.
5. The cannon boomed out at the parade.

**120. Bounce around** — To discuss with other people.

**Ex.** We are bouncing some new ideas around.

1. We bounced around a few ideas in class.
2. They bounced the plan around for weeks.
3. Let us bounce this around at lunch.
4. The committee bounced around the new policy.
5. We bounced around dates for the tour.

**121. Bow to** — Agree unwillingly.

**Ex.** The government bowed to public pressure.

1. The board bowed to public pressure.
2. He bowed to his father's wish.
3. The club bowed to the members' demand.
4. She bowed to the doctor's advice.
5. They bowed to the court's ruling.

**122. Break down** — Stop working.

**Ex.** The washing is broken down.

1. Our car broke down on the highway.
2. The old printer breaks down weekly.
3. The lift broke down with ten people inside.
4. His scooter broke down near the bridge.
5. The AC broke down in peak summer.

**123. Break into** — To enter a building by force.

**Ex.** Three houses in our street have been broken into this week.

1. Thieves broke into the godown at night.
2. Someone broke into our neighbour's flat.
3. They broke into the empty school.
4. The police broke into the locked room.
5. Burglars broke into the jewellery shop.

**124. Breakthrough** — Achieving the first important success.

**Ex.** Scientists have made a breakthrough in their fight against Corona.

1. Scientists broke through the old bottleneck.
2. The team broke through the enemy line.
3. She broke through her fear of water.
4. The sun broke through the grey clouds.
5. They broke through the last defence.

**125. Break up** — To end a relationship.

**Ex.** She’s just broken up with her boyfriend.

1. The old couple never broke up.
2. They broke up after five years.
3. She broke up with him last week.
4. Their band broke up quietly.
5. The friendship broke up over money.

**126. Brighten up** — Making something more attractive/interesting.

**Ex.** Brighten up your bedroom with few flowers.

1. Fresh paint brightened up the old room.
2. Her smile brightened up the dull evening.
3. The lamps brighten up the whole street.

4. A joke brightened up the boring class.
5. Flowers brighten up every corner.

**127. Brim over** — Full to the capacity.

**Ex.** Her eyes were brimming over with tears.

1. The cup brimmed over with hot tea.
2. Her eyes brimmed over with tears of joy.
3. The tank brims over in the rains.
4. The hall brimmed over with eager students.
5. His heart brimmed over with pride.

**128. Bring about** — Make something happen.

**Ex.** His nervous breakdown was b rought about by stress.

1. The new law brought about big changes.
2. Yoga brought about a change in his health.
3. Technology has brought about fast travel.
4. The talks brought about peace.
5. Hard work brought about his success.

**129. Brush against** — To touch.

**Ex.** The cat brushed against his leg.

1. She brushed against a wet wall.
2. The bus brushed against the shop's shutter.
3. I brushed against an old friend in the market.
4. His sleeve brushed against the wet paint.
5. The boat brushed against the mossy rocks.

**130. Brush up** — Practice something.

**Ex.** You must brush up your French before going to France.

1. I must brush up my spoken English.
2. She brushed up her Hindi before the trip.
3. He brushed up his tables for the test.
4. Brush up your driving before the tour.
5. They brushed up the old songs.

**131. Bubble over** — Full of excitement.

**Ex.** They were bubbling over with excitement.

1. The children bubbled over with joy.

2. She bubbled over with news of the trip.
3. He bubbles over with new ideas.
4. The class bubbled over before the holidays.
5. The fans bubbled over after the win.

**132. Bucket down** — Rain heavily.

**Ex.** It bucketed down all day.

1. It is bucketing down in Mumbai tonight.
2. It bucketed down all through the match.
3. The rain bucketed down on the tin roof.
4. It was bucketing down when we left.
5. It bucketed down before the fair began.

**133. Build-in** — Permanent part.

**Ex.** Safeguards against fraud are built in to the system.

1. The almirah is built into the wall.
2. New cars have built-in air bags.
3. The builder built in steel cupboards.
4. This house has a built-in study table.
5. Safety checks are built into the system.

**134. Build up** — Gradually prepare.

**Ex.** Build up slowly until you can jog for 30 minutes.

1. He built up his body with daily exercise.
2. She built up her business step by step.
3. Clouds built up before the storm.
4. They built up savings for the house.
5. Build up your vocabulary by reading daily.

**135. Burn out** — To become very tired.

**Ex.** It's a high-pressure job and many people burn out at a younger age.

1. He burnt out after working two jobs.
2. Nurses often burn out from long shifts.
3. She burnt out before the finals.
4. The young doctor burnt out within a year.
5. Do not burn out; take small breaks.

**136. Burst into** — Start something doing suddenly.

**Ex.** She burst into tears after my sympathetic words.

1. She burst into tears at the news.
2. He burst into laughter during the speech.
3. The crowd burst into loud cheers.
4. The stranger burst into our talk.
5. The room burst into song at midnight.

**137. Butter up** — To say nice things about someone.

**Ex.** We'd better butter him up a bit before we ask for his help.

1. He butters up the boss for leave.
2. She buttered up the examiner with praise.
3. Stop buttering up the referee.
4. The salesman buttered up every customer.
5. He buttered up the aunties before asking for money.

**138. Buzz around** — Move around quickly and busily.

**Ex.** She buzzed around the kitchen.

1. Bees buzzed around the mustard flowers.
2. Waiters buzzed around the busy hall.
3. Flies buzzed around the sweet shop.
4. Helpers buzzed around the bride.
5. Mosquitoes buzzed around the lamp all night.

**139. Burst out** — To do something suddenly.

**Ex.** We looked at one another and burst out laughing.

1. He burst out laughing at the cartoon.
2. She burst out crying in the hall.
3. The crowd burst out in protest.
4. He burst out of the room angrily.
5. The players burst out singing.

**140. Burn up** — Make someone angry.

**Ex.** The way he treats me burns me up.

1. His rude reply burnt her up.
2. The delay burns me up every time.
3. She was burnt up by the unfair marks.
4. Such waste burns up my patience.

5. The injustice burnt up the whole team.

**524. Be grounded in/on sth** — To be based on sth.

**Ex.** Is this movie grounded in fact?

1. His advice is grounded in long experience.
2. The syllabus is grounded in classical texts.
3. Her calm is grounded in daily prayer.
4. The plot is grounded in real events.
5. Keep your hopes grounded in facts.

## C (78 verbs)

**141. Call around** — Contact different people.

**Ex.** I called around the neighborhood to get support for my campaign.

1. I called around for a good plumber.
2. She called around to find a tutor.
3. We called around for ticket prices.
4. He called around the hotels for a room.
5. Call around before you book the hall.

**142. Call back** — To visit again.

**Ex.** I'll call back later when your wife's at home.

1. The salesman called back the next day.
2. Please call back when I am free.
3. He called back to collect his papers.
4. She promised to call back on Sunday.
5. They called back to see the new baby.

**143. Call for** — Require action.

**Ex.** This c alls for a celebration.

1. This job calls for great patience.
2. The plan calls for extra funds.
3. Such praise calls for thanks.
4. The occasion calls for sweets.
5. The situation calls for quick action.

**144. Call-in** — Visiting a place or a person.

**Ex.** He called in at the office before he left for London.

1. Call in for tea this evening.
2. He called in at the office briefly.
3. The inspector called in twice this week.
4. She called in on her way to school.
5. Please call in and meet grandma.

**145. Call off** — Order to stop an attack.

**Ex.** Please call your dog off.

1. The match was called off due to rain.
2. They called off the strike last night.
3. He called off the search at dusk.

4. The wedding was called off suddenly.
5. We called off the picnic as clouds gathered.

**146. Call out** — To shout or say loudly.

**Ex.** He called out to her, but she carried on walking.

1. She called out his name from the gate.
2. The coach called out the instructions.
3. Someone called out for help in the dark.
4. The teacher called out the roll numbers.
5. He called out to the passing auto.

**147. Call up** — To obtain information.

**Ex.** She called up all the files he'd worked on.

1. Call up the office for the timings.
2. I called up the station to check the train.
3. She called up her friend for notes.
4. He called up old records for data.
5. Call up and ask the price first.

**148. Calm down** — Stop being angry.

**Ex.** He went for a walk to calm himself down.

1. Calm down and tell me slowly.
2. The baby calmed down in her lap.
3. He calmed down after a glass of water.
4. She could not calm down after the quarrel.
5. The crowd calmed down when the leader spoke.

**149. Camp out** — To sleep outside.

**Ex.** People camped out in the school hall to escape the floodwater.

1. The boys camped out near the lake.
2. We camped out on the terrace in summer.
3. They camped out under the stars.
4. The scouts camped out in the forest.
5. The family camped out at the beach.

**150. Camp it up** — Exaggerate behavior.

**Ex.** I camped it up in the final scene.

1. He camped it up at the college fest.

2. She camps it up at every function.
3. The actor camped it up for laughs.
4. They camped it up in the skit.
5. He camped it up as the funny villain.

**151. Cancel out** — Two opposite things making situation neutral.

**Ex.** The gains and losses expected to cancel out.

1. The gains and losses cancelled out.
2. Sugar cancels out the lemon's sourness.
3. Their votes cancelled out each other.
4. The extra fee cancels out the discount.
5. Good luck and bad luck cancelled out this year.

**152. Cannon into** — To hit by accident with great force.

**Ex.** She stopped suddenly and I almost cannoned into her.

1. The bike cannoned into the parked van.
2. He cannoned into the slim pillar.
3. The trolley cannoned into my heel.
4. The boys cannoned into each other while running.
5. The ball cannoned into the stumps.

**153. Care for** — Love.

**Ex.** I care deeply for you.

1. She cares for her old parents deeply.
2. He cares for the stray dogs of the lane.
3. I care for my little sister a lot.
4. They care for their garden like a child.
5. Who cares for you when I am away?

**154. Carry around** — To take from one place to another.

**Ex.** The CD player is light enough to carry around in your pocket.

1. He carries around his laptop everywhere.
2. She carries around a water bottle all day.
3. The postman carries around heavy bags.
4. Why carry around so much cash?
5. Grandpa carries around his old radio.

**155. Carry back** — To remember.

**Ex.** The song carried her back to her childhood.

1. The song carried me back to my college days.
2. This smell carries back my childhood.
3. The old temple carries back many memories.
4. The photo carried her back to her wedding.
5. The tune carries him back to his village.

**156. Carry on** — Keep doing.

**Ex.** We're all going to carry on as if nothing has happened.

1. Carry on with your work, children.
2. They carried on the fight for justice.
3. She carried on singing while cooking.
4. The shop carried on despite the flood.
5. Carry on till the road ends.

**157. Carryout** — To do something predetermined.

**Ex.** She had carried out all his instructions.

1. The team carried out the plan perfectly.
2. He carried out his promise to father.
3. They carried out repairs before the rains.
4. The lab carried out the tests quickly.
5. We carried out the survey in two days.

**158. Carryover** — Postpone.

**Ex.** The game had to be carried over until Wednesday.

1. The meeting was carried over to Monday.
2. They carried the match over to Sunday.
3. My leave was carried over to next month.
4. The bill was carried over to the next session.
5. The exam was carried over by a week.

**159. Carry through** — To fulfill one's promise.

**Ex.** He convinced us that he would carry through with his promise.

1. He carried through his word to pay the fees.
2. She carried through the hard project.
3. The captain carried the team through the crisis.
4. They carried through the plan despite doubts.

5. His faith carried him through the illness.

**160. Carve out** — To build a successful career.

**Ex.** He's carved out a successful career in the building industry.

1. She carved out a name in teaching.
2. He carved out a career in cricket.
3. They carved out a market for handmade soap.
4. She carved out time for her hobby.
5. He carved out a place among the great singers.

**161. Cast around** — To around to find something.

**Ex.** He cast about for an escape route.

1. He cast around for a cheap room.
2. She cast around for the right word.
3. We cast around for a good cook.
4. They cast around for support in the colony.
5. I cast around for my missing pen.

**162. Cast aside** — To get rid of.

**Ex.** She just cast him aside when she got bored.

1. He cast aside his old fears.
2. She cast aside the torn dupatta.
3. They cast aside the faulty plans.
4. Cast aside bad habits early.
5. The master cast aside the rough draft.

**163. Catch at** — Try to hold something.

**Ex.** She tried to catch at the branch but couldn't.

1. The child caught at the flying kite.
2. He caught at the last hope.
3. She caught at the falling glass.
4. The drowning man caught at the rope.
5. The kitten caught at the moving thread.

**164. Catch on** — To understand.

**Ex.** He is quick to catch on things.

1. He caught on to the joke at last.
2. She catches on to new games quickly.

3. The baby caught on to clapping.
4. I did not catch on to his hint.
5. They caught on to the trick soon.

**165. Catch up** — To find out about things.

**Ex.** I want to catch up with all your news.

1. Let us catch up over coffee.
2. I called her to catch up on news.
3. We caught up on all the gossip.
4. He caught up on the missed episodes.
5. They caught up with family news at dinner.

**167. Cater to** — To provide with.

**Ex.** Endless media coverage catered to the public's interest in the scandal.

1. This canteen caters to hostel students.
2. The hotel caters to foreign guests.
3. The show caters to all age groups.
4. The shops here cater to every budget.
5. The clinic caters to the poor for free.

**168. Cater for** — Provide everything according to need.

**Ex.** The resort also caters for the winter sports.

1. The cook catered for fifty guests.
2. They cater for weddings across the town.
3. The mess caters for pure veg food.
4. We catered for the whole colony's function.
5. The trust caters for orphan children.

**169. Cave in** — Fall down.

**Ex.** Wall of the tunnel caved in on the workman.

1. The old roof caved in last night.
2. The tunnel caved in after the blast.
3. The mud wall caved in the rain.
4. The mine caved in suddenly.
5. The weak floor caved in under the heavy safe.

**170. Center around** — A pivotal point upon which all activity is based.

**Ex.** The debate center around the question of power.

1. All the talk centred around the exam dates.
2. The story centres around a brave girl.
3. Our plans centre around the wedding.
4. The debate centred around the new tax.
5. Life here centres around the temple.

**171. Change back** — To return to an earlier stage.

**Ex.** Slowly the angry animal changed back to its calm self.

1. He changed back into his home clothes.
2. The weather changed back to cold.
3. She changed back her dollars at the airport.
4. The screen changed back to the menu.
5. Prices changed back to the old rates.

**172. Charge with** — To give responsibility.

**Ex.** A solicitor was charged with administering the state.

1. She was charged with the medical camp.
2. He is charged with training the juniors.
3. The clerk was charged with the cash box.
4. They charged him with the gate duty.
5. Who is charged with the sports day?

**173. Chase around** — Rush from one place to other.

**Ex.** I have been chasing around in the morning to find a gift for my sister.

1. Mothers chase around from shop to shop.
2. He chased around the city for the form.
3. I chased around for a taxi in the rain.
4. The kids chased around the garden.
5. She chased around collecting the documents.

**174. Cheat on** — To be unfaithful to your partner.

**Ex.** He was the last to know that she had been cheating on him.

1. He cheated on his wife last year.
2. She discovered he was cheating on her.
3. Never cheat on a trusting partner.
4. He confessed to cheating on her.
5. Cheating on someone breaks their heart.

**175. Check-in** — To go to an official desk.

**Ex.** After checking in, we went out for a meal.

1. We checked in two hours early.
2. She checked in at the hotel counter.
3. The passengers checked in online last night.
4. He checked in his heavy suitcase.
5. They checked in and went straight to bed.

**176. Check over** — To examine an object.

**Ex.** I got the car checked over before the trip.

1. Check over the bike before the long ride.
2. The doctor checked over the patient again.
3. She checked over the bill for errors.
4. He checked over his answers twice.
5. Please check over my essay once.

**177. Cheer on** — Encourage.

**Ex.** The crowd cheered the runners on.

1. The crowd cheered on the local team.
2. We cheered on the runners all the way.
3. Parents cheered on the tiny singers.
4. She cheered on her brother at the match.
5. The fans cheered on the batsman loudly.

**178. Cheer up** — To become happier.

**Ex.** She seems to have cheered up since Sunday.

1. Cheer up, the results come tomorrow.
2. She cheered up at the good news.
3. A walk outside will cheer you up.
4. He cheered up once his friends arrived.
5. The puppy's tricks cheered everyone up.

**179. Chew out** — To tell angrily about the wrongdoing of someone.

**Ex.** He got chewed out by his teacher for being late.

1. The captain chewed out the sleepy fielders.
2. Dad chewed me out for the low marks.
3. She chewed out the careless driver.
4. He was chewed out in front of everyone.

5. The manager chewed out the late courier boy.

**180. Chew over** — Discuss in details.

**Ex.** He spent the weekend chewing over the problem.

1. Let us chew over the offer tonight.
2. The family chewed over the big move.
3. They chewed over the coach's plan.
4. She chewed over the question all day.
5. The committee chewed over the budget cut.

**181. Chew up** — Bite something to swallow.

**Ex.** The baby chewed up the cookie and swallowed.

1. The puppy chewed up my slippers.
2. Chew up the food well before swallowing.
3. The machine chewed up the old paper.
4. The goats chewed up the garden plants.
5. He chewed up the dry toast slowly.

**182. Chime in** — Interrupt into conversation.

**Ex.** He kept chiming in with his opinions.

1. She chimed in with a bright idea.
2. He chimed in before I finished.
3. The aunties chimed in one by one.
4. Please do not chime in rudely.
5. The child chimed in with the answer.

**183. Choke back** — Stop yourself by showing an emotion.

**Ex.** A protest rose to her lips, but she choked it back.

1. She choked back her tears at the station.
2. He choked back his anger and smiled.
3. I choked back a sharp reply.
4. The old man choked back his sobs.
5. She choked back her fear on stage.

**184. Choke off** — Prevent or stop.

**Ex.** High-interest rates have choked off investment.

1. The police choked off the smugglers' route.
2. The funds were choked off last month.

3. They choked off the water supply.
4. The government choked off cheap loans.
5. The jam choked off the lane traffic.

**185. Choke up** — Make upset.

**Ex.** This song chokes me up.

1. She choked up while reading his letter.
2. He choked up at his farewell.
3. I choke up at patriotic songs.
4. Grandma chokes up about her childhood home.
5. He choked up when the trophy was given.

**186. Claim back** — Asking return for something.

**Ex.** Claim your expenses back from the company.

1. You can claim back the extra tax.
2. She claimed back her deposit money.
3. He claimed back the repair cost.
4. We claimed back the lost luggage fee.
5. They claimed back the entry charges.

**187. Clam up** — Refuse to speak about something.

**Ex.** He always clams up when we ask about his family.

1. The witness clammed up in court.
2. He clams up whenever money is discussed.
3. She clammed up about her marks.
4. The boy clammed up before the principal.
5. Do not clam up; share your problem.

**188. Clampdown** — To become strict about.

**Ex.** The government intends to clamp down on drug smuggling.

1. The police clamped down on rash driving.
2. The school clamped down on mobiles.
3. They clamped down on latecomers this term.
4. The government clamped down on hoarders.
5. The club clamped down on smoking.

**189. Clamp-on** — Force to do.

**Ex.** The army clamped on a curfew after the riots.

1. New rules were clamped on the markets.
2. A fine was clamped on the builder.
3. Restrictions were clamped on the border town.
4. The court clamped a ban on the noise.
5. Curfew was clamped on the old city.

**190. Clean up** — Very successful.

**Ex.** The movie cleaned up at the award ceremony.

1. He cleaned up in the share market.
2. The stall cleaned up during the fair.
3. She cleaned up with her first novel.
4. The team cleaned up this season.
5. They cleaned up selling masks last winter.

**191. Climb down** — Admit mistake.

**Ex.** The president was forced to climb down and issue an apology.

1. The minister climbed down after the backlash.
2. He climbed down and apologised publicly.
3. The union climbed down on the pay demand.
4. She refused to climb down first.
5. The board climbed down over the fees.

**192. Cling to** — Unwilling to stop doing something.

**Ex.** She is clinging on to the past.

1. He clings to his old beliefs.
2. She clung to the hope of his return.
3. They cling to their fading customs.
4. The kitten clung to her saree.
5. Do not cling to past glories.

**193. Close around** — Surround.

**Ex.** His fingers closed around her wrist.

1. Darkness closed around the little boat.
2. The crowd closed around the singer.
3. Fear closed around her heart.
4. The police closed around the building.
5. Mist closed around the morning hills.

**194. Close down** — Stop working.

**Ex.** Many businesses have been closed down because of the recession.

1. The old mill closed down last year.
2. Three shops closed down after the fire.
3. The factory closed down for repairs.
4. The cinema closed down permanently.
5. They closed down the noisy workshop.

**195. Cloud over** — Become sad or worried.

**Ex.** His face clouded over when she walked into the room.

1. His face clouded over at the bad news.
2. The sky clouded over before noon.
3. Her mood clouded over in the meeting.
4. Mother's eyes clouded over with worry.
5. The day clouded over and turned cool.

**196. Cluster around** — To form a group.

**Ex.** People clustered around the market stalls.

1. The children clustered around the magician.
2. The students clustered around the notice board.
3. The bees clustered around the jam jar.
4. The villagers clustered around the well.
5. They clustered around the new teacher.

**197. Clutter up** — To fill with a lot of things.

**Ex.** I'm sick of all these books cluttering up my office.

1. Do not clutter up the study table.
2. Old boxes cluttered up the veranda.
3. His desk is cluttered up with papers.
4. Toys clutter up the whole floor.
5. Ads clutter up every webpage now.

**198. Cock up** — Spoil something.

**Ex.** The travel agency completely cocked up the arrangements.

1. He cocked up the easy order.
2. They cocked up the train bookings.
3. I cocked up the recipe with extra salt.

4. The clerk cocked up my certificates.
5. Do not cock up this chance.

**199. Come about** — Happen.

**Ex.** It is hard to understand how the accident came about.

1. How did the fire come about?
2. The change came about slowly.
3. Peace came about after long talks.
4. Tell me how this came about.
5. The win came about through team effort.

**200. Come across** — Opinion and feeling.

**Ex.** These themes come across very strongly in the novel.

1. I came across an old friend at the bank.
2. She came across her diaries while cleaning.
3. You come across as a calm person.
4. He came across a rare coin in the field.
5. We came across a waterfall on the way.

**201. Come around** — Move faster.

**Ex.** The bus came around the bend too fast.

1. He came around to our way of thinking.
2. Grandfather came around after the fainting spell.
3. Come around for dinner this Sunday.
4. She comes around every month with sweets.
5. The patient came around slowly in the ward.

**202. Come back** — Returning to a place.

**Ex.** She went into the kitchen and came back with two glasses of milk.

1. He came back from Delhi last night.
2. Come back soon; we will miss you.
3. The swallows come back every spring.
4. She came back for her forgotten umbrella.
5. Dad came back late from the office.

**203. Come between** — Disturbing a relationship between two people.

**Ex.** Nobody will ever come between them.

1. Never come between two best friends.

2. Money came between the two brothers.
3. Do not come between husband and wife.
4. A small misunderstanding came between them.
5. Nothing should come between a mother and child.

**204. Come forward** — Offer help.

**Ex.** The police asked the witness to come forward.

1. Two witnesses came forward with information.
2. The doctor came forward to treat the poor.
3. Please come forward if you saw the accident.
4. Many donors came forward for flood relief.
5. He came forward as the true owner.

**205. Come out** — Appear.

**Ex.** The daffodils came out late this year.

1. The stars come out after sunset.
2. Her new book comes out next month.
3. The truth came out in the end.
4. The photos came out very well.
5. Flowers come out in early spring.

**206. Come to** — Sudden idea.

**Ex.** The idea came to me in the middle of the night.

1. It came to me in a dream.
2. The plan came to her while cooking.
3. Suddenly the name came to me.
4. The idea came to him on the train.
5. A happy thought came to the child.

**207. Confine to** — Keep yourself restricted.

**Ex.** The work will not be confined to the Glasgow area.

1. He is confined to bed with fever.
2. Confine your answer to one page.
3. The talk was confined to money matters.
4. She confined herself to silent work.
5. Please confine the dog to the backyard.

**208. Confront with** — Face or deal with.

**Ex.** He confronted her with a choice between her career and their relationship.

1. She was confronted with the shocking proof.
2. He confronted the thief with courage.
3. We were confronted with a hard choice.
4. The boy confronted his fear of water.
5. They confronted him with his own words.

**209. Connive at** — Ignore.

**Ex.** Her brother is believed to have connived at her murder.

1. The guard connived at the smuggling.
2. Parents should not connive at bad habits.
3. The manager connived at the late entries.
4. He connived at his friend's mischief.
5. The clerk connived at the false bills.

**210. Consists of** — Formed from the things.

**Ex.** His job consists of answering the calls and making office.

1. Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.
2. The committee consists of five members.
3. A thali consists of rice, dal and roti.
4. The team consists of young players.
5. Our happiness consists of small things.

**211. Contribute to** — To help to cause.

**Ex.** The stress of losing his job contributed to his death.

1. Poor diet contributes to many diseases.
2. She contributed to the village school fund.
3. Noise contributes to city stress.
4. Everyone contributed to the farewell gift.
5. Hard work contributed to his rise.

**212. Cooldown** — Relaxed.

**Ex.** A shower will cool you down.

1. Cool down after the race.
2. He cooled down before replying.
3. Let the engine cool down first.

4. The tea will cool down in a while.
5. She cooled down after the argument.

**213. Count down** — Wait for an important day.

**Ex.** The whole world was counting down to the new millennium.

1. We counted down the days to Diwali.
2. The crowd counted down the last seconds.
3. The students are counting down to the holidays.
4. They counted down before the rocket launch.
5. She counts down to her wedding day.

**214. Couple with** — Link two things together.

**Ex.** A large number of new graduates, coupled with high unemployment, means that there is fierce competition for the jobs.

1. Hard work, coupled with luck, brings success.
2. Couple the pump with a longer pipe.
3. They coupled the two rooms with a door.
4. His skill is coupled with great patience.
5. The app couples with your smart watch.

**215. Crash down** — Fall with loud noise.

**Ex.** All my dreams came crashing down around me.

1. The old tree crashed down in the storm.
2. The pile of boxes crashed down loudly.
3. The waves crashed down on the rocks.
4. The shutter crashed down at closing time.
5. The rocks crashed down the hillside.

**216. Cross over** — Pass from someplace.

**Ex.** She crossed over the road.

1. We crossed over to the other side.
2. The cattle crossed over the old bridge.
3. He crossed over to the rival team.
4. The cat crossed over the busy road.
5. They crossed over the border at dawn.

**217. Culminate in** — To end.

**Ex.** The negotiations culminated in an agreement acceptable to all sides.

1. The long march culminated in victory.
2. Their efforts culminated in a grand show.
3. The quarrel culminated in a fight.
4. The festival culminates in a grand meal.
5. Years of practice culminated in the gold medal.

**218. Cut through** — Overcome difficulty.

**Ex.** Once you cut through the technical language the report is easy to understand.

1. Let us cut through this confusion quickly.
2. He cut through the formalities and met the boss.
3. The new road cuts through the hills.
4. She cut through the excuses and asked directly.
5. We cut through the crowd to the gate.

**219. Cut back** — To reduce.

**Ex.** Government funding is being cut back.

1. We cut back on sugar this month.
2. The company cut back staff costs.
3. He cut back his smoking slowly.
4. They cut back the school budget.
5. Cut back on late-night TV.

## G (86 verbs)

**166. Get caught up** — To become involved in something unpleasant.

**Ex.** Several tourists got caught up in the riots.

1. He got caught up in the street fight.
2. She got caught up in the traffic jam.
3. They got caught up in the stampede.
4. I got caught up in the rain without a coat.
5. The tourists got caught up in the strike.

**456. Gadabout** — Visit a lot of different places for pleasure.

**Ex.** I love to gad about during the summer holidays.

1. He gads about the city on his bike.
2. She gads about from club to club.
3. They gad about the hills every weekend.
4. We gadded about the old bazaar all day.
5. He gads about instead of job hunting.

**457. Gad around** — Visit different places.

**Ex.** He is fond of gadding around in search of historical places.

1. The tourists gadded around the old town.
2. He gadded around Mumbai for a week.
3. She gadded around the malls with friends.
4. They gadded around the festival grounds.
5. We gadded around the lake on cycles.

**458. Gag for** — Want something a lot.

**Ex.** I am gagging for medicine.

1. I am gagging for a cold drink.
2. He was gagging for news of the match.
3. The kids are gagging for the holidays.
4. She was gagging for the new phone.
5. They are gagging for the match tickets.

**459. Gang up** — Form a group.

**Ex.** We need to gang up to cope with this serious issue.

1. The boys ganged up against the new kid.
2. They ganged up to clean the drain.
3. The shops ganged up for the sale.

4. The seniors ganged up on the juniors.
5. Do not gang up on one player.

**460. Gear up** — Get ready.

**Ex.** Management is geared up to sort out problems.

1. The city is gearing up for the marathon.
2. We gear up for the audits in April.
3. He geared up for the big interview.
4. The team is gearing up for the finals.
5. Shops gear up before the festival season.

**461. Geek out** — Talk at length.

**Ex.** Mr. Waqar geek-ed out in the meeting last month.

1. He geeks out about old cameras.
2. They geeked out over the cricket stats.
3. She geeks out on space news.
4. We geeked out about train routes.
5. He geeked out over the new phone.

**462. Get about** — Visit many places.

**Ex.** I had to get about in search of a job.

1. Grandfather still gets about the town daily.
2. She gets about on her new cycle.
3. He gets about a lot for work.
4. The news gets about the village fast.
5. They get about by the metro.

**463. Get above** — Behave as if you are better or more important than others.

**Ex.** I do not like Ali because he gets above himself.

1. Do not get above your station.
2. He gets above himself after one win.
3. She got above her old friends.
4. Never get above the people who helped you.
5. He got above his juniors rudely.

**464. Get across** — Communicate successfully.

**Ex.** One should have command over the topic to get across.

1. She gets her ideas across clearly.

2. He could not get the point across.
3. The teacher gets grammar across with games.
4. I got my thanks across with a card.
5. The ad gets the message across fast.

**465. Get across to** — Be convincing.

**Ex.** The Principal was trying to get across to the students.

1. He gets across to rural voters easily.
2. She gets across to even shy students.
3. The speech got across to the crowd.
4. I hope the film gets across to the young.
5. His humour gets across to everyone.

**466. Get after** — Chase.

**Ex.** Getting after someone without permission is unethical.

1. Mother got after the runaway goat.
2. The dog got after the kite thief.
3. She got after the late payers.
4. The police got after the fleeing biker.
5. Dad got after us about the fees.

**467. Get ahead** — Progress.

**Ex.** To get ahead work as much hard as you can.

1. She works hard to get ahead.
2. He got ahead with night classes.
3. They got ahead of the other shops.
4. You must save to get ahead.
5. She got ahead in her new job.

**468. Get ahead of** — Move-in in front of.

**Ex.** C.R of our class get ahead of schedule.

1. The bike got ahead of the bus.
2. He got ahead of his batchmates.
3. Our costs got ahead of our income.
4. Do not get ahead of the guide.
5. They got ahead of schedule this month.

**469. Get along** — Have a good relationship.

**Ex.** Despite having bad memories finally they get along.

1. The two families get along well.
2. Do the twins get along?
3. He gets along with his in-laws.
4. We get along fine at work.
5. The cat and the pup get along now.

**470. Get along in** — Make progress.

**Ex.** He is stupendously getting along in the team.

1. Grandfather is getting along in years.
2. She gets along in her career steadily.
3. He is getting along in age but active.
4. The firm gets along in the new market.
5. They are getting along in the project.

**471. Get along with** — Have a good relationship with.

**Ex.** People with different ideas do not get along with it.

1. Get along with your roommates.
2. She gets along with everyone easily.
3. He does not get along with his boss.
4. The kids get along with the new tutor.
5. I get along with my neighbours well.

**472. Get around** — Become known.

**Ex.** The news gets around in no time, once it publishes in the newspaper.

1. Word got around about the transfer.
2. The story got around the whole campus.
3. News of the sale got around fast.
4. It got around that the shop was closing.
5. The rumour got around by evening.

**473. Get around to** — Finally managed to do something.

**Ex.** It took me a decade to get around to this question.

1. I finally got around to cleaning the almirah.
2. He got around to replying on Sunday.
3. We got around to the repairs in May.

4. She will get around to your letter soon.
5. Did you get around to calling the doctor?

**474. Get at** — Criticize.

**Ex.** He usually gets at me for my rude behavior.

1. He keeps getting at me for nothing.
2. She got at the new clerk unfairly.
3. Stop getting at the poor boy.
4. The boss got at us about the delay.
5. Why do you always get at your sister?

**475. Getaway** — Escape.

**Ex.** The prisoner got away from jail last night.

1. The thieves got away with the cash box.
2. We got away from the crowd quickly.
3. The monkey got away with the spectacles.
4. They got away before the police came.
5. He got away with only a warning.

**476. Get away from** — Start to talk about something irrelevant.

**Ex.** During the presentation, Ushna Iftekhar got away from the topic.

1. He got away from the main point.
2. Do not get away from the topic.
3. The debate got away from the real issue.
4. She got away from the question cleverly.
5. We got away from costs to cricket.

**477. Getaway with** — Achieve something.

**Ex.** They got away with despite the shortage of stuff.

1. He got away with a small fine.
2. She gets away with late submissions.
3. Nobody gets away with theft here.
4. They got away with the mixed-up orders.
5. You will not get away with this lie.

**478. Get back** — Return.

**Ex.** We could not get back home due to the bad transport system.

1. We got back home before the rain.

2. He got back from the tour on Sunday.
3. She got back to the hostel at nine.
4. They got back to work after lunch.
5. Get back before the gates close.

**479. Get back at** — Taking revenge.

**Ex.** He got back at her for landing him into hot waters.

1. He got back at the bully with a complaint.
2. She got back at her critic by winning.
3. Do not get back at your friend.
4. They got back at the paper with facts.
5. He got back at the referee by scoring.

**480. Get back into** — Finding a new enthusiasm for something.

**Ex.** Despite facing failures I got back into it.

1. I am getting back into painting.
2. He got back into cricket after years.
3. She got back into reading novels.
4. They got back into garden work.
5. Get back into the old routine slowly.

**481. Get back to** — Respond to a contact.

**Ex.** I will get back to you after confirmation.

1. I will get back to you by Friday.
2. He got back to the client at last.
3. She got back to my email tonight.
4. Get back to the office about the order.
5. They got back to us with a quote.

**482. Get back together** — Restart a relationship.

**Ex.** Let’s forget about the past and get back together.

1. The band got back together for a tour.
2. They got back together after the quarrel.
3. She hopes they will get back together.
4. The old friends got back together at the reunion.
5. Did they get back together last month?

**483. Get behind with** — Be late paying installments for something.

**Ex.** The company assured that getting behind is not bearable.

1. He got behind with the EMIs.
2. We got behind with the society charges.
3. She got behind with the tuition fees.
4. They got behind with the loan payments.
5. Do not get behind with the bills.

**484. Get by** — Have enough money to live on.

**Ex.** Father found it difficult to get by after the birth of his son.

1. They get by on one salary.
2. He gets by with a small pension.
3. We get by till the end of the month.
4. She gets by on part-time work.
5. How do students get by in Mumbai?

**485. Get into** — Become involved.

**Ex.** I am getting into cricket.

1. He got into trouble at the fair.
2. She got into a good college.
3. Do not get into pointless arguments.
4. They got into the export business.
5. I got into the habit of morning walks.

**486. Get it on** — Become interested.

**Ex.** The topic of the discussion was not attractive; the audience was finding it difficult to get it on.

1. The band got it on after the sound check.
2. They got it on with the cleaning drive.
3. The match got it on at four.
4. He got it on with his new venture.
5. Let us get it on; time is short.

**487. Get it up for** — Applaud.

**Ex.** The audience gave it up for a new guest.

1. The crowd got it up for the young singer.
2. The fans got it up for the veteran bowler.
3. They got it up for the retiring teacher.

4. The hall got it up for the folk dance.
5. We got it up for the winning goal.

**488. Give over** — Stop doing something.

**Ex.** The students were making noise; the teacher ordered them to give over.

1. Give over arguing and eat your food.
2. He gave over teasing the poor dog.
3. Give over! I am trying to study.
4. She gave over complaining at last.
5. They gave over the noise after ten.

**489. Go through the motion of sth** — To pretend to do sth.

**Ex.** He just went through the motion of being an actor.

1. He went through the motions of an apology.
2. She goes through the motions of prayer.
3. They went through the motions of a meeting.
4. Do not just go through the motions of revision.
5. The team went through the motions of practice.

**490. Go to it** — Used to tell sb to start doing sth.

**Ex.** You need to get it finished by evening.

1. Go to it; the exam is near.
2. They went to it after the tea break.
3. She went to it with new energy.
4. Go to it and finish the accounts.
5. We went to it at sunrise.

**491. Go to sb** — To pass to somebody when he/she dies.

**Ex.** The property went to his eldest son.

1. The house goes to the eldest daughter.
2. His books go to the college library.
3. The farm will go to the younger son.
4. Her jewels go to her niece.
5. Everything goes to the trust after him.

**492. Go to sth** — To start to do sth.

**Ex.** I hate to see the food going to waste.

1. She went to work on the old engine.

2. We went to work on the broken fence.
3. The chef went to work on the feast.
4. He went to work with a fresh brush.
5. They went to their task with a will.

**493. Go together** — To be often found together.

**Ex.** Some people and happiness don't go together.

1. Mangoes and summer go together.
2. Chai and samosas go together well.
3. Rain and football do not go together here.
4. Their names go together in every award list.
5. In this village, farming and festivals go together.

**494. Go toward sth** — To be used as a part of sth.

**Ex.** The money will go towards buying a plot.

1. The gift money goes toward her college fees.
2. This amount goes toward the new kitchen.
3. His bonus went toward the family trip.
4. The fund goes toward village lighting.
5. Every rupee goes toward the temple repairs.

**495. Go under** — To sink below the surface of the water.

**Ex.** Everyone rushed to save him when he went under.

1. The old boat went under in the storm.
2. The firm went under last year.
3. He went under the waves for a moment.
4. Many small shops went under in the lockdown.
5. The swimmer went under briefly.

**496. Go under sth** — To be known by a particular name or title.

**Ex.** Does she go under any other names?

1. The singer goes under a single name.
2. He writes under a pen name.
3. The cafe goes under a French name.
4. She goes under her maiden name at work.
5. The fund goes under a new title now.

**497. Go up** — To become higher in price, level.

**Ex.** My pension has gone $6 a week.

1. Onion prices go up in the rains.
2. The rent went up this year.
3. Temperatures go up in May.
4. His marks went up steadily.
5. Petrol goes up every festival season.

**498. Go up sth** — To move from a lower position to a higher one or upstairs in a building.

**Ex.** Roman went up the stairs very slowly.

1. We went up the watchtower stairs.
2. He went up the hill slowly.
3. The cat went up the mango tree.
4. She went up the ladder carefully.
5. Go up the steps to the shrine.

**499. Go up against sb** — To face sb/sth difficult especially in competition.

**Ex.** In a consumer taste test lays went up against kurkure.

1. He goes up against the champion tonight.
2. Our college went up against the favourites.
3. She will go up against three seniors.
4. The small firm went up against the giant.
5. Do not fear going up against the best.

**500. Go up to sth** — Go in a particular direction.

**Ex.** This road goes up to the hospital.

1. He went up to the counter and asked.
2. She went up to the stranger politely.
3. The pup went up to every guest.
4. Go up to the third floor for the X-ray.
5. They went up to the dais for the prize.

**501. Go with sb** — To have a sexual or romantic relationship with someone.

**Ex.** She’s been going with him for quite a while.

1. She is going with her college senior.

2. He went with Priya last year.
3. Rumour says he is going with the new singer.
4. Is she going with the team captain?
5. He went with his classmate to the prom.

**502. Go with sth** — To support ideas, plans.

**Ex.** Which candidate shall we go with?

1. I go with your plan for the trip.
2. She went with the majority view.
3. We go with the cheaper option.
4. He went with the committee's decision.
5. Go with the idea that saves time.

**503. Goad sb on** — To drive and encourage someone to do sth.

**Ex.** They goaded him on to break the door.

1. His friends goaded him on to dive.
2. The crowd goaded the wrestlers on.
3. She goaded her brother on to ask for a raise.
4. They goaded the singer on with cheers.
5. Do not goad him on to reckless speed.

**504. Gobble sth down up** — To eat food very quickly.

**Ex.** Monkeys gobbled down the bananas.

1. He gobbled down the parathas and ran.
2. The boys gobbled up the pudding.
3. She gobbles her lunch down daily.
4. They gobbled down the free sweets.
5. The pup gobbled up its food.

**505. Gobble sth up** — To use money very quickly.

**Ex.** The rent gobbles up half of his earnings.

1. The new machine gobbles up diesel.
2. Hospital bills gobbled up their savings.
3. The renovation gobbled up the fund.
4. Fees gobble up half his salary.
5. The wedding gobbled up two years of savings.

**506. Goof around** — To waste time doing silly things.

**Ex.** Roman should quit goofing around at least in a serious situation.

1. The boys goofed around in the hostel.
2. Stop goofing around and revise.
3. She goofs around on her phone.
4. They goofed around during the free period.
5. He goofs around at the water cooler.

**507. Goof off** — A lazy person who does not work hard.

**Ex.** Silly goofed up his exams.

1. He goofs off whenever the boss leaves.
2. The clerk goofed off all afternoon.
3. She goofed off instead of drafting the file.
4. They goofed off at the site.
5. Do not goof off during the shift.

**508. Goof up** — To make a mistake.

**Ex.** I goofed up with my homework.

1. He goofed up the train bookings.
2. She goofed up the order list.
3. I goofed up the easy sum.
4. They goofed up the seating plan.
5. Do not goof up this chance.

**509. Gouge sth out** — To remove sth by digging into a surface.

**Ex.** Rabbit gouged out the carrot and started eating it.

1. The mason gouged out the loose brick.
2. He gouged out the splinter carefully.
3. They gouged out a groove for the pipe.
4. The storm gouged out chunks of the bank.
5. She gouged out the old putty.

**510. Grab at sb/sth** — To try to take hold of sb/sth.

**Ex.** Roman grabbed at the branch, missed, and fell.

1. He grabbed at the falling jug.
2. The child grabbed at the balloon.
3. They grabbed at the offer at once.
4. I grabbed at the rope in the dark.

5. The kitten grabbed at the wool.

**511. Grapple with sth** — To deal or solve a difficult problem.

**Ex.** This is an issue that is being grappled with by the council.

1. The state grapples with the flood damage.
2. He grappled with the maths problem all night.
3. She is grappling with her new syllabus.
4. They grappled with the fuel crisis.
5. We grapple with slow internet daily.

**512. Grasp at sb/sth** — To try to take hold on sb/sth.

**Ex.** She grasped at roomie's coat.

1. He grasped at the swinging rope.
2. She grasped at the last straw of hope.
3. The drowning man grasped at the branch.
4. They grasped at the fleeting chance.
5. I grasped at his sleeve for support.

**513. Grasp at sth** — Try to take advantage of an opportunity especially when you are unhappy.

**Ex.** She grasped at my hope of escape.

1. He grasped at the transfer offer.
2. She grasped at any job after the layoff.
3. They grasped at the relief scheme.
4. We grasped at the first sign of hope.
5. He grasped at the doctor's hopeful words.

**514. Grass sth over** — To cover an area of ground with grass.

**Ex.** The parked has been grassed over.

1. They grassed the plot over last month.
2. The club grassed over the worn pitch.
3. He grassed the yard over with Mexican grass.
4. She grassed over the bare patches.
5. The city grassed the divider over.

**515. Grass sb up** — To inform police about the crime.

**Ex.** My friend grassed up his boyfriend.

1. Someone grassed the gambler up.
2. He grassed on his partner in crime.

3. The tenant grassed on the landlord.
4. They grassed up the gang to the police.
5. Do not grass on your classmates.

**516. Gravitate towards sb/sth** — To move towards sth that you are attracted to.

**Ex.** Most visitors gravitate towards the Mumbai Gateway of India.

1. Students gravitate towards the cricket ground.
2. She gravitates towards bright colours.
3. He gravitates towards quiet cafes.
4. Talent gravitates towards this studio.
5. The children gravitated towards the puppet show.

**517. Grind sb down** — To treat sb in a harsh way.

**Ex.** Don't let your boss grind you down.

1. The boss ground down the junior staff.
2. Years of taunts ground her down.
3. Do not let them grind you down.
4. Long shifts grind the interns down.
5. He was ground down by debt.

**518. Grind sth down** — To rub sth against a hard surface.

**Ex.** I asked them to grind down the doors before painting them.

1. The mason ground down the rough edge.
2. He ground down the weld with a file.
3. They ground down the old cement floor.
4. The sea grinds down the stones.
5. Grind down the uneven tile joints.

**519. Grind on** — To continue for a long time in a boring way.

**Ex.** The negotiations for the project ground on for months.

1. The meeting ground on past five.
2. The case ground on for years.
3. His lecture ground on without a pause.
4. The strike ground on into June.
5. The match ground on in the heat.

**520. Grind sth out** — To produce sth in large quantities.

**Ex.** The silly ground out the cigarette with her heels.

1. The press grinds out a lakh copies daily.
2. He ground out essays one after another.
3. The factory grinds out cheap toys.
4. She ground out a century under pressure.
5. They ground out reports all week.

**521. Grope for sth** — To try hard to finish sth.

**Ex.** She was groping for words.

1. He groped for the switch in the dark.
2. She groped for the right word.
3. The team is groping for a win.
4. We groped for a way out of debt.
5. He groped for answers under pressure.

**522. Grope towards sth** — To try to find an agreement.

**Ex.** After fighting the two friends were groping towards a compromise.

1. The two sides are groping towards a deal.
2. They groped towards a fair formula.
3. The committee groped towards agreement.
4. Both parties grope towards a truce.
5. We are groping towards a common plan.

**523. Gross sb out** — To make sb feel disgusted.

**Ex.** This foul smell grosses me out.

1. The smell of the drain grossed us out.
2. His table manners gross her out.
3. The worm in the food grossed out the guests.
4. That medicine grosses me out.
5. The scene grossed out the children.

**525. Grow apart** — To become less close to sb.

**Ex.** We grew apart after we finished our schooling.

1. The brothers grew apart after the partition.
2. We grew apart when jobs changed.
3. Old friends grow apart sometimes.
4. The couple grew apart quietly.
5. They grew apart over the years.

**526. Grow back** — To grow often after It has been cut.

**Ex.** My hair doesn't grow back that quickly.

1. His hair grows back quickly.
2. The grass grows back after the rain.
3. The lizard's tail grows back.
4. The hedge grows back by spring.
5. Her nails grow back in weeks.

**527. Grow into sth** — To gradually become sth over some time.

**Ex.** She has grown into a beautiful woman.

1. The shy girl grew into a bold leader.
2. He grew into the family business.
3. The pup will grow into those paws.
4. She grew into her new role well.
5. The town grew into a busy hub.

**528. Grow on sb** — If sb/sth grows on you, you start liking them.

**Ex.** That stories are grown on me.

1. The new song grows on you.
2. The city grew on me slowly.
3. His dry humour grows on people.
4. This pickle grows on guests.
5. The quiet lane grew on us.

**529. Grow out** — To disappear.

**Ex.** My hair color has grown out quickly this time.

1. He grew out of his childhood stammer.
2. She grew out of the fear of the dark.
3. The baby will grow out of this rash.
4. They grow out of such fears.
5. He grew out of his shy ways.

**530. Grow sth out** — To let your hair grow so the color disappears.

**Ex.** I've decided to grow my hair long.

1. She is growing out her bob.
2. He grew out his beard for winter.
3. Grow the fringe out for the wedding.
4. He grew the highlights out slowly.

5. They grew out their hair for the role.

**531. Grow up** — Become an adult.

**Ex.** She talks like a grown-up.

1. I grew up in a small town.
2. She grew up on her grandmother's stories.
3. He grew up playing gully cricket.
4. The pups grow up fast.
5. Grow up and take responsibility.

**532. Grub sth out** — To dig sth out of the ground.

**Ex.** Water was seen when Thousands of miles were grubbed out.

1. He grubbed out the old stump.
2. They grubbed out the weeds by hand.
3. She grubbed out the stubborn roots.
4. The gardener grubbed out the dead bush.
5. Grub out the stones from the bed.

**533. Guard against sth** — To do sth to prevent sth from happening.

**Ex.** Regular exercises and healthy food can guard against many diseases.

1. Guard against hurry in the last hour.
2. We guard against damp in the monsoon.
3. Guard against silly mistakes in the exam.
4. The bank guards against online fraud.
5. Guard against overconfidence before finals.

**534. Guess at sth** — Trying to make a judgment without knowing the fact.

**Ex.** We can only guess at the reason for her actions.

1. He guessed at the answer and moved on.
2. She guessed at the price of gold.
3. We guessed at the stranger's age.
4. They guessed at the quiz answer.
5. Do not guess at the dosage.

**535. Gulp sth back** — To stop yourself showing that you are upset by swallowing hard.

**Ex.** I gulped back my tears.

1. She gulped back her tears.
2. He gulped back the angry reply.
3. I gulped back my fear on stage.
4. She gulped back a sob at the gate.
5. He gulped back his disappointment.

**536. Gulp sth down** — To swallow sth quickly and noisily.

**Ex.** She gulped down a glass of water.

1. He gulped down the hot coffee.
2. She gulped down the medicine.
3. The boys gulped down the buttermilk.
4. He gulped down breakfast and left.
5. She gulped down the water after the run.

**537. Gum sth up** — To fill sth with a sticky substance.

**Ex.** The substance gummed the machine up.

1. Stickers gummed up the scanner.
2. The syrup gummed up the dial.
3. Dust and oil gummed up the fan.
4. The glue gummed up the lock.
5. Chewing gum gummed up the works.

**538. Gun sb down** — To shoot sb by killing or making them injure.

**Ex.** He was gunned down in the gym.

1. The dacoit gunned down the informer.
2. The police gunned down the fleeing smuggler.
3. He was gunned down near the crossing.
4. The film villain guns down many.
5. The hunter gunned down the charging boar.

**539. Gun for sb** — To try to blame sb.

**Ex.** My boss is gunning for me since I've joined this company.

1. The auditor is gunning for the clerk.
2. She guns for whoever delays the file.
3. They are gunning for the young officer.
4. He knew the inspector was gunning for him.
5. Why is the coach gunning for the keeper?

**540. Gun for sth** — To try hard to get sth.

**Ex.** I am gunning for the mobile phone since last year.

1. She is gunning for the top rank.
2. He is gunning for the captaincy.
3. They are gunning for the state contract.
4. I am gunning for the first slot.
5. The team is gunning for a clean sweep.

**541. Gussy sb/sth up** — To dress in attractive clothes.

**Ex.** Her dress was plain but I gussied it up with stones.

1. She gussied up for the reception.
2. He gussied up the old scooter.
3. They gussied up the stall with ribbons.
4. The hall was gussied up for Diwali.
5. He gussied himself up in a new suit.

## D (139 verbs)

**220. Dab at** — To touch.

**Ex.** He gently dabbed at his cuts with cotton.

1. She dabbed at her wet eyes.
2. He dabbed at the paint stain.
3. The painter dabbed at the canvas lightly.
4. Mother dabbed at the baby's chin.
5. She dabbed at the cut with cotton.

**221. Dabble in** — Take part.

**Ex.** She swims twice a week and dabbling in weight training.

1. He dabbles in the share market.
2. She dabbles in painting on weekends.
3. My uncle dabbles in politics.
4. They dabble in small business deals.
5. I dabbled in cricket in my youth.

**222. Dally with** — Not taking seriously.

**Ex.** They've been dallying with the idea for years.

1. Do not dally with the idea of leaving school.
2. He dallied with the plan for months.
3. She dallied with the new diet.
4. They dallied with the idea of moving.
5. Stop dallying with your career choices.

**223. Dash around** — Move quickly.

**Ex.** People were dashing around the place of the accident.

1. Mothers dash around before festivals.
2. He dashed around the city all morning.
3. The waiter dashed around with plates.
4. The kids dashed around the playground.
5. I dashed around collecting the certificates.

**224. Dash away** — Remove tears quickly.

**Ex.** She dashed away her tears.

1. She dashed away her tears quickly.
2. He dashed away the sweat from his brow.
3. The child dashed away the raindrops.

4. She dashed away a stray tear and smiled.
5. He dashed away the dust from the book.

**225. Dash off** — Write quickly.

**Ex.** I dashed off a letter to my brother.

1. He dashed off a note to the teacher.
2. She dashed off three letters before lunch.
3. I dashed off a quick reply.
4. The poet dashed off a verse on demand.
5. He dashed off the address on a scrap.

**226. Date back** — Existed in a particular time.

**Ex.** The town dates back to Roman times.

1. This temple dates back to the Chola period.
2. The fort dates back five hundred years.
3. Their friendship dates back to school days.
4. The manuscript dates back to the twelfth century.
5. The custom dates back many generations.

**227. Dawn on** — Came as first thought.

**Ex.** The answer finally dawned on me.

1. It dawned on me that he was lying.
2. The answer dawned on her slowly.
3. It dawned on him that the shop was closed.
4. The danger dawned on us too late.
5. The truth dawned on the child slowly.

**228. Deal in** — To do business.

**Ex.** He made a fortune dealing in stocks and shares.

1. This shop deals in sports goods.
2. He deals in old coins.
3. They deal in cloth and silk.
4. Our firm deals in farm tools.
5. She deals in handmade jewellery.

**229. Deal out** — Exclude.

**Ex.** You can deal with me out of this.

1. The teacher dealt out the answer sheets.

2. He dealt out the cards one by one.
3. Justice deals out equal punishment.
4. The machine dealt out tickets quickly.
5. She dealt out sweets among the children.

**230. Deal with** — Look after.

**Ex.** Her job involves dealing with young offenders.

1. Deal with this complaint first.
2. She deals with angry customers patiently.
3. The court will deal with the case soon.
4. He deals with the accounts department.
5. We deal with such problems daily.

**231. Debar from** — Prevent.

**Ex.** He was debarred from holding public office.

1. He was debarred from the exam hall.
2. Smokers are debarred from the library.
3. She was debarred from voting this year.
4. The player was debarred for two seasons.
5. Latecomers are debarred from entry.

**232. Decide on** — To choose.

**Ex.** We haven't decided on a date for a wedding yet.

1. We decided on the blue curtains.
2. Have you decided on a career?
3. They decided on Goa for the trip.
4. She decided on the pink frock.
5. The board decided on Monday for the meeting.

**233. Dedicate to** — Acknowledgment.

**Ex.** This book is dedicated to her.

1. The book is dedicated to his mother.
2. She dedicated the song to her teacher.
3. He dedicated his medal to his coach.
4. The hall was dedicated to the founder.
5. I dedicate this win to my team.

**234. Defer to** — Refuse.

**Ex.** I defer to your judgments in these matters.

1. Defer to your elders in such matters.
2. He deferred to the expert's opinion.
3. She defers to her senior colleagues.
4. We deferred to the coach's choice.
5. The committee deferred to the chairman's view.

**235. Delight in** — Get a lot of pleasure.

**Ex.** From childhood, she delighted in reading.

1. Children delight in simple games.
2. She delights in teasing her brother.
3. He delights in old film songs.
4. My grandmother delights in gardening.
5. They delight in finding new eateries.

**236. Die away** — Disappears completely.

**Ex.** The noise slowly died away.

1. The music died away after midnight.
2. The storm died away by morning.
3. Her footsteps died away down the lane.
4. The laughter died away slowly.
5. The echo died away in the hills.

**237. Die down** — Less noticeable.

**Ex.** The excitement soon died down.

1. The noise died down after ten.
2. Wait till the storm dies down.
3. The gossip died down in a week.
4. His anger died down by evening.
5. The protests died down at last.

**238. Die out** — Becoming extinct.

**Ex.** Several tribal communities are dying out.

1. Many old crafts are dying out.
2. The wild tigers must not die out.
3. Old customs die out slowly.
4. The fire died out at midnight.

5. That dialect is dying out in the towns.

**239. Dig something over** — Break the ground with a spade.

**Ex.** I got this bangle while digging over the garden.

1. Dig the soil over before planting.
2. He dug the bed over in the morning.
3. She dug over the vegetable patch.
4. Dig over the dry earth well.
5. They dug the plot over twice.

**240. Dig up** — Find it/search for it.

**Ex.** The past is the past. Why do you want to dig up?

1. Workers dug up the old pipeline.
2. They dug up ancient coins in the field.
3. He dug up his savings for the fee.
4. She dug up some old photographs.
5. The dog dug up the buried bone.

**241. Do away with** — To Abolish it.

**Ex.** Human right activists have been demanding that the death penalty should be done away with.

1. The school did away with uniforms.
2. They want to do away with the old law.
3. Do away with such bad habits.
4. The firm did away with paper files.
5. We must do away with child labour.

**242. Do somebody in** — Unable to do something.

**Ex.** I think it was the alcohol that did him in.

1. The heat did me in yesterday.
2. That long climb did the old man in.
3. The double shift did her in.
4. Exam week does every student in.
5. The humidity does visitors in quickly.

**243. Do up** — To decorate.

**Ex.** We have hired an interior designer to do up our flat.

1. They did up the hall for the wedding.
2. We did up the old flat before shifting.

3. She did up the room with fairy lights.
4. Do up your shirt properly.
5. The whole street was done up for Diwali.

**244. Doss down** — Sleep somewhere temporarily.

**Ex.** I don't mind dossing down the floor.

1. He dossed down at a friend's flat.
2. We dossed down on the floor last night.
3. They dossed down in the waiting room.
4. She dossed down wherever she found space.
5. The workers dossed down near the site.

**245. Doze off** — Fall into a light sleep.

**Ex.** I dozed off while watching TV.

1. He dozed off during the long lecture.
2. The baby dozed off in the cradle.
3. I dozed off in front of the TV.
4. Grandpa dozes off after lunch.
5. She dozed off on the train.

**246. Drag on** — Last longer than they should.

**Ex.** Indian television serials often drag on for years.

1. The meeting dragged on for three hours.
2. The case dragged on for years.
3. His speech dragged on past lunch.
4. The film dragged on and on.
5. Do not let the talk drag on.

**247. Dredge up** — Remind people of unpleasant things happened in the past.

**Ex.** There is no point in dredging up the past.

1. He dredged up the old quarrel again.
2. Do not dredge up her past mistakes.
3. The article dredged up the scandal.
4. She dredged up painful memories.
5. Why dredge up old failures now?

**248. Dress down** — To wear casual clothes.

**Ex.** All organizations should allow the employees to dress down.

1. We dress down on Fridays.
2. He dressed down for the informal party.
3. She dressed down in jeans and a tee.
4. The office allows dressing down in summer.
5. They dressed down for the village visit.

**249. Drop-in** — To pay them a short visit.

**Ex.** We may drop in on Maria next week.

1. Drop in whenever you pass the shop.
2. He dropped in for tea yesterday.
3. My cousin dropped in last evening.
4. She dropped in to see the new baby.
5. Guests kept dropping in all morning.

**250. Drop off** — To fall asleep.

**Ex.** After spending a lot of time turning and tossing in bed I finally dropped off.

1. The baby dropped off in her lap.
2. He dropped off during the movie.
3. I dropped off on the bus home.
4. Grandpa drops off after dinner.
5. She dropped off while reading.

**251. Drum up** — Gain support.

**Ex.** Animal rights activists have been trying to drum up support for their campaign against the insensitive killing of stray dogs.

1. They drummed up support for the strike.
2. He drummed up new clients by phone.
3. She drummed up interest in the club.
4. We drummed up funds for the library.
5. The party drummed up votes in the villages.

**252. Descend from** — Who lived a long time ago.

**Ex.** Roman claimed he was descended from the Vikings.

1. They descend from a family of poets.
2. She is descended from a freedom fighter.
3. Many breeds descend from the wolf.
4. He descends from a long line of farmers.

5. The dance descends from temple rituals.

**253. Descend into** — To get into very bad condition or state.

**Ex.** Yesterday whole situation descended into chaos.

1. The town descended into chaos after the flood.
2. He descended into deep debt.
3. The talk descended into a shouting match.
4. She descended into sadness after the loss.
5. The neighbourhood descended into petty crime.

**254. Descend on** — To arrive somewhere.

**Ex.** I am descending on to my village next week.

1. The guests descended on us at lunchtime.
2. The police descended on the market.
3. Relatives descended on our home for Diwali.
4. The team descended on the small canteen.
5. Birds descended on the paddy field.

**255. Dial-in** — To make a connection between one computer and another using telephone.

**Ex.** Every time I dial in with the internet I don't get the connection.

1. He dialed in to the office network from home.
2. The branch dials in to the main server daily.
3. Dial in and check your results.
4. She dialed in at nine sharp.
5. The old system needs a dial-in connection.

**256. Dial out** — Make a call to someone who is outside the building you are in.

**Ex.** You can't Dial-up from that phone, it's only for the staff.

1. Dial out by pressing nine first.
2. He dialed out to the head office.
3. The desk phone cannot dial out now.
4. She dialed out for a taxi.
5. You need a code to dial out.

**257. Dial-up** — To call somebody on the telephone.

**Ex.** Would you dial up the post office for me?

1. Dial up the manager and confirm.

2. He dialed up his old teacher.
3. She dialed up the clinic for an appointment.
4. Dial up this number after six.
5. He dialed up the enquiry counter.

**258. Dig in** — To eat sth up.

**Ex.** My cat dig in the bowl of milk and finished it off.

1. Dinner is ready; dig in, everyone.
2. The children dug in as soon as the plates arrived.
3. He dug into the hot biryani.
4. Dig in before the food gets cold.
5. The guests dug in happily.

**259. Dig into** — To do sth in a way that shows you are determined to finish it.

**Ex.** Soldiers dig into the ground and prepare for the energy to fight back.

1. She dug into the project and finished early.
2. He dug into his studies after the warning.
3. They dug into the work with full energy.
4. I dug into the pending files at last.
5. The team dug into the tough task.

**260. Dig your heel/toes** — To refuse to do sth.

**Ex.** He dug his heels and insisted that he went with her for shopping.

1. She dug in her heels and said no.
2. He dug his toes in over the extra shift.
3. The union dug in its heels on pay.
4. Dad dug his heels in about the fees.
5. They dug their heels in against the change.

**261. Dig yourself in** — To make a safe place for yourself in the ground and prepare for the enemy to attack.

**Ex.** They advanced a short distance and dug themselves in.

1. The soldiers dug themselves in for the night.
2. Dig yourself in before the shelling starts.
3. The guards dug themselves in near the gate.
4. They dug in and waited for the attack.

5. The team dug itself in on the ridge.

**262. Dig out** — To get sth out of a place by digging.

**Ex.** Rabbit digs out the carrot from the ground.

1. They dug out the trapped calf.
2. He dug out the buried pipe.
3. We dug out the car from the snow.
4. She dug out the old register from the store.
5. Rescuers dug out two villagers safely.

**263. Dine on** — To eat a particular type of food.

**Ex.** We dined on a diet of soup and green leafy vegetables.

1. We dined on fresh river fish.
2. The guests dined on biryani and kebabs.
3. They dined on mangoes all summer.
4. He dined on simple khichdi that night.
5. The family dined on festival sweets.

**264. Dine out** — To have dinner away from your home.

**Ex.** We dined out yesterday as it was my sisters birthday.

1. We dine out every Friday.
2. They dined out for the anniversary.
3. She loves dining out with friends.
4. He dined out at the new Chinese place.
5. Let us dine out this weekend.

**265. Dip in** — To put something into the liquid and remove it again quickly.

**Ex.** We dipped donuts in the chocolate syrup.

1. Dip the cloth in the blue dye.
2. She dipped a finger in the curry.
3. He dipped the brush in water.
4. Dip the wick in oil.
5. The child dipped a biscuit in milk.

**266. Dip into** — To read or watch only small parts of the book, magazine.

**Ex.** I've only had time to dip into your resume.

1. I dip into this book now and then.

2. He dipped into the magazine at the salon.
3. She dips into old notes before class.
4. We dipped into the guide for tips.
5. He had to dip into his savings.

**267. Disagree with** — If something such as food or whether disagrees with you.

**Ex.** I feel terrible I think something I ate disagreed with me.

1. Oily food disagrees with my stomach.
2. The sea air disagreed with the baby.
3. Spice disagrees with him these days.
4. This water disagrees with outsiders.
5. Rich desserts disagree with grandpa.

**268. Drain away** — To disappear gradually.

**Ex.** My silver ring drained away its color day by day.

1. His confidence drained away slowly.
2. The colour drained away from the old flag.
3. Her energy drained away by evening.
4. The rain drained away through the pipes.
5. My strength drained away in the heat.

**269. Drain off** — When liquid flows away.

**Ex.** The water drained off slowly from the mountain.

1. Drain off the extra water from the rice.
2. The puddle drained off by noon.
3. She drained off the fat from the pan.
4. The flood drained off after two days.
5. Drain off the old engine oil.

**270. Drawback** — To move away from std/sth, especially sb/sth that makes you feel frightened.

**Ex.** She drew back from the window of her house in case if anybody sees her.

1. She drew back from the barking dog.
2. He drew back at the sudden flash.
3. The child drew back from the stranger.
4. I drew back as the snake moved.

5. They drew back from the burning smell.

271. **Drawdown** — To reduce the amount of sthg especially money.
Ex. The cost of wheat will draw down till next week.
1. They drew down their savings to pay the fees.
2. The firm drew down its bank loan in stages.
3. We drew down less money this month.
4. He drew down the last of his funds.
5. The state drew down flood relief money.

272. **Draw in** — If a train draws out of the station.
Ex. The train draws out of the station.
1. The train drew in at platform two.
2. She drew in a deep breath.
3. The bus drew in slowly at the stop.
4. He drew in his stomach to fit the shirt.
5. The days draw in as winter comes.

273. **Draw sth from sth** — To take money out of bank account.
Ex. How much money did you draw out?
1. She drew cash from the ATM.
2. He drew five thousand from his account.
3. They drew funds from the reserve.
4. I drew some money from the bank today.
5. She drew strength from her mother's words.

274. **Draw sb out** — To encourage sb who is shy to talk freely.
Ex. I tried to draw my friend out to participate in debate competition.
1. The teacher drew the shy boy out gently.
2. She drew him out with easy questions.
3. He was drawn out by her warm smile.
4. Draw the guest out; he is nervous.
5. A little praise drew her out at last.

275. **Draw sth off** — To remove some liquid from a larger amount.
Ex. I asked my friend to draw some beer into the glass.
1. The nurse drew off some blood for tests.
2. They drew off water from the tank.

3. He drew off a little ghee from the top.
4. The farmer drew off water to the field.
5. She drew off the clear broth carefully.

**276. Draw yourself up** — To come to a stop.

**Ex.** The bus drew up outside.

1. He drew himself up to his full height.
2. She drew herself up and answered calmly.
3. The old soldier drew himself up for the salute.
4. He drew himself up before the mirror.
5. She drew herself up, ready to speak.

**277. Dry off** — To make yourself dry.

**Ex.** I gave a towel to my friend to dry herself off.

1. Dry off the dog after the bath.
2. He dried off in the sun.
3. The clothes dried off quickly in the wind.
4. She dried off her hair with a towel.
5. Come out and dry off in the breeze.

**278. Dry out** — To become very or too dry.

**Ex.** Romansh skin gets dried up in winters.

1. The soil dried out in the heat.
2. My lips dry out in winter.
3. The wood dried out and cracked.
4. Do not let the plant dry out.
5. His skin dries out from too much soap.

**279. Dried up** — Completely dry.

**Ex.** Raisins were dried up under the sun.

1. The small pond dried up in May.
2. The well dried up last summer.
3. Her pen dried up mid-sentence.
4. The river dried up before the rains.
5. Orders dried up after the festival.

**280. Drop-in** — To pay a short informal visit to Sb.

**Ex.** I and my friends dropped in the coffee shop for a quick drink on my way home.

1. Drop in for chai this evening.
2. He dropped in without warning.
3. She dropped in on her way home.
4. They dropped in to wish us well.
5. My old teacher dropped in last week.

**281. Drop yourself** — To put Sb in a difficult or embarrassing situation.

**Ex.** Sam got himself out of trouble by dropping Lisa in it.

1. His lies dropped us in a fix.
2. Do not drop your friend in trouble.
3. He dropped himself in it with that boast.
4. She dropped me in deep trouble unknowingly.
5. The delay dropped the team in hot water.

**282. Drop off** — To fall into a light sleep.

**Ex.** I dropped off in a cab while returning home from the office.

1. He dropped off in the waiting room.
2. The toddler dropped off at last.
3. I dropped off halfway through the chapter.
4. She drops off during sermons.
5. The cat dropped off on the warm mat.

**283. Drop sth round** — To deliver sth to sbs home.

**Ex.** I'll drop those letters in the postbox later.

1. Drop the keys round this evening.
2. I will drop the books round tomorrow.
3. She dropped the tiffin round at noon.
4. He dropped the parcel round after work.
5. Drop the report round when convenient.

**284. Drown sb/sth out** — The loud sound that can't be heard due to sth/sb.

**Ex.** My Friend's reply was drowning off due to loud music in the room.

1. The traffic drowned out his speech.
2. The drums drowned out the announcements.
3. Her scream was drowned out by thunder.
4. The TV drowned out our talk.

5. The siren drowned out everything else.

285. **Drum into** — To make sb remember sth by repeating it often.

**Ex.** I had it drummed into me that I shouldn't share my details with someone.

1. Father drummed honesty into us daily.
2. The teacher drummed the tables into the class.
3. She drummed safety rules into the workers.
4. Drill times were drummed into the recruits.
5. Good habits were drummed into him early.

286. **Drum out** — To force sb to leave the group or an organization.

**Ex.** He was drummed out from the Whatsapp group.

1. He was drummed out of the regiment.
2. The club drummed out the troublemaker.
3. She was drummed out of the team.
4. The board drummed out the corrupt member.
5. They drummed him out in disgrace.

287. **Drum sth out** — To work hard to get sth.

**Ex.** We are launching a club to drum up more money.

1. She drummed up orders from new shops.
2. He drummed up work by visiting sites.
3. They drummed up customers with discounts.
4. I drummed up courage to speak.
5. The band drummed up a small crowd.

288. **Duck out** — To avoid a responsibility or duty.

**Ex.** You have to study, so don’t try ducking out.

1. He ducked out of the cleaning duty.
2. She ducked out early from the meeting.
3. Do not duck out of your share.
4. They ducked out before the speech ended.
5. He ducked out of the family function.

289. **Dude yourself up** — To make yourself attractive to impress someone by wearing expensive clothes.

**Ex.** My friend was trying to dude himself up at the party last night.

1. He dudded himself up for the sangeet.

2. She dudded herself up in a red gown.
3. The boys dudded up for the farewell.
4. He dudded himself up to meet her parents.
5. They dudded up for the annual ball.

**290. Dumb down** — To make sth too simple and therefore less accurate.

**Ex.** The new director has dumb down the whole direction of the movie.

1. Do not dumb down the syllabus.
2. The news dumbs down big issues.
3. They dumbed down the manual for beginners.
4. The exam was dumbed down this year.
5. Films often dumb down history.

**291. Dummy up** — To say nothing.

**Ex.** He dummies up when we ask something about his family.

1. He dummied up when the police asked.
2. She dummied up about the surprise.
3. They dummied up in front of the boss.
4. Dummy up if you know nothing for sure.
5. The suspect dummied up all night.

**292. Disbelieve in sth** — To not believe that sb/sth exists.

**Ex.** My friend disbelieves in god.

1. He disbelieves in lucky charms.
2. She disbelieves in blind rituals.
3. They disbelieve in short cuts.
4. I disbelieve in fortune telling.
5. The scientist disbelieves in coincidences.

**293. Discourse on sth** — To talk for a long time on a subject.

**Ex.** News reporters were able discoursed at great length on the COVID-19.

1. He discoursed on the Gita for an hour.
2. The professor discoursed on climate change.
3. She discoursed on modern art all evening.
4. They discourse on politics at every meeting.

5. Uncle discoursed on the good old days.

**294. Dispose up sb** — To defeat or kill sb.

**Ex.** The lawyers tried to dispose up all the evidence.

1. The army disposed of the rebels quickly.
2. He disposed of his rival in the final.
3. The hero disposed of the villain in the end.
4. They disposed of the enemy outpost.
5. The champion disposed of all challengers.

**295. Dispose of something** — To successfully deal with some problem.

**Ex.** There just remains the matter of funding the dispose of.

1. Dispose of the waste properly.
2. She disposed of the old newspapers.
3. They disposed of the dispute quietly.
4. He disposed of his worn-out shoes.
5. The clinic disposes of used syringes safely.

**296. Disassociate yourself from Sb** — To do or say sth to sb to show that you have no connection with.

**Ex.** He dissociated himself from the report.

1. He disassociated himself from the fraud.
2. The party disassociated itself from the remark.
3. I disassociate myself from that view.
4. They disassociated from the failed firm.
5. She publicly disassociated herself from the claim.

**297. Dissolve into sth** — To suddenly laugh or cry.

**Ex.** When I read this book I dissolve into tears.

1. She dissolved into laughter at his act.
2. He dissolved into tears at the farewell.
3. The class dissolved into giggles.
4. Aunty dissolved into sobs at the station.
5. They dissolved into song after the win.

**298. Dive in** — To start sth with enthusiasm.

**Ex.** As soon as the food was served my brother dived in.

1. Dive in; the questions are easy.

2. She dove into the new syllabus at once.
3. He dives into every new project.
4. The children dived in with full energy.
5. We dived in and started cleaning.

**299. Dive into sth** — To move your hand quickly into sth such as pocket or bag.

**Ex.** She dived into her handbag for the money.

1. He dived into his bag for the tickets.
2. She dived into her pocket for change.
3. The boy dived into his schoolbag.
4. He dived into the drawer for keys.
5. She dived into her purse for a coin.

**300. Divest yourself of sth** — To get rid of sth that you do not want.

**Ex.** I divest myself from toxic people.

1. He divested himself of old grudges.
2. She divested herself of the extra load.
3. The firm divested itself of loss-making units.
4. He divested himself of all fancy clothes.
5. They divested themselves of the old title.

**301. Dive by sth** — To take sth away.

**Ex.** The court dives the company of all its assets.

1. Divide 100 by 10 for the answer.
2. He divided the total by two quickly.
3. Divide the length by the width here.
4. She divided the bill by five friends.
5. The sum needs dividing by three.

**302. Divide sth by sth** — If you divide a num by another number, you find out how many times the second number Is contained in the first.

**Ex.** What is 76 divided by 6?

1. If you divide 20 by 4, you get 5.
2. Divide the profit among the partners.
3. She divided the distance by the time.
4. He divided the marks by the subjects.
5. Divide the amount by today's rate.

**303. Divorce Sb** — To separate a person an idea, a subject, etc from sth.

**Ex.** They believed that art should be divorced from politics.

1. You cannot divorce policy from practice.
2. He divorces art from life too much.
3. Never divorce theory from experience.
4. She divorced the plan from personal feelings.
5. You cannot divorce health from diet.

**304. Divide sth up** — To divide or share with.

**Ex.** I and my friend divided up the bill.

1. Divide the cake up among six.
2. They divided up the land equally.
3. He divided up the tasks for the team.
4. She divided up the sweets between the kids.
5. We divided up the profit fairly.

**305. Do away with sth** — To get rid of sth.

**Ex.** They are done away with the uniform at the office.

1. Do away with the old files yearly.
2. They did away with the toll gate.
3. The club did away with the dress code.
4. He wants to do away with tuition.
5. We did away with paper cups.

**306. Do away with sb/yourself** — To kill.

**Ex.** He tried to do away with himself.

1. The villain did away with his partner.
2. He threatened to do away with himself.
3. The dacoits did away with the witness.
4. She feared they would do away with her.
5. In the play, the king does away with the spy.

**307. Do Sb down** — To criticize sb.

**Ex.** You should never do yourself down.

1. He always does his juniors down.
2. Stop doing her down in public.
3. They did the new policy down.

4. Do not do your teammates down.
5. The critic did the film down.

**308. Do for Sb** — To damage or destroy sth.

**Ex.** The last bout of pneumonia nearly did for her.

1. The flood did for the crops.
2. That last blow did for the old engine.
3. The heat did for the soft flowers.
4. One more loss will do for the team.
5. The storm did for our mango trees.

**309. Dob sb** — To tell Sb sth bad about someone.

**Ex.** Sam wasn't sure who had dobbed her into her mother.

1. He dobbed his mate in to the warden.
2. Someone dobbed in the noisy boys.
3. She dobbed on her colleague unfairly.
4. Do not dob in your friends.
5. The clerk dobbed in the latecomers.

**310. Dole sth out** — To give money, food, etc to a group of people.

**Ex.** Ram quickly doled up the food.

1. The trust doles out blankets every winter.
2. She doled out sweets among the children.
3. They doled out free masks at the gate.
4. He doled out advice to every caller.
5. The office doled out festival bonuses.

**311. Doll yourself up** — To make yourself look attractive by putting on fashion.

**Ex.** I dolled up for my birthday.

1. She dolled herself up for the reception.
2. He dolled up in a new sherwani.
3. The girls dolled up for the farewell.
4. She dolled herself up for the photos.
5. He dolled up to meet the bride's family.

**312. Dolled up** — To get ready for a special occasion by putting on fashionable clothes, doing your hair. etc.

**Ex.** She was all dolled up for her wedding night.

1. The whole family was dolled up for the wedding.
2. She arrived all dolled up in silk.
3. He was dolled up in his best suit.
4. The kids were dolled up for the annual day.
5. They got dolled up for the cruise dinner.

**313. Dose yourself up** — To give sb a large amount of medicine.

**Ex.** She dosed him up with medicines and sent him to bed.

1. He dosed himself up with cough syrup.
2. She dosed up on vitamin tablets.
3. Dose yourself up before the journey.
4. He dosed himself up and slept.
5. Grandma dosed us up with herbal tea.

**314. Doped up** — To be in a state where you cannot think clearly.

**Ex.** Patients are kept doped up most of the time.

1. He was doped up after the surgery.
2. She felt doped up on cold pills.
3. The patient was doped up all night.
4. He answered slowly, doped up on sedatives.
5. Doped up on painkillers, he slept till noon.

**315. Doss around** — To spend your time doing nothing or very little.

**Ex.** He is just dossing around in the age when he should work.

1. He dossed around all summer.
2. Stop dossing around and find a job.
3. They dossed around at the station all day.
4. She dossed around instead of packing.
5. We dossed around the old town harmlessly.

**316. Doss down** — To sleep on the floor or somewhere uncomfortable because of no space to sleep.

**Ex.** Beggars dossed down on the footpath without any food.

1. We dossed down on the terrace mats.
2. He dossed down in the common room.
3. They dossed down wherever there was space.
4. She dossed down at a friend's place.
5. The pilgrims dossed down in the dharamshala.

**317. Dotted around** — Things in several different places over an area.

**Ex.** Group of Flowers were dotted around the valley.

1. Village huts were dotted around the hill.
2. Small shops are dotted around the campus.
3. Temples are dotted around the old town.
4. Lamps were dotted around the garden.
5. Cowsheds are dotted around the fields.

**318. Dot over** — To spread small of sthg In different places.

**Ex.** Dot the top of the cake with sweets.

1. Dot the chillies over the pizza.
2. He dotted the seeds over the bed.
3. The chef dotted butter over the dish.
4. She dotted the henna over the palms.
5. They dotted plants over the balcony.

**319. Dotted with sth** — If an area is dotted with things or people, they are spread around In several places.

**Ex.** Parks were dotted with beautiful statues.

1. The lake is dotted with boats.
2. The menu is dotted with local dishes.
3. The hillside is dotted with deodar trees.
4. The sky was dotted with stars.
5. The coast is dotted with fishing hamlets.

**320. Dote on Sb** — To show great love to Sb ignoring their faults.

**Ex.** Parents dote on their children.

1. Grandparents dote on the first grandchild.
2. She dotes on her little nephew.
3. He dotes on his old dog.
4. They dote on their only son.
5. The teacher dotes on hardworking pupils.

**321. Double as sth** — To have a second function in addition to the main use.

**Ex.** The garage doubles as his library.

1. The sofa doubles as a guest bed.
2. The hall doubles as a prayer room.

3. Her study doubles as a guest room.
4. The kitchen table doubles as my desk.
5. This oil doubles as a hair conditioner.

**322. Double back** — To turn back and go to the direction you have come from.

**Ex.** The line of trees double back itself at a bend in the valley.

1. We doubled back for the forgotten tickets.
2. He doubled back home for his wallet.
3. The fox doubled back to escape the hounds.
4. They doubled back when the road closed.
5. She doubled back to lock the gate.

**323. Double over** — To bend or fold sth in middle.

**Ex.** The teacher asked her students to double over the A3 size paper and then use it.

1. He doubled over with laughter.
2. She doubled over in pain.
3. The boxer doubled over after the punch.
4. He doubled over the low beam.
5. He doubled over the handlebars, laughing.

**324. Dream of sth** — To emphasize on fact that you wouldn't have been thinking of doing.

**Ex.** I wouldn't dream of leaving you, even in bad situations.

1. I would not dream of hurting her.
2. She would not dream of cheating.
3. He would never dream of lying to dad.
4. They would not dream of missing the exam.
5. I would not dream of asking for more.

**325. Dream on** — Used to tell Sb that you are certain that what they have Just said would not happen.

**Ex.** Do you want a car? Dream on.

1. Dream on; that bike is too costly.
2. He wants a raise? Dream on.
3. Dream on, the tickets are sold out.
4. You will win the lottery? Dream on.

5. Dream on if you think I will help.

**326. Dream sth up** — To have an idea or think of plan especially one which is not practical.

**Ex.** The project was dreamed up by local businessmen.

1. She dreamed up a wild holiday plan.
2. He dreamed up a new game for kids.
3. They dreamed up a menu overnight.
4. Who dreamed up this silly rule?
5. He dreamed up an excuse for being late.

**327. Dredge sth up** — To mention sth that Sb has forgotten.

**Ex.** Ronny managed to dredge up a smile.

1. He dredged up an old complaint at dinner.
2. She dredged up a name from the past.
3. The lawyer dredged up old evidence.
4. Do not dredge up last year's loss.
5. He dredged up a school memory to cheer us.

**328. Dress down** — To wear clothes that are less formal than normal clothes.

**Ex.** She deliberately dressed down for the party.

1. They dress down on Saturdays.
2. He dressed down for the beach trip.
3. She dressed down in cotton all summer.
4. We dress down for the cricket match.
5. The team dressed down for the field visit.

**329. Dress Sb down** — To criticize Sb angrily for the wrong they have done.

**Ex.** Boss dressed him down yesterday for his work.

1. The sergeant dressed down the late recruits.
2. Dad dressed me down for the dented car.
3. She was dressed down before the class.
4. The boss dressed down the careless clerk.
5. He dressed down the noisy servants.

**330. Drift apart** — To become less friendly or less close to Sb.

**Ex.** School friends just drifted apart over the years.

1. Old friends drift apart after college.
2. They drifted apart over the years.
3. The cousins drifted apart after the marriage.
4. We drifted apart when he moved cities.
5. Do not let us drift apart like this.

**331. Drift off** — To fall asleep.

**Ex.** I drifted off as soon as I returned home from the office.

1. He drifted off during the sermon.
2. The baby drifted off in the sling.
3. She drifted off to soft music.
4. I drifted off on the night train.
5. Grandpa drifts off in his armchair.

**332. Drill sth into sb** — To make sb learn or understand sth they frequently repeat.

**Ex.** There is no need to drill things into them. They have to learn by themselves.

1. The coach drilled discipline into the boys.
2. Mother drilled good manners into us.
3. He drilled the formulas into his head.
4. They drilled safety steps into every worker.
5. The guru drilled the shlokas into the students.

**333. Drink sth down** — To drink all of sth quickly.

**Ex.** I drunk down the whole bottle of water as I was thirsty.

1. He drank down the hot tea in one go.
2. She drank down the ORS quickly.
3. The players drank down the juice.
4. He drank down the bitter tonic.
5. She drank down the water after the race.

**334. Drink it** — Listen/look at sth with great pleasure.

**Ex.** We sat watching the movie, drinking it all in.

1. She drank in the mountain view.
2. He drank in every word of the story.
3. The tourists drank in the Taj at sunrise.
4. The child drank in the circus scene.

5. We drank in the cool evening air.

**335. Drive to sth** — To wish sb good luck/success.

**Ex.** Things can only get better, I drink to that.

1. The wish drove him to work harder.
2. Poverty drove her to the city.
3. Desperation drove them to sell the land.
4. His ambition drove him to politics.
5. Fear drove the deer to the river.

**336. Driveaway** — To go away in a vehicle.

**Ex.** I and my brother decided to drive away tomorrow morning.

1. They drove away before the rain.
2. He drove away from the old house slowly.
3. The wedding car drove away with flowers.
4. She drove away without a word.
5. The van drove away at dawn.

**337. Drive sb/sth away** — To make sb not go to a particular space with a particular person.

**Ex.** His violent behavior has driven his girlfriend away.

1. Rudeness drives customers away.
2. Loud music drove the birds away.
3. His temper drove friends away.
4. High prices drive buyers away.
5. Do not drive away your well-wishers.

**338. Drive on** — Continue driving without stopping or stopping for a very short time.

**Ex.** My father drove on until we reached the destination.

1. He drove on despite the drizzle.
2. The driver drove on past the dhaba.
3. She drove on through the night.
4. They drove on toward the hills.
5. Drive on; we are getting late.

**339. Drone on** — To talk continuously about sth in a very boring way.

**Ex.** The teacher droned on for hours about the uses of medicines.

1. The speaker droned on about budgets.

2. He droned on past the tea break.
3. Her voice droned on in the warm hall.
4. The lecture droned on for two hours.
5. Stop droning on and come to the point.

**340. Drool over Sb/sth** — To look at Sb/sth in a way that shows you like and admire or want them/it, often in a silly or exaggerated way.

**Ex.** My friend always drools over the makeup stuff in the shops.

1. The boys drooled over the new bike.
2. She drools over designer sarees.
3. They drooled over the food photos.
4. He drools over vintage cars.
5. The fans drooled over the star's trailer.

**341. Drop away** — Slopes down steeply from where you are.

**Ex.** He felt his dark mood dropping away.

1. The hill drops away steeply behind the temple.
2. The road drops away toward the river.
3. Beyond the ridge, the land drops away.
4. The cliff drops away into the sea.
5. The path drops away near the cave.

**342. Drop back** — They move to a position further or back behind other people.

**Ex.** The original actor in the movies has now dropped back from first place to third place.

1. He dropped back to let the elders pass.
2. The runner dropped back to second place.
3. She dropped back behind the group.
4. The cab dropped back in the convoy.
5. Drop back; the road narrows here.

**343. Drop behind** — Move to a position behind the other people.

**Ex.** I cannot afford to drop behind my competitors.

1. The tired horse dropped behind.
2. He dropped behind the leaders at the last lap.
3. Our bus dropped behind the caravan.
4. She dropped behind on the steep climb.

5. Do not drop behind the guide.

**344. Drop into sth** — An informal visit to someone without telling them in advance.

**Ex.** My friend dropped into my house yesterday.

1. He dropped into the cafe for ten minutes.
2. She dropped into the office unannounced.
3. They dropped into the hostel at night.
4. I dropped into the tailor's on the way.
5. We dropped into the shrine for blessings.

**345. Drop-in** — Used to describe a place where you can go without making an appointment.

**Ex.** I dropped into my friend’s parlor.

1. The clinic runs a drop-in service.
2. Use the drop-in centre for forms.
3. It is a drop-in library; no card needed.
4. The drop-in counter opens at ten.
5. Drop-in classes are held on Sundays.

**346. Drop sth into** — To deliver sth especially when you are on the way to somewhere else.

**Ex.** I’ll drop in the presents later.

1. Drop the parcel into the postbox.
2. She dropped the keys into his drawer.
3. He dropped the letter into the corner box.
4. Drop the tiffin into the class on your way.
5. I dropped the DVD into their letterbox.

**347. Drop out** — The person who leaves college, university before they have finished their studies.

**Ex.** My friend dropped out of college due to financial problems.

1. He dropped out in the second year.
2. She dropped out due to the fees.
3. Two players dropped out of the camp.
4. He dropped out and joined the family shop.
5. Do not drop out over one failure.

**348. Drown sb/sth out** — The loud sound that cannot be heard.

**Ex.** Her reply was drowned by the loud music in the room.

1. The cheering drowned out the announcement.
2. The band drowned out the vows.
3. His snoring drowned out the TV.
4. The storm drowned out our calls.
5. Traffic drowned out the morning azaan.

**349. Drum sth up** — To work hard to get sth.

**Ex.** We are launching a new business to drum up our salary.

1. He drummed up new business in the colony.
2. She drummed up donors for the camp.
3. They drummed up bookings before the season.
4. I drummed up some old contacts.
5. The club drummed up members at the fair.

**350. Drum sth into** — To make sb remember by repeating it again.

**Ex.** I had drummed into me to not share our details.

1. She drummed the prayer into the children.
2. He drummed the route into the new driver.
3. They drummed the password into every clerk.
4. The rule was drummed into our heads.
5. Grandfather drummed thrift into father.

**351. Drum sb out** — To force Sb to leave a group.

**Ex.** Silly was drummed out of the club.

1. The members drummed him out for misconduct.
2. She was drummed out of the association.
3. They drummed out the corrupt referee.
4. He was drummed out in front of all.
5. The union drummed out the strike-breakers.

**352. Dry up** — When supply dries up it is no longer available.

**Ex.** Sam dried up during his t hird act.

1. Funds dried up after the scandal.
2. His ideas dried up under pressure.
3. The milk supply dried up during the strike.
4. Bookings dried up in the off-season.

5. Jobs dried up in the slow season.

**353. Dry off** — To become dry.

**Ex.** We laid beside the pool to dry up ourselves.

1. The dog dried off by the fire.
2. She dried off after the swim.
3. The clothes dried off on the line.
4. He dried off the wet umbrella.
5. The street dried off by noon.

**354. Dry sb out** — To receive treatment to stop drinking alcohol or any drugs.

**Ex.** Ronny went into a clinic to dry out.

1. The clinic dried him out for a month.
2. His family got him dried out finally.
3. She was dried out at the de-addiction centre.
4. They dried out the old patient gently.
5. He dried out and started afresh.

**355. Dust sth down** — Dust sb/sth off.

**Ex.** My mom dusts down all the furniture at weekends.

1. Dust down the bicycle for Sunday's ride.
2. She dusted down the old gramophone.
3. He dusted down his cricket kit.
4. They dusted down the wedding china.
5. Dust down your boots at the door.

**356. Dust yourself off** — To recover after a very unpleasant situation.

**Ex.** My friend dusted herself down and started again.

1. He dusted himself off after the defeat.
2. She dusted herself off and tried again.
3. The team dusted itself off for the next match.
4. Dust yourself off; the exam is not the end.
5. He dusted himself off after the fall.

**357. Dust sth off** — To bring sth out after it has not been used for a long time and start to use it again.

**Ex.** Some of their old songs have been dusted off and bought for a re-release.

1. She dusted off her old guitar.
2. He dusted off his French for the trip.
3. They dusted off the festival traditions.
4. I dusted off my chess skills.
5. The band dusted off an old hit.

**358. Dwell on sth** — To think or talk about sth for too long.

**Ex.** You should stop dwelling on the past and move on.

1. Do not dwell on past failures.
2. He dwells on small slights for days.
3. She dwelt on the mistake all night.
4. Stop dwelling on the what-ifs.
5. The speech dwelt on old glories.

## E (46 verbs)

**359. Ease back** — If profits, price.

**Ex.** The PIA profits eased back from £151 million to £14.7 million.

1. Prices eased back after the festival.
2. Profits eased back this quarter.
3. The fever eased back by morning.
4. Traffic eased back after the rush hour.
5. His tone eased back to normal.

**360. Ease 'back into** — To gradually become familiar again.

**Ex.** Ali is gradually easing back into running after his inquiry.

1. She is easing back into office routine.
2. He eased back into swimming after the injury.
3. They eased back into the old friendship.
4. I am easing back into studies slowly.
5. The team eased back into winning ways.

**361. Ease into** — Familiar with.

**Ex.** A course for people eases into the world of computing.

1. Ease into the new syllabus gently.
2. She eased into the new job in a week.
3. He eased into retirement with a garden.
4. The cub eased into the water.
5. Ease into the cold pool slowly.

**362. Ease off** — To gradually become less strong.

**Ex.** The pain eased off after a few hours.

1. The rain eased off by evening.
2. The pain eases off after the dose.
3. Pressure eased off before the deadline.
4. The wind eased off at dawn.
5. Tell the driver to ease off the speed.

**363. Ease out** — To make leave the job or position.

**Ex.** Adam was eased out of his job as a presidential adviser.

1. The board eased out the old director.
2. He was eased out of his post quietly.
3. They eased her out with a farewell gift.

4. The coach was eased out after the loss.
5. She eased out the unfit supplier.

**364. Eased up** — To go slow Or to make less effort.

**Ex.** The doctor told Amir to ease up.

1. He eased up near the finish.
2. The teacher eased up on homework.
3. Dad eased up after the operation.
4. The police eased up on checks.
5. Ease up; you will fall ill.

**365. Eaten away** — Gradually damage Destroy over some time.

**Ex.** The sea is eating away the coastline.

1. Rust ate away the old gate.
2. The river ate away the bank.
3. Worry ate away his health.
4. Termites ate away the wooden beam.
5. The sea eats away the coast yearly.

**366. Eat at** — To worry.

**Ex.** Jealousy is eating away at her.

1. Guilt ate at him for weeks.
2. The loss eats at her daily.
3. Doubt ate at his confidence.
4. The insult ate at the young clerk.
5. Failure ate at the proud captain.

**367. Eat-in** — Have a male.

**Ex.** Is this fruit to eat in or take away?

1. Let us eat in tonight.
2. They eat in on Sundays.
3. We ate in because of the rain.
4. She eats in to save money.
5. Eat in; the cook made your favourite.

**368. Eat away at** — Destroy over some time.

**Ex.** KFC ate away at their relationship.

1. Acid eats away at marble.

2. Debt eats away at peace of mind.
3. The sea eats away at the cliffs.
4. Jealousy eats away at friendships.
5. Corruption eats away at institutions.

**369. Eat Into** — Being used up.

**Ex.** My work began to eat into the weekends.

1. Medical bills ate into our savings.
2. The delay ate into the schedule.
3. Extra fees eat into small profits.
4. Long commutes eat into family time.
5. The repairs ate into the budget.

**370. Eat out** — A meal into a restaurant.

**Ex.** We ate out almost every night.

1. We eat out on pay day.
2. They ate out at the new dhaba.
3. She eats out twice a week.
4. He ate out with his colleagues.
5. Let us eat out this anniversary.

**371. Eat up** — Eat quickly.

**Ex.** Ahmed will be late for school.

1. Eat up; the school bus is here.
2. He ate up the hot parathas.
3. The children ate up the kheer.
4. She ate up her lunch quickly.
5. Eat up before the film starts.

**372. Eat sb up** — Guilty anger.

**Ex.** The anger was eating her up inside.

1. Guilt eats him up inside.
2. Jealousy ate her up completely.
3. The unfair loss ate the captain up.
4. Anger eats him up over small things.
5. Regret ate her up for years.

**373. Eat sth up** — To eat all the food.

**Ex.** The lion eats up the deer.

1. Eat up your greens first.
2. He ate up every grain of rice.
3. The cat ate up the milk.
4. She ate up the last jalebi.
5. They ate up the whole tiffin.

**374. Ebb away** — Enthusiasm anger.

**Ex.** His confidence ended away.

1. His anger ebbed away slowly.
2. Her enthusiasm ebbed away by noon.
3. The tide ebbed away by evening.
4. My strength ebbed away in the sun.
5. The crowd's cheers ebbed away.

**375. Edge you out** — Move you out of their position.

**Ex.** Majid is careful he doesn’t edge out of the semifinal by her younger rival.

1. They edged him out of the firm.
2. The new player edged the veteran out.
3. She was edged out of the project.
4. Do not edge out junior staff.
5. He edged out his partner slowly.

**376. Edge up** — Price if.

**Ex.** We gradually increase inflation is edging rival.

1. Prices edged up before the budget.
2. Petrol edged up by a rupee.
3. Rents edged up this year.
4. The score edged up slowly.
5. Vegetable prices edge up in the rains.

**377. Egging them on** — Especially them foolish or wrong.

**Ex.** The other lads were egging them on to fight.

1. His friends egged him on to race.
2. She egged them on with taunts.
3. Who egged the boys on to bunk class?

4. The crowd egged on the wrestlers.
5. Do not egg him on to mischief.

**378. Eke ‘ out** — Make a small supply.

**Ex.** She eked out a living by selling what she could grow.

1. They eked out the rice till payday.
2. He eked out a living from tuition.
3. She eked out the milk for a week.
4. Farmers eke out a living on dry land.
5. We eked out the candles during the outage.

**379. Elaborate on/upon** — Detailed way.

**Ex.** Ahmed said he was resigning but not elaborate on his reason.

1. Please elaborate on your plan.
2. He elaborated upon the budget in class.
3. She elaborated on her travel route.
4. The minister elaborated on the new scheme.
5. Do not elaborate on unverified news.

**380. Elbow out of** — To force out.

**Ex.** Islam was elbowed out of power.

1. He elbowed the junior out of the deal.
2. New chains elbow out small shops.
3. He was elbowed out of the cabinet.
4. They elbowed the old supplier out.
5. Rivals elbowed her out of the market.

**381. Embark on** — To start to do.

**Ex.** Nadir traveled for a year, before embarking on graduate studies.

1. He embarked on a new career in teaching.
2. They embarked on the temple renovation.
3. She embarked on a strict fitness plan.
4. We embark on the trek at dawn.
5. The firm embarked on a training drive.

**382. Empty out** — Place empties out.

**Ex.** People were emptying of bars and clubs.

1. Empty out the drawer for sorting.

2. He emptied out his pockets.
3. She emptied the basket out on the bed.
4. They emptied out the store room.
5. Empty out the old medicine box.

**383. Empty everything out** — To remove all the things.

**Ex.** He has emptied the bag onto the table.

1. He emptied everything out of the school bag.
2. She emptied everything out of her purse.
3. They emptied everything out for the audit.
4. We emptied everything out of the trunk.
5. Empty everything out before the shift.

**384. Encroach on** — Tune personal life, to begin to affect.

**Ex.** Asma tried to prevent her work from encroaching too far on her private life.

1. Do not encroach on my study time.
2. The city encroaches on farm land.
3. Office calls encroach on weekends.
4. The shop encroached on the footpath.
5. His questions encroach on her privacy.

**385. End in** — To have as an ending or as a result.

**Ex.** The partnership between the two companies could all end in tears.

1. The match ended in a draw.
2. Their talk ended in a quarrel.
3. The street ends in a small park.
4. All his schemes ended in loss.
5. The evening ended in songs.

**386. End up** — To reach or come to.

**Ex.** Ali ended up in prison.

1. He ended up paying the whole bill.
2. We ended up at a roadside dhaba.
3. She ended up as the class teacher.
4. Take the map or you will end up lost.
5. They ended up buying two kurtas.

**387. Endow sb/sth with** — To give sb sth such a particular quality.

**Ex.** The job endows its holder with great prestige.

1. Nature endowed her with a fine voice.
2. The trust endowed the college with a lab.
3. He is endowed with great patience.
4. The land is endowed with rich soil.
5. She endowed the school with a library.

**388. Endowed with** — To naturally have a particular skill, quality.

**Ex.** The islands are well endowed with ponds, lakes, and streams.

1. He is endowed with a sharp memory.
2. The region is endowed with minerals.
3. She is endowed with rare calm.
4. The boy is endowed with quick feet.
5. Kerala is endowed with natural beauty.

**389. Enlarge on/upon sth** — To say or write more about sth.

**Ex.** I will enlarge on this point later.

1. He enlarged on the village scheme.
2. She enlarged upon her travel plans.
3. The coach enlarged on the weak defence.
4. Please enlarge on your last point.
5. The author enlarges on rural life.

**390. Enquire after sb** — To ask about sb's health or about.

**Ex.** My mother enquires after you and the baby.

1. He enquired after your mother yesterday.
2. She enquired after the sick clerk.
3. The principal enquired after the injured boy.
4. They enquired after our new baby.
5. My aunt enquired after your studies.

**391. Enquire into sth** — To try to find out the facts.

**Ex.** The committee is enquiring into the employment of children.

1. The court enquired into the bridge collapse.
2. Police enquired into the missing files.
3. A panel will enquire into the exam leak.
4. They enquired into the misuse of funds.

5. The trust enquired into the complaint.

**392. Enter into sth** — To make a start on.

**Ex.** The government has entered into an agreement with the world bank.

1. They entered into a new partnership.
2. The firm entered into talks with the union.
3. She entered into an agreement with the builder.
4. He entered into the spirit of the game.
5. We entered into a three-year lease.

**393. Enter on/upon sth** — To make a start on sth.

**Ex.** In 2001, he entered upon a turbulent political career.

1. He entered upon his new duties in May.
2. She entered upon a teaching career.
3. The young king entered upon his reign.
4. They entered upon the project at once.
5. He entered upon office with big plans.

**394. Entitle sb to sth** — To give a right to have.

**Ex.** Ahmed thinks I am entitled to an explanation.

1. The card entitles you to free entry.
2. Senior citizens are entitled to half fare.
3. This coupon entitles members to a discount.
4. The scheme entitles farmers to insurance.
5. Every child is entitled to education.

**395. Entrust A to B** — To makes sb responsible for doing sth.

**Ex.** Ali couldn't entrust my children to strangers.

1. She entrusted the keys to the watchman.
2. He entrusted his savings to his brother.
3. They entrusted the case to a senior lawyer.
4. We entrusted the dog to the neighbour.
5. The chief entrusted the flag to the cadet.

**396. Equate sth with sth** — To be equal to sth.

**Ex.** Production for the movie equated with around 90% of income.

1. Do not equate wealth with happiness.
2. He equates discipline with strictness.

3. People equate success with money.
4. She equates home with her mother's kitchen.
5. Never equate silence with agreement.

**397. Equate sth with** — To consider that sth is the same as sth.

**Ex.** He equates success with material wealth.

1. They equate marks with talent.
2. He equates fame with worth.
3. We equate the festival with sweets.
4. She wrongly equates rest with laziness.
5. The law equates this act with fraud.

**398. Even out** — If sth evens out.

**Ex.** The path even out further on.

1. The road evens out after the climb.
2. Prices will even out by winter.
3. His breathing evened out after the rest.
4. Differences even out over time.
5. The surface evens out with a second coat.

**399. Even sth out** — To spread sth equally over many people.

**Ex.** Asma tried to even out the work among the staff.

1. Even out the sand with a plank.
2. She evened out the flour in the tray.
3. He evened out the paint with light strokes.
4. Even out the work among the teams.
5. They evened out the hedge with shears.

**400. Even sth up** — To make a situation.

**Ex.** If Ali gives you another 5 dollars that will even things up to the bit.

1. Add one more player to even up the sides.
2. She evened up the scores in the last over.
3. He evened up the weights on the scale.
4. We evened up the portions among guests.
5. The referee evened up the fouls.

**401. Expand on sth** — To give more information.

**Ex.** Could Ali expand on your earlier statement?

1. Please expand on your idea in the meeting.
2. She expanded on her plans for the clinic.
3. He expanded on the captain's remarks.
4. Can you expand on the second point?
5. The brochure expands on the package details.

**402. Explain sth away** — To give reasons why you should not be blamed.

**Ex.** How will Ali explain away the loss of two cars?

1. He explained away his latecoming with traffic.
2. She explained away the broken vase.
3. Do not explain away your mistakes.
4. They explained away the loss as bad luck.
5. You cannot explain away the missing files.

**403. Eye sb up** — To look at sb in a way that shows that you are interested.

**Ex.** Ayesha is eyeing me up as a potential customer.

1. The stranger eyed her up at the bus stop.
2. He eyed up the new recruit curiously.
3. They eyed up the cheap old house.
4. The coach eyed up the tall boy.
5. Rivals eyed up our market share.

**404. Eye sth up** — To look closely at sth.

**Ex.** Are you eyeing up that strawberry tart?

1. She eyed up the mangoes before buying.
2. He eyed up the wobbly chair.
3. The buyer eyed up the old clock.
4. I eyed up the queue before joining.
5. The cat eyed up the fish tank.

## F (51 verbs)

**405. Face sb down** — To oppose or defeat sb by dealing.

**Ex.** The president is determined to face down his critics.

1. The young lawyer faced down the senior counsel.
2. She faced down the class bullies.
3. He faced down the angry mob calmly.
4. The mayor faced down the protestors.
5. They faced down every objection.

**406. Face-off** — To start a game such as ice hokey.

**Ex.** The candidates' face-off.

1. The two teams face off at seven.
2. They faced off in the final again.
3. The rivals face off next Sunday.
4. India and Pakistan face off this weekend.
5. The boxers faced off at the weigh-in.

**407. Face onto sth** — If a room or a building faces onto sth.

**Ex.** The front bedroom faces onto the main road.

1. Our flat faces onto the park.
2. The hotel faces onto the sea.
3. The shop faces onto the main road.
4. Her window faces onto the courtyard.
5. The office faces onto the river.

**408. Face up to sth** — To accept and deal with difficulty.

**Ex.** Ahmed must face up to the fact that he is no longer young.

1. Face up to your fear of exams.
2. He faced up to his debts at last.
3. She faced up to the hard truth.
4. We must face up to the water problem.
5. He could not face up to failure.

**409. Factor sth** — Include a particular fact or situation.

**Ex.** When you estimated the cost of the repairs, you forgot to factor in the labor.

1. Factor in the festival crowd while planning.
2. They factored in the monsoon delays.

3. Factor in taxi fares for the budget.
4. She factored in his exam leave.
5. The price factors in new taxes.

**410. Factor sth out** — To not include a particular fact.

**Ex.** When inflation is factored out. The trade deficit fell 12.8%.

1. Factor out the one-time bonus from profits.
2. They factored out the outlier data.
3. Factor out the festival week from sales.
4. He factored out the faulty readings.
5. We factored out the new joiners.

**411. Fadeaway** — To gradually become less strong.

**Ex.** Ayesha fading away rapidly.

1. The sound faded away down the street.
2. Old friendships fade away without care.
3. The pain faded away by morning.
4. His footsteps faded away in the rain.
5. The colours fade away in strong sun.

**412. Fade in** — In if a sound.

**Ex.** It gradually becomes louder or clearer.

1. The music faded in at the film's start.
2. Her voice faded in over the mic.
3. The scene faded in from black.
4. The commentary faded in slowly.
5. The song fades in very softly.

**413. Fade out** — To become quieter weaker.

**Ex.** She looked a strong candidate but then faded out of the picture.

1. The song faded out at the end.
2. The signal faded out in the hills.
3. The parade faded out of view.
4. The music faded out during dinner.
5. The old singer's voice fades out now.

**414. Fade sth out** — If as a sound or a picture.

**Ex.** Near the end of the song, he faded out the music.

1. They faded out the music for the speech.
2. The editor faded out the last scene.
3. Fade out the crowd noise slowly.
4. He faded the lights out for the show.
5. The DJ faded the track out.

**415. Faff about around** — To waste time.

**Ex.** Stop faffing about.

1. Stop faffing about and pack the bags.
2. He faffed around all morning.
3. She faffed about instead of studying.
4. Do not faff around with the settings.
5. They faffed around till the shop closed.

**416. Fake sb out** — To deceive or trick sb.

**Ex.** Ali thought I was going to turn left. But faked him out.

1. He faked out the keeper with a slow run.
2. The magician faked out the whole hall.
3. She faked out the defender easily.
4. Do not fake out your customers.
5. They faked out the media with the news.

**417. Fall about** — To laugh a lot.

**Ex.** He is rude to the audience and at yet they fall about laughing.

1. We fell about at his mimicry.
2. The class fell about laughing.
3. She fell about when dad danced.
4. They fell about over the puppy's tricks.
5. Everyone fell about at the joke.

**418. Fall apart** — To be old.

**Ex.** To have so many problems or worries that you can no longer think or behave normally.

1. My old slippers are falling apart.
2. The chair fell apart under grandpa.
3. The book fell apart from use.
4. His shirt fell apart at the seams.
5. The old cycle is falling apart.

**419. Fall away** — To break off.

**Ex.** To get less or large the number of applicants has fallen away sharply.

1. Support fell away after the scandal.
2. The road falls away sharply beyond the ridge.
3. Her smile fell away at the news.
4. Attendances fall away in winter.
5. The ground falls away toward the river.

**420. Fall back** — To fail to stay with people.

**Ex.** To decrease in value or amount prices rose by more than 30% before falling back slightly.

1. He fell back as the crowd surged.
2. The army fell back to the second line.
3. She fell back from the front row.
4. The runners fell back after the hill.
5. They fell back to the old plan.

**421. Fall back on sb/sth** — To use sb/sth.

**Ex.** It is very hard if you have no family to fall back on.

1. We can fall back on our savings.
2. He falls back on his old skills.
3. She falls back on her family in crises.
4. Fall back on tuition if the job fails.
5. They fell back on canned food.

**422. Fall behind** — To fail to stay with other people or thing.

**Ex.** The company is falling behind with the rent.

1. He fell behind in maths this term.
2. The sick girl fell behind the class.
3. Our firm fell behind its rivals.
4. Do not fall behind on the syllabus.
5. She fell behind during the fever.

**423. Fall behind within sth** — Is not sth or pay sh at the right time.

**Ex.** Ali began falling behind in his schoolwork.

1. He fell behind with the EMI again.
2. They fell behind with the rent.

3. She fell behind with the light bill.
4. We fell behind with the instalments.
5. Do not fall behind with the fees.

**424. Fall down** — To suddenly stop standing.

**Ex.** His trousers were falling down.

1. The toddler fell down on the tiles.
2. He fell down the icy steps.
3. The old man fell down in the bath.
4. She fell down while dancing.
5. The stack of boxes fell down.

**425. Fall down on sth** — To fail to do sth correctly.

**Ex.** The suggestion was that he was falling down on the job.

1. The delivery service fell down on its promises.
2. He fell down on the last question.
3. The plan fell down on costs.
4. She fell down on her word once.
5. The team fell down on defence.

**426. Fall for sb/sth** — To be tricked Into believing sth is true.

**Ex.** Ahmed did not fall for that old trick, did you?

1. He fell for the online scam.
2. She fell for his soft words.
3. Do not fall for fake offers.
4. They fell for the tall tale.
5. I almost fell for the prank.

**427. Fall in** — If a roof or a ceiling falls in.

**Ex.** The roof of the cave fell in.

1. The old ceiling fell in last night.
2. The mine roof fell in suddenly.
3. Part of the bridge fell in.
4. The stage roof fell in during the function.
5. The weak floor fell in at last.

**428. Fall in with sb** — To become involved.

**Ex.** She falls in eighth with his plans.

1. He fell in with bad company in college.
2. She fell in with the theatre crowd.
3. The boy fell in with street gamblers.
4. I fell in with a kind family on the trip.
5. They fell in with the plan quickly.

**429. Fall into sth** — To begin to be in a particular state.

**Ex.** Only 40% of people fall into this group.

1. He fell into deep thought.
2. She fell into a heavy sleep.
3. The town fell into decay.
4. He fell into bad habits early.
5. The firm fell into losses again.

**430. Fall of** — To decrease in quality.

**Ex.** The standard of cooking fell off when the old chef left.

1. The mango crop fell off this year.
2. His memory falls off with age.
3. Attendance falls off in the rains.
4. The service fell off after the owner left.
5. Sales fall off after the festive week.

**431. Fall off sth** — If something falls off or.

**Ex.** Put the picture up properly – we don't want it to fall off the wall.

1. The cat fell off the wall.
2. He fell off his cycle at the turn.
3. The labourer fell off the scaffold.
4. She fell off the scooter unhurt.
5. The cup fell off the tray.

**432. Fall sb/sth** — To be the responsibility or duty of a particular person.

**Ex.** He fell on the drawings and examined them closely.

1. The task fell to the eldest son.
2. It falls to the captain to decide.
3. The cooking fell to grandfather that week.
4. The job fell to the junior clerk.
5. Final checks fall to the quality team.

**433. Fall out** — To become loose and drop out.

**Ex.** To move out of lines fall in.

1. Her hair falls out after the illness.
2. The old filling fell out.
3. Buttons fall out of this shirt.
4. The kitten's tooth fell out.
5. Dry leaves fall out of the book.

**434. Fall over** — To be unable to stay standing and fall to the ground.

**Ex.** Ahmed lost his balance and fell over.

1. The drunk man fell over on the pavement.
2. The toddler fell over and cried.
3. The pile of books fell over.
4. She fell over the garden hose.
5. The wobbly table fell over.

**435. Fall over sb/sth** — To hit sb/sth with your foot.

**Ex.** Mind you don't fall over the boxes.

1. I nearly fell over the sleeping dog.
2. He fell over the garden rake.
3. She fell over the school bag in the dark.
4. Guests fell over the doormat edge.
5. He fell over the cycle chain at night.

**436. Fall through** — To fail to be completed.

**Ex.** The deal fell through.

1. The land deal fell through.
2. Our picnic fell through due to rain.
3. The merger fell through last week.
4. Their plans fell through again.
5. The job offer fell through at the last minute.

**437. Fall to sb** — To become the duty or responsibility of a particular person.

**Ex.** It falls to the police to ensure that demonstrations are well organized.

1. The final decision falls to the principal.
2. It fell to her to break the news.

3. The rear guard fell to the lieutenant.
4. Cleaning duties fall to the seniors this month.
5. The choice fell to the eldest.

**438. Fall to sth** — To start doing sth.

**Ex.** They fell to it with gusto.

1. They fell to work after breakfast.
2. The team fell to cleaning the ground.
3. We fell to discussing the tour.
4. He fell to his knees in prayer.
5. The class fell to silence.

**439. Fall under sth** — To belong to or be included in a particular group of things.

**Ex.** The education system fell under the control of the church.

1. This item falls under sports goods.
2. The village falls under the new block.
3. Such cases fall under civil law.
4. His duties fall under community service.
5. The school falls under the CBSE board.

**440. Familiarize sb? yourself with sth** — To teach sb about sth or to learn about sth until you know it well.

**Ex.** I familiarized myself with everyone's name before the meeting.

1. Familiarize yourself with the exam pattern.
2. She familiarized herself with the new software.
3. He familiarized the interns with safety rules.
4. Familiarize the guests with the house layout.
5. I familiarized myself with the bus routes.

**441. Fan out** — To spread out over an area from a central point.

**Ex.** Five main roads fan out from the village.

1. The police fanned out across the maidan.
2. Search teams fanned out in the forest.
3. The paths fan out from the spring.
4. The students fanned out to collect signatures.
5. Firemen fanned out around the complex.

**442. Fan sth out** — If a bird fans out its feathers.

**Ex.** The peacock fanned out its tail.

1. The peacock fanned out its feathers.
2. He fanned out the cards in his hand.
3. She fanned out the sarees on the bed.
4. The dealer fanned out the notes.
5. The bird fanned out its long tail.

**443. Fancy sth up** — To make sth look more attractive by adding decoration to it.

**Ex.** You don't need to fancy up your web pages.

1. They fancied up the hall for the reception.
2. She fancied up the old kurta with lace.
3. He fancied up his bike with stickers.
4. We fancied up the stall with marigolds.
5. The cafe fancied up its menu cards.

**444. Farm sb out** — To arrange for sb you are the responsibility.

**Ex.** When he was little. He was often farmed out to family friends.

1. The kids were farmed out to relatives.
2. She farms the baby out to her mother.
3. He was farmed out to an aunt in Pune.
4. The pup was farmed out to the neighbours.
5. Grandchildren are farmed out during the harvest.

**445. Farm sth out** — To send or give work to other people to do.

**Ex.** We farm a lot of the work out to other companies.

1. The firm farms out its coding work.
2. They farmed out the printing to a vendor.
3. She farms out stitching at festival time.
4. We farmed out the catering this year.
5. The office farms out data entry work.

**446. Farm sb out** — To send or give work to other people to do.

**Ex.** To send or give work to other people to do we farm a lot of the work out to other companies.

1. He farmed out the accounts to his nephew.
2. The studio farms out editing tasks.

3. They farm out repairs to the service centre.
4. She farmed out the tuition classes.
5. We farm out deliveries to local boys.

**447. Fart around** — To waste time, especially by behaving in a silly way.

**Ex.** Stop farting around and behaving and behaving yourself.

1. Stop farting around and answer me.
2. He farted around the whole weekend.
3. They farted around with the old radio.
4. She farted around instead of revising.
5. Do not fart around in the lab.

**448. Fatten on sb/sth** — If your eyes fasten on sb/sth.

**Ex.** She fattened her gaze on him.

1. The media fastened on his one remark.
2. She fastened on the weakest excuse.
3. He fastened on the rumour at once.
4. They fastened the blame on the watchman.
5. The child fastened on the shiny toy.

**449. Fasten sth on/onto** — To direct fillings such as blame hope.

**Ex.** The blame hasn't been fastened on anybody yet.

1. Fasten the tag onto the bag.
2. She fastened the brooch on her saree.
3. He fastened the trailer onto the jeep.
4. Fasten this board onto the gate.
5. They fastened the nameplate on the door.

**450. Fasten up** — To close or to make sth close.

**Ex.** The dress fastens up at the front.

1. Fasten up your coat; it is cold.
2. She fastened up the bag tightly.
3. He fastened up the gate at night.
4. Fasten up the parcel with tape.
5. They fastened up the windows before leaving.

**451. Fathom sb/sth out** — To understand how sb thinks and acts.

**Ex.** She says one thing then does another.

1. I cannot fathom out his moods.
2. She fathomed out the puzzle at last.
3. He fathomed out the boss's hints.
4. We fathomed out the bus timings.
5. Can you fathom out this clue?

**452. Fatten up** — To become fatter to give an animal or a person a lot of food so that they become.

**Ex.** We are fattening the livestock up for slaughter.

1. The farmer fattened up the buffaloes for the fair.
2. She fattened up the thin kitten.
3. Mother fattened up the weak chick.
4. He fattened up the birds all winter.
5. They fatten up the cattle before Eid.

**453. Fax in** — To send a fax.

**Ex.** Orders can be either phoned or faxed in to us.

1. Fax in the form before Friday.
2. She faxed in her application from the office.
3. He faxed in the signed agreement.
4. They faxed in the bank details.
5. Fax in a copy of the receipt.

**454. Fax sth on** — To send a fax.

**Ex.** Please email or fax this on to a friend.

1. Fax the papers on to the head office.
2. She faxed the list on to Mumbai.
3. He faxed the sketch on to the builder.
4. They faxed the report on the same day.
5. Fax this on to the branch manager.

**455. Fear for sb/sth** — To be anxious or worried about sb/sth.

**Ex.** When he is away at sea.

1. We fear for the climbers in the storm.
2. She fears for her father's health.
3. They fear for their jobs after the merger.
4. I fear for the old bridge now.
5. He fears for his exam results.

## H (46 verbs)

**542. Hand back** — Return.

**Ex.** After reading the newspaper Ali handed it back to Aslam.

1. Please hand back the keys at the desk.
2. He handed back the extra change honestly.
3. She handed the notes back before the test.
4. The guard handed back the visitor pass.
5. Hand back the marked scripts on Monday.

**543. Hand down** — Pass on.

**Ex.** My culture is handed down to me by my ancestors.

1. The saree was handed down to the eldest.
2. These tools were handed down from grandfather.
3. The court handed down a light sentence.
4. Stories are handed down in every family.
5. He handed the shop down to his son.

**544. Hand in** — Submit.

**Ex.** All the assignments must be handed in within due time.

1. Hand in your homework by Friday.
2. She handed in her resignation yesterday.
3. He handed in the lost purse.
4. They handed in the tender on time.
5. Hand in the library books today.

**545. Hand out** — Distribute.

**Ex.** Notes would be handed out at the end of the presentation.

1. The teacher handed out the question papers.
2. Volunteers handed out water at the rally.
3. She hands out sweets on her birthday.
4. They handed out leaflets at the gate.
5. He handed out the prizes.

**546. Hand over** — Give to someone.

**Ex.** All the students are directed to hand over their papers.

1. Hand over the charge to the new clerk.
2. He handed over the documents after signing.
3. She handed over the baby to the nanny.

4. The thief handed over the wallet.
5. They handed over the keys at noon.

**547. Hand back** — Reluctant to do something.

**Ex.** Those who do not hand back and keep on working in changing circumstances get success.

1. He hung back from the dance floor.
2. She hung back when volunteers were called.
3. The shy pup hung back at the gate.
4. Do not hang back from asking questions.
5. He hung back while others queued.

**548. Hang on** — Wait.

**Ex.** He requested his friend to hang on for a while.

1. Hang on; I am coming.
2. Hang on a second while I check.
3. She hung on the line silently.
4. Hang on till the rain stops.
5. He asked me to hang on for the price.

**549. Hang on to** — Keep a hold on.

**Ex.** Do not worry! Hang on to that tree.

1. Hang on to the ticket till the exit.
2. She hung on to her grandmother's ring.
3. He hung on to the rail in the bus.
4. Hang on to the receipt for the warranty.
5. They hung on to the old letters.

**550. Hang out** — Spend time.

**Ex.** I love to hang out with my friends.

1. The boys hang out at the tea stall.
2. She hangs out with her cousins on Sundays.
3. We hung out at the mall all evening.
4. He hangs out near the gym.
5. They hang out after tuition.

**551. Hang up** — End a telephone conversation.

**Ex.** Hang it up and complete your work.

1. She hung up before I could reply.

2. Do not hang up; please listen.
3. He hung up on the sales call.
4. The line died as she hung up.
5. Grandpa hung up after confirming the visit.

**552. Head off** — Start to go somewhere.

**Ex.** We headed off to the Wagah Border.

1. We headed off before dawn.
2. They headed off to the hills on Friday.
3. He headed off early to beat the traffic.
4. She headed off for the tuition class.
5. The caravan headed off at first light.

**553. Head for** — Go toward.

**Ex.** I became unconscious when my bike headed for a bus.

1. The family headed for the beach.
2. He is heading for the station now.
3. We head for Mysore tonight.
4. The clouds head for the coast.
5. She headed for the exit quietly.

**554. Hit at** — Aim a blow at something.

**Ex.** The farmer hit at the serpent with an ax.

1. He hit at the wasp with a rolled paper.
2. She hit at the peg with a mallet.
3. The boy hit at the tethered ball.
4. He hit at the snake with a stick.
5. The carpenter hit at the nail lightly.

**555. Hit back** — Retaliate.

**Ex.** When India attacked, Pakistan hit back.

1. The champion hit back with a knockout.
2. She hit back at the critics.
3. The firm hit back with lower prices.
4. He hit back in the interview.
5. They hit back after the early goal.

**556. Hit upon** — Find expectedly.

**Ex.** I was pondering about this issue for a long time, finally, I hit upon an idea.

1. She hit upon a simple solution.
2. He hit upon the lost file by chance.
3. We hit upon a cheap caterer.
4. They hit upon the idea during tea.
5. I hit upon his old diary yesterday.

**557. Hold off** — Delay something.

**Ex.** Hold off your questions until the end of the meeting.

1. Hold off the decision till Monday.
2. They held off the launch till winter.
3. She held off the purchase for a sale.
4. The rain held off till the match ended.
5. Hold off the paint job for a week.

**558. Hold on** — Wait for a short time.

**Ex.** Hold on for a while, let me complete my discussion.

1. Hold on a minute; the tea is coming.
2. Hold on while I fetch a pen.
3. She held on the phone calmly.
4. Hold on till the doctor arrives.
5. He told the queue to hold on.

**559. Hold up** — Show as an example.

**Ex.** The coach held up the bat for players to see.

1. The teacher held her essay up as a model.
2. He was held up as an honest officer.
3. They held up the old mill as heritage.
4. She held up the chart for all to see.
5. The media held up the twins as stars.

**560. Hook up** — Fasten.

**Ex.** My mother helps me to hook up my dress.

1. Hook up the trailer to the jeep.
2. He hooked up the swing to the branch.
3. She hooked up the necklace behind.

4. Hook up the hose to the tap.
5. They hooked up the decorations on the wall.

**561. Hurry up** — Be quick.

**Ex.** Hurry up, guys! We are getting late.

1. Hurry up; the train leaves at six.
2. He hurried up the steps.
3. Hurry up with the packing, please.
4. She told the tailor to hurry up.
5. Hurry up or the shop will close.

**562. Hail from** — Live in a particular place.

**Ex.** Which part of Ireland does he hail from?

1. She hails from a small town near Nashik.
2. He hails from a family of teachers.
3. The new recruit hails from Kochi.
4. They hail from the coastal belt.
5. Our captain hails from Ranchi.

**563. Ham it up** — Do in an artificial way.

**Ex.** The actors were hamming it up.

1. He hammed it up at the talent show.
2. She hams it up before the camera.
3. The uncle hammed it up at the wedding.
4. They hammed it up in the skit.
5. He hammed it up for the grandchildren.

**564. Hammer away** — Work hard.

**Ex.** He kept hammering away at the same point all through the meeting.

1. She hammered away at the thesis all week.
2. He hammered away at the dents.
3. They hammered away at the old wall.
4. The team hammered away at practice.
5. I hammered away at the stuck bolt.

**565. Hammer into** — Forced to learn.

**Ex.** I managed to hammer the point into.

1. Tables were hammered into us at school.

2. Father hammered discipline into the boys.
3. She hammered the rules into the recruits.
4. He hammered grammar into the class.
5. The coach hammered fitness into the squad.

**566. Hammer out** — Plan or discuss.

**Ex.** It took weeks to hammer out an agreement.

1. The leaders hammered out a truce.
2. They hammered out the budget overnight.
3. She hammered out the schedule with the vendor.
4. We hammered out an agreement at last.
5. The unions hammered out the wage deal.

**567. Harp on** — Keep talking about.

**Ex.** He’s always harping on the same theme.

1. He harps on about the old days.
2. She harps on about my late nights.
3. Do not harp on the same mistake.
4. The aunt harps on about marriage.
5. He harped on the referee's call.

**568. Hash out** — Discuss in detail.

**Ex.** They are still hashing out details of the contract.

1. Let us hash out the plan tonight.
2. They hashed out the division of work.
3. The brothers hashed out the property quietly.
4. We hashed out the tour dates.
5. She hashed out terms with the buyer.

**569. Hatch out** — Come out of the egg.

**Ex.** The chicks hatch out after fifteen days.

1. The chicks hatched out this morning.
2. The turtle eggs hatch out at night.
3. Ten ducklings hatched out by noon.
4. The silkworms hatched out in the dark.
5. The hawk's eggs hatched out on the ledge.

**570. Haul before** — Appear in the court of law.

**Ex.** They were hauled before the court.

1. He was hauled before the magistrate.
2. The driver was hauled before the RTO.
3. They were hauled before the principal.
4. The trader was hauled before the consumer court.
5. She was hauled before the committee.

**571. Heal over** — Recover.

**Ex.** The cut has healed over now.

1. The cut healed over in a week.
2. His wound healed over cleanly.
3. The friendship healed over with time.
4. The breach healed over after the apology.
5. The burn healed over slowly.

**572. Heap with** — Pile up.

**Ex.** She heaped my plate with food.

1. The plate was heaped with biryani.
2. The table was heaped with gifts.
3. Her thali was heaped with sweets.
4. The cart was heaped with hay.
5. The shelves were heaped with old files.

**573. Heap up** — To put into a pile.

**Ex.** A huge pile of plates was heaped up.

1. He heaped up the harvested paddy.
2. She heaped up the fallen leaves.
3. They heaped up the sand near the pit.
4. The children heaped up the pillows.
5. Farmers heaped up the husk in corners.

**574. Hear out** — Listen till the end.

**Ex.** I know, you'll not believe but hear me out.

1. Hear me out before you refuse.
2. She heard the complainant out fully.
3. He heard out his father's doubts.
4. The judge heard the lawyer out.

5. Hear out the child's side too.

575. **Heat up** — Become hot.
Ex. The pipes will expand as they heat up.
1. The room heats up by noon.
2. She heated up the milk for the baby.
3. The curry heats up well.
4. The debate heated up after the break.
5. The tawa heats up in a minute.

576. **Hedge around** — Limit with restrictions.
Ex. Employment is hedged around with legislation nowadays.
1. The offer is hedged around with conditions.
2. The post was hedged around by rules.
3. His freedom is hedged around with checks.
4. The grant is hedged around with clauses.
5. The plan was hedged around by caveats.

577. **Help out** — Facilitate.
Ex. Thank you for helping out.
1. Can you help out with the stalls?
2. She helps out at the family shop.
3. He helped out the stranded travellers.
4. They helped out during the flood.
5. I help out with the accounts on Sundays.

578. **Herd together** — Move-in particular direction.
Ex. They were herded together into the truck and driven away.
1. The sheep were herded together at dusk.
2. The cows were herded together near the pond.
3. Villagers herded together in the school.
4. The ducks were herded together for the night.
5. They herded the goats together on the hill.

579. **Hideaway** — Go to a secret place.
Ex. She hid away until she felt better.
1. He hides away in the library at exam time.
2. She hid away from the wedding photographers.

3. The poet hides away in the hills.
4. They hide away from the city noise.
5. The squirrel hides away its nuts.

**580. Hinge on** — Depends on.

**Ex.** My whole career could hinge on the results of these exams.

1. Everything hinges on the monsoon.
2. The deal hinges on the land papers.
3. His future hinges on this interview.
4. The plot hinges on a lost letter.
5. The result hinges on the last over.

**581. Hint at** — Suggest in an indirect way.

**Ex.** In his speech, the Prime Minister hinted at an early election.

1. She hinted at a surprise gift.
2. He hinted at his unhappiness.
3. The minister hinted at a tax cut.
4. They hinted at trouble in the camp.
5. The smile hinted at an old friendship.

**582. Hit back** — Criticize in reaction.

**Ex.** In an interview, she hit back at her critics.

1. The minister hit back at the report.
2. She hit back at the hecklers.
3. The club hit back at the ban.
4. He hit back with sharp facts.
5. The paper hit back in its editorial.

**583. Hit for** — Ask for.

**Ex.** They hit us for a commission as well.

1. The mechanic hit me for two thousand.
2. They hit him for a big donation.
3. The hotel hit us for the minibar.
4. She was hit for extra charges.
5. The repairs hit the club for a lakh.

**584. Hit on** — Think a plan.

**Ex.** She hit on an idea for raising money.

1. He hit on a clever excuse.
2. She hit on the perfect gift.
3. We hit on a shortcut to the station.
4. They hit on a new recipe.
5. I hit on the answer in the bath.

**585. Hole up** — To hide somewhere.

**Ex.** The thieves holed up in an empty warehouse.

1. The gang holed up in an old mill.
2. He holed up in his room to study.
3. They holed up at a farmhouse.
4. She holes up with a book on Sundays.
5. The team holed up before the final.

**586. Hook into** — Persuade.

**Ex.** He tried to hook me into going with him.

1. He hooked me into the cleanup drive.
2. She hooked the class into the quiz.
3. They hooked the colony into the carpool.
4. I was hooked into the marathon.
5. He hooked the juniors into the project.

**587. Hunt down** — To search until find.

**Ex.** He vowed to hunt down the killer.

1. The police hunted down the chain snatcher.
2. She hunted down the out-of-print book.
3. He hunted down his old classmates.
4. They hunted down the leaking pipe.
5. I hunted down the cheapest ticket.

## I (26 verbs)

**588. Identify with** — Relate to.

**Ex.** Everybody wants to be identified with his favorite personality.

1. She identifies with the heroine's struggle.
2. He identifies with his grandfather's values.
3. Children identify with cartoon heroes.
4. I identify with that poem deeply.
5. They identify with the underdog team.

**589. Immerse in** — Busy.

**Ex.** After getting married he was immersed in his family life.

1. She is immersed in her thesis.
2. He immersed himself in Vedanta studies.
3. They are immersed in the wedding prep.
4. I immerse myself in code on weekends.
5. He was immersed in the case files.

**590. Impose something on** — Force.

**Ex.** Management has imposed its rules on workers.

1. Do not impose your views on others.
2. He imposed a fine on the latecomers.
3. She imposed her taste on the whole house.
4. They imposed extra fees on traders.
5. The board imposed new rules on vendors.

**591. Indulge in** — Get involved.

**Ex.** I do not like to indulge in such a petty sort of issue.

1. He indulges in street food on Fridays.
2. She indulges in detective novels.
3. Do not indulge in gossip.
4. They indulged in sweets all week.
5. Grandpa indulges in his old records.

**592. Inquire into** — Investigation.

**Ex.** The teacher wants his students keenly inquire into the issue.

1. The police inquired into the theft.
2. A judge will inquire into the accident.
3. They inquired into the fund mismatch.

4. The school inquired into the bullying.
5. He inquired into the delay personally.

**593. Insist on** — Demand strongly.

**Ex.** Before going to school the girl insisted on chocolate.

1. She insists on fresh flowers daily.
2. He insisted on paying the bill.
3. They insist on proper uniforms.
4. The tenant insists on repairs first.
5. I insist on an advance this time.

**594. Interfere with** — Disturb.

**Ex.** I do not want any interference with my work.

1. Do not interfere with the lab equipment.
2. Noise interferes with sleep.
3. The tower interferes with the TV signal.
4. Stress interferes with digestion.
5. He interferes with my work plans.

**595. Itch for** — Desire.

**Ex.** The spectators were itching for an interesting match.

1. The boys itch for the summer break.
2. She itches for a new challenge.
3. He itches for the open road.
4. They itch for a rematch.
5. I itch for the hills in April.

**596. Iron out** — Resolve.

**Ex.** Finally, we can iron out modern problems.

1. They ironed out the payment issue.
2. Let us iron out the tour plan.
3. She ironed out the seating dispute.
4. The clubs ironed out the fixture clash.
5. We ironed out our differences over tea.

**597. Impact on** — Have significant effect.

**Ex.** Parents' behavior left a significant impact on their children.

1. The fee hike impacts on poor students.

2. Pollution impacts on the lake life.
3. His words impacted on the young team.
4. Rates impact on home buyers directly.
5. The strike impacted on supplies badly.

**598. Impose on** — Force something.

**Ex.** The government has imposed new Standard Operating Procedures on people keeping forth changing circumstances.

1. The curator imposed a dress code on visitors.
2. Do not impose on his kindness.
3. She imposed a curfew on the teens.
4. The union imposed a deadline on management.
5. He imposed silence on the hall.

**599. Interest in** — Have interest.

**Ex.** I am interested in learning new things.

1. She is interested in classical dance.
2. He is interested in astronomy.
3. They are interested in our proposal.
4. I am interested in the second-floor flat.
5. The children are interested in the stars.

**600. Invite around** — Send an invitation to a party.

**Ex.** I invited around my friends at the birthday party.

1. We invited the colony around for Diwali.
2. She invited the class around for her birthday.
3. He invited the cousins around on Sunday.
4. They invited the team around after the win.
5. Invite the new neighbours around for tea.

**601. Invite out** — Ask someone for refreshment.

**Ex.** Our teacher invited us out last night for a movie.

1. He invited her out for coffee.
2. They invited us out for the anniversary dinner.
3. She invited the interns out for chaat.
4. He was invited out by the clients.
5. Let me invite you out this Saturday.

**602. Impinge on** — Have a strong effect.

**Ex.** She didn't allow her problem to impinge on her work.

1. The flyover impinges on the temple's view.
2. New rules impinge on small traders.
3. Noise impinges on their study hours.
4. The deal impinges on our old rights.
5. Night shifts impinge on family life.

**603. Imprint with** — Have a great effect.

**Ex.** The picture is imprinted with his style.

1. The village is imprinted with his memories.
2. Her style is imprinted with her guru's teaching.
3. The place was imprinted with history.
4. His mind is imprinted with her words.
5. The city is imprinted with Mughal grace.

**604. Improve on** — Achieve better.

**Ex.** The British girl improved on her best performance.

1. She improved on her last score.
2. He improved on the old design.
3. They improved on last year's timing.
4. Can you improve on this draft?
5. The new model improves on range.

**605. Inclined towards** — Tend to think.

**Ex.** I inclined to the view that we should take no action.

1. I am inclined towards the simpler plan.
2. He is inclined towards music, not maths.
3. She is inclined towards early mornings.
4. They are inclined towards a settlement.
5. We are inclined towards the red paint.

**606. Inform on** — Give evidence.

**Ex.** One of the gang informed on the rest.

1. Someone informed on the gambling den.
2. He informed on his partner in the fraud.
3. The clerk informed on the racket.
4. She refused to inform on her brother.

5. The informer informed on the warehouse.

**607. Infringe on** — Limit freedom.

**Ex.** The media is accused of infringing on people’s privacy.

1. The new rule infringes on our privacy.
2. The wall infringes on the neighbour's light.
3. Curfews infringe on daily freedom.
4. The patent case infringes on our rights.
5. Do not infringe on her study time.

**608. Infuse with** — Fill with.

**Ex.** Her work is infuse d with anger.

1. The teacher infused the class with energy.
2. Her speech was infused with hope.
3. They infused the brand with fresh ideas.
4. The coach infused calm into the team.
5. The broth is infused with spices.

**609. Ink in** — To write or draw.

**Ex.** The company has inked in June 1 st for the launch.

1. He inked in the appointment for Tuesday.
2. She inked in the outline of the rangoli.
3. Ink in your name on the register.
4. The artist inked in the shadows.
5. I inked in the dates for the tour.

**610. Insinuate into** — Get a position of advantage.

**Ex.** She cleverly insinuated herself into his family.

1. He insinuated himself into the boss's favour.
2. She insinuated herself into the family circle.
3. The agent insinuated himself into the deal.
4. They insinuated doubts into the members' minds.
5. He insinuated himself into the inner group.

**611. Inure to** — Become used to.

**Ex.** The prisoners get inured to the harsh conditions.

1. Soldiers inure themselves to hardship.
2. He is inured to the city noise.

3. She is inured to criticism now.
4. We are inured to long power cuts.
5. The boy was inured to cold baths.

**612. Invest in** — Spend money on something useful.

**Ex.** Someone must invest in books.

1. She invested in a good mixer.
2. He invested in mutual funds early.
3. They invested in solar panels.
4. I invested in a sturdy umbrella.
5. The trust invested in the village school.

**613. Issue from** — Go or flow out.

**Ex.** I could see smoke issuing from the window.

1. Smoke issued from the kitchen window.
2. Music issued from the old hall.
3. A sweet smell issued from the garden.
4. Sounds issued from the prayer room.
5. Water issued from the rocky spring.

## J (19 verbs)

**614. Jack around** — To waste time.

**Ex.** The work must be done before sunset, so stop jacking around, and let's get the work done.

1. Stop jacking around and finish the file.
2. He jacked around the whole morning.
3. They jacked around with the old settings.
4. She jacked around instead of studying.
5. Do not jack around in the workshop.

**615. Jack in** — To stop doing a regular activity.

**Ex.** My sister is going to jack her job in after marriage.

1. He jacked in his evening job.
2. She jacked in the tuition classes.
3. They jacked in the weekend matches.
4. I jacked in late-night gaming.
5. He jacked in the city job for a farm.

**616. Jack up** — To raise, increase.

**Ex.** The government is going to jack up the price of gasoline again.

1. The masons jacked up the sagging beam.
2. They jacked up the prices before Diwali.
3. He jacked up the car to fix the tyre.
4. The landlord jacked up the rent again.
5. Shops jack up rates in the season.

**617. Jazz up** — To make gaudy, more attractive and bright.

**Ex.** My mother jazzed up my room with new furniture.

1. She jazzed up the plain kurta with a scarf.
2. He jazzed up the report with charts.
3. They jazzed up the stall with lanterns.
4. Jazz up the menu with two new items.
5. The band jazzed up the old hit.

**618. Jerk around** — To act foolishly.

**Ex.** Stop jerking me around and tell me the truth.

1. He jerked around at the bus stop.
2. Stop jerking around in the queue.

3. The boys jerked around on the field.
4. She jerked around with the settings.
5. They jerked around till the boss came.

**619. Jerk off** — To waste time doing nothing.

**Ex.** You have to stop jerking off now as we have to complete this work soon.

1. He jerked off the afternoon doing nothing.
2. They jerked off the free periods.
3. Stop jerking off your evenings on the phone.
4. He jerked off the Sunday and missed the fair.
5. Do not jerk off the revision days.

**620. Jot down** — To write down hurriedly.

**Ex.** Let me jot down your details on this paper so as not to forget it.

1. Jot down the number quickly.
2. She jotted down the recipe steps.
3. He jotted down the key dates.
4. Jot down your doubts for the class.
5. I jotted the total down on a slip.

**621. Juice up** — To charge up.

**Ex.** I need to juice up my phone because the battery is dead.

1. Juice up the phone before the trip.
2. He juiced up the power bank at night.
3. She juiced up the old laptop.
4. Juice up the mic before the event.
5. They juiced up the e-rickshaw batteries.

**622. Jump in** — To enter someone quickly.

**Ex.** Feel free to jump in at any moment while we are talking.

1. He jumped in to help with the trolley.
2. She jumped in with the answer.
3. The boys jumped in to save the pup.
4. Jump in; the auto is waiting.
5. Dad jumped in before the quarrel grew.

**623. Jump off** — To be very interesting, noticeable, exciting.

**Ex.** The story is so realistic that the characters jumped off the page.

1. The red flowers jump off the green canvas.
2. Her name jumps off the list.
3. The offer jumps off the poster.
4. His energy jumps off the screen.
5. The headline jumped off the front page.

**624. Jump on** — To board a public transport vehicle/to attack someone verbally.

**Ex.** Jumped on the bus and went to the theatre.

1. He jumped on the crowded bus.
2. She jumped on the moving local.
3. The media jumped on the young minister.
4. They jumped on his one mistake.
5. Do not jump on the new intern.

**625. Jump out at** — To be immediately noticeable.

**Ex.** The idea behind the intelligently drawn picture jumps at you when you see it.

1. The typo jumped out at me.
2. Her talent jumps out at the judges.
3. The pattern jumps out at once.
4. The discount jumped out at shoppers.
5. His name jumped out at us from the list.

**626. Jam into** — To force too many things or people into a small space.

**Ex.** She jammed all books into a small place.

1. They jammed ten crates into the van.
2. The conductor jammed us into the bus.
3. He jammed the boxes into the almirah.
4. She jammed her books into the bag.
5. They were jammed into the small room.

**627. Jam up** — Can’t work properly.

**Ex.** And don’t jam up the traffic flow by standing around the escalator landing.

1. The printer jammed up again.
2. The door jams up in the rains.
3. The shredder jammed up with staples.

4. The pump jammed up with silt.
5. His zip jammed up midway.

**628. Jumble up** — Not in proper order or formation.

**Ex.** She stared at the door, confused jumbled up emotions burning her eyes.

1. The files were jumbled up after the shift.
2. Do not jumble up the marked papers.
3. His notes were jumbled up badly.
4. The socks got jumbled up in the wash.
5. She jumbled up the spice jars.

**629. Jut out** — Sticks out more than usual.

**Ex.** She has spread the watching of the branches jut out beyond the point of balance.

1. The balcony juts out over the lane.
2. A rock juts out of the stream.
3. His teeth jut out slightly.
4. The cliff juts out into the sea.
5. The shelf juts out too far.

**630. Join up** — To connect.

**Ex.** We'll join up with the other groups later.

1. The two roads join up near the bridge.
2. The pipes join up behind the wall.
3. Where do these lines join up?
4. The lanes join up at the clock tower.
5. The two wires join up inside.

**631. Join in** — Start doing with people who are already doing it.

**Ex.** I wish he would join in with the other children.

1. Join in the singing; everyone is welcome.
2. She joined in the college dance.
3. The guests joined in the garba.
4. He joined in the last over.
5. Do join in the cleanup on Sunday.

**632. Join with** — Join with someone to do it together.

**Ex.** She persuaded him to join their team.

1. Join with us for the morning walk.
2. She joined with her cousin in the shop.
3. They joined with the locals for the feast.
4. He joined with the seniors in the protest.
5. Join with me in wishing the couple well.

IAS MIND

## K (38 verbs)

**633. Keep around** — Keep something near you.

**Ex.** I keep a dictionary around when i'm doing my homework.

1. I keep a small toolkit around.
2. She keeps her grandmother's recipes around.
3. He keeps the first-aid box around.
4. Keep the torch around in summer.
5. They keep spare keys around somewhere.

**634. Keep watch over** — Protect, guard.

**Ex.** May god keep close watch over you.

1. The dog keeps watch over the house.
2. She keeps watch over the sleeping baby.
3. The guard keeps watch over the gate.
4. Elders keep watch over the children at the fair.
5. He keeps watch over the fields at night.

**635. Keep at** — Continue with something difficult.

**Ex.** She found the course hard but she kept at it and completed it successfully.

1. Keep at your practice; results will come.
2. He kept at the stubborn lock.
3. She kept at her diet all month.
4. Keep at the sums till they click.
5. They kept at the search till dawn.

**636. Keep away** — Don't allow someone near something.

**Ex.** Medicines should always be kept away from children.

1. Keep the child away from the stove.
2. Keep the dogs away from the laundry.
3. Keep away from bad company.
4. Keep the moisture away from the salt.
5. She keeps away from crowds in flu season.

**637. Keep back** — Maintain a safe distance.

**Ex.** The police told the crowd to keep back from the fire.

1. Keep back from the live wire.
2. The police asked the crowd to keep back.

3. Keep back from the cliff edge.
4. Keep back; the bull is restless.
5. He kept back from the wet paint.

**638. Keep down** — Not vomit.

**Ex.** The food was so horrible that i struggled to keep it down.

1. The baby kept the milk down at last.
2. He could not keep the food down.
3. She kept the medicine down this time.
4. He cannot keep anything down these days.
5. The patient finally kept the khichdi down.

**639. Keep from** — Control yourself, refrain.

**Ex.** I could not keep from arguing with her.

1. Keep from laughing at the wrong time.
2. She could not keep from crying.
3. He kept from commenting on the post.
4. Keep from gossip at the workplace.
5. I kept from sweets this month.

**640. Keep in** — Not allow someone out.

**Ex.** The teacher kept the students in after school because they had misbehaved.

1. The teacher kept the boys in after class.
2. Mother kept the kitten in at night.
3. He was kept in for the missing homework.
4. Keep the pup in during Diwali.
5. She was kept in till the fever passed.

**641. Keep off** — Not talk about.

**Ex.** She kept off the subject of her divorce.

1. Keep off politics at the dinner table.
2. He kept off the sore topic.
3. Keep off his late coming; he is touchy.
4. They kept off the fee issue.
5. Keep off religion in this office.

**642. Keep on** — Continue.

**Ex.** He kept on trying and succeeded in the end.

1. She kept on singing till midnight.
2. He keeps on making the same error.
3. They kept on with the search for hours.
4. Keep on trying; the exam is near.
5. The rain kept on all night.

**643. Keep to** — Stay within limits.

**Ex.** Please keep to the path.

1. Keep to the left on the stairs.
2. He keeps to a strict budget.
3. She keeps to her word always.
4. Keep to the path in the forest.
5. They kept to the agreed plan.

**644. Keep up** — Not let someone go to bed.

**Ex.** My neighbors kept me up till after 4 am with their loud music last night.

1. The fireworks kept the baby up.
2. Coffee keeps me up at night.
3. The noise kept the whole lane up.
4. Do not keep the patient up late.
5. His snoring kept her up again.

**645. Keep up at** — Continue, not quit.

**Ex.** Learning a language is difficult, but if you keep up at it, you'll succeed in the end.

1. Keep up at the morning walks.
2. She kept up at the violin practice.
3. He kept up at the diet plan.
4. Keep up at your German classes.
5. They kept up at the search.

**646. Keep up with** — Move at the same rate.

**Ex.** He walks too fast and it's really hard to keep up with him.

1. He keeps up with the class easily.
2. She walks fast; keep up with her.
3. Keep up with the syllabus weekly.
4. The pup kept up with the cycle.

5. I cannot keep up with his pace.

**647. Keep in** — Not allow someone out.

**Ex.** The teacher kept the students in after school because they had misbehaved.

1. The warden kept the latecomers in.
2. The hen was kept in till dusk.
3. He was kept in on exam day.
4. Keep the children in during the storm.
5. The nurse kept the patient in another week.

**648. Keep around with** — Move at the same rate.

**Ex.** He walks too fast and it's really hard to keep up with him.

1. The juniors keep around with the seniors' pace.
2. She keeps around with the latest trends.
3. He keeps around with the group on treks.
4. Keep around with the class notes.
5. They keep around with the tour schedule.

**649. Key in** — Enter numbers or information into a computer or electronic system.

**Ex.** It took me ages to key in all the information into the database.

1. Key in your PIN at the prompt.
2. She keyed in the bill items.
3. He keyed in the roll numbers.
4. Key in the code to open the gate.
5. I keyed the address in wrong once.

**650. Kick back** — Pay someone illegally as part of the price.

**Ex.** I had to kick ten percent back to the government official to get the contract.

1. The clerk demanded a kickback for the file.
2. He kicked back ten percent to the agent.
3. Kickbacks are common in big tenders.
4. She refused to kick back the money.
5. The audit exposed the kickback chain.

**651. Kickabout** — Discuss.

**Ex.** We kicked the idea about at the meeting.

1. The ideas were kicked about at the meeting.
2. They kicked the proposal about for weeks.
3. We kicked about a few dates.
4. The committee kicked the budget about.
5. Let us kick the name about a bit.

**652. Kick back** — Pay someone illegally as part of the price.

**Ex.** I had to kick ten percent back to the government official to get the contract.

1. He was caught kicking back commission.
2. The supplier kicked back a share to the buyer.
3. Kickbacks were paid in every deal.
4. The tender involved a fat kickback.
5. They kicked back cash to the inspector.

**653. Kick down** — Break something with your feet.

**Ex.** The police kicked the door down.

1. He kicked down the rotten door.
2. The mob kicked down the fence.
3. She kicked down the loose board.
4. They kicked down the old gate.
5. The door was kicked down in the raid.

**654. Keel over** — Turn upside down.

**Ex.** The boat keeled over in the storm and the crew drowned.

1. The boat keeled over in the squall.
2. He keeled over in the noon heat.
3. The old chair keeled over suddenly.
4. She nearly keeled over at the news.
5. The cycle keeled over on the slope.

**655. Kick-off** — Start a game of football.

**Ex.** The match kicks off at three o'clock.

1. The match kicks off at six.
2. They kicked off with a quick goal.
3. The kick-off was delayed by rain.
4. The season kicks off this weekend.
5. He kicked off to the far corner.

**656. Kick out** — Expel.

**Ex.** The family kicked the au pair out when they found out that she was planning to move to work for another household.

1. The club kicked out the noisy member.
2. He was kicked out of the hostel.
3. They kicked out the defaulting tenant.
4. She was kicked out of the squad.
5. Do not kick out the new helper.

**657. Kick up** — Cause trouble or pain.

**Ex.** My back kicks up when it gets cold.

1. The old knee kicks up in winter.
2. The engine kicks up on climbs.
3. The kids kicked up a fuss at bedtime.
4. My back kicks up after long drives.
5. The allergy kicks up in the dust.

**658. Kiss off** — Used to tell someone to go away.

**Ex.** He was bugging us, so we told him to kiss off.

1. She kissed off the rude caller.
2. He kissed off their unreasonable demands.
3. The boss kissed off the excuse.
4. They kissed off the unwanted advice.
5. Kiss off the tension; it is a small loss.

**659. Kiss up to** — Try to get into someone's favor.

**Ex.** He is a creep and is always kissing up to the director.

1. He kisses up to the supervisor daily.
2. She kisses up to the seniors for marks.
3. Stop kissing up to the examiner.
4. They kiss up to whoever signs the bills.
5. The intern kisses up to the whole floor.

**660. Knockabout** — Beat someone.

**Ex.** He knocked his brother about after they argued.

1. The rowdies knocked about the watchman.
2. He was knocked about by the mob.
3. The drunks knocked the porter about.

4. The captives were knocked about badly.
5. Do not knock about the younger boys.

**661. Knock around** — Discuss casually.

**Ex.** We knocked the idea around a bit but decided not to bother.

1. We knocked around the idea over chai.
2. The plan was knocked around in the staff room.
3. They knocked around a few titles.
4. The idea knocked around for months.
5. Let us knock around the route tonight.

**662. Knockback** — Cost someone a lot of money.

**Ex.** Your holiday must have knocked you back a bit.

1. The repairs knocked back a lakh.
2. The wedding knocked them back heavily.
3. That phone knocked back half my bonus.
4. The renovation knocked the trust back dear.
5. The course knocked back his savings.

**663. Knock down** — Demolish.

**Ex.** They knocked down the old church and built a block of flats in its place.

1. They knocked down the old cinema.
2. The bus knocked down the barricade.
3. The corporation knocked down the encroachments.
4. He knocked down the garden wall by mistake.
5. The bull knocked down the bamboo fence.

**664. Knock it off** — Stop doing something annoying.

**Ex.** They were making too much noise, so i told them to knock it off.

1. Knock it off; the baby is sleeping.
2. Knock it off with the drumming.
3. He asked the boys to knock it off.
4. Knock it off; the class has begun.
5. The librarian told them to knock it off.

**665. Knock off** — Finish work for the day.

**Ex.** We knocked off early on friday to avoid the rush hour queues.

1. We knock off at six sharp.

2. He knocked off early on Friday.
3. They knock off for lunch at one.
4. She knocked off after the last delivery.
5. What time do you knock off here?

**666. Knock out** — Sell, distribute.

**Ex.** They are knocking hundreds out a day in the sales.

1. The unit knocks out a thousand bulbs daily.
2. He knocks out songs at a steady rate.
3. The bakery knocks out fresh bread by seven.
4. They knock out cheap tee-shirts.
5. The press knocked out posters overnight.

**667. Knock together** — Join houses that had been separate.

**Ex.** They knocked together two outbuildings and turned them into a home.

1. They knocked the two flats together.
2. The builder knocked together the adjoining rooms.
3. We knocked the shop and store together.
4. They knocked the twin cottages together.
5. The two offices were knocked together last year.

**668. Knock up** — Produce or create something quickly.

**Ex.** They knocked a model up over the weekend.

1. She knocked up a quick pulao.
2. He knocked up a stand for the mobile.
3. They knocked up a shed in a day.
4. I knocked up breakfast before the train.
5. She knocked up a poster overnight.

**669. Knuckle down** — Make a great effort.

**Ex.** I've got my exams next week and i haven't done much work, so i'd better knuckle down.

1. Knuckle down; the boards are close.
2. He knuckled down after the warning.
3. She knuckled down to the thesis.
4. They knuckled down in the last over.
5. Knuckle down and clear the backlog.

**670. Knuckle under** — Submit to authority.

**Ex.** The teacher made the students knuckle under and hand their projects in on time.

1. The staff knuckled under the new regime.
2. He refused to knuckle under to threats.
3. They knuckled under at last.
4. She never knuckles under pressure.
5. The union knuckled under after the lockout.

## L (51 verbs)

**671. Land in** — Get someone into trouble.

**Ex.** He was a thief and landed in to jail for his crimes.

1. He landed in jail for the brawl.
2. She landed in debt after the shop failed.
3. They landed in a fix at the counter.
4. The rumour landed him in trouble.
5. I landed in hot water with the warden.

**672. Land with** — Create a problem for someone.

**Ex.** She landed me with the job of doing phrasal verbs of A to Z alphabets in one day.

1. He was landed with the extra shift.
2. She was landed with the whole project.
3. They landed the intern with the filing.
4. I was landed with the family guests.
5. The senior was landed with the dispute.

**673. Lap up** — Appreciate something.

**Ex.** He lapped up their efforts.

1. The children lapped up the magician's tricks.
2. He laps up praise.
3. The crowd lapped up every song.
4. She lapped up the gossip eagerly.
5. The market lapped up the new phone.

**674. Lark around** — Behave in a silly way.

**Ex.** The children wouldn’t stop larking around.

1. The boys larked around in the corridor.
2. Stop larking around in the lab.
3. They larked around during the break.
4. He larks around on the field.
5. The pups larked around the yard.

**675. Lash out** — Suddenly become violent.

**Ex.** She lashed out and broke the glass door.

1. The trapped leopard lashed out.
2. He lashed out in sudden anger.

3. The bull lashed out at the crowd.
4. She lashed out when tired.
5. The horse lashed out with its hind legs.

**676. Lash out against** — Criticize something strongly.

**Ex.** The social media has lashed out against the government policy.

1. The farmers lashed out against the new law.
2. He lashed out against the unfair ban.
3. Students lashed out against the fee hike.
4. The unions lashed out against the move.
5. She lashed out against the biased report.

**677. Lash out at** — Criticize someone or shout at them.

**Ex.** The teacher lashed out at students when they not responding.

1. He lashed out at the young clerk.
2. She lashed out at the referee.
3. Do not lash out at the child.
4. The captain lashed out at the fielders.
5. He lashed out at the media.

**678. Lash out on** — Spend a lot of money on buying something.

**Ex.** I lashed out on to buy a new cell phone.

1. She lashed out on a silk saree.
2. He lashed out on the festival lights.
3. They lashed out on a big TV.
4. Grandpa lashed out on the twins' gifts.
5. We lashed out on the anniversary dinner.

**679. Latch on** — Understand, often after a long time.

**Ex.** He speaks a lie but I latched on his situation at this time.

1. He finally latched on to the joke.
2. She latched on after the second example.
3. The class latched on quickly.
4. Grandpa latched on to the smartphone slowly.
5. I latched on to the rule at last.

**680. Latch onto** — Connect to something.

**Ex.** Pollution control through latched onto friendly environment strategies.

1. The trailer latched onto the tractor.
2. The pups latched onto their mother.
3. The interview latched onto his one mistake.
4. The parasite latches onto the fish gills.
5. She latched onto the senior's coattails.

**681. Lay down** — Establish Rules and procedures.

**Ex.** In nineteenth-century rules of sports were laid down.

1. The principal laid down strict dress rules.
2. The club lays down the guest limits.
3. He laid down the safety procedure.
4. Rules were laid down for the mess.
5. The court laid down clear guidelines.

**682. Lay into** — Criticize angrily.

**Ex.** The teacher laid into the student when he came two hours late in class.

1. The coach laid into the sloppy defence.
2. She laid into the electrician for the delay.
3. Dad laid into me about the marks.
4. The boss laid into the whole team.
5. He laid into the noisy neighbours.

**683. Lay on** — Organize, supply.

**Ex.** They lay on the buffet dinner at the meeting.

1. The club laid on a bus for the match.
2. They laid on tea for the guests.
3. The school laid on a science fair.
4. She laid on a spread for the cousins.
5. The firm lays on cabs for late shifts.

**684. Layout** — Spend money.

**Ex.** They laid out thousands of money to help needy people.

1. He laid out a lakh on the bike.
2. They laid out heavily on the wedding.
3. She laid out savings on the shop.
4. We laid out on good tyres.
5. The trust laid out funds for the lab.

**685. Lead to** — Result in.

**Ex.** The students' performance led to the end of the academic year.

1. Small savings lead to a safe future.
2. The shortcut led to a long jam.
3. His hard work led to a scholarship.
4. The clue led to the missing box.
5. Skipping meals leads to low energy.

**686. Leak out** — Become public knowledge.

**Ex.** Government plans to leak out to fight against the corona virus.

1. The exam dates leaked out early.
2. News of the merger leaked out.
3. The result leaked out before noon.
4. His address leaked out to the agents.
5. The audio leaked out last night.

**687. Lean on** — Put pressure on someone to get them to do what you want.

**Ex.** Parents have leaned on the child to become a successful person.

1. He leaned on the tenant to leave.
2. They leaned on her to sign.
3. Do not lean on the juniors.
4. The boss leaned on the slow vendor.
5. She leaned on dad for the fees.

**688. Leap at** — Take an opportunity enthusiastically.

**Ex.** He leaped at to win the game.

1. She leapt at the chance to anchor.
2. He leapt at the offer at once.
3. They leapt at the discount scheme.
4. I leapt at the weekend trek.
5. The class leapt at the free period.

**689. Leap on** — Show interest in or try to use something to your advantage.

**Ex.** Employers have leaped on to increase the sales of products.

1. The media leapt on his slip of tongue.
2. They leapt on the rival's error.

3. She leapt on the new trend early.
4. He leapt on the discount news.
5. The coach leapt on the young talent.

**690. Leap out at** — Be very noticeable.

**Ex.** Government policy about Corona leaps out Nowadays.

1. The spelling error leaps out at you.
2. Her red dupatta leapt out at us.
3. The price jump leapt out at buyers.
4. His talent leaps out at scouts.
5. The clue leapt out at the detective.

**691. Leave on** — Not turn off.

**Ex.** He must be Leaving on for college by next Monday.

1. Leave the porch light on for dad.
2. She left the fan on by mistake.
3. He left the geyser on all night.
4. Leave the radio on for the pup.
5. The lights were left on in the hall.

**692. Leave out** — Not include.

**Ex.** He was leaving out of the classroom because of illness.

1. Leave out the chilli for the kids.
2. Her name was left out of the list.
3. He left out an important step.
4. Do not leave out the small vendors.
5. The report left out the costs.

**693. Let in** — Allow someone to enter.

**Ex.** Students are not let in the teachers' staff room.

1. Let the cat in; it is cold.
2. She let the plumber in.
3. They let the fans in at noon.
4. He was let in after the ID check.
5. Let in some fresh air, please.

**694. Let off** — Not punish.

**Ex.** The teacher let off him because he is too good at studies.

1. The judge let off the young offender.
2. He was let off with a warning.
3. The teacher let the class off early.
4. She let him off this time.
5. They were let off the fine.

**695. Let on** — Tell a secret.

**Ex.** A criminal person let on because of police remand.

1. Do not let on about the surprise.
2. She let on that she had met him.
3. He never let on his doubts.
4. They let on about the transfer.
5. Do not let on to the kids.

**696. Let out** — Allow to leave or go out.

**Ex.** The school let out the sick student to stay home.

1. School lets out at three.
2. She let the pups out at six.
3. The movie let out late.
4. He was let out on bail.
5. Let the steam out of the cooker.

**697. Lie down** — Rest.

**Ex.** I am going to lie down because of tiredness.

1. Lie down for a while after lunch.
2. He lay down on the mat.
3. She lay down with a headache.
4. The dog lies down near the door.
5. Lie down; the fever needs rest.

**698. Lie with** — Have the right to make a decision.

**Ex.** I lie with about a life partner.

1. The choice lies with the captain.
2. The final call lies with the board.
3. It lies with you to settle it.
4. The decision lies with the family.
5. The fault lies with the driver.

**699. Light out** — Leave suddenly.

**Ex.** I let out the basket when I feel something dangerous in it.

1. He lit out before the roll call.
2. They lit out when the inspector came.
3. She lit out for the hills on Friday.
4. The boys lit out after the prank.
5. He lit out of the meeting early.

**700. Light up** — Light or start smoking a cigarette.

**Ex.** Amir letup as soon as he got out of the room.

1. He lit up after the exam.
2. She lit up at the bus stop.
3. Do not light up in the ward.
4. He lit up outside the dhaba.
5. Grandpa lit up his beedi on the charpai.

**701. Lighten up** — Be less serious.

**Ex.** I told them to lighten up but they continued discussing this topic.

1. Lighten up; it was a joke.
2. He needs to lighten up before the viva.
3. Lighten up, the results were fine.
4. She should lighten up at parties.
5. Lighten up and enjoy the trip.

**702. Line up** — Arrange in a line.

**Ex.** The animal line up gives the message of discipline.

1. The kids lined up for the drill.
2. Buses lined up outside the temple.
3. He lined up the shoes neatly.
4. Autos lined up at the stand.
5. She lined up the jars on the shelf.

**703. Link up** — Connect, join.

**Ex.** The market links up with society.

1. The two lanes link up at the tank.
2. Our route links up with the highway.
3. The wires link up in the panel.
4. The paths link up near the spring.

5. The metro links up with the old line.

**704. Link up with** — Connect with someone or contact them.

**Ex.** We link up with the Oxford university over the web.

1. Link up with me at the main gate.
2. He linked up with his college friends.
3. She linked up with the trek group.
4. We linked up with the local guide.
5. They linked up with us on the highway.

**705. Listen out for** — Listen to a particular noise or sound.

**Ex.** The media person just listens out for his social benefits.

1. Listen out for the courier bell.
2. Listen out for your queue number.
3. She listened out for the baby's cry.
4. Listen out for the station announcement.
5. He listened out for the rain on the roof.

**706. Live by** — Follow a belief system to guide your behavior.

**Ex.** He tries hard to live by the bibliography.

1. He lives by the Gita's teaching.
2. She lives by simple rules.
3. They live by the village code.
4. Live by honest means.
5. He lives by early to bed, early to rise.

**707. Live for** — Believe something is extremely important.

**Ex.** He lives for cricket.

1. She lives for her students.
2. He lives for the morning run.
3. They live for the annual fest.
4. Grandfather lives for his garden.
5. I live for these quiet evenings.

**708. Live it up** — Have a good time by spending a lot of money.

**Ex.** She's been living it up like crazy since she won the world.

1. They lived it up in Goa.
2. He lived it up after the promotion.

3. The team lived it up after the win.
4. She lived it up on her first salary.
5. They lived it up at the wedding.

**709. Load up** — Fill a machine or vehicle.

**Ex.** Loaded up runs on the left side of the road.

1. They loaded up the truck with hay.
2. Load up the water cans first.
3. He loaded up the tempo at dawn.
4. She loaded up the tiffin carrier.
5. The van loaded up with vegetable crates.

**710. Lock away** — Lock in a safe place.

**Ex.** Gun locked away in a drawer.

1. Lock away the cash at night.
2. She locked the jewellery away.
3. He locked the chemicals away from the kids.
4. Lock away the exam papers.
5. The papers were locked away in the almirah.

**711. Lockdown** — Make it very secure.

**Ex.** Government locked-down policy is given to spread coronavirus.

1. They locked down the building for the night.
2. The prison was locked down after the alert.
3. Lock down the site before leaving.
4. The bank locked down its systems.
5. The campus was locked down during the search.

**712. Log in** — Enter a restricted area on a computer system.

**Ex.** Someone is changing my password so I couldn't log in.

1. Log in with your roll number.
2. She logged in from the office PC.
3. He logs in at nine daily.
4. Log in to check the result.
5. I logged in twice by mistake.

**713. Log out** — Exit a computer system.

**Ex.** I couldn’t log out because I have forgotten my password.

1. Log out before leaving the kiosk.
2. She logged out at five.
3. He forgot to log out of the account.
4. Log out of the cyber cafe PC always.
5. The session logs out automatically.

**714. Look after** — Take care.

**Ex.** Maid looks after a child because his mother is doing a job.

1. Look after your grandmother this week.
2. She looks after the shop alone.
3. He looks after the stray pups.
4. Who looks after the accounts now?
5. They look after their old parents.

**715. Look back** — Think about the past.

**Ex.** Some people look back and spoil their present.

1. I look back on college with joy.
2. She looked back at the old house.
3. He never looks back in anger.
4. Look back at your notes before the test.
5. We look back on that trip fondly.

**716. Lookout** — Be careful.

**Ex.** Lookout; you're going to fight against cancer.

1. Look out! The bus is turning.
2. Look out for the wet paint.
3. She looked out for autos at the stand.
4. Look out for pickpockets in the crowd.
5. He looked out for the speed breaker too late.

**717. Look to** — Expect, hope.

**Ex.** School administration looks to the best results in board examination.

1. We look to you for support.
2. She looks to her uncle for advice.
3. He looks to the new scheme for help.
4. They look to the captain in a crisis.
5. Look to the coming year with hope.

**718. Look through** — Read quickly.

**Ex.** Osama look through the book as compared to me.

1. Look through the paper before signing.
2. She looked through the old album.
3. He looked through the file in the cab.
4. Look through the questions first.
5. I looked through the menu quickly.

**719. Look up to** — Respect.

**Ex.** She looks up to her parents and teachers.

1. The juniors look up to the captain.
2. She looks up to her elder sister.
3. He looks up to his first teacher.
4. They look up to the village elders.
5. I looked up to that coach.

**720. Lookup** — Improve.

**Ex.** The company is looking up day by day.

1. Things are looking up this quarter.
2. His health is looking up.
3. Business looked up after the festive week.
4. Her marks are looking up.
5. Sales look up in the wedding season.

**721. Luck out** — Be very lucky.

**Ex.** I feel lucked out when I met the positive people in my life.

1. He lucked out with the last ticket.
2. She lucked out on the seating.
3. We lucked out with the weather.
4. I lucked out at the bargain counter.
5. They lucked out with a quiet neighbour.

## M (43 verbs)

**722. Magic away** — Make something disappear quickly.

**Ex.** He asked some words and all the things are magic away.

1. The waiter magicked away the empty plates.
2. She magicked the stains away.
3. He magicked the mess away before the guests came.
4. The cleaner magicked away the marks.
5. The tide magicked the footprints away.

**723. Make it do with** — Accept something less satisfactory because there's no alternative.

**Ex.** There's no juice so we'll have to make it do with water.

1. We made do with one fan this summer.
2. She made do with leftovers.
3. He made do with the old cycle.
4. They made do with the small hall.
5. Make do with what the kitchen has.

**724. Make for** — Head in a certain direction.

**Ex.** We made for home when it hot too much.

1. The family made for the exit.
2. He made for the nearest shelter.
3. She made for the stage quickly.
4. The boat made for the shore.
5. They made for the hills at dawn.

**725. Make it** — Arrive or get a result.

**Ex.** When you have not come at a fixed time so I made it to fix a business deal.

1. He made it to the interview on time.
2. She made it into the final list.
3. We made it before the gates shut.
4. The sapling made it through the summer.
5. They made it against all odds.

**726. Make of** — Understand or have an opinion.

**Ex.** What do you make of your new teacher?

1. What do you make of this letter?

2. I cannot make anything of his silence.
3. She did not know what to make of the dream.
4. What should I make of his smile?
5. He could make little of the note.

**727. Make off** — Leave somewhere in a hurry.

**Ex.** They made off when they heard the voice of a siren.

1. The thieves made off with the safe.
2. The monkey made off with the bananas.
3. He made off before the bill came.
4. They made off when the lights came on.
5. The pup made off with my chappal.

**728. Make out** — Pretend.

**Ex.** He made out that he was not well so that he didn't have to go to the office.

1. He made out that he was ill.
2. She made out she knew the route.
3. They made out the scheme was free.
4. Do not make out you were not told.
5. He made out the loss was small.

**729. Make out** — Progress.

**Ex.** What are the employers making out at the new office?

1. How are you making out in the new city?
2. She is making out well in business.
3. He made out poorly in the first year.
4. How did the team make out abroad?
5. They are making out fine after the shift.

**730. Makeover** — Change appearance.

**Ex.** The beauty salon gave her a makeover and she looks too beautiful.

1. The parlour made over the bride beautifully.
2. He was made over for the interview.
3. The stylist made over the whole look.
4. They made over the old hall.
5. The show made over the shy girl.

**731. Makeup** — Invent a story.

**Ex.** They made up an excuse to submit the late assignment.

1. He made up an excuse for the delay.
2. She made up a tune on the flute.
3. They made up the whole rumour.
4. Do not make up numbers in the report.
5. The child made up a story about the dog.

**732. Markdown** — Reduce the price of something.

**Ex.** Sugar marked down due to the supply and demand difference.

1. They marked down the winter stock.
2. The shop marked down all kurtas.
3. Prices were marked down for the sale.
4. He marked down the damaged boxes.
5. Sweets are marked down after the festival.

**733. Mark out** — Draw lines to enclose an area.

**Ex.** They marked out the sports ground.

1. The ground was marked out for the match.
2. They marked out the plot with lime.
3. He marked out the parking bays.
4. She marked out the badminton court.
5. The fields were marked out at dawn.

**734. Mark out for** — Show promise for the future.

**Ex.** Her dedication marked him out for a better future.

1. She was marked out for bigger roles.
2. The boy was marked out for science.
3. He was marked out for the captaincy.
4. The young clerk was marked out for promotion.
5. Her early work marked her out for praise.

**735. Mark up** — Increase the price of something.

**Ex.** Industries marked up due to the more demand and less supply.

1. They marked up the flowers for the season.
2. The dealer marked up the old coins.
3. Shops mark up cold drinks in summer.
4. He marked up the rent quietly.

5. Tickets were marked up online.

736. **Marry in** — Marry someone of the same ethnicity, religion, etc.
Ex. Islam encourages its followers to marry in.
1. In that family, they marry in the community.
2. The elders prefer to marry in.
3. They married in per the village custom.
4. The family has always married in.
5. He chose to marry in the community.

737. **Marry out** — Marry someone of different ethnicity, religion, etc.
Ex. His family disowned him when he married out.
1. Their son married out and settled abroad.
2. She married out against the elders' wish.
3. The family was shocked when she married out.
4. He married out of the community.
5. They accepted her marrying out at last.

738. **Mashup** — Mix sources of audio, video or other computer sources.
Ex. He mashed up the videos into a single movie.
1. The DJ mashed up two folk hits.
2. They mashed up classical with hip hop.
3. He mashed up the two trailers.
4. The channel mashes up news clips.
5. She mashed up old dance steps.

739. **Measure against** — Evaluate or judge by comparison.
Ex. Head of school measured against different sections of class 9 th.
1. Measure the cost against the benefit.
2. He measured his plan against hers.
3. She measured the new hire against the senior.
4. Measure the risk against the reward.
5. They measured the result against last year.

740. **Measure up** — Find the size of something.
Ex. The area of the room measured up by the estate agent.
1. The tailor measured him up for a suit.
2. She measured up the window for blinds.

3. He measured up the wall for paint.
4. They measured up the hall for the event.
5. Measure up the curtains before buying.

**741. Measure out** — Measure or weigh the amount needed.

**Ex.** She measured out the flour for baking cake.

1. Measure out two cups of rice.
2. She measured out the medicine carefully.
3. He measured out the flour for the halwa.
4. The nurse measured out the dose.
5. Measure out the sugar exactly.

**742. Meet with** — Have something happen to you.

**Ex.** Most of the time problems met with in doing project assignments.

1. The plan met with approval.
2. He met with an accident on the bypass.
3. She met with a warm welcome.
4. The team met with early success.
5. The proposal met with stiff opposition.

**743. Meltdown** — Heat something solid, especially metal, until it becomes liquid.

**Ex.** They melted down the steal and turned it into the pot.

1. The foundry melted down the scrap iron.
2. They melted down the old bangles.
3. The workshop melts down aluminium cans.
4. He melted down the lead for the sinkers.
5. The gold was melted down for the new design.

**744. Mess about** — Not be serious, not use something properly.

**Ex.** The parents were messing about with children's attitudes.

1. Stop messing about and open the shop.
2. He messes about in the store room.
3. They messed about all afternoon.
4. She messed about instead of packing.
5. Do not mess about with the accounts.

**745. Mess about with** — Try to improve something, usually making things worse.

**Ex.** The Mobile working nice until she started messed about with it.

1. He messed about with the TV settings.
2. Do not mess about with the engine.
3. She messed about with the recipe and ruined it.
4. They messed about with the timetable.
5. He messed about with the working code.

**746. Mess around** — Treat someone badly.

**Ex.** Boss is always messing around with the employees.

1. He messes around with his helpers.
2. Do not mess around with your staff.
3. They messed around with the small vendor.
4. She was messed around by the agent.
5. The firm messed around with the workers' shifts.

**747. Mess up** — Spoil or ruin.

**Ex.** She messed up all the information because of careless behavior.

1. He messed up the order list.
2. The rain messed up our plans.
3. She messed up the interview at the last question.
4. Do not mess up the clean kitchen.
5. They messed up the booking dates.

**748. Mess with** — Become involved in something damaging or dangerous.

**Ex.** Negative behavior messing with a friendly environment.

1. Do not mess with the local goons.
2. He messed with the wrong crowd.
3. Never mess with live wires.
4. She messed with the exams by cheating.
5. They messed with the syndicate once.

**749. Mill around** — Walk around without going anywhere.

**Ex.** A lot of people milling around waiting for the car.

1. The crowd milled around the gate.
2. Passengers milled around the platform.

3. The cattle milled around the pond.
4. Fans milled around the team bus.
5. Visitors milled around the stalls.

**750. Miss out** — Not include.

**Ex.** She is missed out when the teacher marks the attendance.

1. He missed out on the group photo.
2. Do not miss out the conclusion.
3. She missed out on the scholarship by one mark.
4. The list missed out two names.
5. They missed out the dessert course.

**751. Mix up** — Confuse.

**Ex.** I mixed up to do freelancing because of no experience.

1. I mixed up the twins again.
2. She mixed up the two routes.
3. He mixed up the dates of the exam.
4. Do not mix up the salt and the sugar.
5. They mixed up the orders at the counter.

**752. Mockup** — Make a model of something to show or test it.

**Ex.** The teacher also mocked up in the learning ability of students.

1. They mocked up the new shop window.
2. The team mocked up the app screens.
3. She mocked up the stall layout.
4. He mocked up the poster overnight.
5. They mocked up a trial kitchen.

**753. Monkey around** — Not be serious.

**Ex.** Students monkey around to learn science subjects.

1. The boys monkeyed around in the lab.
2. Stop monkeying around with the switches.
3. He monkeys around during practice.
4. They monkeyed around on the stage.
5. Do not monkey around in the kitchen.

**754. Mooch around** — Spend time doing little or nothing.

**Ex.** He mooched around the Home all day.

1. He mooched around the house all Sunday.
2. She mooched around the old market.
3. They mooched around the campus after lunch.
4. I mooched around the bookshop happily.
5. He mooched around till the tea was ready.

**755. Mop up** — Resolve a problem.

**Ex.** Research is doing to mop up on different levels.

1. The police mopped up the last trouble spots.
2. The team mopped up the remaining work.
3. They mopped up the spill quickly.
4. She mopped up the pending files.
5. The squads mopped up after the floods.

**756. Move away** — Leave the area where you have been living.

**Ex.** He moved away when the company fired him.

1. They moved away after the mill closed.
2. She moved away from the old lane.
3. He moved away for the new job.
4. The family moved away last summer.
5. We moved away from the flooded street.

**757. Move-in** — Start living in a place.

**Ex.** He moved in where he feels comfortable.

1. They moved in last Monday.
2. She moved into the new flat.
3. He moved in with his cousins.
4. The tenants move in this weekend.
5. We moved in before the term began.

**758. Move on** — Change the subject of your job.

**Ex.** He moved on to another company because of their salary package.

1. Let us move on to the next chapter.
2. He moved on after the loss.
3. She moved on to a better job.
4. Move on; the queue is long.
5. The talk moved on to the fees.

**759. Move out** — Remove.

**Ex.** He moved out of his mistakes when I realized his he is wrong.

1. They moved out last week.
2. He moved out of the hostel.
3. She moved the old cot out.
4. The tenants moved out before Diwali.
5. We moved out the broken chairs.

**760. Move towards** — Make preparations for something.

**Ex.** The government moved towards the lockdown to control the corona situation.

1. The board is moving towards a merger.
2. They moved towards a fair settlement.
3. The village moved towards solar power.
4. She is moving towards a research career.
5. Both sides move towards a fresh election.

**761. Move up** — Move to a higher level.

**Ex.** She moved up because of her hard work.

1. He moved up to the senior scale.
2. She moved up in the firm fast.
3. The team moved up a division.
4. Move up a class, said the coach.
5. They moved up the waiting list.

**762. Mug up** — Study quickly, revise.

**Ex.** Students mug up the entire syllabus before exams.

1. He mugged up the notes overnight.
2. She mugged up the formulas before the test.
3. They mugged up the syllabus in a week.
4. I mugged up the routes for the drive.
5. Mug up the definitions for the viva.

**763. Mull over** — Think about an issue or problem.

**Ex.** No one mull over to solve it.

1. She mulled over the offer all night.
2. He mulled over the coach's words.
3. They mulled over the two options.

4. I mulled over the problem on the bus.
5. Mull over the draft before sending.

**764. Muscle out** — Use power, contacts, etc. to force someone out.

**Ex.** They used their resources to muscle their competitors out.

1. Big chains muscled out the kirana stores.
2. He muscled out his partner.
3. They muscled the small operators out.
4. The new player muscled into the market.
5. She was muscled out of the committee.

## N (9 verbs)

**765. Neff off** — Get lost, go away.

**Ex.** He is not serious about the work so a asked him to Neff off.

1. Naff off; I am busy right now.
2. He told the prankster to naff off.
3. Naff off and let us study.
4. She naffed off the pushy agent.
5. Naff off with those silly excuses.

**766. Nag at** — Repeatedly criticize someone verbally.

**Ex.** The teacher is nagging at students about misbehave.

1. Mother nags at me about breakfast.
2. She nags at her husband about the petrol.
3. Do not nag at the child about marks.
4. The coach nags at the sloppy fielding.
5. Worry nagged at him all week.

**767. Nail down** — Understand fully.

**Ex.** Doctor nailed down the all good or beds impact of medicine.

1. Nail down the exact fee first.
2. He nailed down the cause of the fault.
3. She nailed down the route details.
4. They nailed down the deal on Monday.
5. I cannot nail down his plan.

**768. Nerd out** — Play safe and avoid taking a risk.

**Ex.** He is going to nerd out and not go on the school trip hill area.

1. He nerds out about old cameras.
2. She nerds out over cricket stats.
3. They nerd out on train timetables.
4. I nerd out about fonts.
5. He nerded out over the new telescope.

**769. Nip off** — Go somewhere quickly.

**Ex.** She is nipping off to get some fruits.

1. He nipped off to the chemist.
2. She nipped off for a quick chai.
3. I nipped off between lectures.

4. He nipped off before the queue grew.
5. They nipped off to the bank at lunch.

**770. Nod off** — Fall asleep.

**Ex.** I nodded off during the movie.

1. He nodded off in the second half.
2. Grandma nods off after her medicines.
3. She nodded off on the night bus.
4. The guard nodded off at his desk.
5. I nodded off during the long sermon.

**771. Nose out** — Find out, discover.

**Ex.** She nosed out study plans.

1. The reporter nosed out the secret deal.
2. She nosed out the cheapest florist.
3. He nosed out the hidden clause.
4. They nosed out the leak in the team.
5. I nosed out a good tailor nearby.

**772. Note down** — Write something short like a phone number for future reference.

**Ex.** I note down some important points of a lecture on a notebook.

1. Note down the power-cut timings.
2. She noted down the doctor's advice.
3. He noted down the new phone number.
4. Note down the books to return.
5. I noted the tip down in my diary.

**773. Nut out** — Find an answer to a problem.

**Ex.** The staff had a meeting to nut things out.

1. Let us nut out the seating plan.
2. He nutted out the tricky sum.
3. They nutted out the duty roster.
4. She nutted out a cheaper route.
5. We nutted out the wording together.

## O (8 verbs)

**774. Occur to** — Enter one's mind.

**Ex.** You do not occur to help me when you see me in trouble.

1. It did not occur to me to check the date.
2. The idea occurred to her in the shower.
3. It occurred to him that the shop was shut.
4. Has it occurred to you to call the bank?
5. A simpler plan occurred to the captain.

**775. Open up** — Start to talk freely about something.

**Ex.** I hate to open up my personal life.

1. He opened up about his struggles.
2. She opened up after the counselling.
3. The shy boy opened up slowly.
4. They opened up about the exam stress.
5. Grandfather opens up over evening walks.

**776. Operate on** — Perform surgery.

**Ex.** He was operated on for two hours.

1. The surgeon operated on his knee.
2. She was operated on last Tuesday.
3. They operated on the accident victim at night.
4. The doctor operated on the cataract.
5. He was operated on without delay.

**777. Opt for** — Choose.

**Ex.** I opted fo r a topic for a research project.

1. She opted for the window seat.
2. He opted for the yearly plan.
3. They opted for solar heating.
4. I opted for the plain dosa.
5. We opted for the earlier train.

**778. Opt-in** — Choose to be part of a member of something.

**Ex.** If you want them successful, you have to opt-in.

1. Fifty students opted in for the trip.
2. He opted in to the new scheme.
3. She opted in for the medical cover.

4. They opted in at the counter.
5. Members can opt in anytime online.

**779. Opt into** — Choose to be a member or part of something.

**Ex.** I opted into a lucky draw.

1. The colony opted into the compost drive.
2. He opted into the pension plan.
3. She opted into the alumni network.
4. They opted into the group insurance.
5. Villages are opting into the e-governance plan.

**780. Owe to** — Be the reason for something.

**Ex.** I owed my success to my hard work and dedication.

1. He owes his success to his mother.
2. She owes her recovery to the early tests.
3. They owe the win to the young keeper.
4. I owe my calm to morning walks.
5. The firm owes its rise to exports.

**781. Owe up** — Confess.

**Ex.** He owed up to breaking glass.

1. He owned up to the broken vase.
2. She owned up before the teacher asked.
3. Own up; the whole class knows.
4. The boy owned up about the changed marks.
5. They owned up to the missing keys.

## P (26 verbs)

**782. Pass away** — A polite expression for die.

**Ex.** The old lady passed away yesterday at ten.

1. Her grandfather passed away last week.
2. The old teacher passed away peacefully.
3. He passed away in his sleep.
4. Sadly, the poet passed away last year.
5. She passed away at the age of ninety.

**783. Pass by** — To go /move past.

**Ex.** Every day I pass by this shop when I'm on my way to work.

1. The parade passed by our street.
2. He passed by the shop without stopping.
3. She passed by the old school today.
4. The cloud passed by without rain.
5. We passed by the accident site slowly.

**784. Pass on** — Place into the hands.

**Ex.** I will pass on this page to you in some time.

1. Pass on the message to the warden.
2. These recipes pass on from mother to daughter.
3. He passed on the tools to his son.
4. She passed on her skills to the juniors.
5. Pass on my regards to your parents.

**785. Pass out** — To become unconscious for a short time.

**Ex.** It was so stuffy in the room that I wasn't surprised at all that some people passed out.

1. He passed out from the heat.
2. She passed out at the sight of the needle.
3. The recruit passed out during the drill.
4. He passed out after the blood donation.
5. She nearly passed out in the crowd.

**786. Passback** — To return.

**Ex.** Please pass back my book once you are done with the reading.

1. Pass the chalk back to me.
2. He passed the umbrella back to the owner.

3. She passed the plate back for more rice.
4. The forms were passed back for correction.
5. Pass the receiver back to the clerk.

**787. Pay off** — To happen.

**Ex.** I hope to pay this loan off before the deadline.

1. His patience paid off at last.
2. The extra practice paid off in the finals.
3. Her savings plan paid off.
4. The long wait paid off with a call.
5. All that revision paid off.

**788. Pay somebody back** — To pay someone the money that owes him or her.

**Ex.** I'm going to pay him back for all these stinging remarks.

1. I will pay you back on Monday.
2. He paid back the loan in two years.
3. She paid her friend back for the books.
4. Pay me back whenever you can.
5. They paid the bank back early.

**789. Pick out** — To pick something to someone from a set of options.

**Ex.** We spent hours looking for presents and finally picked out some books.

1. She picked out a blue dupatta.
2. He picked out the best mangoes.
3. They picked out seats near the aisle.
4. I picked out a card for Teachers' Day.
5. Pick out a gift for the farewell.

**790. Pick up** — The act of picking someone or something up.

**Ex.** Will you pick me up from the station on Monday?

1. He picked up the children at four.
2. She picked up the parcel from the shop.
3. We picked up prints on the way.
4. He picked up his cycle from the repairer.
5. Pick up the keys from the counter.

**791. Pin down** — To demand or receive a firm answer from someone.

**Ex.** He didn't tell me much. We will need to pin him down to details.

1. I pinned him down to a date.
2. She pinned the dealer down on the price.
3. They pinned the manager down to a promise.
4. Pin him down on the deposit amount.
5. He was pinned down to the deadline.

**792. Piss off** — Anger, irritate.

**Ex.** She was pissed off with his behavior.

1. His arrogance pisses everyone off.
2. The constant delays pissed her off.
3. It pisses me off when queues jump.
4. The rude reply pissed off the client.
5. Do not piss off the examiner.

**793. Plugin** — Able to connect employing plug.

**Ex.** I haven't plugged in the TV yet, I just bought it.

1. Plug in the charger before bed.
2. He plugged in the old radio.
3. She plugged the lamp in properly.
4. Plug in the router again.
5. They plugged the fridge into the new point.

**794. Point out** — To direct someone's attention to (someone or something)

**Ex.** She pointed out common writing mistakes her students should be aware of.

1. She pointed out the error in the bill.
2. He pointed out the shortest route.
3. The guide pointed out the old murals.
4. Point out my mistakes in the draft.
5. He pointed out the new signboard to us.

**795. Polish up** — To make or become smooth by polishing.

**Ex.** His Spanish is not bad but he should polish it up a bit.

1. He polished up the old brass lamp.
2. She polished up her spoken Hindi.

3. Polish up the shoes for the interview.
4. They polished up the dance for the show.
5. I polished up the speech last night.

**796. Print out** — To use a computer printer to print something.

**Ex.** Could you please print out this document for me?

1. Print out the hall ticket twice.
2. She printed out the route map.
3. He printed the form out at the cyber cafe.
4. Print out the receipts for the file.
5. I printed the essay out for editing.

**797. Pull down** — To destroy.

**Ex.** They had to pull down the old building to build a new shopping center there.

1. They pulled down the old market.
2. The corporation pulled down the unsafe wing.
3. The cinema was pulled down last year.
4. He pulled down the temporary shed.
5. The old wall was pulled down for the road.

**798. Pull-in** — To move something towards yourself.

**Ex.** I need a break, I'll pull in over there and we'll have some rest.

1. He pulled the box in from the ledge.
2. She pulled the chair in closer.
3. Pull the rope in slowly.
4. He pulled the net in at dawn.
5. She pulled the curtain in against the draft.

**799. Pull out** — To remove something.

**Ex.** Can you imagine it? I had to wait 5 minutes to pull out!

1. He pulled out the last rupee coin.
2. She pulled out the old photographs.
3. They pulled the weeds out by hand.
4. The dentist pulled the tooth out.
5. He pulled out a lump of wet clay.

**800. Put back** — To return.

**Ex.** Remember to put back your watch when you'll land in London.

1. Put the ladder back in the store.
2. She put the book back on the shelf.
3. He put the milk back in the fridge.
4. Put the tools back after use.
5. They put the clock back an hour.

**801. Put down** — A remark intended to humiliate or criticize someone.

**Ex.** How could you put me down in front of all these people?!

1. He puts down the juniors in meetings.
2. She put down his accent at the party.
3. Do not put down the new learners.
4. The critic put down the young singer.
5. They put her down for her hand-me-downs.

**802. Put down to** — Go to get someone or something down.

**Ex.** She was unbearable yesterday but we put it down to the problems she has in her marriage.

1. He put the fever down to the rain.
2. She put his mood down to exam stress.
3. They put the loss down to bad luck.
4. I put the mistake down to hurry.
5. Put the noise down to the wind.

**803. Put forward** — To raise upright: erect, pitch, raise.

**Ex.** We put the clocks forward in spring.

1. She put forward a fresh plan.
2. He put his name forward for captain.
3. They put the meeting forward by a day.
4. Put forward your doubts in the class.
5. The committee put forward two names.

**804. Put off** — To stop or prevent someone from doing something.

**Ex.** Can you put off the meeting? I need to talk to you.

1. The smell put me off the dish.
2. Do not be put off by the long queue.
3. The injury put him off running.
4. Her frown put off the questions.
5. Nothing will put me off this plan.

**805. Put on** — To wear.

**Ex.** It's quite cold so you'd better put on your coat.

1. Put on your raincoat; it is pouring.
2. He put on his new kurta.
3. She put on her glasses to read.
4. Put on the shawl; the night is cold.
5. He put on his seat belt.

**806. Put out** — Irritated, bothered.

**Ex.** Put out the lights, I'm tired and want to go sleep. Put the cigarette out, it's a non-smoking area.

1. She was put out by the short notice.
2. He was put out at the extra work.
3. Do not be put out by his tone.
4. The delay put the guests out.
5. I was put out by the changed menu.

**807. Put up with** — To tolerate or accept.

**Ex.** How do you put up with him? He's so irritating.

1. She puts up with noisy neighbours.
2. He cannot put up with unfairness.
3. They put up with the long commute.
4. Put up with the dust till the repairs end.
5. I will not put up with rude talk.

## Q (3 verbs)

**808. Quieten down** — To become quiet or quieter.

**Ex.** The class quietened down when the teacher entered the classroom.

1. The class quietened down at the bell.
2. The baby quietened down at last.
3. The street quietens down after ten.
4. He quietened down when father entered.
5. The crowd quietened down for the anthem.

**809. Quarrel with** — To have an argument or dispute with someone.

**Ex.** I am not quarreling with your idea I just think you need to think about it more.

1. He quarrelled with the porter over tips.
2. She quarrelled with her brother about money.
3. Do not quarrel with the umpire.
4. They quarrelled with the builder over delays.
5. I quarrelled with the waiter's tone.

**810. Quit on** — To stop doing something.

**Ex.** My friends quit on me when things got too rough.

1. He quit on the team mid-season.
2. She never quits on a friend.
3. They quit on the project early.
4. Do not quit on your studies now.
5. He quit on the diet in a week.

## R (22 verbs)

**811. Ramble on** — Talking for a long time in a boring or confusing way.

**Ex.** I almost fell asleep when he started rambling on about his childhood.

1. He rambled on about his college days.
2. She rambles on during every call.
3. The speech rambled on past eight.
4. Stop rambling on and be clear.
5. The guide rambled on about prices.

**812. Reach out** — Move forward or upward to touch.

**Ex.** Could you reach out to press this button, please?

1. She reached out to touch the sleeping pup.
2. He reached out to old classmates.
3. Reach out if you need notes.
4. They reached out to the flood victims.
5. I reached out to the alumnus online.

**813. Readout** — To utter or render.

**Ex.** Now I will read out the names of our competition winners.

1. He read out the marks aloud.
2. She read the notice out at the gate.
3. Read out the names one by one.
4. The clerk read out the terms.
5. Grandpa read out the headlines.

**814. Reduce to** — To bring someone to some humbler, weaker, difficult, or forced state or condition.

**Ex.** Their accusations reduced her to tears.

1. The long illness reduced him to a skeleton.
2. They were reduced to eating once a day.
3. The defeat reduced the champions to tears.
4. He was reduced to borrowing money.
5. The drought reduced the village to hardship.

**815. Refer to** — To regard as belonging tour resulting from another.

**Ex.** In his academic writing, he always refers to Professor Johnson's research.

1. He referred to the map for the route.
2. Refer to page forty for the table.
3. She referred to him as her guru.
4. Refer the patient to the eye clinic.
5. They referred the matter to the board.

**816. Relate to** — To find or show the connection between two things.

**Ex.** This book relates to the case of JFK's assassination.

1. I relate to her exam fears.
2. He relates well to small children.
3. She relates the song to her childhood.
4. They relate to the farmer's struggle.
5. Can you relate to this poem?

**817. Rely on/upon** — To be dependent.

**Ex.** He relies on her common sense in situations like this one.

1. We rely on the monsoon.
2. She relies on her notes.
3. He relies on his brother's shop.
4. Rely on facts, not rumours.
5. They rely on the evening bus.

**818. Remind of** — Make (someone) aware (of something he or she may have forgotten)

**Ex.** She reminds me of a girl I knew years ago.

1. This song reminds me of school.
2. The smell reminds her of her grandmother.
3. He reminds me of my uncle.
4. The place reminds them of their wedding.
5. She reminded him of the missed payment.

**819. Resort to** — Doing something in a particular situation because there is no other way of achieving something.

**Ex.** To gain their goals they even resorted to violence.

1. He had to resort to a loan.
2. They resorted to candles in the outage.
3. She resorted to home remedies first.
4. Do not resort to copying in exams.

5. The team resorted to long balls.

**820. Result in** — Outcome.

**Ex.** His negligence resulted in severe health problems.

1. The strike resulted in a settlement.
2. Carelessness results in accidents.
3. The rain resulted in a wet pitch.
4. His efforts resulted in a scholarship.
5. The delay resulted in extra charges.

**821. Ringback** — To call someone who called you earlier, or to call someone for a second time.

**Ex.** She can't talk at the moment, can you ring back later?

1. I will ring you back in ten minutes.
2. He rang back after the signal returned.
3. Ring back when the line is clear.
4. She rang the clinic back at noon.
5. They rang back to confirm the booking.

**822. Ring up** — Make a telephone call.

**Ex.** Ring me up in the evening.

1. Ring up the shop before closing.
2. He rang up his uncle in Pune.
3. She rang up the clinic for slots.
4. Ring up and book the table.
5. I rang up the station master.

**823. Ring down** — To lower the curtain at the end of a theatrical performance.

**Ex.** The curtain was ringed down once the performance was over.

1. The curtain rang down on the last act.
2. They rang down the curtain at ten.
3. The play rang down to loud applause.
4. The director rang the curtain down slowly.
5. The season rang down with a classic.

**824. Roundup** — To increase a number to the next round figure.

**Ex.** Round it up to fifty pounds, please.

1. Round the bill up to five hundred.

2. He rounded up the fare to fifty.
3. Round up the total for the tip.
4. She rounded the amount up to the next ten.
5. They rounded up the estimate mildly.

**825. Rub out** — To clean.

**Ex.** You can write in pencil so if anybody wants to correct something just rub it out and write once again.

1. Rub out the pencil marks.
2. He rubbed out the wrong answer.
3. She rubbed out the extra line.
4. Rub out the chalk and write again.
5. The child rubbed out the doodle.

**826. Rule out** — Exclude, eliminate.

**Ex.** The police had ruled him out as a suspect.

1. The doctor ruled out a fracture.
2. Do not rule out the night shift.
3. They ruled out the cheapest vendor.
4. Rain has not been ruled out.
5. He ruled out a second attempt.

**827. Run across** — To meet someone you know when you are not expecting.

**Ex.** She run across her old love when she was buying a present for her husband.

1. I ran across my old classmate at the bank.
2. She ran across a rare stamp yesterday.
3. He ran across his first teacher in Ooty.
4. They ran across an old tune on the radio.
5. We ran across the lost pup in the market.

**828. Runaway** — To leave a person or place secretly and suddenly.

**Ex.** Runaway or they'll beat you up.

1. He ran away from the hostel.
2. The pup ran away at the gate.
3. She ran away to join the fair.
4. The horse ran away down the road.

5. The boy ran away from tuition.

**829. Rundown** — Someone or something that is not looking good and that has become dilapidated or disheveled, often due to neglect.

**Ex.** The press will run the Congress down for passing this bill.

1. The old haveli looks run down.
2. He felt run down after the exams.
3. The guest house was run down.
4. Her health is run down these days.
5. The park is run down since the floods.

**830. Run into** — To meet someone by chance.

**Ex.** You won't believe whom I ran into this morning!

1. I ran into my neighbour at the passport office.
2. She ran into her cousin in Delhi.
3. He ran into the principal at the bank.
4. They ran into old teammates at the ground.
5. We ran into heavy rain near Khandala.

**831. Run-up** — The period preceding a notable even.

**Ex.** I ran up to him and hugged him.

1. Shops stock up in the run-up to Diwali.
2. In the run-up to the exams, he slept little.
3. The run-up to the match was tense.
4. Prices rise in the run-up to the festive week.
5. She trained hard in the run-up to the trials.

**832. Run out** — To finish, use, or sell all of something so that there is none left.

**Ex.** We've run out of the paper for printing. Times running out, we've got only 3 minutes left. I ran out of butter in the morning so I had to go shopping.

1. We have run out of gas.
2. The printer ran out of ink.
3. Time is running out for the form.
4. The shop ran out of cold drinks.
5. My patience is running out.

## S (54 verbs)

**833. Sail through** — To deal with something.

**Ex.** She sailed through all the examinations. We sailed through passport control.

1. She sailed through the interview.
2. He sailed through the driving test.
3. They sailed through the group stage.
4. I sailed through the theory paper.
5. The bill sailed through the house.

**834. Save up** — To keep the money so that you can buy something with it in the future.

**Ex.** I want to save up for a new computer.

1. She is saving up for a cycle.
2. He saved up for the pilgrimage.
3. They save up for the school fees.
4. Save up a little every month.
5. I am saving up for a new phone.

**835. Screw up** — Completely mismanage or mishandle a situation.

**Ex.** You'd better not screw it up this time.

1. He screwed up the bookings again.
2. She screwed up the interview.
3. They screwed up the delivery schedule.
4. Do not screw up this opportunity.
5. I screwed up the simple recipe.

**836. Scribble down** — Write quickly or roughly.

**Ex.** You can't scribble down like that - nobody can read it.

1. She scribbled down the homework.
2. He scribbled down the phone number.
3. Scribble down the ideas before they fade.
4. I scribbled the address down in a hurry.
5. They scribbled down the quiz answers.

**837. See off** — To go to an airport, train station, etc. to say goodbye.

**Ex.** All my friends came to see me off at the airport.

1. We saw off grandma at the station.

2. He went to see off his roommate.
3. They saw off the team at the airport.
4. She saw off the guests at the gate.
5. I saw my uncle off this morning.

**838. See-through** — Not be deceived by; detect the true nature of.

**Ex.** I didn't see her through and now I'm toasted.

1. She saw through his tall claims.
2. The teacher saw through the excuse.
3. He saw through the fake discount.
4. They saw through the agent's talk.
5. I saw through the prank at once.

**839. Sell out** — An event for which all tickets or things are sold out.

**Ex.** The bookstore sold out his new book in just a few hours.

1. The match sold out in hours.
2. The show sold out last night.
3. Tickets sold out before noon.
4. The concert sold out online.
5. His books sell out every fair.

**840. Send in** — To send something.

**Ex.** Please send in application forms before the end of the month.

1. Send in your entries by Friday.
2. She sent in the application online.
3. He sent in the broken watch for repair.
4. They sent in the quotation at last.
5. Send in the feedback form soon.

**841. Set out** — Aim or intend to do something.

**Ex.** We are planning to set out at about 8.

1. She set out to top the class.
2. He set out to learn the sitar.
3. They set out to clean the whole lane.
4. I set out to walk ten thousand steps.
5. The firm set out to cut costs.

**842. Set off** — Begin a journey.

**Ex.** We set off early in the morning.

1. We set off before sunrise.
2. They set off for the hills on Friday.
3. He set off alone on the yatra.
4. She set off early to beat the traffic.
5. The caravan set off at dawn.

**843. Settle down** — To begin to live a quiet and steady life by getting a job.

**Ex.** He thinks it is high time to settle down and start a decent life.

1. He settled down in Pune after marriage.
2. She settled down as a school teacher.
3. They settled down in the ancestral house.
4. He wants to settle down by thirty.
5. The family settled down near the temple.

**844. Shoot down** — An act or instance of bringing down an aircraft by shooting at it.

**Ex.** Three enemy planes have been s hot down during the battle.

1. The jets shot down the drone.
2. The plane was shot down over the hills.
3. They shot down the weather balloon.
4. The missile shot down the target.
5. Two kites were shot down by mistake.

**845. Show off** — Boastfully showoff or display one's abilities or accomplishment.

**Ex.** What a jerk! All he can do is just showing off!

1. He shows off his new watch.
2. She shows off her classical moves.
3. Stop showing off in the gym.
4. They show off their marked sheets.
5. The peacock shows off its feathers.

**846. Show up** — To arrive somewhere to join a group of people, especially late or unexpectedly.

**Ex.** We'd been waiting for him for 2 hours and he didn't show up.

1. He showed up an hour late.

2. She showed up without an appointment.
3. They showed up at the last minute.
4. The guest of honour never showed up.
5. My old friend showed up at the fair.

**847. Sign in** — Sign a register on arrival.

**Ex.** First of all, you have to sign in at reception.

1. Sign in at the front desk.
2. She signed in at nine sharp.
3. He signed the visitors in quickly.
4. Sign in with your roll number.
5. They signed in and took their seats.

**848. Sign out** — Sign a register on departure.

**Ex.** Don't forget to sign out before you leave.

1. Sign out before you leave the lab.
2. She signed out at six.
3. He signed out the projector.
4. Sign out the tools from the store.
5. They signed out and returned the badges.

**849. Sign up** — Conclude a business deal.

**Ex.** John has signed up for almost all classes. When will he find time for that?

1. She signed up for the marathon.
2. He signed up ten new members.
3. They signed up with the new vendor.
4. Sign up for the evening batch.
5. I signed up for the training camp.

**850. Slip away** — Leave quietly or surreptitiously.

**Ex.** Go for it! Don't let that opportunity slip away.

1. He slipped away before the speeches.
2. She slipped away from the crowd.
3. The cat slipped away through the fence.
4. They slipped away during the interval.
5. I slipped away from the office at four.

**851. Slow down** — An act of slowing down.

**Ex.** You're driving too fast, please slow down.

1. Slow down at the school crossing.
2. He slowed down near the temple.
3. The train slowed down at the loop.
4. She slowed down her spending.
5. Slow down; the road is broken.

**852. Sort out** — An act of tidying or organizing things by separating them into categories.

**Ex.** She needs to sort out things concerning their relationship.

1. Sort out the winter clothes this weekend.
2. He sorted out the documents for the loan.
3. She sorted out the cupboard at last.
4. Sort out the medicines by expiry.
5. They sorted out the mess after the fair.

**853. Speak for** — To represent the feelings or opinions of another person or group of people.

**Ex.** Speak for yourself. I hate this place.

1. I speak for the whole class.
2. He speaks for the farmers' group.
3. She speaks for the silent majority.
4. The union speaks for the workers.
5. Speak for yourself, not the team.

**854. Speed up** — An increase in speed, especially in machines rate of working.

**Ex.** Speed up, we can't drive so slow on a highway.

1. The new line speeds up the billing.
2. He sped up on the empty highway.
3. Speed up the approval process.
4. She sped up her revision.
5. The machine speeds up packing.

**855. Splash out** — Spend money freely.

**Ex.** She needed some entertainment so decided to splash out in the city center.

1. They splashed out on the reception.

2. He splashed out on a new laptop.
3. She splashed out on the kids' holiday.
4. We splashed out at the sale.
5. Grandpa splashed out on sweets.

**856. Split up** — An ending of a relationship or partnership.

**Ex.** I'm not with Susan anymore, we split up two weeks ago.

1. The duo split up after the album.
2. They split up last month.
3. She split up with her fiancé.
4. The partners split up the business.
5. The old band split up quietly.

**857. Spread out** — To open, arrange, or place over a large area.

**Ex.** The forests spread out to the horizon.

1. The map was spread out on the table.
2. They spread out the wet clothes.
3. The village spreads out along the river.
4. She spread the cards out in a fan.
5. The fields spread out below the hill.

**858. Stake on** — A share in something.

**Ex.** He staked his reputation on and decided to support the strike.

1. He staked his holiday on the deal.
2. I will stake my bonus on this plan.
3. She staked her reputation on the result.
4. They staked the firm's future on the launch.
5. Do not stake your fees on a lottery.

**859. Stand back** — Withdraw from a situation emotionally to view it more objectively.

**Ex.** The police told everyone to stand back.

1. Stand back and see the whole picture.
2. He stood back from the argument.
3. She stood back to view the rangoli.
4. Stand back from the blast zone.
5. We stood back and judged calmly.

**860. Stand by** — Be present while something bad is happening but fail to take any action to stop it.

**Ex.** The anti-terrorist squads are standing by behind this building.

1. He stood by while the quarrel grew.
2. The watchman stood by and did nothing.
3. She stood by when she should have helped.
4. Do not stand by in a crisis.
5. The crowd stood by as the flood rose.

**861. Stand for** — Be an abbreviation of or symbol for.

**Ex.** Do you know what CNN stands for?

1. IAS stands for the Indian Administrative Service.
2. What does LED stand for?
3. ISRO stands for the Indian Space Research Organisation.
4. WWW stands for the World Wide Web.
5. FIR stands for First Information Report.

**862. Stand up for** — Speak or act in support of.

**Ex.** You should always stand up for your beliefs.

1. Stand up for your rights.
2. He stood up for the junior clerk.
3. She stood up for her friend in the meeting.
4. They stood up for the old watchman.
5. Stand up for what is right.

**863. Start over** — Make a new beginning.

**Ex.** I made so many mistakes that I better start everything over again.

1. He started over after the fire.
2. She started over with fresh notes.
3. They started over in a new city.
4. Let us start over from page one.
5. The team started over with a new coach.

**864. Stave off** — To ward off.

**Ex.** In this climate, you should drink a lot of water to stave off dehydration.

1. He drank water to stave off hunger.

2. They staved off the creditors till harvest.
3. She staved off sleep with cold water.
4. The vaccine staved off the infection.
5. Walks stave off stiffness.

**865. Stay away** — To not go near someone or something.

**Ex.** You'd better stay away from my brother.

1. Stay away from the broken wire.
2. He stayed away from the fair this year.
3. Stay away from idle gossip.
4. She stayed away from school with a cold.
5. Stay away from the river in flood.

**866. Stay in** — To stay inside or at home instead of going out.

**Ex.** I don't feel like going out today, I'll stay in.

1. We stayed in because of the rain.
2. He stays in on Sundays.
3. She stayed in with a cold.
4. They stay in and watch old films.
5. Stay in tonight; the roads are jammed.

**867. Stay out** — To avoid going into a place.

**Ex.** I don't mind if he stays out but yesterday he went too far.

1. Stay out of the flooded lane.
2. He stayed out late at the fair.
3. She stayed out of the quarrel.
4. Do not stay out after nine.
5. They stayed out till the lights went off.

**868. Stay out of** — To avoid getting involved in something.

**Ex.** Stay out of any trouble or you'll get back to jail.

1. Stay out of office politics.
2. He stayed out of the family dispute.
3. She stayed out of the committee fight.
4. Stay out of their quarrel.
5. They stayed out of the court case.

**869. Stay up** — Not go to bed.

**Ex.** Tom stayed up till 3 in the night to watch the final NBA play.

1. The children stayed up for the match.
2. He stayed up revising till two.
3. She stayed up waiting for dad.
4. They stayed up all night in the hostel.
5. Do not stay up before the exam.

**870. Stem from** — To be caused by something or someone.

**Ex.** His shyness stems from his low self-esteem.

1. His fear stems from an old fall.
2. The delay stems from a supply problem.
3. Her anger stems from tiredness.
4. The dispute stems from a shared wall.
5. Success stems from small habits.

**871. Stick to** — Adhere to(a commitment, belief or rule)

**Ex.** It looks yummy but I need to stick to my diet, you know.

1. Stick to your timetable.
2. He stuck to his word.
3. She sticks to a simple diet.
4. Stick to the main road at night.
5. They stuck to the original plan.

**872. Stock up** — To get a large quantity of something for later use.

**Ex.** I think we should stock up with beer - your friends are coming tonight.

1. Stock up on candles for the season.
2. They stocked up before the highway trip.
3. She stocked up the pantry on Sunday.
4. He stocked up on medicines.
5. Stock up before the prices rise.

**873. Stoop to** — Lower one's moral standards so far as to do something reprehensible.

**Ex.** I don't think Sally would stoop to sharing the details of their intimate life with tabloids.

1. He would not stoop to lies.

2. She stooped to flattery for the post.
3. Do not stoop to their level.
4. The paper stooped to cheap tricks.
5. He stooped to cheating in the end.

**874. Strike back** — To hit back.

**Ex.** If we attack them, they will strike back for sure.

1. The champions struck back in the second half.
2. He struck back with a legal notice.
3. She struck back at the critics.
4. The firm struck back with price cuts.
5. They struck back within a week.

**875. Sum up** — Give a summary.

**Ex.** To sum up our discussion - we need to hire two more people.

1. To sum up, practice daily.
2. He summed up the case for the jury.
3. She summed up the meeting in a line.
4. Sum up your essay in one line.
5. The coach summed up the season.

**876. Switch off** — Cease to pay attention.

**Ex.** Switch off the radio before you leave.

1. He switches off during long sermons.
2. She switches off when maths begins.
3. Switch off your phones in the hall.
4. The class switched off after lunch.
5. Do not switch off during the demo.

**877. Switch on** — To turn on something by turning or pushing a button.

**Ex.** Switch on the TV, there's a weather forecast in a few minutes.

1. Switch on the exhaust fan.
2. He switched on the geyser at six.
3. She switched on the study lamp.
4. Switch on the GPS before leaving.
5. They switched on the fairy lights at dusk.

**878. Saddle up** — To fasten a seat on the back of a horse, or to ride a horse.

**Ex.** Fred saddled up a horse and set out for Kingston to pick up the mail.

1. The guide saddled up the ponies.
2. He saddled up for the morning ride.
3. They saddled up at the camp.
4. She saddled the mare up carefully.
5. Saddle up before the mist lifts.

**879. Saddle yourself** — To give yourself a difficult task.

**Ex.** I saddled myself to complete the project.

1. Do not saddle yourself with extra EMIs.
2. He saddled himself with the whole file.
3. She saddled herself with farewell duty.
4. They saddled themselves with a big loan.
5. I saddled myself with the guest list.

**880. Sail through** — To succeed in an examination.

**Ex.** My sister sailed through all her examination.

1. He sailed through the mains.
2. She sailed through the viva.
3. They sailed through the theory papers.
4. The topper sailed through every paper.
5. I sailed through the medicals.

**881. Safeguard against sth** — To prevent sth bad from happening.

**Ex.** Safeguard against theft by installing a burglar alarm.

1. Save regularly to safeguard against bad months.
2. They safeguarded against floods with embankments.
3. Safeguard against exam stress with breaks.
4. The design safeguards against leaks.
5. Insurance safeguards against hospital bills.

**882. Salt sth away** — To save money for the future often secretly.

**Ex.** Sam claimed he had salted money away in America.

1. He salted away cash in old tins.
2. She salted away notes for the fees.

3. They salted away grain for the lean months.
4. Grandpa salted away coins in his trunk.
5. The clerk salted away rupees every week.

**883. Sand sth down** — To make sth smooth by rubbing hard.

**Ex.** Sand the wall down before you paint them.

1. He sanded down the rough table top.
2. She sanded down the door before paint.
3. They sanded down the old bench.
4. Sand down the filler till it is smooth.
5. The carpenter sanded down the joints.

**884. Sandwich sth btn** — To fit sth in a small space between two things.

**Ex.** I was sandwiched between two large women on the train.

1. She sandwiched the meeting between two classes.
2. He sandwiched a nap between errands.
3. They sandwiched practice between the two tests.
4. Sandwich the study hour between tuitions.
5. I sandwiched a quick call between trains.

**885. Save on sth** — To use less of something.

**Ex.** I am saving up the battery of my phone so that it lasts long.

1. We save on power with LEDs.
2. He saves on fuel by car-pooling.
3. They save on rent in the old colony.
4. Save on water this summer.
5. She saves on calls with the family plan.

**886. Save sth up** — To keep your money instead of saving it.

**Ex.** I saved up all my salary to gift my mom a ring.

1. She is saving up for the scooter.
2. He saved up for the wedding.
3. They saved up through the year.
4. Save up before the big buy.
5. I am saving up for a new camera.

## T (29 verbs)

**887. Take aback** — To get into ones hold or possession by voluntary action.

**Ex.** I was taken aback when I heard Sue married Tom.

1. The news took me aback.
2. She was taken aback by the bill.
3. He was taken aback at the queue.
4. We were taken aback by the silence.
5. The result took the coach aback.

**888. Take after** — Resemble.

**Ex.** Peter takes after his father, he's very tall.

1. She takes after her mother in looks.
2. He takes after his grandfather in temper.
3. The pup takes after its sire.
4. Riya takes after her aunt in singing.
5. Who does the baby take after?

**889. Take away** — To take something away from someone.

**Ex.** Mary took away a knife from her child.

1. The waiter took away the plates.
2. Take away the extra chairs, please.
3. They took away his phone at night.
4. Nothing can take away her calm.
5. The flood took away the footbridge.

**890. Take back** — To make a retraction of.

**Ex.** I admit that I was wrong about Helen. I take back everything I said about her.

1. He took back his harsh words.
2. She took back the complaint.
3. I take back what I said.
4. They took back the old cycles.
5. The shop took back the faulty iron.

**891. Take in** — A deception, fraud, or imposition.

**Ex.** She was taken in by his lofty promises.

1. He was taken in by the tall claims.

2. Do not be taken in by the discount.
3. The speech took in many listeners.
4. They were taken in by the smooth agent.
5. I was nearly taken in.

**892. Take off** — To remove a piece of clothing.

**Ex.** He was so tired that he didn't even take his clothes off.

1. Take off your wet shoes.
2. He took off his coat at the door.
3. She took off the jewellery before the bath.
4. Take off the lid carefully.
5. He took off his helmet inside.

**893. Take on** — To begin or to do something.

**Ex.** Our company wants to take on two new programmers.

1. She took on the accounts work.
2. He took on extra shifts.
3. They took on the mighty champions.
4. Do not take on more than you can.
5. The firm took on ten apprentices.

**894. Take out** — If you take something out.

**Ex.** He had his tooth taken out.

1. He took out the old files.
2. She took out a pen from the bag.
3. They took out the stain with lemon.
4. Take out the trash before you leave.
5. The dentist took out the molar.

**895. Take over** — An act of assuming control of something.

**Ex.** I wonder who will take over from me when I'm on a long holiday.

1. He took over the family shop.
2. She took over as captain.
3. They took over the sick unit.
4. The new coach took over in May.
5. Take over the counter while I check.

**896. Take to** — Form a liking for.

**Ex.** I took to her the moment I saw her smile.

1. She took to swimming at once.
2. He took to his new classmates.
3. The pup took to the children.
4. They took to morning walks.
5. I took to the city slowly.

**897. Take-up** — Become interested or engaged in a pursuit.

**Ex.** Roan's taken up basketball recently.

1. He took up photography last year.
2. She took up yoga for her back.
3. They took up the cause of the lake.
4. Take up a hobby this winter.
5. He took up the drums in college.

**898. Tell apart** — To able to see the difference between two very similar things.

**Ex.** They ceased fire as it was too dark to tell allies apart from enemies.

1. I cannot tell the twins apart.
2. It is hard to tell the fakes apart.
3. She can tell the two ragas apart.
4. They tell the coins apart by weight.
5. Can you tell these keys apart?

**899. Tell off** — To criticize someone angrily for doing something wrong.

**Ex.** He told me off for not being ready with the project yet.

1. The manager told off the lazy guard.
2. She told off the noisy boys.
3. He was told off for the rash ride.
4. Dad told me off for the dented gate.
5. The coach told off the latecomers.

**900. Throw away** — A thing intended to be discarded after brief use.

**Ex.** When will you finally throw away this old coat?

1. Throw away the torn slippers.
2. She threw away the stale bread.

3. He threw away the old bills.
4. Do not throw away the boxes yet.
5. They threw away the spoiled fruit.

**901. Throw-in** — An act of throwing something.

**Ex.** If you buy this coat, madam, we will throw the gloves in.

1. He took the throw-in quickly.
2. Her throw-in reached the striker.
3. The umpire ruled the throw-in late.
4. He practised throw-ins after training.
5. The goal came from a throw-in.

**902. Touch down** — To land.

**Ex.** The plane touched down safely and on time.

1. The flight touched down at noon.
2. They touched down in Mumbai at six.
3. The plane touched down smoothly.
4. Our flight touches down before dark.
5. The charter touched down on the strip.

**903. Track down** — To find something or someone after looking for it.

**Ex.** They managed to track down stolen jewelry from the Royal collection.

1. He tracked down the old landlady.
2. She tracked down the out-of-print book.
3. They tracked down the leaking valve.
4. The police tracked down the thief.
5. I tracked down my old coach.

**904. Traffic in** — Deal or trade in something illegal.

**Ex.** They were charged with trafficking in drugs.

1. He trafficked in fake certificates.
2. The gang trafficked in wildlife skins.
3. They traffic in stolen phones.
4. The port is known for drug trafficking.
5. He was held for trafficking in antiquities.

**905. Trigger off** — To activate, trigger, trip.

**Ex.** This street fight may trigger off more serious events.

1. The spark triggered off a small fire.
2. His remark triggered off a debate.
3. The dust triggered off her allergy.
4. The decision triggered off protests.
5. The monsoon triggers off the viral season.

**906. Try on** — To put on.

**Ex.** Try on the red blouse, I think it suits better.

1. Try on the kurta before buying.
2. She tried on three sarees.
3. He tried on the new specs.
4. Try on the blazer in daylight.
5. The child tried on the fancy crown.

**907. Try out** — An experimental performance or demonstration.

**Ex.** We're trying out a new computer system in our company.

1. They tried out the new bowler.
2. She tried out for the debate team.
3. He tried out the recipe on Sunday.
4. Try out the app before the trip.
5. We tried out the prototype today.

**908. Turn back** — Go back in the direction which they have come.

**Ex.** After two days we had no money and had to turn back.

1. The climbers turned back before the storm.
2. We turned back for the forgotten tickets.
3. He turned back at the flooded culvert.
4. They turned back halfway to the fort.
5. The boat turned back in the squall.

**909. Turn down** — A rejection/refusal.

**Ex.** Mark asked Susan to marry him but she turned him down.

1. She turned down the low offer.
2. He turned down the transfer.
3. They turned down my request politely.
4. Turn down the volume, please.
5. The club turned down the proposal.

**910. Turn into** — Be transformed into.

**Ex.** You wouldn't recognize her - she has turned into a dedicated women rights fighter.

1. The yard turned into a garden.
2. The pup turned into a fine guard dog.
3. The lane turns into a market by evening.
4. She turned the failure into a lesson.
5. The talk turned into a plan.

**911. Turn off** — To stop.

**Ex.** Turn off the radio please, I'd like to read.

1. Turn off the geyser after the bath.
2. He turned off the engine at the gate.
3. She turned off the corridor lights.
4. Turn off the stove before leaving.
5. They turned off the music at ten.

**912. Turn on** — To start something.

**Ex.** Turn on the TV, the game starts in a few minutes.

1. Turn on the pump at six.
2. He turned on the TV for the news.
3. She turned on the heater.
4. Turn on the porch lamp.
5. They turned on the borewell motor.

**913. Turn out** — To happen or become known in a particular way.

**Ex.** It turned out that we've bought the same skirt.

1. The trip turned out well.
2. He turned out to be the right choice.
3. The curry turned out too salty.
4. It turned out that the shop was closed.
5. The result turned out in our favour.

**914. Turn to** — To go to someone for help when you are having difficulty dealing with the situation.

**Ex.** He turned to the judge to postpone the date of the trial.

1. He turned to his uncle for help.
2. She turns to music in low moods.

3. They turned to the panchayat.
4. Turn to page ten for the map.
5. In trouble, he turned to old friends.

**915. Turn up** — Something that you have been looking for turns up.

**Ex.** He disappeared as quickly as he had turned up.

1. The lost ring turned up in the almirah.
2. He turned up an hour late.
3. The keys turned up in the kitchen.
4. She turned up at the last moment.
5. The old letter turned up in the trunk.

## U (3 verbs)

**916. Use up** — To finish supply of something.

**Ex.** You need to use up the old paint before opening a new tin.

1. We used up the month's data.
2. She used up the last of the flour.
3. He used up his leave in May.
4. They used up the gas cylinder early.
5. Do not use up all the hot water.

**917. Usher in** — To serve to bring into being a discovery that ushered in a period of change.

**Ex.** Jane and her husband always have a party to usher in the New Year.

1. The new policy ushered in reforms.
2. Spring ushers in the festival season.
3. The win ushered in a new era for the club.
4. The app ushered in easy payments.
5. The treaty ushered in peace.

**918. Urged on** — To encourage someone.

**Ex.** The Manchester fans urged there team on.

1. The crowd urged the runners on.
2. His mother urged him on to finish.
3. They urged the team on from the stands.
4. She urged the singers on with claps.
5. Urged on by friends, he entered the race.

## V (3 verbs)

**919. Vamp up** — To Makeup, manufacture, fabricate.

**Ex.** Helen decided to vamp up the living room as it was looking old and dull now.

1. She vamped up the old dress with lace.
2. They vamped up the report with borrowed lines.
3. He vamped up an excuse at once.
4. The poster was vamped up from an old design.
5. She vamped up the notes before the test.

**920. Veg out** — To spend time idly.

**Ex.** We are all going to veg out and watch a movie tonight.

1. He vegged out before the TV all Sunday.
2. She vegs out after the exams.
3. They vegged out in the hostel common room.
4. I veg out with cricket highlights.
5. We vegged out at the cousin's place.

**921. Venture forth** — To go out cautiously.

**Ex.** When the storm as finished we can all venture forth (leave a safe place).

1. He ventured forth into the pre-dawn fog.
2. She ventured forth despite the warning.
3. They ventured forth to the old fort.
4. We ventured forth after the storm passed.
5. The pups ventured forth from the box.

## W (60 verbs)

**922. Walk Away** — To leave a difficult or unpleasant situation to avoid it.

**Ex.** He walked away unhurt.

1. He walked away from the quarrel.
2. She walked away from the unfair deal.
3. Walk away from trouble calmly.
4. They walked away from the burning shop.
5. I walked away before tempers rose.

**923. Walk-in** — To go into a room.

**Ex.** Sorry, I did not mean to walk in on you.

1. He walked in without knocking.
2. She walked in as the meeting began.
3. The principal walked in suddenly.
4. They walked in on the rehearsal.
5. Do not walk in while the mic is live.

**924. Walk into** — To crash into while you are walking.

**Ex.** You walked straight into me.

1. He walked into the glass door.
2. She walked into the lamp post in the dark.
3. I walked into the wet paint.
4. He walked into the cycle in the corridor.
5. The guest walked into the low beam.

**925. Walk off** — To leave a place or a person suddenly because you are angry.

**Ex.** She turned and walked off without a word.

1. She walked off the set in anger.
2. He walked off mid-meeting.
3. They walked off after the verdict.
4. The star walked off the stage.
5. He walked off without a word.

**926. Walk Through** — To show or tell how to do by carefully explaining.

**Ex.** She walked me through the complicated document.

1. She walked me through the syllabus.
2. He walked the intern through the software.
3. Walk the family through the safety plan.
4. The coach walked us through the new drill.
5. He walked us through the form step by step.

**927. Walk-up** — To approach confidently.

**Ex.** She walked straight up to the desk and asked to see the manager.

1. She walked up to the dais calmly.
2. He walked up to the officer directly.
3. The pup walked up to every guest.
4. Walk up and introduce yourself.
5. They walked up to the counter without fear.

**928. Walkout** — To leave a meeting etc.

**Ex.** Some of the audience walked out in disgust.

1. The opposition staged a walkout.
2. He walked out of the board meeting.
3. They walked out over the pay row.
4. The students walked out of the hall.
5. She threatened a walkout.

**929. Wade in** — To get involved in a situation, or discussion, etc.

**Ex.** She waded in with an attack on company policy.

1. He waded in to settle the quarrel.
2. She waded in with her opinion.
3. The senior waded in on our behalf.
4. They waded in without full facts.
5. Do not wade in uninvited.

**930. Wade into** — To attack physically or with words.

**Ex.** She waded straight into her critics with her opening remarks.

1. The minister waded into the critics.
2. He waded into the rival's plan.
3. She waded into the panel with facts.
4. The coach waded into the sloppy fielding.
5. They waded into the new policy.

**931. Wade through** — To spend a lot of time and effort.

**Ex.** I had to wade through pages and pages of statistics.

1. She waded through the huge syllabus.
2. He waded through the lengthy file.
3. They waded through the long report.
4. I waded through the forms all morning.
5. We waded through the wet slush to the stop.

**932. Waffle on** — To talk or write a lot about without giving any information.

**Ex.** He waffled on for ages about his garden.

1. He waffled on about the scheme.
2. She waffles on during every meeting.
3. The speaker waffled on for an hour.
4. Stop waffling on and answer plainly.
5. The minister waffled on about growth.

**933. Wait around** — To stay in a place without doing anything.

**Ex.** She did not wait about hearing his replay.

1. He waited around for the results.
2. We waited around at the clinic.
3. She waited around after the class.
4. They waited around for the chief guest.
5. Do not wait around for luck.

**934. Wait behind** — To stay after other people have gone.

**Ex.** He asked her to wait behind after the meeting.

1. He waited behind to clear his doubts.
2. She waited behind after the lecture.
3. They waited behind to help stack the chairs.
4. I waited behind to meet the teacher.
5. The boys waited behind for extra practice.

**935. Wait in** — To stay at home because you are expecting to arrive.

**Ex.** She waited in all day in case he called.

1. Wait in; the carpenter comes at four.
2. She waited in for the gas cylinder.
3. He waited in all morning for the courier.

4. Wait in on Saturday for the sofa.
5. They waited in for the landlord's visit.

**936. Wait on** — To wait until arrives or until is available.

**Ex.** She was waiting on my decision.

1. Wait on the doctor's arrival.
2. He waited on the last bus.
3. She waited on the manager's call.
4. They waited on the results anxiously.
5. We waited on the survey team.

**937. Wait out** — To stay in a place until difficult or unpleasant has passed.

**Ex.** Their strategy has been to wait out the recession.

1. We waited out the storm in the dhaba.
2. He waited out the jam under the flyover.
3. They waited out the power cut on the roof.
4. She waited out the rush hour at the library.
5. Wait out the rain; the road will clear.

**938. Wait up** — To not go to bed until comes home.

**Ex.** Hey guys, wait up.

1. Mother waited up for me.
2. He waited up till midnight.
3. They waited up for the results.
4. She waited up for her son's train.
5. Do not wait up; I will be late.

**939. Wall off** — To build a wall or barrier around an area to separate it from another area.

**Ex.** Part of the yard had been walled off.

1. They walled off the new kitchen.
2. The temple walled off the old shrine.
3. He walled off his study corner.
4. The society walled off the parking area.
5. The lane was walled off for repairs.

**940. Wall up** — To keep as a prisoner in a place surrounded by walls.

**Ex.** A woman was walled up in a small room.

1. The old fort walled up its prisoners below.
2. They walled up the secret passage.
3. The story tells of a queen walled up in a tower.
4. He felt walled up in the tiny room.
5. The smugglers walled up the cache behind bricks.

**941. Wallow in** — To enjoy that gives pleasure.

**Ex.** She wallows in nostalgia.

1. He wallows in old film songs.
2. She wallows in memories of school.
3. They wallow in festival sweets.
4. He wallows in self-pity too long.
5. The pigs wallow in the cool mud.

**942. Waltz off** — To leave a person or place annoyingly.

**Ex.** He just waltzed off and left me.

1. He waltzed off with the last samosa.
2. She waltzed off during the demo.
3. They waltzed off before the chores.
4. He waltzed off with the credit.
5. The intern waltzed off at four.

**943. Want for** — To suffer because you do not have.

**Ex.** I work hard so that my children want for nothing.

1. The children never want for care.
2. He wants for nothing in the hostel.
3. They want for clean water there.
4. The village wants for a good road.
5. She wants for courage, not skill.

**944. Want in** — To want to be involved in a business deal.

**Ex.** Does Jack want in a club?

1. He wants in on the catering deal.
2. She wants in on the lottery pool.
3. They want in on the new venture.
4. The cousin wants in on the shop.
5. Do you want in on this plan?

**945. Want out** — To no longer want to be involved.

**Ex.** I want out before we get into difficulties.

1. She wants out of the partnership.
2. He wants out of the noisy flat.
3. They want out of the contract.
4. The senior player wants out.
5. I want out of this argument.

**946. Ward off** — To prevent dangerous or unpleasant from affecting you.

**Ex.** He keeps dogs to ward off unwanted visitors.

1. Turmeric milk wards off coughs, they say.
2. They lit coils to ward off mosquitoes.
3. She chanted to ward off evil.
4. A cap wards off the sun.
5. Exercise wards off stiffness.

**947. Warm to** — To start as a person.

**Ex.** I warmed to the teacher immediately.

1. The class warmed to the new teacher.
2. He warmed to the idea of a trek.
3. She warmed to the quiet town.
4. They warmed to the plan quickly.
5. The panel warmed to his proposal.

**948. Warm-up** — To become warmer.

**Ex.** This computer takes a long time to warm up.

1. The runners warmed up before the race.
2. Warm up the tawa for the rotis.
3. He warmed up his voice in the stairwell.
4. The singers warmed up backstage.
5. Warm up the car on cold mornings.

**949. Warn away** — To tell a person, a ship, etc., not to come near a place because it is dangerous.

**Ex.** The male birds sing to warn other males away.

1. The guard warned away the photographers.
2. They warned boats away from the dam.

3. He warned the children away from the well.
4. The lifeguard warned swimmers away from the rip.
5. Signs warned visitors away from the nest.

**950. Wash away** — To use water to remove a mark.

**Ex.** A hot bath soon washed my tiredness away.

1. The rain washed away the chalk marks.
2. He washed the mud away from the steps.
3. Wash the dust away from the plants.
4. The tide washed away the sandcastle.
5. Tears washed the kohl away.

**951. Wash down** — To clean by using a large quantity of water.

**Ex.** I washed the car down with a hose.

1. They washed down the courtyard at dawn.
2. He washed the scooter down on Sunday.
3. Wash down the stained veranda.
4. The sweeper washed the corridor down.
5. They washed the truck down before the trip.

**952. Wash off** — To be removed from the surface.

**Ex.** Wash off the dirt with soap and dirt.

1. Holi colours wash off with soap.
2. The stain washed off easily.
3. He washed the paint off his hands.
4. Does this marker wash off glass?
5. The mehendi washed off in a week.

**953. Washout** — To be removed from a piece of fabric, hair, etc.

**Ex.** It will wash out in a few weeks.

1. The turmeric stain washed out at last.
2. Most Holi colours wash out after two soaks.
3. The ink washed out of the shirt.
4. The mud washed out of the kerchief.
5. The old stains washed out in hot water.

**954. Wash over** — To suddenly affect.

**Ex.** All their criticism seems to wash over him.

1. Relief washed over her face.
2. A cool breeze washed over the maidan.
3. Panic washed over the crowd.
4. Warm memories washed over him.
5. The news washed over the colony.

**955. Wash up** — Wash dirty plates, glasses, etc.

**Ex.** His body was washed up on the beach two days later.

1. He washed up after the feast.
2. She washes up every night.
3. Wash up the glasses gently.
4. They washed up together after dinner.
5. Who will wash up today?

**956. Waste away** — To grow thin or weak in an unhealthy way.

**Ex.** The muscles in her arm had wasted away.

1. He wasted away during the long illness.
2. The pup wasted away till the vet came.
3. She wasted away on the poor diet.
4. The plant wasted away without water.
5. The old saint wasted away in seclusion.

**957. Watch out** — To be quick to notice etc.

**Ex.** Watch out for a new feature in next month's magazines.

1. Watch out for the loose step.
2. Watch out for autos at the bend.
3. He watches out for pickpockets.
4. Watch out for the wet paint.
5. Watch out while crossing the bypass.

**958. Watch over** — To take care of.

**Ex.** The child needed to be watched over 24 hours a day.

1. She watches over the sleeping baby.
2. The dog watches over the sheep.
3. He watched over the luggage at the stand.
4. Elders watch over the kids at the fair.
5. The guard watches over the site at night.

**959. Water down** — To make a liquid weaker by adding water.

**Ex.** The criticisms had been watered down to avoid giving offense.

1. The cook watered down the curry.
2. He watered down the juice for the baby.
3. They watered down the paint.
4. Do not water down the milk too much.
5. She watered down the sanitizer.

**960. Weasel out** — To avoid keeping a promise.

**Ex.** I am not going to try and weasel out.

1. He weaseled out of the trip.
2. She weaseled out of the promise.
3. They weaseled out of the payment.
4. Do not weasel out of your share.
5. He weaseled out at the last minute.

**961. Weed out** — To remove or get rid of that you do not want.

**Ex.** Weak or sick animals were weeded out.

1. The coach weeded out the unfit players.
2. They weeded out the old files.
3. Weed out the bad habits early.
4. The exam weeds out rote learners.
5. She weeded out the duplicate entries.

**962. Weigh down** — To make feel anxious or depressed.

**Ex.** He was weighed down with grief.

1. The EMI weighs him down.
2. She was weighed down by the syllabus.
3. The secret weighed down the clerk.
4. Do not let failure weigh you down.
5. The bags weighed down the porter.

**963. Weigh on** — To make feel worried.

**Ex.** The debt burden weighs heavily on the government.

1. The result weighs on his mind.
2. The row weighs on the family.
3. Guilt weighs on her nightly.
4. The decision weighs on the captain.

5. Debt weighs on the young couple.

**964. Weigh up** — Think carefully about a situation before you decide what to do.

**Ex.** It's important to weigh up all possible courses of action.

1. Weigh up the two colleges first.
2. He weighed up the offer calmly.
3. She weighed the risks up carefully.
4. Weigh up the cost before booking.
5. They weighed up the two routes.

**965. Weight down** — To add weight so that it feels very heavy.

**Ex.** My pockets were weighed down with lots of coins.

1. Weight down the tarpaulin with bricks.
2. She weighted down the chart with stones.
3. They weighted the tent down in the wind.
4. Weight the papers down with the duster.
5. He weighted the tiffin box down on the cycle.

**966. Well up** — If a liquid wells up, it raises to the surface and flow.

**Ex.** She felt anger welling up inside her.

1. Tears welled up in her eyes.
2. Anger welled up inside him.
3. Water welled up from the old spring.
4. Pride welled up as the flag rose.
5. Memories welled up at the gate.

**967. Whale into** — To attack by hitting them again and again.

**Ex.** She whaled into me for being late again.

1. The brothers whaled into each other.
2. She whaled into the rusted lock.
3. The mob whaled into the old truck.
4. He whaled into the weeds with a sickle.
5. They whaled into the pinata at the party.

**968. Whip out** — To take out quickly and suddenly.

**Ex.** He whipped out his camera and started taking photos.

1. He whipped out his phone for the QR code.
2. She whipped out a pen from her bag.

3. The cop whipped out the challan book.
4. He whipped out a tissue at once.
5. She whipped out her ID at the gate.

**969. Whisk away/off** — To remove from a place quickly.

**Ex.** The food was whisked away before we had finished.

1. The guards whisked the minister away.
2. She whisked the plates off the table.
3. The van whisked the team off to the hotel.
4. He whisked the letter away before dad saw it.
5. They whisked the pup off to the vet.

**970. Whizz through** — To do read quickly.

**Ex.** She whizzed through the work and was finished before lunch.

1. She whizzed through the paper in an hour.
2. He whizzed through the chores.
3. They whizzed through the safety demo.
4. I whizzed through the messages.
5. The guide whizzed through the basics.

**971. Win back** — To get again by your efforts.

**Ex.** You don’t have a chance to win your memory back.

1. He won back the crowd's trust.
2. She won back her lost form.
3. They won back the cup.
4. The shop won back its old customers.
5. We won back the two seats.

**972. Win through** — To finally succeed after trying very hard.

**Ex.** United won through to the final in an exciting game.

1. She won through against heavy odds.
2. He won through in the end.
3. The young team won through at last.
4. Their honesty won through.
5. The small shop won through the recession.

**973. Wipeout** — To kill a large number of people or animals.

**Ex.** Pollution has wiped out half the species of fish in the river.

1. The epidemic wiped out whole colonies of bats.
2. The floods wiped out the fish stock.
3. The storm wiped out the mangrove belt.
4. The disease wiped out the herd.
5. The fire wiped out the bamboo grove.

**974. Wire up** — To connect through a piece of electrical equipment by using electrical wires.

**Ex.** The microphone had not been wired up properly.

1. He wired up the new inverter.
2. They wired up the pandal lights.
3. She wired up the doorbell herself.
4. Wire up the speakers before the event.
5. The electrician wired up the godown.

**975. Wolf down** — To eat very quickly.

**Ex.** He wolfed down his breakfast and rushed out of the house.

1. He wolfed down the parathas and ran.
2. She wolfed down lunch between classes.
3. The boys wolfed down the snacks.
4. Do not wolf down your food.
5. He wolfed down the poha at the stand.

**976. Work off** — To get rid of my physical efforts.

**Ex.** She had worked off her anger.

1. He worked off the festival weight.
2. She worked off her stress at the gym.
3. They worked off the extra shifts.
4. Walk to work off the heaviness.
5. He worked off his temper on the field.

**977. Work out** — To calculate etc.

**Ex.** Can you work out the answer to number 2?

1. Work out the total before paying.
2. She worked out the interest quickly.
3. He worked out the cost per head.
4. Work out the dates for the tour.
5. I cannot work out this bill.

**978. Work towards** — To try to teach or achieve a goal.

**Ex.** He is working towards obtaining a Master's degree.

1. They work towards a plastic-free campus.
2. He works towards a pilot's licence.
3. She works towards the district team.
4. We work towards cleaner streets.
5. The club works towards a turf ground.

**979. Worm out of** — To manage to obtain information from.

**Ex.** It took me days to worm the truth out of my daughter.

1. She wormed the secret out of him.
2. He wormed the venue out of the clerk.
3. They wormed the results out of the topper.
4. I wormed the price out of the dealer.
5. He wormed the plan out of his cousin.

**980. Wrench off** — To remove from by force.

**Ex.** He wrenched the picture off the wall and threw it to the ground.

1. He wrenched off the rusted cap.
2. She wrenched the lid off the jar.
3. They wrenched the old board off the wall.
4. The wind wrenched the shutter off.
5. He wrenched off his boots at the door.

**981. Write out** — To write on paper.

**Ex.** I wrote out the poem in my best handwriting.

1. Write out the fair copy neatly.
2. She wrote out the recipe for the bride.
3. He wrote out the cheque carefully.
4. Write out the shlokas twice.
5. They wrote out the complaint for the office.

## Y (10 verbs)

**982. Yank at** — To pull at hard and quickly.

**Ex.** Someone yanked at my hair.

1. The pup yanked at the leash.
2. He yanked at the stuck zip.
3. She yanked at the weed roots.
4. Do not yank at the curtain cord.
5. The goat yanked at the tether.

**983. Yank off** — To remove it by pulling hard and quickly.

**Ex.** He yanked off his shoes.

1. He yanked off his muddy shoes.
2. She yanked off the poster.
3. The wind yanked the hoarding off.
4. He yanked the bandage off quickly.
5. She yanked the cap off the bottle.

**984. Yank out** — To remove from somewhere by pulling hard and quickly.

**Ex.** He was yanked out of the house and bundled into a car.

1. He yanked out the old wire.
2. She yanked the weed out by the root.
3. The dentist yanked out the tooth.
4. He yanked out the charger from the wall.
5. They yanked out the broken stake.

**985. Yearn for** — To want very much.

**Ex.** Mura yearned for a child.

1. She yearns for the hills in May.
2. He yearned for a quiet Sunday.
3. They yearn for the old joint family days.
4. The pup yearned for its mother.
5. I yearn for a full night's sleep.

**986. Yell out** — To suddenly shout in a loud voice.

**Ex.** She was yelling out in terror.

1. He yelled out the answer.
2. She yelled out from the balcony.

3. Someone yelled out in the dark lane.
4. The fan yelled out the player's name.
5. Do not yell out in the library.

**987. Yield to** — To be replaced by.

**Ex.** Barges yielded to road vehicles for transporting goods.

1. Old buses yield to the new e-buses.
2. The old mill yielded to a mall.
3. Paper records yield to digital files.
4. The traditional lane yielded to a wide road.
5. Handwritten boards yield to LED signs.

**988. Yield up** — To allow else to take that you own.

**Ex.** He swore, he would never yield up the castle to the English.

1. The old safe yielded up its letters.
2. The attic yielded up grandmother's sarees.
3. The field yielded up a good crop.
4. The locked box yielded up old coins.
5. The drawer yielded up the missing keys.

**989. Yank on** — Talk continuously, in an annoying way.

**Ex.** He yanked on for an hour.

1. He yanked on the rope twice.
2. She yanked on the door handle.
3. The fisherman yanked on the net.
4. He yanked on his boots and left.
5. Yank on the cord gently, not hard.

**990. Yak on** — Talk continuously.

**Ex.** Will you please stop yakking on?

1. They yakked on till midnight.
2. He yaks on about his bike.
3. The aunties yak on over chai.
4. She yaks on during the whole ride.
5. Stop yakking on and listen.

**991. Yammer on** — Talk continuously ( same expression )

**Ex.** She yammered on and on about her diamonds.

1. He yammered on about the traffic.
2. She yammers on during lectures.
3. The kids yammered on in the back seat.
4. They yammered on past their stop.
5. He yammered on about his new phone.

IAS MIND

## Z (12 verbs)

**992. Zip through** — To do read etc very quickly.

**Ex.** Could you zip through my report and check it's OK?

1. She zipped through the paper early.
2. He zipped through the security check.
3. They zipped through the syllabus in a week.
4. I zipped through the chores before the guests came.
5. The class zipped through the revision.

**993. Zip up** — To fasten with a zip/zipper.

**Ex.** I can't zip my jacket up.

1. Zip up your jacket; it is windy.
2. He zipped up the tent.
3. She zipped up the suitcase finally.
4. Zip up the bag before the auto ride.
5. The pup's raincoat zips up at the back.

**994. Zone off** — To keep an area of land to be used for a particular purpose.

**Ex.** The city center has been zoned off for pedestrians.

1. The city zoned off the plot for a school.
2. They zoned off the wetland for the birds.
3. The area is zoned off for industry.
4. The corporation zoned off land for parking.
5. This belt is zoned off for farming.

**995. Zone out** — To stop thinking and noticing what is going on around you.

**Ex.** Relax your muscles, take a deep breath, and zone out for a while.

1. He zoned out during the long demo.
2. She zones out in afternoon lectures.
3. I zoned out on the bus ride.
4. The guard zoned out at his post.
5. Do not zone out during the practical.

**996. Zonk out** — To fall asleep, become unconscious.

**Ex.** He zonked out after a big exam.

1. He zonked out after the night shift.

2. The baby zonked out in the carrier.
3. She zonked out before the film ended.
4. They zonked out on the train back.
5. He zonked out right after the feast.

**997. Zoom off** — To hurry away.

**Ex.** He jumped into his car and zoomed off.

1. He zoomed off on his bike.
2. The auto zoomed off before we could call.
3. She zoomed off to the tuition.
4. They zoomed off after the last bell.
5. The delivery bike zoomed off through the gap.

**998. Zip- around** — To move quickly from one place to another.

**Ex.** If I get time, I might zip around the city.

1. The pups zip around the courtyard.
2. He zips around the city on his scooter.
3. She zips around the kitchen at festivals.
4. The e-rickshaws zip around the old lanes.
5. We zipped around the forts in a day.

**999. Zero in on** — To aim weapons at or to a pinpoint.

**Ex.** They zeroed in on the target.

1. The police zeroed in on the hideout.
2. She zeroed in on the weak argument.
3. The audit zeroed in on the travel bills.
4. Zero in on the main chapter first.
5. The doctor zeroed in on the allergy.

**1000. Zip by** — Pass quickly.

**Ex.** The motorbike zipped by the cars stuck in the traffic jam.

1. The metro zipped by the old quarters.
2. Summer zipped by this year.
3. The bikes zipped by the ghat.
4. The holidays zipped by as always.
5. Trains zip by the mustard fields.

**1001. Zoom in** — Focus more closely.

**Ex.** The camera zoomed in to show people’s faces.

1. Zoom in on the inscription.
2. He zoomed in to read the number plate.
3. Zoom in and check the horizon.
4. The camera zoomed in on the rangoli.
5. Zoom in before you shoot.

**1002. Zoom out** — Focus less closely.

**Ex.** The camera zoomed out to show the entire crowd.

1. Zoom out to show the whole courtyard.
2. She zoomed out for the group photo.
3. Zoom out till the full map shows.
4. He zoomed out of the close-up.
5. Zoom out and frame the temple.

**1003. Zoom in on** — Focus more closely.

**Ex.** The camera zoomed in on his face.

1. The lens zoomed in on the bowler's wrist.
2. Zoom in on the fine print.
3. She zoomed in on the singer's hands.
4. He zoomed in on the tally marks.
5. The camera zoomed in on the finish line.