



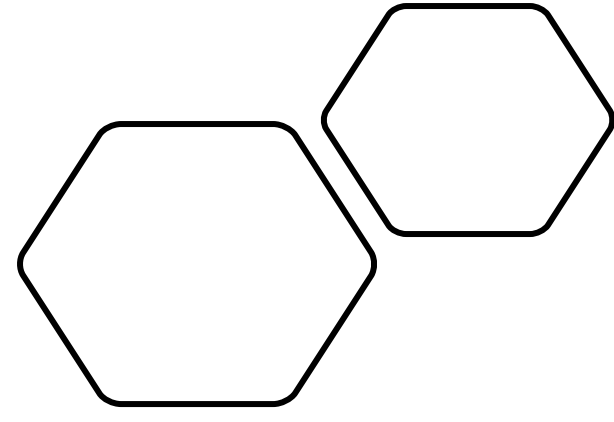
SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

WORDS AND PHRASES

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

AIR FORCE X-Y



WORDS & PHRASES

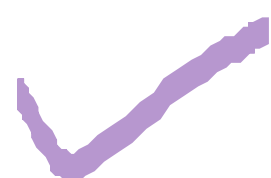
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Syllabus

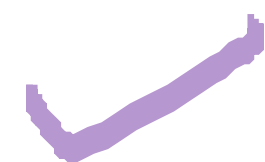
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Passage



3/4

Para jumbles



1/2

Vocabulary

Synonyms ✓

Antonyms ✓

Idioms and Phrases ✓

One word substitution ✓

Spellings ✓

Fill in the blanks ✓

✓ 3000+
(617)

○ 2000m + YouTube
[4. - 5.15]
✓ Tue
✓ Thu
✓ Sat

Grammar

Spotting errors ✓

Sentence Improvement/ correction ✓

Fill in the blanks ✓

Active and passive voice ✓

Direct Indirect Speech ✓

5/6/7

SVA | N | P | T | mod
 V | Codi | Tag | NFV
Verb

Adj Adj.
 C | Parti

Look at these sentences.

1. He told me about it word to word.

~~for~~

* word to word
by
for ✓

2. I am agree with you.

~~am~~ ✓
VI

असलतः

3. He entered into the class.

** - am/is/are + v-ing
V ✓

enter into a place
X
* No preposition

+

lots of = A lot of

bounds ✓

4. There are lots of boundations here.

① Boundation अर्थात् word नहीं होता

5. According to me, Mr. Lalu is innocent

In my view ✓

6. Myself Raj.

I am

Raj. / my name is Raj

Bounds ✓
Restrictions ✓

In my view ✓

②

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

X X
X X

+

Letter -

A - 2

2 6

2 1

group is

alphabet

→ अक्षरों का
meaning

Word -

one

group of
alphabet

letters with
I, A, pen

① He knows the alphabets of English.

② She knows the alphabets of English, Tamil and Telugu.

Handwritten examples of letter groupings:
H
A S
D J
A E
B
C
D

+

✓
Phrase - Two / more fixed words or group phrase
↓
Clause and Sentence

वाक्य

+

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

+

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)

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.

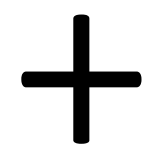
11. The strike was called off.
12. He reached the examination hall in time.
13. He saw me a couple of days ago.
14. My friend took advantage of me.
15. He goes to college on foot.

Correct the sentences

1. All this| happened prior 1971| war. / No error
a b c d
2. He boasts his| achievements now and then. asmt-2
a b c
3. The Principal| was angry upon| the boys. / No error
a b c d

Correct the sentences

- a 4. He deals ⁱⁿ on(a)/ imported cars(b)/ with his bosom friend.(c)/ No error.(d)
chum - fast friend ✓
- c 5. I prefer(a)/ to pay(b)/ by cash.(c)/ No error.(d)
^{in cash} ✓



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**¹ **pretended**² that he was a **pantheist**³. Once he **came across**⁴ a **mesmerising**⁵ woman and began to **ogle at**⁶ her. That woman felt **awkward**⁷ and **ignored**⁸ him at first. But that **obstinate**⁹ and **uncouth**¹⁰ man **kept on**¹¹ ogling at her. That lady was not **submissive**¹² and warned that rude man against his **indecent**¹³ 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
2. At sixes and sevens
3. Apple of discord
4. Now and then
5. Pantheist
6. Uncouth
7. Mesmerize

B

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