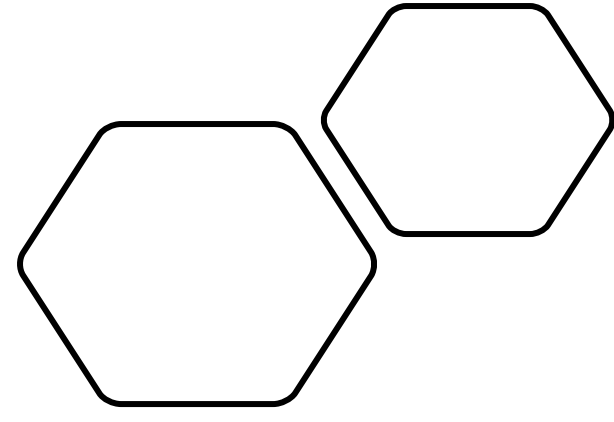# SAFALTA CLASS ™

An Initiative by **अमर उजाला**

WORDS AND PHRASES

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

NDA

WORDS & PHRASES

By: Santosh Sir

Syllabus

Passage ✓

Reading

Para jumbles ✓

Cloze Test ✓

Vocabulary

Synonyms

Antonyms

Idioms and Phrases

One word substitution

Spellings

Fill in the blanks

Spotting errors ✓

Sentence Improvement/ correction ✓

Fill in the blanks ✓

Active and passive voice

Direct Indirect Speech → *indirect Question*

Look at these sentences.

1. He told me about it word to word.

2. I am agree with you.

3. He entered into the class.

+

a lot of = lots of
bounds

4. There are lots of boundations here.

boundetion कोई word नहीं होता

bounds
restrictions

5. According to me, Mr. Lalu is innocent

6. Myself Raj.

I am Raj
This is Raj.

According to me/us/you/him/her/them

1st   2nd   3rd

In my view ✗

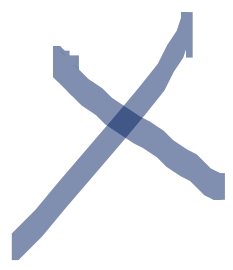# Be careful....

audible होना चाहिए

2. Please speak aloud/loudly. → निष्कलंक

Changement ✗ - change

Matureness ✗ → maturity

+

group is - Alphabet

Letter - $\boxed{A-Z}$ - 26 $\underset{(c-2)}{V-S}$

Word - Cat / Rat / Boy / $\boxed{npe \times}$ I / A - एक alphabet तानि्रमाला

(I) He knows the alphabets of English.

(II) She knows the alphabets of English, Tamil and Telugu.

languages

+ ┌ for good
  │ at night
  └ in the morning

Phrase → 2/ more fixed words का group phrase होता है।

Clause and Sentence → $S + V + O + C$

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 - नई दाहिना अधिकार

Water - पानी सींचना

Phrase (पदबंध): 2 या ज्यादा 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

(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)

m.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.

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.

11. The strike was called off.

12. He reached the examination hall in time. — समय पर

13. He saw me a couple of days ago.

14. My friend took advantage of me.

15. He goes to college on foot.

Correct the sentences

1. All this happened prior ~~to~~ 1971 war.

2. He boasts ~~of~~ his achievements now and then. = sometimes

3. The Principal was angry ~~upon~~ with the boys.

Spot the error

spot the error

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

in

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

in cash