

# 7

## Phrasal Verbs

Verbs sometimes make combination with different prepositions. अतः एक ही क्रिया का भिन्न-भिन्न Prepositions के साथ प्रयोग होने से अर्थ में प्रचुर परिवर्तन हो जाता है।

**When it happens the meanings change completely. Here is given a small list of such Verbs, which change their meanings with the addition of different prepositions.**

**Example :**

Come का अर्थ आना है जबकि come across का अर्थ अकस्मात् मिलने से। इसी प्रकार give का अर्थ देना है किन्तु give in का अर्थ झुकने से है।

### Act

1. **Act on**—have effect on (प्रभाव डालना)—The poison **acted on** the mind of the patient.
2. **Act for**—work on behalf on (किसी के स्थान पर काम करना)—During the absence of the President, Vice-President **acts for** him.
3. **Act upon**—follow (सुझाव पर चलना)—You must always **act upon** the advice of your parents.

### Back

4. **Back out**—with draw support (समर्थन वापस लेना)—All of sudden, B.J.P. **backed out** the B.S.P. Government in Uttar Pradesh.
5. **Back up**—support (समर्थन करना)—C.P.I. is **backing up** the Central Government.

### Bear

6. **Bear out**—confirm (पुष्टि करना)—His statement in the court **bore out** what I had said.
7. **Bear upon**—to relevant (प्रासंगिक होना)—What you say does not **bear upon** what you have given in writing.
8. **Bear in mind**—pay attention to (ध्यान में रखना)—You must always **bear in mind** what your teacher says.
9. **Bear with**—to tolerate (सहन करना)—Nobody will **bear with** insulting remarks again and again.
10. **Bear down**—over throw (कुचल देना)—The Army General **bore down** all opposition and declared himself President.

### Break

11. **Break out**—to burst with (फैलाना)—Jaundice has **broken out** in the city due to polluted water.
12. **Break into**—enter by force (सैंध लगाना)—The thief **broke into** the house last night and stole all the ornaments.

13. **Break down**—to grow wrong (ठप्प पड़ जाना)—There was a **break down** of the power supply in the city yesterday.
14. **Break off**—to end (समाप्त करना)—Due to constant maltreatment, she has broken off her relations with her husband.
15. **Break with**—quarrel with (सम्बन्ध समाप्त करना)—Divorce **breaks with** a number of families in India.
16. **Break in**—enter by force (बलपूर्वक घुसना)—Dacoits **broke in** the house and took away all the ornaments put in the box.
17. **Break away**—free oneself (मुक्त करना/होना)—The student left the school and **broke away** from all rules and regulations.
18. **Break up**—terminate, end (समाप्त होना)—The meeting **broke up** without taking any final decision.

### Bring

19. **Bring up**—rear (पालना)—After the death of his father, he was **brought up** by his uncle.
20. **Bring forth**—to create (उत्पन्न करना)—If you cultivate the land well, it will **bring forth** good harvest.
21. **Bring forward**—to present (पेश करना)—He could not **bring forward** any document to prove his point.
22. **Bring out**—show (प्रकाशित करना)—The new edition of the book will be **brought out** soon.
23. **Bring home**—to convince (संज्ञान में लाना)—He **brought home** my mistake to me.
24. **Bring round**—correct (सुधारना)—Every teacher **brings us round** and makes our life happy.
25. **Bring in**—produce as profit (लाभ पहुँचाना)—He depends on his house which **brings in** two thousand rupees per month.
26. **Bring about**—cause to happen (उत्तरदायी होना)—The principal of the college was **brought about** for indiscipline among the students.
27. **Bring back**—to remember (याद दिलाना)—Your letter **brought back** the memories for your marriage ceremony.

### Call

28. **Call in**—summon (बुलाना)—As the patient is serious, you must **call in** the doctor of town.
29. **Call on**—pay a brief visit to (मिलने जाना)—It is your duty to **call on** the minister, when he visits your town.
30. **Call up**—recollect (याद करना)—Old persons amuse themselves by **calling up** proud memories of the past.
31. **Call off**—to stop (समाप्त करना)—Workers **called off** the strike on the intervention of the officers.
32. **Call for**—demand (माँगना)—He **called for** an explanation of his conduct.
33. **Call upon**—to ask (निवेदन करना)—I was **called upon** to discuss the problem of water pollution.

### Come

34. **Come down**—fall (गिरना)—In spite of all efforts by the government, prices are not **coming down**.
35. **Come across**—to meet by chance (मिलना)—While roaming alone in the forest, I **came across** a tiger by chance.
36. **Come round**—recover (सहमत होना)—Friends may disagree in their discussions, but finally they should **come round** to a common point.
37. **Come up to**—to be equal to, amount to (अनुसार होना)—By standing first, you have **come up to** my expectations.
38. **Come about**—happen (घटित होना)—She does not know how it **came about**.

39. **Come by**—to get (प्राप्त होना)—It is difficult to **come by** old coins.  
 40. **Come out**—be out (प्रकाशित होना)—I hope that the book will **come out** in the next month.  
 41. **Come up**—to be raised for discussion (विचार करने के लिए प्रस्तुत होना)—The issue will **come up** tomorrow before the Parliament.  
 42. **Come off**—take place (आरम्भ होना)—The annual function will **come off** in the month of January.

### Cut

43. **Cut out**—omit, leave out (समाप्त करना)—You must **cut out** smoking for your good health.  
 44. **Cut down**—reduce (कम करना)—If you want to get thin, you must **cut down** sweets.  
 45. **Cut off**—die (काट देना)—The power supply of the town has been **cut off**.

### Do

46. **Do away**—abolish (समाप्त करना)—The practice of untouchability must be **done away** with, if the Hindus society is to progress.  
 47. **Do up**—be tired (थक जाना)—After day's hard labour, the poor labourer is completely **done up**.  
 48. **Do with**—any how do work (काम चलाना)—You should be prepared to **do with** all types of assistants these days.

### Die

49. **Die away**—become fainter till inaudible (मर जाना, सुनाई न पड़ना)—The thief waited till the sound of the owner of the house **died away**.  
 50. **Die out**—become extinct (समाप्त होना)—Dowry system is not going to **die out** soon.

### Drop

51. **Drop out**—to leave (छोड़ देना)—Due to shortage of money, he decided to **drop out** the idea of buying a scooter.  
 52. **Drop in**—to visit accidentally (अचानक किसी स्थान पर पहुँच जाना)—I did not invite my friend at my birthday, but he **dropped in**.

### Fall

53. **Fall in**—break (गिरना)—When I was under a tree, one of its branches **fell in**.  
 54. **Fall on**—attack (आक्रमण करना)—When we were going through a forest, a band of robbers **fell on** us.  
 55. **Fall through**—fail (असफल होना)—The construction of the building has **fallen through** due to lack of sufficient money.  
 56. **Fall back**—move behind go back (पीछे हटना)—Seeing Indian soldiers, terrorists **fell back**.  
 57. **Fall off**—to be less (कम होना)—The attendance of the class **fell off** due to heavy rain.

### Get

58. **Get up**—wake (उठना)—We must **get up** early in the morning.  
 59. **Get through**—succeed (उत्तीर्ण होना)—He worked hard and **got through**.  
 60. **Get about**—wander (इधर-उधर टहलना)—Don't **get about** here and there in the night.  
 61. **Get under**—control (काबू पाना)—The fire was so terrible that it could not be **got under** easily.  
 62. **Get out**—leave a place (बाहर निकालना)—The teacher asked the boy to **get out**.  
 63. **Get along**—be friendly (मिलकर रहना)—We should **get along** for our progress.  
 64. **Get away**—to escape (भाग जाना)—The servant **get away** with the ornament yesterday.  
 65. **Get off**—to escape (छुटकारा पाना)—He wants to **get off** smoking as it is a bad habit.

66. **Get on with**—to pass time (निर्वाह करना)—It is difficult for a lady to **get on with** a wicked husband.  
 67. **Get over**—to surmount (पार करना)—He could not **get over** the domestic problems.

### Give

68. **Give away**—distribute (बाँटना)—The chief guest **gave away** the prizes to the winners.  
 69. **Give in**—yield (झुकना)—It is difficult to **give in** where one's honour is concerned.  
 70. **Give up**—leave (छोड़ना)—Smoking is a bad habit, you must **give it up**.  
 71. **Give way**—break (टूटना)—Due to heavy rains, the old bridge **gave way**.  
 72. **Give off**—emit (निकालना)—The fire was **giving off** smoke.

### Go

73. **Go through**—suffer (गुजरना)—My friend was **going through** a dense forest yesterday.  
 74. **Go into**—examine (जाँच करना)—He requested me to **go into** the matter carefully.  
 75. **Go by**—pass (अपनाना)—Honesty is good rule to **go by**.  
 76. **Go off**—explode (सफलतापूर्वक सम्पन्न होना)—The Republic Day celebration **went off** well.  
 77. **Go away**—become away (चले जाना)—My father **went away** from here to Agra yesterday.  
 78. **Go back on**—to return (मुकरना)—We should not **go back on** our promise.  
 79. **Go on**—continue (जारी रखना)—It is good to **go on** with your work.  
 80. **Go ahead**—to make progress (आगे बढ़ना)—Don't be discouraged, **go ahead**.  
 81. **Go about**—put out (इधर-उधर घूमना)—It is bad to **go about** for nothing the whole day.  
 82. **Go for**—to attack (आक्रमण करना)—The dog **went for** the stranger as soon as he entered the street.

### Hold

83. **Hold back**—to hide (छिपाना)—We should not **hold back** our bad habits from our friends.  
 84. **Hold out**—to stay (डटे रहना)—I think, the strikers will be able to **hold out** for long.  
 85. **Hold over**—postpone (स्थगित करना)—The principal has **held over** the examinations for a week due to election.  
 86. **Hold fast**—catch with strongly (मजबूती से पकड़ना)—The boy **held fast** to his mother, when he was going to market.  
 87. **Hold up**—to stop and rob (रोकना, लूटना)—The strangers were **held up** by the robbers.

### Keep

88. **Keep down**—to control (कम करना/नियंत्रण में रखना)—We should **keep down** our weight.  
 89. **Keep back**—to hide (छिपाना)—We should not **keep back** anything from our parents.  
 90. **Keep out**—check (प्रवेश से रोकना)—He ordered the servant to shut the door to **keep me out**.  
 91. **Keep on**—to continue (जारी रखना)—I **kept on** reading till I was completely tired.  
 92. **Keep in**—put in the house (घर के अन्दर रखना)—I was **kept in** due to heavy rain during the day.

### Look

93. **Look after**—take care of (देखभाल करना)—My father **looks after** me.  
 94. **Look into**—in (ध्यान देना)—The principal asked the teacher to **look into** the matter of student's indiscipline.  
 95. **Look up**—to find out (तलाश करना)—**Look up** the dictionary and find out the meaning of the word.  
 96. **Look down upon**—to hate (घृणा करना)—The rich should not **look down upon** the poor.  
 97. **Lay by**—to save for future (भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं के लिए बचाना)—We should **lay by** a part of our income for future.  
 98. **Lay down**—to surrender (आत्मसमर्पण करना)—The dacoits **laid down** their arms before the police.

**Let**

99. **Let off**—to excuse (क्षमा करना)—The class teacher **let me off** with the warning not to be late in future.
100. **Let down**—to disappoint (निराश करना)—We should not **let down** our friends in their difficulties.
101. **Let into**—make acquainted (परिचित करना)—I was completely **let into** his problem so that I might help him.
102. **Let out**—to lease on hire (किराये पर देना)—I have a big house **to let it out**.

**Make**

103. **Make off**—hurry away (भाग जाना)—The thieves **make off** as soon as the police arrived.
104. **Make out**—understand (समझना)—You speak so badly that it is difficult for me **to make out**.
105. **Make up**—complete (पूर करना)—The train is one hour late. I will **make up** the time in due course.
106. **Make for**—conduce to (सहायक होना)—Early rising **makes good** for health.

**Put**

107. **Put in**—to insert (प्रस्तुत करना)—You can **put in** whatever you wish in support of your case.
108. **Put on**—wear (पहनना)—He has **put on** new clothes today.
109. **Put off**—take off (उतारना)—He has **put off** his uniform after coming from the school.
110. **Put out**—extinguish (बुझाना)—**Put out** the light and sleep.
111. **Put up with**—to endure patiently (सहन करना)—Sometimes you have to **put up with** even arrogant.

**Pass**

112. **Pass away**—die (मरना)—M.K. Gandhi **passed away** in 1948.
113. **Pass by**—did not mind (ध्यान न देना)—I **pass by** those things which are not liked by me.
114. **Pass off**—vanish (समाप्त होना)—The rain **passed off** before my going to college.
115. **Pass on**—more forward (आगे बढ़ना)—Let us **pass on** to another chapter.

**Pull**

116. **Pull down**—to demolish (गिरा देना)—**Pulling down** a building is easier than constructing it.
117. **Pull up**—scold, rebuke (फटकारना)—I was pulled up by the principal for my mistakes.
118. **Pull through**—recover from illness (बीमारी से ठीक होना)—The patient will **pull through** under proper care.

**Run**

119. **Run away**—make off (भाग जाना)—Seeing the police, the thief **ran away**.
120. **Run after**—try to amass (पीछा करना)—The police **ran after** the thief and caught him.
121. **Run out**—exhaust the supply of (समाप्त होना)—He could not proceed to Delhi because his money had **run out**.
122. **Run over**—to crush (कुचल जाना)—The speeding truck **ran over** a small child.
123. **Run down**—become weak (कमजोर होना)—He has **run down** due to his ill health.

**Set**

124. **Set in**—begin (प्रारम्भ हो जाना)—It will take a week for the rains to **set in**.
125. **Set out**—leave for (स्वाना होना)—I have decided **to set out** for Kashmir this summer.

126. **Set up**—establish (शुरू करना)—You must try to **set up** your own business now.  
 127. **Set apart**—reserve (अलग रखना)—Wise people always **set apart** some money for emergency.  
 128. **Set on**—instigate (उकसाना)—Kindly, tell me who **set you on** to do this.

### See

129. **See off**—witness one's departure (विदाई देना)—He went to the station **to see off** his sister.  
 130. **See through**—detect (समझना/भापना)—I could not **see through** what he liked.

### Stand

131. **Stand by**—support (साथ देना)—It is our duty to **stand by** our friends in their difficulties.  
 132. **Stand up for**—support (पक्ष लेना)—We should always **stand up for** the weak.  
 133. **Stand up**—maintain (खड़ा करना)—The teacher ordered the student to **stand up** in the class.

### Take

134. **Take after**—look similar (समान होना)—In his physical appearance, he has **taken after** his father.  
 135. **Take off**—to remove (अनुकरण करना, हवा में जाना)—The girl **takes off** the manner of her mother. The aeroplane could not **take off** due to dense fog.  
 136. **Take down**—write down (लिखना)—You must **take down** quickly, when I dictate my judgement.  
 137. **Take up**—occupy (लेना)—The teacher **took up** a new lesson in the class today.  
 138. **Take to**—be habituated (आदत पड़ना)—He has now **taken to** gambling.

### Turn

139. **Turn down**—reject (अस्वीकार करना)—The officer **turned down** the request of the clerk for one day's leave.  
 140. **Turn up**—arrive (पहुँचना)—All members must **turn up** on time for the meeting.  
 141. **Turn out**—prove (बाहर निकालना)—The boy misbehaved and so the teacher **turned him out** from the class.  
 142. **Turn off**—dismiss (निकालना)—If the student behaves so badly, why do you not **turn him off**?  
 143. **Turn out**—produce (उत्पादन करना)—The factory has **turned out** five hundred scooters this year.

### Throw

144. **Throw out**—reject (अस्वीकार करना)—My admission was **thrown out** by the principal.  
 145. **Throw up**—resign (त्यागपत्र देना)—The principal was not satisfied with my work. So I **threw up** the post.

### Work

146. **Work on**—influence (प्रभाव डालना)—I tried my best to win him over. But no proposal **worked on** him.  
 147. **Work upon**—influence (प्रभावित करना)—Our leaders **work upon** the feelings of the ignorant villagers these days.  
 148. **Work up**—to stimulate (उत्तेजित करना)—A good speaker always **works up** the listeners.  
 149. **Work out**—solve (हल करना)—The sum was so difficult that no one could **work out** it.

### Wait

150. **Wait for**—to hope (आशा करना)—Will she **wait for** you at the station at 4 p.m.?

## ◀ Exercise :: 1 ▶

*You are given four alternative meanings to each of the five idioms/phrases given below. Select any three idioms/phrases and point out their correct meanings. Use these three idioms/phrases in sentences of your own :*

- (a) **Make out**
  - (i) to make something
  - (ii) to produce something
  - (iii) to understand
  - (iv) to force something out
- (b) **Run short of**
  - (i) to run with short steps
  - (ii) to run with shorts on
  - (iii) to reach the end of exhaust
  - (iv) to run for a short distance
- (c) **Break the ice**
  - (i) to hammer a big piece of ice
  - (ii) to dash a piece of ice against the wall.
  - (iii) to dissolve the ice in hot water
  - (iv) to break the silence
- (d) **Have an axe to grind**
  - (i) to use the axe as a grinder
  - (ii) to crash the axe into pieces
  - (iii) to serve one's own end
  - (iv) to put the axe to wrong use
- (e) **Out of the wood**
  - (i) to come out of a jungle
  - (ii) to be out of danger
  - (iii) to appear from behind a tree
  - (iv) to cross the wood land

## ◀ Exercise :: 2 ▶

*You are given four alternative meanings to each of the five idioms/phrases given below. Select any three idioms/phrases and point out their correct meanings. Use these three idioms/phrases in sentences of your own :*

- (a) **To build castles in the air**
  - (i) to makes castles in the sky
  - (ii) to run away with the wind
  - (iii) to indulge in day-dreaming
  - (iv) to get involved in airy talks
- (b) **To cut a sorry figure**
  - (i) to fail in the examination
  - (ii) to create a bad impression
  - (iii) to spread rumours against someone
  - (iv) to behave like a buffoon

- (c) **To foot the bill**
  - (i) to kick the bill
  - (ii) to respect the bill
  - (iii) to tear the bill
  - (iv) to pay the bill
- (d) **To grease the palm**
  - (i) to oil the hand
  - (ii) to apply ointment to the palm
  - (iii) to offer bribe
  - (iv) to activate the machinery
- (e) **To set the thames on fire**
  - (i) to do the impossible
  - (ii) to do something remarkable
  - (iii) to make everyone angry
  - (iv) to act clumsily

### ◀ Exercise :: 3 ▶

*You are given four alternative meanings to each of the five idioms/phrases given below. Select any three idioms/phrases and point out their correct meanings. Use these three idioms/phrases in sentences of your own :*

- (a) **A square meal**
  - (i) a stale meal
  - (ii) a good and satisfying meal
  - (iii) a hat meal
  - (iv) a costly meal
- (b) **Bear the brunt of**
  - (i) face the enemy
  - (ii) face the attack
  - (iii) endure the main force
  - (iv) face the calamity
- (c) **Leave one in the lurch**
  - (i) leave the rival in miserable condition
  - (ii) give up all hope of survival
  - (iii) go to dogs
  - (iv) desert a person in difficult situation.
- (d) **Mind one's own business**
  - (i) not to interfere in the affairs of others
  - (ii) save oneself from going bankrupt
  - (iii) do everything possible to save one's business
  - (iv) take full interest in one's business
- (e) **Throw cold water upon**
  - (i) calm down one's anger
  - (ii) put out the fire
  - (iii) discourage a plan
  - (iv) tease someone