

## Chapter

## 14

## Phrasal Verbs

## What are Phrasal Verbs?

English language abounds in the use of verbs with prepositions or adverbs to obtain a variety of meanings. The verbs used with prepositions, adverbs or both are defined as phrasal verbs and they denote idiomatic meaning only **when taken as a whole**. These prepositions and adverbs are known in grammar as Particles. *e.g.*,

- |                         |            |                               |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| (i) Set in .....        | start.     | (verb + preposition)          |
| (ii) Set up .....       | establish. | (verb + adverb)               |
| (iii) Put up with ..... | tolerate.  | (verb + adverb + preposition) |

**Note :** These expressions are to be taken **as a whole** ..... verb + particles.

When particle is separated from its verb, both verb & particle revert to their individual meanings separately.

- (i) Set, in
- (ii) Set, up
- (iii) Put, up, with

There are two types of expressions of phrasal verbs :

- 1. Transitive expressions
- 2. Intransitive Expressions

## 1. Transitive Expressions

- I. Nouns (as direct objects) are usually placed at the end of transitive expressions or immediately after the verb & before the particle.
  - (i) She **took off** her apron.
  - (ii) She **took her apron off**.
- II. Pronoun objects are more often used after the verb or before the short words — 'off, on, up, down, in, out, away' etc.
  - (i) I went to **see him off**.
  - (ii) She **brought him up**.
- III. Pronoun objects are placed at the end of such expressions when verbs cannot be split such as 'look for, account for, call at, call on, look after' etc.
  - (i) I am **looking for** him.
  - (ii) You should **look after** her.
  - (iii) I **called on** him yesterday.
  - (iv) You have to **stand by** me.

## 2. Intransitive Expressions

Intransitive expressions of phrasal verbs **do not** admit of any object.

- (i) She **broke down** in the court.
- (ii) His father **came round** at last.
- (iii) Their marriage **comes off** next month.
- (iv) The meeting **broke up** suddenly.

Now, study the following phrasal verbs that are currently in use.

1. **Account for** (explain the reason, answer for)—I can't *account for* his unusual behaviour in this matter.
2. **Ask after** (ask about the welfare, inquire after)—I met your brother at the party, he *asked after* you.
3. **Ask for** (request for)—She *asked for* a glass of water.
4. **Back out** (go back on, withdraw from promise)—He agreed to help but *backed out* at the last moment.
5. **Be in for** [about to take place (unpleasant)]—On account of his bad habits he *is in for* trouble.
6. **Bear away** (win)—Suhani *bore away* the first prize in the dance competition.
7. **Bear on/upon** [relevant, (bearing on)]—Your remarks have no *bearing on* the main problem.
8. **Bear out** (support the argument, corroborate)—I am sure my classmates will *bear out* my statement.
9. **Bear with** (to show patience, co-operate)—In view of the heavy losses suffered by the company, the shareholders were requested to *bear with*.
10. **Blow out** (extinguish)—The candle *blew out* as the gust of wind came in.
11. **Blow over** (pass off without harm, come to an end)—Don't worry, the crisis are likely to *blow over*.
12. **Blow up** (explode, start suddenly)—The plan of the enemy to *blow up* the fly-over was foiled by the police.
13. **Break down** (emotional collapse, stop functioning)—While giving evidence in the court, she *broke down*.
14. **Break into** (enter by force)—The robbers *broke into* his house last night.
15. **Break off** (come to an end, unsuccessfully)—The talks between India and China *broke off*.
16. **Break out** [spread (war, epidemic, fire, riots)]—The fear that AIDS has *broken out* in India is not unfounded.
17. **Break through** (discover a secret, major achievement)—There is no hope of break through in the murder case.
18. **Break up** [terminate (meeting, school, session)]—The college will *break up* next week for summer vacation.
19. **Break up with** (quarrel)—After long and fruitful friendship the two friends *broken up with* each other.
- Break open** (open by force)—The thief *broke open* the lock and stole money.

20. **Bring about** (cause to happen)—The administration helped to *bring about* a peaceful settlement.
21. **Bring out** (explain the meaning, publish)—When asked to explain, she could not *bring out* the meaning of the poem.
22. **Bring round** (to make one agree, bring to senses)—I was able to *bring* my mother round to my views with great difficulty.
23. **Bring up** (rear, educate)—Fathers are beginning to play a bigger role in *bringing up* their children.
24. **Call at** (visit a place to meet)—I *called at* the residence of my boss yesterday.
25. **Call for** (necessary, require)—For the unity of the country discipline among the people is *called for*.
26. **Call in/call out** (send for help)—The police were *called in* without delay by the residents.
27. **Call off** (suspend or abandon)—We decided to *call off* the strike.
28. **Call on** (go and visit a person)—It is a tradition for the Prime Minister to *call on* the President.
29. **Call out** (ask to come for help)—The National Guards has been *called out*.
30. **Call up** (to telephone, recall)—Many of my friends *called me up* to congratulate me.
31. **Call upon** (appeal, exhort)—He was *called upon* to prove the correctness of the press reports.
32. **Carry away by** (lose control)—On hearing the news of his success he was *carried away by* joy.
33. **Carry on** (continue)—Now it is difficult to *carry on* this business in the teeth of stiff competition.
34. **Carry out** (implement, obey, execute)—It is not likely that your father will *carry out* the threat of disinheriting you.
35. **Cast away** (throw away as useless)—We usually give our servants the old clothes which we *cast away*.
36. **Cast down** (dejected, down cast)—Now-a-days he is *cast down* as a result of his failure in the examination.
37. **Cast off** (release, remove)—Organization must *cast off* old fashioned practices in order to survive.
38. **Catch up with** (make up for deficiency, overtake)—He remained ill for many days but *caught up with* the pending work very soon.
39. **Come about** (happen)—It is not good that such an unfortunate accident *came about*.
40. **Come across** (meet by chance)—I *came across* my old friend in the market yesterday.
41. **Come by** (get)—How have you *come by* such a precious diamond?
42. **Come of** (belong to)—Reeta *comes of* a family of freedom fighters.
43. **Come off** (take place as arranged, fade, get separated)—I was surprised to see that plaster had *come off* the walls.
44. **Come over** (get over, overcome)—You can *come over* your problems by honest means.
45. **Come round** (agree, recover from illness)—My father at first refused to let me continue study but he *came round* in the end.

46. **Come upon** (come across, get by chance)—My friend *came upon* the evidence just by chance.
47. **Cope with** (manage)—They *coped with* all their problems cheerfully.
48. **Cut down** (curtail, reduce)—Since you are out of job these days, you must *cut down* your expenditure.
49. **Cut off** (discontinue, die, remove)—Gas supplies have now been *cut off*.
50. **(Be) cut out for** (suitable)—He is *cut out for* an administrative career.
51. **Cut out** (to take a piece from the whole)—He *cut out* a piece of the cake and put it in my plate.
52. **Cut up** (distressed, cut into small pieces)—She was *cut up* because she had been scolded by her teacher.
53. **Die down** [gradually disappear (riots, excitement, storm etc.)]—The wind has *died down*.
54. **Die out** (become out of use or existence)—He thought that the custom had *died out* a long time ago.
55. **Dispose of** (sell off)—She has decided to *dispose of* her old house.
56. **Dispose to** (willing, inclined favourably)—My friend is *disposed to* discussing the problems thoroughly.
57. **Do away with** (eradicate)—We should *do away with* social evils.
58. **Do for** (serve the purpose)—This book will *do for* the SSC examination.
59. **(have) Done with** (have no relation)—I have *done with* him because of his dishonesty.
60. **Do without** (dispense with, to manage without)—We cannot *do without* fan in summer.
61. **Done for, done in** (be ruined)—He appears to be *done for* since he has lost heavily in gambling.
62. **Draw up** (to write, compose, draft)—I was busy *drawing up* plans for the new course.
63. **Draw on or upon** (to get money from)—He was able to *draw on* vast reserves of talent.
64. **Drop in** (to pay a short visit)—I thought I'd just *drop in* and see how you were.
65. **Drop out** (retire in the midst of doing something)—She could not qualify for the selection as she *dropped out* while the race was in progress.
66. **Fall back** (retreat)—The rioters *fell back* when the police arrived.
67. **Fall back on** (depend on)—You must save money to *fall back on* it in old age.
68. **Fall off** (decrease in number, get separated)—In the wake of roof tragedy the admissions in the school have *fallen off*.
69. **Fall out** (quarrel)—The two friends appear to have *fallen out* over a minor issue.
70. **Fall in with** (agree with)—Instead of challenging the lie, she *fell in with* their views.
71. **Fall through** (to remain incomplete, fail)—For want of sufficient funds your new project is likely to *fall through*.
72. **Follow up** (pursue after the first attempt)—The idea has been *followed up* by a group of researchers.
73. **Get ahead** (go forward)—You can *get ahead* of your rivals only by hard work.

74. **Get along** (be friendly)—They just can't *get along* together because of temperamental differences.
75. **Get at** (reach, understand)—It is very difficult to *get at* the truth etc.
76. **Get away** (escape)—They *got away* on scooter.
77. **Get away with** (without being punished or with little punishment)—Although his fault was serious, he *got away with* light punishment.
78. **Get on** (progress)—How is your son *getting on* with your study?
79. **Get on with** (live together, pull with)—Both husband and wife are *getting on* well with each other.
80. **Get over** (recover from illness or shock, come over)—He is still trying to *get over* the financial crises.
81. **Get through** (pass through, succeed)—It is not possible to *get through* examination without labour.
82. **Get up** (rise from bed, dressed)—The woman *got up* from her chair with the baby in her arms.
83. **Give away** (distribute)—She has *given away* jewellery worth thousands of Rupees.
84. **Give in** (surrender, agree)—At first she was adamant but at last she *gave in* to the request of her friend.
85. **Give out** (announce verbally, emit)—It was *given out* that she had failed.
86. **Give up** (stop, abstain from)—He *gave up* smoking to save money.
87. **Give way** (collapse under pressure, break)—The contractor was charged with negligence when the roof of a new building *gave way*.
88. **Given to** (accustomed to)—He is *given to* smoking.
89. **Go back on** (withdraw, back out)—One should not *go back on* one's promise.
90. **Go down** (be believed)—Your excuse will not *go down*.
91. **Go in for** (buy, practise, to enter a contest)—I thought of *going in for* teaching.
92. **Go off** (explode and be discharged)—When he was cleaning his gun it *went off* and killed him.
93. **Go on** (continue)—There is no need to *go on* arguing about it.
94. **Go over** (examine carefully, look over)—On *going over* the balance sheet of the company the auditors have found serious mistakes.
95. **Go through** (read hurriedly, endure)—He didn't lend me the newspaper because he was *going through* it.
96. **Go up** (rise, increase)—As a result of a sharp rise in prices the price of washing soap has *gone up*.
97. **Hand out** (distribute)—*Hand out* the books to the students.
98. **Hand over** (give charge or authority)—He has not *handed over* charge to the new manager.
99. **Hang about** (stay waiting, roam about)—The boys *hanging about* girls' hostel were rounded up by the police.
100. **Hold on** (carry on, bear difficulties, persist)—In spite of financial difficulties he *held on* and succeeded in the long run.



101. **Hold out** (resist)—When the robbers ran short of ammunition, they could no longer *hold out*.
102. **Hold over** (postpone)—Most of the bills are *held over* till the next session of the Parliament.
103. **Hold up** (to stop in order to rob, delay)—The terrorists *held up* the motor car and kept the ladies as hostages.
104. **Jump at** (accept happily)—He *jumped at* the offer of his boss to accept the job abroad.
105. **Jump to** [arrive suddenly (conclusion)]—You should never *jump to* conclusions.
106. **Keep from** (refrain from, not to mix with)—Always *keep from* selfish people because they can harm you anytime.
107. **Keep off** (keep at a distance)—There was a notice at the site, "*Keep off* the bushes."
108. **Keep on** (continue)—She *kept on* crying inspite of my assurance of help.
109. **Keep up** (maintain)—Always try to *keep up* the standard of life even in the face of crises.
110. **Keep up with** (try to move with, not to fall behind)—Young men should *keep up with* the latest development in international field.
111. **Lay by** (save money)—The wise men always *lay by* money for their old age.
112. **(Be) laid up with** (confined to bed)—She is not going out as she is *laid up with* the flu.
113. **Lay down** (establish a rule, sacrifice, surrender)—The conditions *laid down* by the Department of Health were violated by the nursing homes.
114. **Lay off** (to discontinue work, dismiss temporarily)—The workers have been *laid off* for want of raw material.
115. **Lay out** (plan building, garden etc.)—A number of gardens were *laid out* by the Moghuls.
116. **Let down** (humiliate, to lower down)—We should never *let down* our friends.
117. **Let into** (allow to enter)—After repeated requests he was *let into* the classroom.
118. **Let off** (to free from punishment, pardon)—She was *let off* by the Principal with light punishment.
119. **Let (somebody) in on** (share a secret)—I will not *let her in* on my plans.
120. **Let up** (cessation, respite)—There is no *let up* in heat during May.
121. **Live on** (depend for food (staple food)—The lion is carnivorous and *lives on* flesh.
122. **Live by** (means/manner)—You must learn to *live by* honest means.
123. **Live off** (source of income)—They were *living off* rental income.
124. **Look about** (in search of, on the watch)—The thirsty crow was *looking about* water here & there.
125. **Look after** (take care of)—In her old age she has no one to *look after* her.
126. **Look at** (see carefully)—The boys are *looking at* the sky.
127. **Look back on** (to think of the past)—People can often *look back* and reflect on happy childhood memories.
128. **Look for** (search for a lost thing)—She was *looking for* her lost books.
129. **Look down upon** (hate, despise)—It is folly on your part to *look down upon* the poor students.

130. **Look into** (investigate the matter)—A committee was set up to *look into* the problem.
131. **Look on** (to see as a spectator)—His parents *looked on* with a triumphant smile.
132. **Look over** (examine carefully, go over)—The examiner has yet to *look over* practice note books.
133. **Look out** (watch out, careful, beware)—*Look out*, there is a snake under the bush.
134. **Look out for** (in search of, on the watch)—He is *looking out* for a decent job.
135. **Look to** (rely upon, be careful)—The poor *look to* financial help from the government.
136. **Look up** (consult some book for a word, rise)—Please *look up* this word in the dictionary.
137. **Look upto** (respect)—His younger brother *looks up to* him and obeys his every order.
138. **Look upon** (consider, regard)—We must *look upon* social evils as nuisance.
139. **Make off with/away with** (run away, destroy)—They *made off with* the cash and fled.
140. **Make out** (understand the meaning)—The police could not *make out* the coded message they intercepted.
141. **Make over** (transfer possession, convert)—Since she had no legal heir, she *made over* her house in charity.
142. **Make up** [to end (quarrel), compose]—You should make an effort to *make up* a quarrel with your friend.
143. **Make up for** (compensate for)—After her long illness she is trying her best to *make up for* her deficiency in study.
144. **Pass away** (die, expire)—On the *passing away* of his father I sent him a message of condolence.
145. **Pass for** (regarded to be)—The TATAs *pass for* philanthropists in the country.
146. **Pass off** (take place)—The elections are likely to *pass off* peacefully.
147. **Pass oneself off** (show off)—The hypocrites always *pass themselves off* as honest persons.
148. **Pass through** (go through, undergo, endure)—He is *passing through* financial difficulties these days.
149. **Pass out** (leave after completing education)—The cadets will *pass out* next month after completing their training.
150. **Pull down** (demolish a structure)—Why did they *pull* the shops *down*?
151. **Pull off** (succeed)—India *pulled off* victory in the last stage of the match.
152. **Pull through** (recover from illness)—I think she'll *pull through* her serious illness very soon.
153. **Pull up** (stop, scold)—The students were *pulled up* by the Principal for their misbehaviour with the class teacher.
154. **Pull with** (live together, get on with)—He is *pulling well with* his wife these days.
155. **Put down** (crush, keep down)—The riots were *put down* by the local police.
156. **Put off** (postpone, avoid, discourage)—The meeting had to be *put off* because the President could not come.
157. **Put on** (wear, pretend)—It is difficult to *put on* the appearance of innocence for a long time.
158. **Put out** (extinguish)—The fire was *put out* suddenly.

159. **Put up** (stays, question)—He is *putting up* at a hostel these days.
160. **Put up with** (tolerate patiently)—For an honourable person it is difficult to *put up with* the haughty behaviour of the Directors.
161. **Round up** (arrest)—The police *rounded up* anti-social elements last night.
162. **Run after** (pursue, hanker after)—We should not *run after* money.
163. **Run down** (criticise, poor health)—As a result of long illness she has *run down* a lot.
164. **Run into** (come across, meet by chance)—While walking along the roadside, I *ran into* my old schoolmates.
165. **Run out** (come to an end)—When the rations *ran out*, the head office was informed.
166. **Run over** (crush under)—He was *run over* by a speeding car.
167. **Run through** (waste money)—It is a pity that he has *run through* his fortune over gambling and drinking.
168. **See off** (to escort a guest for his departure)—His friends were present at the station to *see him off*.
169. **See through** (discover something hidden, motive)—Man has grown so clever that it is difficult to *see through* his tricks.
170. **Send for** (summon)—She *sent for* a doctor when her husband fell ill.
171. **Set about** (start doing)—As soon as she reached home, she *set about* calling up her friends.
172. **Set aside** (allocate, strike down, turn down)—The High court *set aside* the verdict of the lower court in this sensitive matter.
173. **Set in** (begin)—As soon as the summer *sets in*, the reptiles come out of hibernation.
174. **Set off** (to start a series of events, process, improve)—(i) Cosmetics *set off* the natural grace.  
(ii) Privatisation has *set off* the process of liberalisation in foreign trade.
175. **Set up** (establish)—The factory was *set up* by his uncle.
176. **Set forth** (start on a journey, explain)—The party will *set forth* its view on globalisation at a public rally.
177. **Set out** (start on a journey, set forth)—No sooner was the hunter informed of a lion's presence in the forest than he *set out*.
178. **Sit back** (relax)—He believes that he has the right to *sit back* while others should work hard.
179. **Sit up** (stay out of bed, stay up)—She *sat up* till her son returned.
180. **Stand by** (support, help)—Although he promised to *stand by* me in difficulties, he did not live up to it.
181. **Stand for** (represent)—T.E.C. *stands for* Technical Education Certificate.
182. **Stand out** (to be conspicuous)—She *stood out* from the crowd because of her amiable manners.
183. **Stand up for** (defend)—It is your duty to *stand up* always for the poor.
184. **Strike off** (remove from the list)—His name has been *struck off* the admission list.
185. **Take after** (resemble)—She always reminds me of her mother since she *takes after* her mother.
186. **Take down** (write)—She was busy in *taking down* the dictation which the teacher was giving.



187. **Take off** (remove, leave the ground, improve)—It is difficult for Indian economy to *take off* in the absence of heavy investment.
188. **Take over** (take up responsibility)—The agency tried to *take over* another company.
189. **(Be) Taken to** (form a habit)—He *took to* wearing black leather jackets.
190. **Take up** (start a hobby or study, occupy)—He has *taken up* modelling as a career.
191. **Tell upon** (affect adversely)—I have warned him that heavy work will *tell upon* his health.
192. **(Be) taken in** (be deceived)—For all your intelligence you are likely to be *taken in* by impostors.
193. **Take for** (suppose to be, identify)—I *took* the scoundrel *for* a noble person.
194. **(Be) taken aback** (be surprised)—I was *taken aback* to hear of the news of his failure.
195. **Talk over** (discuss a matter)—I agreed to go home and *talk over* the matter.
196. **Turn down** (reject, strike down)—I *turned down* the request of my friend to go to Simla.
197. **Turn off** (stop, switch off)—Please make it a point to *turn off* water tap before you go out.
198. **Turn on** (switch on, start)—She *turned on* the shower to take bath.
199. **Turn over** (change, capsize, upset)—The boat *turned over* and ten persons were drowned.
200. **Turn out** (prove, reveal, expel)—Nothing ever *turned out* right for me in life.
201. **Turn up** (arrive, take place)—Who can say what will *turn up* next?
202. **Watch out** (look out, careful)—If you do not *watch out*, he might harm you.
203. **Wipe away** (cleanse, remove)—The marks of blood were *wiped away* by the accused.
204. **Wipe out** (destroy completely)—We must try to *wipe out* poverty from the country.
205. **Wind up** (bring to an end)—We were forced to *wind up* the business on account of heavy loss.
206. **Work out** (solve the problem)—He is very intelligent and can *work out* any difficult problem.
207. **Work up** (incite, instigate)—The politicians should not try to *work up* communal frenzy.
208. **Work upon** (influence)—The leader tried to *work upon* the mob.

## Addenda

209. **(get the) Hang of something** (learn about)—As I entered the conference hall I got the hang of conspiracy.
210. **Hang together** (fit together)—Your present statement does not hang together with the past one.
211. **Hang round with** (spend time together)—I used to hang round with my friends on the Mall road.
212. **Pull in** (enter)—As the train pulled in, the passengers ran here and there.
213. **Set to** (determined)—If we really set to, we can get the work done within time.
214. **Break with** (tradition and customs)—It is very difficult to break with past customers.

## Phrasal Verbs used as Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives

### Break

**Breakout** (noun)—escape from prison

The news of prison *breakout* has been confirmed.

**Outbreak** (noun)—beginning

The *outbreak* of the third world war will prove to be a universal disaster.

**Breakdown** (noun)—of machinery, mental collapse

The *breakdown* of the car delayed our departure.

**Break-through** (noun)—major achievement

There is no sign of any *break-through* in the negotiations.

### Beat

**Offbeat** (adj.)—different, unusual

They like *offbeat* themes of the novels.

### Bring

**Upbringing** (noun)—bringing up of a person.

His *upbringing* has been very simple.

### Call

**Call-up** (noun)—a summons for military service.

He avoided *call-up* pretending illness.

### Come

**Outcome** (noun)—result of an action

We are not aware of the *outcome* of the meeting.

**Overcome** (verb)—solve problem, succeed, defeat

Have you *overcome* your financial problems?

### Fall

**Fall-out** (noun)—dangerous radioactive dust, bad result

The *fall out* of globalisation has not proved a blessing for a common man.

### Hold

**Hold-up** (noun)—attempt for robbery

The news of *hold-up* made us turn our route.

**Uphold** (verb)—support what is right, confirm

We should *uphold* the dignity of our profession.

### Keep

**Upkeep** (noun)—maintenance

The *upkeep* of my office costs me a lot these days.

### Let

**Outlet** (noun)—way of expressing feelings of energy, a place for selling goods.

Children must have *outlet* to spend their energy.

**Lay**

**Layout** (noun) — The way a building or book is planned  
He does not like the *layout* of this building.

**Outlay** (noun) — expenditure  
The *outlay* on the plan is exorbitant.

**Lay-off** (noun) — a period when labour is unemployed, an account of no work  
There is six month *lay off* in our sugar factory.

**Look**

**Look-out** (noun) — on watch  
He is on the *look-out* for a good job.

**Outlook** (noun) — attitude to life & the world  
You must have optimistic *outlook*.

**Overlook** (verb) — fail to see, pardon  
He was kind enough to *overlook* my fault.

**Make**

**Make-up** (noun) — use of cosmetics  
It takes her long to put on her *make-up*.

**Mix**

**Mix-up** (noun) — confusion  
The *mix-up* of the luggage in the cloak room caused the confusion.

**Round**

**Round-up** (noun) — bringing people together, arrest  
The government ordered a *round-up* of the miscreants.

**Run**

**Runaway** (noun, adj) — one who has escaped.  
*Noun* : The *runaways* from the prison were arrested again.  
*Adj.* : The *runaway* prisoners were arrested again.

**Sell**

**Sell-out** (noun) — not a single article left  
The new edition of the book has been a complete *sell-out*.

**Set**

**Outset** (noun) — start, beginning  
The trainees were warned of the danger at the *outset*.  
**Offset** (verb) — do something to reduce the effect of others  
The rise in income is generally *offset* by Income Tax.  
**Upset** (noun, verb) — an unexpected situation, unhappy, anxious  
*Noun* : The *upset* in the semi finals has completely dashed our hopes.  
*Verb* : The behaviour of her daughter has *upset* her.

**Take**

**Intake** (noun)—The quantity or number taken in a period.

The famous institute in our city has a yearly *intake* of 1,500 students.

**Take-off** (noun)—leaving ground (plane)

The *take-off* of the aeroplane has been delayed.

**Take-over** (noun)—an offer to buy company

The *take-over* of Sahara Airlines has been finalised.

**Overtake** (verb)—to go past a vehicle

*Overtaking* heavy vehicles is sometimes fatal.

**Turn**

**Turnover** (noun)—amount received for sale

He has a *turnover* of about 5 lakh a year.

**Overturn** (noun)—capsize

The boat *overturned* and sank.

**Turn-out** (noun)—attendance

There was a heavy *turn-out* for the opening ceremony.

**Work Book Exercise (A)**

**Directions :** Fill up the blanks with suitable prepositions from the alternatives given under each sentence.

- He didn't lend me the newspaper because he was going ..... it.  
(a) over (b) through (c) about
- For want of sufficient funds your new project is likely to fall .....  
(a) out (b) through (c) under
- How have you come ..... such a precious diamond?  
(a) across (b) upon (c) by
- We usually give our servants the old clothes we cast .....  
(a) off (b) aside (c) away
- He was called ..... to prove the correctness of the press reports.  
(a) up (b) on (c) upon
- For the unity of the country discipline among the people is called .....  
(a) forth (b) for (c) out
- Now it is difficult to carry ..... this business in the teeth of stiff competition.  
(a) out (b) on (c) off
- The fear that AIDS has broken ..... in India is not unfounded.  
(a) up (b) about (c) out
- The plan of the enemy to blow ..... the fly-over was foiled by the police.  
(a) over (b) down (c) up
- In view of the heavy losses suffered by the company, the shareholders were requested to bear .....  
(a) over (b) with (c) out
- The two friends appear to have fallen ..... over a minor issue.  
(a) down (b) out (c) into

12. When the robbers ran short of ammunition, they could no longer hold .....  
(a) on (b) up (c) out
13. The wise men always lay ..... money for their old age.  
(a) down (b) by (c) aside
14. The robbers made ..... with whatever they could lay their hands on.  
(a) out (b) off/away (c) for
15. The detectives arrested him while he was palming ..... counterfeit currency notes.  
(a) off (b) over (c) by
16. After her long illness she is trying her best to make ..... her deficiency in study.  
(a) out (b) up for (c) for
17. On the passing ..... of his father I sent him a message of condolence.  
(a) by (b) over (c) away
18. Please make it a point to turn ..... water tap before you go out.  
(a) down (b) about (c) off
19. Although he promised to stand ..... me in difficulties he did not live up to it.  
(a) for (b) by (c) over
20. For an honourable person it is difficult to put ..... the haughty behaviour of the Directors.  
(a) up (b) up with (c) on
21. She stood ..... from the crowd because of her amiable manners.  
(a) out (b) up (c) for
22. The examiner has yet to look ..... practice note books.  
(a) after (b) over (c) about
23. The lion is carnivorous and lives ..... flesh.  
(a) at (b) to (c) on
24. She always reminds me of her mother since she takes ..... her.  
(a) after (b) to (c) off
25. While walking along the roadside I ran ..... my old schoolmate.  
(a) into (b) over (c) out

### Work Book Exercise (B)

**Directions :** Fill up the blanks with suitable prepositions from the alternatives given under each sentence.

1. The Tatas pass ..... philanthropists in the country.  
(a) off (b) for (c) of
2. As a result of long illness she has run ..... a lot.  
(a) out (b) down (c) over
3. Who can say what will turn ..... next?  
(a) down (b) up (c) out
4. His friends were present at the station to see him .....  
(a) through (b) into (c) off
5. Cosmetics help to set ..... the natural grace of the face.  
(a) forth (b) up (c) off



6. The sessions court has held ..... the verdict till the next date.  
(a) on (b) over (c) out
7. The newly married couple is not getting ..... well with each other.  
(a) on (b) up (c) over
8. The students were pulled ..... by the Principal for their misbehaviour with the class teacher.  
(a) up (b) down (c) off
9. The police were called ..... without delay by the residents.  
(a) up (b) for (c) in
10. The college will break ..... next week for summer vacation.  
(a) out (b) in (c) up
11. The candle blew ..... as the gust of wind came in.  
(a) over (b) out (c) up
12. Reeta comes ..... a family of freedom fighters.  
(a) of (b) by (c) off
13. It was given ..... that he had failed.  
(a) in (b) over (c) out
14. I can't understand how these undesirable events came .....  
(a) over (b) of (c) about
15. We should try to ..... the evil practices in the society.  
(a) do with (b) do away with (c) do away
16. It is difficult for Indian economy to take ..... in the absence of heavy investment.  
(a) on (b) off (c) up
17. Take your shoes ..... when you enter my room.  
(a) on (b) off (c) with
18. The number of members absent was large so the meeting had to be put .....  
(a) off (b) out (c) down
19. He is still trying to get ..... the financial crises.  
(a) on (b) off (c) over
20. He jumped ..... the offer of his boss to accept the job abroad.  
(a) over (b) at (c) on
21. Always try to keep ..... the standard of life even in the face of crises.  
(a) on (b) through (c) up
22. She was let ..... by the Principal with light punishment.  
(a) off (b) into (c) down
23. It is folly on your part to look ..... upon the poor students.  
(a) off (b) in (c) down
24. You should make an effort to make ..... a quarrel with your friend.  
(a) out (b) up (c) for
25. Her mother sat ..... till midnight waiting for him.  
(a) up (b) out (c) on