



SAFALTA CLASS<sup>TM</sup>

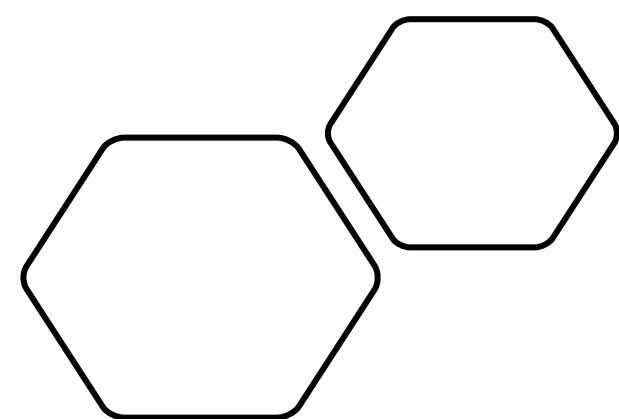
An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

# **WORDS AND PHRASES**

## **ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

**IBPS-CLERK**

**15<sup>th</sup> Sep 2020 | 05:30 PM – 07:00 PM**



# WORDS & PHRASES

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# Syllabus

Reading

Passage ✓

30-50%

Para jumbles ✓

Cloze Test ✓

# Vocabulary

Synonyms

Antonyms

Idioms and Phrases

One word substitution

Spellings

Fill in the blanks

30%

30%

# Grammar

Spotting errors ✓

Sentence Improvement/ correction ✓

Fill in the blanks ✓

Active and passive voice

Direct Indirect Speech

indirectly ✓

30-40%



# Look at these sentences.

1. He told me about it word to word.

①

word

~~by~~ ~~to~~ word

शुद्धी:

for ✓

2. I am agree with you.

×

for  
by  
I

I agree with you. ✓

3. He entered into the class.

×

No prep. ✓

Enter into a place

Enter into sth. = start sth. ✓  
He entered into mobile business in 2019.  
started

+

4. There are lots of boundations here.

bounds/restrictions

① boundation word  
बन्दी होना

→ In my view/opinion  
5. According to me, Mr. Rhea is innocent.

② According to me  
us

6. Myself Raj.

informal

This is Raj  
I am Raj  
my name is Raj  
informal English

formal English

I myself am Raj  
# मैं ही राज हूँ

you  
him  
her  
them



+

letter → word → Phrase → clause  
→ sentence → paragraph → - - -

10 cab  
1 × 6 × 6-10 day

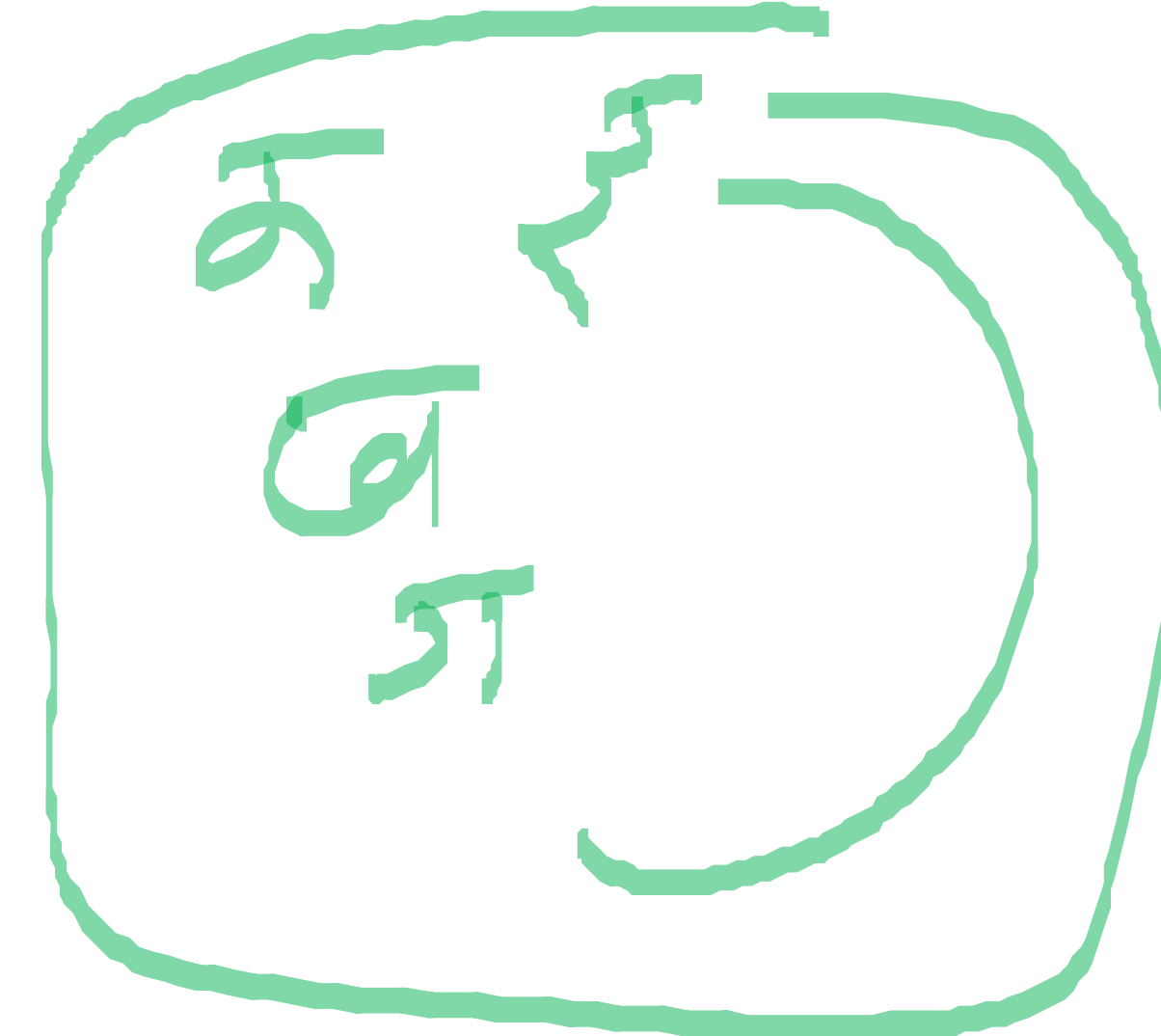
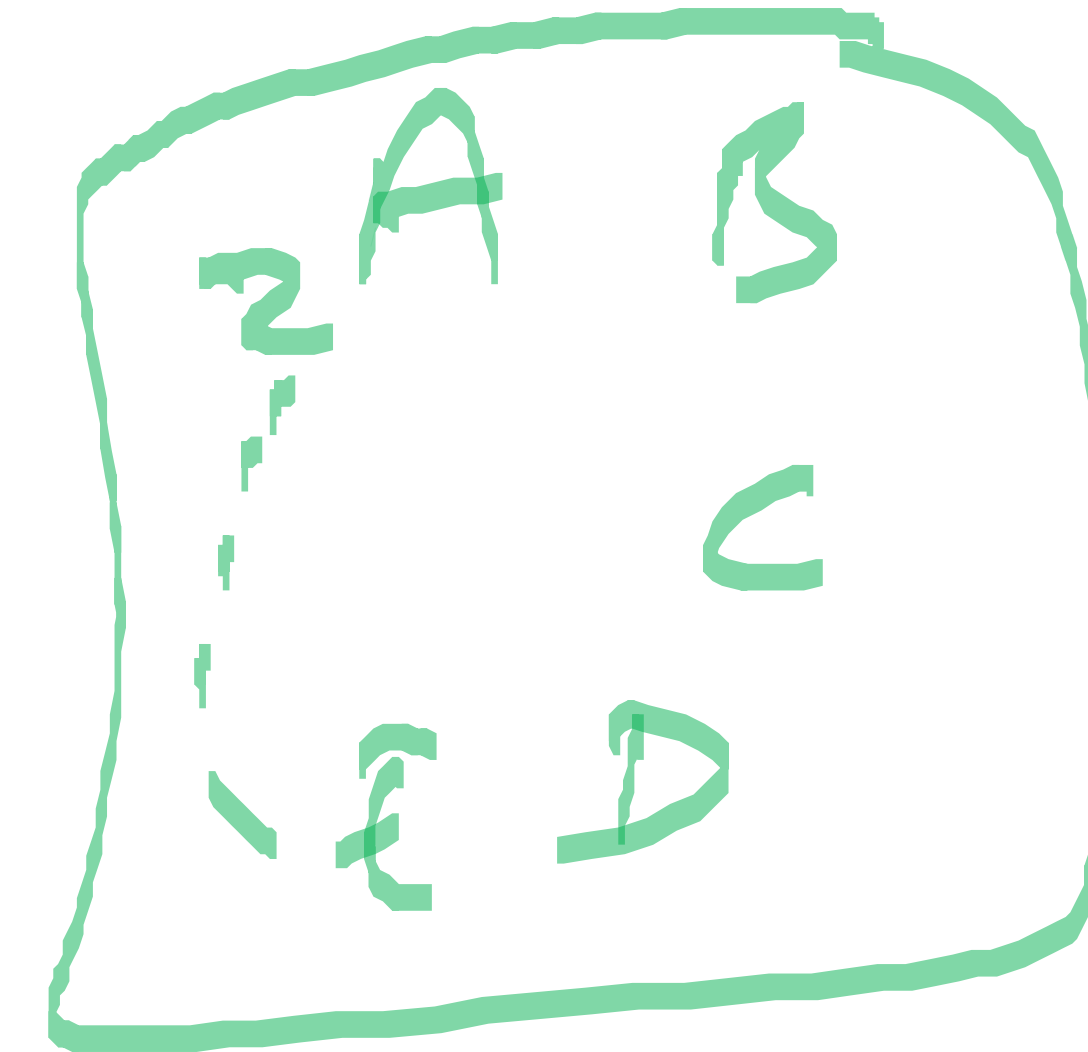
70% + 80% ✓  
class Time × 2 = self study  
3 time revision

+ group of all letters  
the alphabet  
Letter — 26

Word — A, I, Rat, cat

He knows the alphabets of English. alphabet ✓

She knows the alphabets of English, Tamil and Telugu. ✓



+

Phrase

3 kinds

Clause and Sentence

fixed word group

two/more

in a hurry, at night, make an effort  
for good, apple of one's eye  
look after, look for, take off, call on

she said that she would come tomorrow.  
she had told that she would come but she didn't come.



+  
\*

**Word (शब्द):** A letter or group of letters with complete meaning. (एक अक्षर या कई अक्षरों का समूह जिसकी meaning fixed हो।) [A, I, Cat, Pen, Diligent (परिश्रमी) etc.]

एक शब्द के कई अर्थ भी होते हैं-

**For** का अर्थ- के लिये/क्योंकि/तक/से हो सकता है।

1. This is for you. (के लिये) ✓
2. I went to him for he brought some news from my father (क्योंकि)
3. He worked there for 3 years (तक)
4. He has been working there for 3 years (से) ✓

Right - सही

game - खेल  
→ Ready

I am game for it.



+

**Phrase (पदबंध):** 2 या ज़्यादा fixed words का group जिसकी meaning fixed होती है but complete sentence नहीं होता।

e.g. In the afternoon, At dawn, Look into, Look after,  
For good (हमेशा के लिये), at times (कभी-कभी) etc.



### Phrase 3 types के होते हैं- (i) Literal (

**(i) LITERAL:** शाब्दिक अर्थ वाले phrase (जैसा शब्द उसी से मिलता-जुलता अर्थ)

- in the morning – सुबह ✓
- in a hurry – जल्दी में ✓
- make a noise – शोर करना ✓
- on foot – पैदल ✓
- each other – एक-दूसरे ✓
- take advantage of – फायदा उठाना ✓
- get rid of – छुटकारा पाना ✓
- in fact – वास्तव में ✓
- for a while – थोड़ी देर के लिये ✓



- in detail – विस्तार से ✓
- a couple of – कुछ/थोड़ा ✓
- by cheque – चैक से ✓
- in cash – नकद
- All of a sudden – अचानक
- boast of – अपनी प्रशंसा करना
- prior to – के पहले
- jealous of – ईर्ष्यालु होना
- angry at something/with somebody – नाराज़ होना
- \* deal in something/with somebody – व्यापार / व्यवहार करना



## Idiomatic Phrase (iii) Phrasal Verb

### (ii) **IDIOMATIC PHRASE** (मुहावरेदार अर्थ वाले

phrase- शब्द कुछ और, अर्थ कुछ और)

- Apple of one's eye – very dear (बहुत प्यारा) ✓
- Apple pie order – in order (क्रम में) ✓
- Apple of discord – cause of quarrel (झगड़े की जड़) ✓
- At sixes and sevens – scattered (बिखरा हुआ) ✓
- Keep an eye on someone – watch (निगरानी करना)
- Turn a deaf ear – ignore (अनसुना करना)
- Now and then – sometimes (कभी-कभी)
- Catch red-handed – (अपराध करते हुए पकड़ना)



**(iii) PHRASAL VERB (Main Verb + Preposition) –**

(शब्द कुछ और, अर्थ कुछ और)

- Look after – take care of (देखभाल करना) ✓
- Look into – investigate (जाँच पड़ताल करना) ✓
- Look for – search (तलाश करना) ✓
- Call on – meet (मिलना)
- Call for – demand (माँग करना)
- Call off – cancel (रद्द करना)
- Call upon – invite to speak (बोलने के लिये आमंत्रित करना)
- Take off – fly, remove clothes (उड़ान भरना, कपड़े उतारना)
- Get in/into – board (ट्रेन/बस में चढ़ना)
- Get off / down – deboard (ट्रेन/बस से उतरना)

V + Prep.



**DIRECTIONS (1 – 15): Find out phrase, idiom or phrasal verb.**

1. The sun rises in the east.
2. He waited for me for a while.
3. He returned in the evening.
4. He told me about that incident in detail.
5. He wanted to get rid of his bad habits.

wait for - Fixed E

- फैल गया



6. The thief was caught red handed yesterday.
7. He turned a deaf ear to my advice.
8. He kept an eye on me.
9. The master called for an explanation.
10. The Prime Minister called on the President last night.

meet formally



11. The strike was called off.
12. He reached the examination hall in time.
13. He saw me a couple of days ago.
14. My friend took advantage of me.
15. He goes to college on foot.

लाना पर

पद

# Correct the sentences

1. All this happened prior <sup>to</sup> 1971 war.

2. He boasts <sup>of</sup> his achievements (now and then).

3. The Principal was angry upon <sup>with</sup> the boys.

अत - 2 sometimes  
at times / off and on)

# Correct the sentences

close friend

4. He deals <sup>in</sup> on(a)/ imported cars(b)/ with his bosom friend.(c)/ No error.(d)

chum

in cash

5. I prefer(a)/ to pay(b)/ by cash.(c)/No error.(d)



**DIRECTIONS (1 – 9): Find out phrase, idiom or phrasal verb.**

1. I do yoga in the morning.
2. He was in a dilemma to choose the path.
3. He comes here at times.
4. The officer is looking into the case.
5. He is looking for the keys in the almirah.
6. He looks after his parents.
7. He made an effort to pull the curtain.
8. He was in a hurry so he did not pay attention to me.
9. He went there so that he might discuss the problem.



## VOCABULARY BASED ON STORY

A **hedonist**<sup>1</sup> **pretended**<sup>2</sup> that he was a **pantheist**<sup>3</sup>. Once he **came across**<sup>4</sup> a **mesmerising**<sup>5</sup> woman and began to **ogle at**<sup>6</sup> her. That woman felt **awkward**<sup>7</sup> and **ignored**<sup>8</sup> him at first. But that **obstinate**<sup>9</sup> and **uncouth**<sup>10</sup> man **kept on**<sup>11</sup> ogling at her. That lady was not **submissive**<sup>12</sup> and warned that rude man against his **indecent**<sup>13</sup> activities. That person told her politely that he was a pantheist and was trying to recognise the goddess in her.

1. **Hedonist (N)** – pleasure seeking - सुखवादी
2. **Pretend (V)** – give excuse - बहाना बनाना



+

3. **Pantheist (N)** – believes that God is in everything - कण-कण में भगवान को मानने वाला
4. **Come across (V)** – meet by chance - संयोग से पाना / मिलना
5. **Mesmerising (Adj)** – enthralling/captivating – मोहित करने वाला  
[Note: 'Ving' form without HELPING VERB (is/am/are/was/were) is ADJECTIVE or NOUN]
6. **Ogle at (V)** – stare at ताड़ना
7. **Awkward (Adj)** – not graceful - भद्दा
8. **Ignore (V)** – neglect - ध्यान न देना
9. **Obstinate (Adj.)** – stubborn, rigid - जिद्दी
10. **Uncouth (Adj)** – Rude - बद्तमीज़
11. **Keep on (V)** – continue - जारी रखना  
[Note: Phrasal Verb - (Verb + Preposition) eg. look after, look into, etc.]
12. **Submissive (Adj)** – docile, obedient, over polite - अति विनम्र
13. **Indecent (Adj)** – vulgar - अश्लील



# Match the column

A

1. Prior — c
2. At sixes and sevens — d
3. Apple of discord — e
4. Now and then — f
5. Pantheist — g
6. Uncouth — b
7. Mesmerize — a

B

- a) Captivate
- b) Rude
- c) Before
- d) Scattered
- e) Cause of dispute
- f) Sometimes
- g) Believing that God is in everything

To write well you have to be able to write clearly and logically, and you cannot do this unless you can think clearly and logically. If you cannot do this yet you should train yourself to do it by taking particular problems and following them through, point by point, to a solution, without leaving anything out and without avoiding any difficulties that you meet. At first you find clear step-by-step thought very difficult. You may find that your mind is not able to concentrate. Several unconnected ideas may occur together. But practice will improve your ability to concentrate on a single idea and think about it clearly and logically. In order to increase your vocabulary and to improve your style, you should read widely and use a good dictionary to help you find the exact meanings and correct usages of words. Always remember that regular and frequent practice is necessary if you want to learn to write well. It is no good waiting until you have an inspiration before you write. Even with the most famous writers, inspiration is rare. Someone said that writing is ninety-nine per cent hard work and one percent inspiration so the sooner you get into the habit of disciplining yourself to write, the better result you get very fast..

- . 1. To write well a person must train himself in
  - a) dealing with a difficult problem
  - b) not leaving anything out
  - c) thinking clearly and logically
  - d) following a step-by-step approach



- . 2. Initially it is difficult to write because
  - a) a good dictionary is not used
  - b) ideas occur without any sequence
  - c) aids to correct writing are not known
  - d) exact usages of words are not known

- . 3. According to the passage, writing style can be improved by
- a) thinking logically
  - b) writing clearly
  - c) undergoing training
  - d) reading widely

4. Famous writers have achieved success by
- a) using their linguistic resources properly
  - b) disciplining their skill
  - c) following only one idea
  - d) waiting for inspiration



5. All the following words mean 'exact' except
- a) precise      b) accurate      c) very      d) erect

•

•

1. To \_\_\_\_\_ time, please go \_\_\_\_\_ foot and not by bus.

a) spend, with

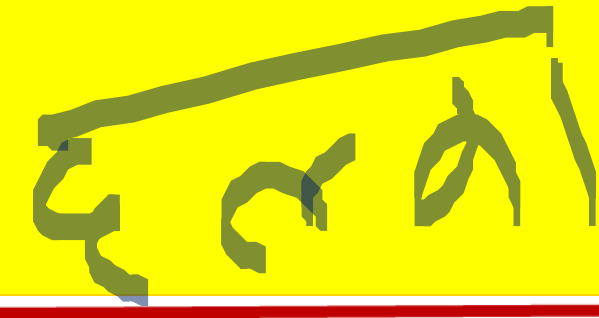
b) kill, towards

c) utilise, on

d) gain, on



2. Please do not \_\_\_\_\_ me now; I am very busy. I will look into it tomorrow.
- a) demand                      ✓ b) disturb  
c) expect                        d) worry.



3. After a recent mild paralytic attack his movements are \_\_\_ restricted;  
otherwise he is still very active.
- a) not                      b) entirely  
✓ c) slightly              d) nowhere



4. The victorious army \_\_\_\_\_ through the fallen city.
- a) attacked      b) ☒ ran
- c) marched      d) disturbed

- . 5. How much did it \_\_\_\_ you to have your radio repaired?
- a) cost    b) charge  
c) price    d) pay

100% ✓

mechanic - charge  
Things - cost  
Customer → pay



