

## ADJECTIVE(Page 30)

Adjectives are words that describe or modify other words, making your writing and speaking much more specific, and a whole lot more interesting. Words like *small*, *blue*, and *sharp* are descriptive, and they are all examples of adjectives. Because adjectives are used to identify or quantify individual people and unique things, they are usually positioned before the **noun** or **pronoun** that they modify. Some sentences contain multiple adjectives.

## Adjective Clauses(Page 31)

Adjective clauses do not change the basic meaning of the sentence. In some cases, when they provide more information into a sentence, they need to be set off with commas.

Here are several examples of sentences with the adjective clauses underlined:

- Pizza, which most people love, is not very healthy.
- The people whose names are on the list will go to camp.
- Grandpa remembers the old days when there was no television.
- Fruit that is grown organically is expensive.
- Students who are intelligent get good grades.
- Eco-friendly cars that run on electricity save gas.
- I know someone whose father served in World War II.
- The kids who were called first will have the best chance of getting a seat.
- I enjoy telling people about Janet Evanovich whose latest book was fantastic.
- The people waiting all night outside the Apple store are trying to purchase a new iPhone.
- "He who can no longer pause to wonder and stand rapt in awe is as good as dead." - Albert Einstein



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## Adjectival Phrase(Page 31)

An adjective phrase (or adjectival phrase) is a phrase that tells us something about the noun it is modifying. The head (principal) word in an adjective phrase will be an adjective. In the examples below, the adjective phrase is shaded and the head word (i.e., the adjective) is in bold:

- These are unbelievably **expensive** shoes.  
(In this example, the head adjective ends the adjective phrase.)
- Sarah was fairly **bored** with you.
- She had extremely menacing eyes.
- The extremely **tired** lioness is losing patience with her overly **enthusiastic** cub.
- My mother was fairly **unhappy** with the service.  
(In this example, the head adjective is in the middle of the adjective phrase.)

## Tenses(Page 68)

Verbs come in three tenses: past, present, and future. The past is used to describe things that have already happened (e.g., *earlier in the day*, *yesterday*, *last week*, *three years ago*). The present tense is used to describe things that are happening right now, or things that are continuous. The future tense describes things that have yet to happen (e.g., *later*, *tomorrow*, *next week*, *next year*, *three years from now*). The following table illustrates the proper use of verb tenses:

**Simple Present**

**Simple Past**

**Simple Future**

I <i>read</i> nearly every day.	Last night, I <i>read</i> an entire novel.	I <i>will read</i> as much as I can this year.
<b>Present Continuous</b>	<b>Past Continuous</b>	<b>Future Continuous</b>
I <i>am reading</i> Shakespeare at the moment.	I <i>was reading</i> Edgar Allan Poe last night.	I <i>will be reading</i> Nathaniel Hawthorne soon.
<b>Present Perfect</b>	<b>Past Perfect</b>	<b>Future Perfect</b>
I <i>have read</i> so many books I can't keep count.	I <i>had read</i> at least 100 books by the time I was twelve.	I <i>will have read</i> at least 500 books by the end of the year.
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b>	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b>	<b>Future Perfect Continuous</b>
I <i>have been reading</i> since I was four years old.	I <i>had been reading</i> for at least a year before my sister learned to read.	I <i>will have been reading</i> for at least two hours before dinner tonight.

image: <http://www.yourdictionary.com/image/articles/20782.bark.jpg>

### Homonyms (Page 49)

Homonyms are two words that are spelled the same and sound the same, but have different meanings.

- address (to speak to)/address (location)
- air (oxygen)/air (a lilting tune)
- band (a musical group)/band (a ring)
- bark (a tree's out layer)/bark (the sound a dog makes)
- current (up to date)/current (flow of water)
- die (to cease living)/die (a cube marked with numbers one through six)
- fair (equitable)/fair (beautiful)
- kind (type)/kind (caring)
- lie (to recline)/lie (to tell a falsehood)
- match (to pair like items)/match (a stick for making a flame)
- mean (average)/mean (not nice)
- Pole (a person from Poland)/pole (a piece of metal that holds a flag)
- pound (unit of weight)/pound (to beat)
- ream (a pile of paper)/ream (to juice a citrus fruit)
- rose (to have gotten up)/rose (a flower)
- spring (a season)/spring (coiled metal)



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### Reported speech(Page 69)

Reported speech is when you tell somebody else what you or a person said before.

<b>Tense</b>	<b>Direct Speech</b>	<b>Reported Speech</b>
present simple	I like ice cream	She said (that) she liked ice cream.
present continuous	I am living in London	She said (that) she was living in London.
past simple	I bought a car	She said (that) she had bought a car OR She said (that) she bought a car.
past continuous	I was walking along the street	She said (that) she had been walking along the street.
present perfect	I haven't seen Julie	She said (that) she hadn't seen Julie.
past perfect*	I had taken English lessons before	She said (that) she had taken English lessons before.
will	I'll see you later	She said (that) she would see me later.
would*	I would help, but..”	She said (that) she would help but...
can	I can speak perfect English	She said (that) she could speak perfect English.
could*	I could swim when I was four	She said (that) she could swim when she was four.
shall	I shall come later	She said (that) she would come later.
should*	I should call my mother	She said (that) she should call her mother
might*	I might be late	She said (that) she might be late
must	I must study at the weekend	She said (that) she must study at the weekend OR She said she had to study at the weekend

### ACTIVE TO PASSIVE AND PASSIVE TO ACTIVE (Page 71)

Passive voice is used when the focus is on the action. It is not important or not known, however, who or what is performing the action. Example: My bike was stolen.

In the example above, the focus is on the fact that my bike was stolen. I do not know, however, who did it.

Sometimes a statement in passive is more polite than active voice, as the following example shows:

Example: A mistake was made.

In this case, I focus on the fact that a mistake was made, but I do not blame anyone (e.g. You have made a mistake.).

#### Form of Passive

Subject + finite form of *to be* + Past Participle (3rd column of irregular verbs)

Example: A letter was written.

When rewriting active sentences in passive voice, note the following:

- the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence
- the finite form of the verb is changed (*to be* + past participle)
- the subject of the active sentence becomes the object of the passive sentence (or is dropped)

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
Simple Present	<i>Active:</i>	Rita	writes	a letter.
	<i>Passive:</i>	A letter	is written	by Rita.
Simple Past	<i>Active:</i>	Rita	wrote	a letter.
	<i>Passive:</i>	A letter	was written	by Rita.
Present Perfect	<i>Active:</i>	Rita	has written	a letter.
	<i>Passive:</i>	A letter	has been written	by Rita.
Future I	<i>Active:</i>	Rita	will write	a letter.
	<i>Passive:</i>	A letter	will be written	by Rita.
can	<i>Active:</i>	Rita	can write	a letter.
	<i>Passive:</i>	A letter	can be written	by Rita.

#### Examples of Passive ●●●●○

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
Present continuous	<i>Active:</i>	Rita	is writing	a letter.
	<i>Passive:</i>	A letter	is being written	by Rita.
Past continuous	<i>Active:</i>	Rita	was writing	a letter.
	<i>Passive:</i>	A letter	was being written	by Rita.
Past Perfect	<i>Active:</i>	Rita	had written	a letter.
	<i>Passive:</i>	A letter	had been written	by Rita.
Future II	<i>Active:</i>	Rita	will have written	a letter.
	<i>Passive:</i>	A letter	will have been written	by Rita.
Conditional I	<i>Active:</i>	Rita	would write	a letter.
	<i>Passive:</i>	A letter	would be written	by Rita.
Conditional II	<i>Active:</i>	Rita	would have written	a letter.
	<i>Passive:</i>	A letter	would have been written	by Rita.

#### Passive Sentences with Two Objects ●●●●○

Rewriting an active sentence with two objects in passive voice means that one of the two objects becomes the subject, the other one remains an object. Which object to transform into a subject depends on what you want to put the focus on.

	Subject	Verb	Object 1	Object 2
<i>Active:</i>	Rita	wrote	a letter	to me.
<i>Passive:</i>	A letter	was written	to me	by Rita.

<i>Passive:</i>	I	was written	a letter	by Rita.
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### MODAL AUXILIARIES(Page 97)

Modal Verb	Expressing	Example
<b>must</b>	Strong obligation	You must stop when the traffic lights turn red.
	logical conclusion / Certainty	He must be very tired. He's been working all day long.
<b>must not</b>	prohibition	You must not smoke in the hospital.
<b>can</b>	ability	I can swim.
	permission	Can I use your phone please?
	possibility	Smoking can cause cancer.
<b>could</b>	ability in the past	When I was younger I could run fast.
	polite permission	Excuse me, could I just say something?
	possibility	It could rain tomorrow!
<b>may</b>	permission	May I use your phone please?
	possibility, probability	It may rain tomorrow!
<b>might</b>	polite permission	Might I suggest an idea?
	possibility, probability	I might go on holiday to Australia next year.
<b>need not</b>	lack of necessity/absence of obligation	I need not buy tomatoes. There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge.
<b>should/ought to</b>	50 % obligation	I should / ought to see a doctor. I have a terrible headache.
	advice	You should / ought to revise your lessons
	logical conclusion	He should / ought to be very tired. He's been working all day long.
<b>had better</b>	advice	You 'd better revise your lessons

### Forming a complex sentence with an adverb clause Page (112,113)

A **complex sentence** must have a principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses. The subordinate clause may be a noun clause, an adjective clause or an adverb clause.

We can form a complex sentence by combining two simple sentences using a subordinating

conjunction like **when, as, since, till, where, if, though, unless, that, lest, weather, whereas** etc.

Study the following sentences.

- I went there. The door was locked.  
When I went there the door was locked.
- We got little rain this year. The crops have dried up.  
As we got little rain this year, the crops have dried up.
- He has expressed his regret. We will forget about it.  
Since he has expressed his regret, we will forget about it.
- You finish dressing. I will wait here.  
I will wait here until you finish dressing.
- There is heavy rainfall there. Grapes will not grow at such a place  
Grapes will not grow where there is heavy rainfall.
- It may rain. Then the match will be cancelled.  
If it rains, the match will be cancelled.

### **ADVERB,ADVERBIAL CLAUSES AND ADVERBIAL PHRASES**

An **adverb** is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. We can form adverbs by taking adjectives and adding the suffix “-ly” (e.g. “joyously”, “readily”, “magnanimously”, “bouncingly” etc.) Other common single word adverbs include “very”, “too”, “well”, “now”, “then”, “here”, “there” etc.

A phrase that modifies a verb, an adjective, or adverb, is called an **adverbial phrase**.

A dependent (a.k.a.subordinate) clause also has its own subject and verb, and if it modifies a verb, an adjective, or adverb, then it’s an **adverbial clause**.

#### **Examples of Adverbs**

Tom Longboat did not run **badly**.

Tom is **very** tall.

The race finished **too** quickly.

**Fortunately**, Lucy recorded Tom’s win.

#### **Examples of Adverbial Phrases:**

- He drives like a maniac.
- He walks dragging his left foot.
- He is scornful with no mercy.

#### **Examples of Adverbial Clauses:**

She sings when she sees the Sun in the morning.

She is so happy that she skips everywhere.

### DIRECT SPEECH TO INDIRECT SPEECH

Reporting of what a speaker said without quoting his exact words is called ‘Indirect Speech’.

**John said that he was writing a letter then.**

To change from Indirect to Direct Speech, keep in mind all the rules of the Direct Speech in the reverse order.

- Use the reporting verb, "say" or "said to" in its correct tense.
- Remove the conjunctions "that, to, if or whether etc". wherever necessary.
- Insert quotation marks, question mark, exclamation and fullstop, wherever necessary.
- Put a comma before the statement.
- Write the first word of the statement with capital letter.
- Change the past tense into present tense wherever the reporting verb is in the past tense.
- Convert the past perfect either into past tense or present perfect as found necessary.
- Be careful about the order of words in the question.
- The following column will enable the students to find the kind of sentence.

<b>Indirect (Conjunction)</b>	-	<b>Direct (Kind of Sentence)</b>
that	-	Statement (or) Exclamatory sentence
to, not to	-	Imperative
requested + to	-	Begin the imperative sentence with "please"
if or whether	-	Interrogative sentence (Helping Verb + Subject + Main Verb + ...?)
What, When, How etc.,	-	(Wh or How + Helping Verb + Subject + Main Verb + ...?)

### 1. Statements:

- I told my mother that I wanted coffee then. (I.S.)  
I said to my mother, "I want coffee now". (D.S.)
- Yobu told Lazar that he was lying. (I.S.)  
Yobu said to Lazar, "You are lying". (D.S.)

### 2. Interrogative Sentences:

- I asked my sister what she was doing then. (I.S.)  
I said my sister, "What are you doing now?". (D.S.)
- The teacher asked the boy why he was late. (I.S.)  
The teacher said to the boy, "Why are you late?". (D.S.)
- Johncy asked Rosy if she had done the problem the day before. (I.S.)  
Johncy said to Rosy, "Did you do the problem yesterday?". (D.S.)

### 3. Imperative Sentences:

- She requested me to lend her my Atlas. (I.S.)  
She asked to me, "Please lend me your Atlas". (D.S.)
- The conductor told the man to give the old lady his seat. (I.S.)  
The conductor said to the man, "Give the old lady your seat". (D.S.)

### 4. Exclamatory Sentences:



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- He exclaimed that it was a very strange idea. (I.S.)  
He said, “What a strange idea!”. (D.S.)
- She exclaimed that the house was very lovely. (I.S.)  
She said, “How lovely the house is!”. (D.S.)

## **PREPOSITION**

A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a word in the sentence and the word that is the object of the preposition.

## **PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE**

A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words containing a **preposition**, a noun or pronoun object of the **preposition**, and any modifiers of the object. A **preposition** sits in front of (is “pre-positioned” before) its object.

Sometimes the answers to those questions take more than one word. Often those phrases are prepositional phrases.

**Which one:** *The flower **in the vase** is a peony.*

**What kind:** *The umbrella **with the polka-dots** is Mary Anne's.*

**Where:** *We will be going **to the movies**.*

**When:** *My lunch period is **after science**.*

**How:** *You are walking **on your tiptoes**.*

## **Commonly Used Prepositional Phrases**

- Across many deserts
- After many tries
- Amid the confusion
- Around the world
- Before we start the meeting
- Between a rock and a hard place
- By the light of the moon
- Like a beautiful swan
- Near the ocean
- Of my boss
- Off the top

## **AS IF (Page 157)**

Clauses that start with as if / as though describe an unreal or improbable situation if they are followed by an unreal tense (the past subjunctive or the past perfect subjunctive). Otherwise, they express that the statement is true.

The past subjunctive after as if / as though indicates an unreal situation in the present.

However, if the situation is true, we use a real tense to express present time:

He looks as if he **knew** the answer. (he gives the impression that he knows the answer, but he (probably) doesn't know or we don't know whether he knows or not)

He looks as if he **knows** the answer. (he knows the answer)

If we put the verb preceding as if / as though into the past tense, the present simple knows changes into past simple, whereas the past subjunctive knew stays the same.

Therefore, both sentences will read as follows:

He **looked** as if he **knew** the answer.

Consequently, the meaning of this sentence (whether he knew the answer or not) can only be deduced from the context.

The past perfect subjunctive after as if / as though is used to refer to an unreal past situation. If the situation is true, we use a real tense to express past time:

He seems as if he **hadn't slept** for days. (it seems that he hasn't slept for days, but he (probably) has or we don't know whether he has or not)

He seems as if he **hasn't slept** for days. (he hasn't slept for days)

If the preceding verb is put into the past tense, the present perfect hasn't slept changes into past perfect, while the past perfect subjunctive hadn't slept stays the same:

He **seemed** as if he **hadn't slept** for days.



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### SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT-CONCORD-( Page 114)

1. Subjects and verbs must agree in number. This is the cornerstone rule that forms the background of the concept. In these examples the subject is underlined and the verb is in italics

The dog growls when he is angry.

The dogs growl when they are angry.

2. Don't get confused by the words that come between the subject and verb; they do not affect agreement.

The dog, who is chewing on my jeans, is usually very good.

3. Prepositional phrases between the subject and verb usually do not affect agreement.

The colors of the rainbow are beautiful.

4. When sentences start with "there" or "here," the subject will always be placed after the verb, so care needs to be taken to identify it correctly.

There is a problem with the balance sheet. Here are the papers you requested.

5. Subjects don't always come before verbs in questions. Make sure you accurately identify the subject before deciding on the proper verb form to use.

Where are the pieces of this puzzle?

6. If two subjects are joined by "and," they typically require a plural verb form.

The cow and the pig are jumping over the moon.

7. The verb is singular if the two subjects separated by "and" refer to the same person or thing.

Red beans and rice is my mom's favorite dish.

8. If one of the words "each," "every," or "no" comes before the subject, the verb is singular.

No smoking or drinking is allowed. Every man and woman is required to check in.

9. If the subjects are both singular and are connected by the words "or," "nor," "neither/nor," "either/or," and "not only/but also" the verb is singular.

Jessica or Christian is to blame for the accident.

10. The only time when the object of the preposition factors into the decision of plural or singular verb forms is when noun and pronoun subjects like "some," "half," "none," "more," or "all" are followed by a prepositional phrase. In these sentences, the object of the preposition determines the form of the verb.

All of the chicken *is* gone. All of the chickens *are* gone.

11. The singular verb form is usually used for units of measurement or time.

Four quarts of oil *was* required to get the car running.

12. If the subjects are both plural and are connected by the words "or," "nor," "neither/nor," "either/or," and "not only/but also" the verb is plural.

Dogs and cats *are* both available at the pound.

13. If one subject is singular and one plural and the words are connected by the words "or," "nor," "neither/nor," "either/or," and "not only/but also", you use the verb form of the subject that is nearest the verb.

Either the bears or the lion *has* escaped from the zoo. Neither the lion nor the bears *have* escaped from the zoo.

14. Indefinite pronouns typically take singular verbs. \*

Everybody *wants* to be loved.

15. \* Except for the pronouns "few," "many," "several," "both," "all," and "some" that always take the plural form.

Few *were* left alive after the flood.

16. If two infinitives are separated by "and" they take the plural form of the verb.

*To* walk and *to* chew gum *require* great skill.

17. When gerunds are used as the subject of a sentence, they take the singular form of the verb; but, when they are linked by "and," they take the plural form.

Standing in the water *was* a bad idea. Swimming in the ocean and playing drums *are* my hobbies.

18. Collective nouns like "herd," "senate," "class," and "crowd," usually take a singular verb form.

The herd *is* stampeding.

19. Titles of books, movies, novels, etc. are treated as singular and take a singular verb.

The Burbs *is* a movie starring Tom Hanks.

### EXPRESSIONS USED IN CONVERSATIONS(Page 126)

Refer page 126,127

IDIOMS Page (85,86)

An **idiom** is a common word or **phrase** with a culturally understood meaning that differs from what its composite **words'** denotations would suggest.

Once in a blue moon:

Meaning-Something that happens very rarely

Sentence- Once in a blue moon, the blue jay can be seen in these parts of the forest.

2. Beating around the bush:

Meaning-Avoiding the main topic

Sentence-The President was beating around the bush when the citizens demanded a reason for the forgery of legal documents.

3. Chip on your shoulder:

Meaning-When someone is upset about something that happened a while ago

Sentence-He has a chip on his shoulder for being abandoned by his parents in his childhood.

4. Cry over spilt milk:

Meaning-Complaining about a loss or failure from the past

Sentence-He was mad because he couldn't clear the cut off due to a silly mistake. But, then he realized there was no use crying over spilt milk and decided to become more careful.

5. Spill the beans:

Meaning-To disclose a secret

Sentence-The little one spilled the beans about the surprise vacation we had planned.

6. Piece of cake:

Meaning-Something that is easy to understand or do

Sentence-I thought that the problem would be tough, but it turned out to be a piece of cake!

7. Blessing in disguise:

Meaning-Something good and useful that did not initially seem that way

Sentence-His accident was a blessing in disguise because it gave him a lot of time to think about his life while he was recovering, and as a result, he made some important decisions that improved his life.

8. Come hell or high water:

Meaning-Possible obstacles in your path (will not stop you)

Sentence-I have decided that come hell or high water I will become an engineer.

9. Taste of your own medicine:

Meaning-When someone receives the same treatment, usually negative, that he/she gives to others

Sentence-She is always taunting others and hurting their sentiments. I just wish someone would give her a taste of her own medicine.

10. Golden handshake:

Meaning-A big sum of money given to a person when he/she leaves a company or retires

Sentence-The management of the company wanted to decrease their workforce. They offered a golden handshake to their aged employees.

11. Mean business:

Meaning-Being serious/dedicated

Sentence-The border is sealed by troops who mean business.

12. Apple of one's eye:

Meaning-Being cherished more than others are

Sentence-Sam is adored by his teacher for his childlike nature. He is the apple of her eye.

13. The best of both worlds:

Meaning-The benefits of widely differing situations, enjoyed at the same time.

Sentence-I had the best of both worlds since I worked as an ordinary member of the team but got to learn from the leaders.

14. Feeling a bit under the weather:

Meaning-Feeling slightly ill

Sentence-I may not be able to jog today, as I am feeling a bit under the weather.

15. Icing on the cake:

Meaning-Something that turns good into great

Sentence-India's victory over England on India's Independence Day was like icing on the cake.

16. Cost an arm and a leg:

Meaning-Be very expensive



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Sentence-His laziness made him miss his flight to Chandigarh. The next ticket cost him an arm and a leg.

17. Jump the bandwagon:

Meaning-To join a popular activity or trend

Sentence-When he was detected with diabetes, he quickly jumped on the bandwagon and joined the Zumba dance class.

18. Ball is in your court:

Meaning-When it is up to you to make the next decision or step.

Sentence-Now the ball is in your court; decide whether you want to reply or not.

19. Bite off more than you can chew:

Meaning-To take up a task which you may not be able to accomplish due to lack of ability.

Sentence-I bit off more than I could chew when I decided to take up the 300-page research project.

20. Can't judge a book by its cover:

Meaning-Cannot judge something primarily on appearance.

Sentence-The house looked impressive in the advertisement. Still I made a trip to the house to check everything. It is wise not to judge a book by its cover.

21. Hear it on grapevine:

Meaning-To hear rumors about something or someone

Sentence-I heard it on grapevine that he had stiffed an old man asking for his pension.

22. It takes two to tango:

Meaning-Actions or communications need more than one person

Sentence-Even though I thought I would be fired after the altercation with my manager, thankfully upper management realized that it takes two to tango.

23. Last straw:

Meaning-The final problem in a series of problems

Sentence-My body was already in bad shape. The accident was the last straw. I am now on complete bed rest.

24. To be in the doldrums:

Meaning-To be in low spirits

Sentence-Sam was in the doldrums after he was insulted by the boss in front of his colleagues.

25. To sit on the fence:

Meaning-To remain neutral

Sentence-Since I wasn't aware of the details, I decided to sit on the fence during the argument between my cousins.

26. Break the ice:

Meaning-To initiate a social conversation or interaction

Sentence-At the start of the lecture, the new professor tried to break the ice by telling a joke.

27. A bird's eye view:

Meaning-A view from a very high place that allows you to see a very large area

Sentence-The Singapore Big Wheel offers a bird's eye view of the city.

28. A litmus test:

Meaning-A method that helps to know if something is correct

Sentence-Taking up the job served as a litmus test for me to know how good I was at applying my knowledge.

29. At the drop of a hat:

Meaning-Willingness to do something instantly

Sentence-She expects me to make dinner at the drop of a hat even if I am very busy with office work.

30. Afraid of one's own shadow:

Meaning-To become easily frightened

Sentence-Her creepy encounter with the supernatural had a devastating effect on her. She is now afraid of her own shadow.

31. A house of cards:

Meaning-A poor plan

Sentence-The State's new scheme was initially welcomed, but later turned out to be a house of cards when it was discovered how easy it was to perpetrate a scam.

32. Black and blue:

Meaning-Full of bruises

Sentence-The young lad was all black and blue after a tiff with a raging senior.

33. Be on cloud nine:

Meaning-Be very happy

Sentence-I will be on cloud nine when my first article gets published.

34. Bone of contention:

Meaning-A subject or issue over which there is continuing disagreement

Sentence-The examination system has long been a serious bone of contention in the HRD Ministry.

35. Eat humble pie:

Meaning-To apologize humbly

Sentence-He will have to eat humble pie for the disrespect shown to the Captain.

36. Fool's paradise:

Meaning-False sense of happiness or success

Sentence-They were living in a fool's paradise, refusing to accept that they were facing poverty.

37. Give cold shoulder:

Meaning-To ignore

Sentence-I sent her a message to apologize for my misbehavior, but she gave me the cold shoulder.

38. Get a raw deal:

Meaning-To not be treated as well as other people

Sentence-The fact is that students in government schools get a raw deal.

39. Hit the nail on the head:

Meaning-To do the correct thing

Sentence-She hit the nail on the head when she laid out a list of justifiable grievances she had with the company.

40. Hand to mouth:

Meaning-live on only basic necessities

Sentence-The severe drought led the farmers to live hand to mouth.

41. Hit the bull's eye:

Meaning-To be exactly right about something or achieve the best result possible.



Sentence-The detective hit the bull's eye when he figured out that nobody but the doctor could have had access to the poison.

42. Let the cat out of the bag:

Meaning-To reveal the secret carelessly or by mistake

Sentence-Now that she had let the cat out of the bag, she had no option but to confess.

43. Make a face:

Meaning-To show dislike or disappointment through facial expressions

Sentence-Little Stella made a face at the sight of bitter gourd in her food.

44. Open Pandora's Box:

Meaning-To find a source of great troubles and problems

Sentence-Finding the wallet on the road opened up a Pandora's box. I was arrested for stealing when I went to report it at the police station.

45. It's Greek to me

Meaning-Something that is not understandable

Sentence-I failed my commerce test; it was all Greek to me!

46. Don't put all your eggs in one basket:

Meaning-Do not put all your resources in one basket.

Sentence-The boy put all his money into his dream startup that eventually failed. I had told him not to put all his eggs in one basket.

47. To call a spade a spade:

Meaning-To be brutally frank, outspoken, blunt in speech.

Sentence- Let's call a spade a spade – popular he may be, but that man is a liar.

48. To be a Good Samaritan:

Meaning-To be kind and compassionate to someone in distress

Sentence-I was sure I would be stuck on the highway till the morning, but a Good Samaritan offered me a ride home.

49. To put in a nutshell:

Meaning-To say in a few words or to make something concise

Sentence-The Textbook Development Committee decided to put the 30-page chapter in a nutshell to help save time for students during revision.

50. To pour oil on troubled waters:

Meaning-To make peace

Sentence-I am always stuck pouring oil on troubled waters when my mother and wife start their bickering.

51. To move heaven and earth:

Meaning-To exert all efforts

Sentence-He moved heaven and earth to ensure that his family was taken care of in the foreign land in his absence.

### Phrasal Verb(Page 87)

A phrasal verb is a phrase that's made up of a *verb* and another word or two, usually a *preposition* but sometimes an *adverb*.

Some commonly used phrasal verbs in English



Below are some of the most common phrasal verbs in the English language.

## Bring

**Bring up** — To mention something. (Note: The two parts of this phrasal verb *can* be separated.)

*“Mark was sick and had to miss the party, so please don’t **bring it up**, I don’t want him to feel bad for missing it.”*

**Bring on** — To cause something to happen, usually something negative. (The two parts of this phrasal verb can be separated by what’s happening.)

*“His lung cancer was **brought on** by years of smoking.”*

**Bring it on!** — To accept a challenge with confidence.

*“You want to have a race? **Bring it on!** I can beat you!”*

## Call

**Call on** — This can mean either to visit someone, or to use someone’s or something’s knowledge.

To visit someone: *“I’ll **call on** you this evening to see how you’re feeling.”*

To use someone’s knowledge: *“I may need to **call on** the university’s excellent professors in order to answer your question.”*

**Call off** — To cancel something.

*“The picnic was **called off** because of the rain.”*

## Cheer

**Cheer on** — To support someone by giving them words of encouragement. (Can be separated by the name or pronoun of the person/people being cheered on).

*“Even though Samantha was in the last place, her brother **cheered her on** through the entire race.”*

**Cheer up** — This phrase can either be used as a phrase of encouragement said to someone who seems sad (just saying “cheer up!” to them), or it can mean to try to make someone happier.

*“Andrew was having a bad day, so his girlfriend **cheered him up** by taking him out for ice cream.”*

## Come

**Come up (with something)** — To think of an idea.

*“I **came up** with this idea for a TV show about a woman living with her best friend and daughter. I call it ‘Two and a Half Women.’”*

**Come up** — To bring up a topic, or when something happens unexpectedly.

To bring up a topic: *“I wanted to tell her that I got a new job but the chance never **came up**.”*

Unexpected occurrence: *“I was going to meet my friends for dinner, but something **came up** so I had to cancel.”*

**Come in** — To enter.

*“**Come in**, the door is open!” said the grandmother to the wolf.”*

**Come across** — To meet or find by chance.

*“I was cleaning the attic and I **came across** my high school uniform. Can you believe it still fits?”*

**Come forward** — To volunteer information about something, like a crime.

*“The police are encouraging people to **come forward** with any information about the kidnapped girl.”*

### **Cut**

**Cut off** — This phrase can be used in several ways, but its general meaning is “to interrupt or stop something.” (Can be separated.)

While driving, to get in front of another car suddenly: *“That red car just **cut me off** and I almost crashed into it.”*

To stop supplying things to or communicating with someone: *“His father is rich but he **cut him off** without any money of his own.”*

**Cut (it) out** — This phrase has the same meaning as saying “Stop it.”

*“Hey, **cut it out!** I was watching that movie, so stop changing the channel!”*

**Cut in** — To interrupt someone when they are speaking.

*“I was about to ask that girl on a date, but her friend **cut in** and I lost the chance.”*

### **Drop**

**Drop by/in** — To stop by for a visit, for a short time.

*“Andrew is such a great boyfriend, when he heard that his girlfriend had a cold he **dropped by** to bring her some soup.”*

**Drop off** — To leave something or someone in their destination. (Can be separated by the object being dropped off.)

*“I can give you a ride and **drop you off** at work.”*

### **Fall**

**Fall apart** — This phrase means “to break into pieces,” but it can be used to talk about things that are not physical, like a marriage or a person.

*“They tried to save their marriage by going to therapy but in the end it **fell apart** anyway.”*

**Fall down** — To drop to the ground, usually by accident.

*“My friend slipped on a banana peel and **fell down**. I thought that only happened in cartoons!”*

### **Fill**

**Fill (someone) in** — To give someone the details about something. (Is usually separated by the person getting filled in).

*“Quickly, let’s go! There’s no time to explain, I’ll **fill you in** on the way.”*

**Fill up** — To become completely full.

*“The little girl **filled up** on candy before dinner, and didn’t want to eat any of the chicken.”*

### **Get**

**Get away** — To escape. You may have heard the phrase “getaway car.” That’s the car used by criminals to run away from a crime scene, like a bank robbery.

*“Carmen’s neighbor tried to show her pictures of all her cats, but Carmen managed to **get away**.”*

**Get around** — To solve a problem by avoiding the main issue. This phrase can also be used very informally to refer to someone who has many sexual partners. As you can imagine, it’s not very nice to say that someone “gets around”!

*“Some people know all the different ways to **get around** tax laws.”*

**Get along (with)** — To have a friendly relationship with someone.

*“Some people are surprised that I **get along with** my mother-in-law really well!”*

**Get up** — To stand up, or to wake up.

*“I have so much trouble **getting up** in the morning that I have to set three alarms.”*

**Get back to** — To return to someone or something. This phrase is often used to say that you will return with an answer to a question or a request at a later time.

*“Derek’s coworker wasn’t sure what time the meeting was, so he said he’d **get back to** him with the time.”*

**Get back at** — To get revenge on someone.

*“Her ex-husband took her house so she **got back at** him by taking his dogs.”*

## Give

**Give out** — This phrase can mean to break down or stop working, or to hand out or distribute something.

To stop working: *“The city had to rebuild the bridge completely, because it was about to **give out** and fall down.”*

To distribute: *“He has a lot of contacts because he **gives out** his business card to everyone he meets.”*

**Give in** — To surrender, especially in a fight or argument.

*“Ben’s mother **gave in** and let him stay out late with his friends.”*

**Give away** — To hand things out for free. (Can be separated by the item being given away.)

*“When Linda’s cat had kittens, she **gave** them all **away** to good homes.”*

**Give up** — To stop trying, surrender.

*“After two weeks of trying to build my own table, I **gave up** and just bought one.”*

## Go

**Go out (with)** — To go on a date with someone.

*“Sarah was so happy when Peter finally asked her to **go out with** him!”*

**Go ahead** — To go in front of someone, or to give permission to do or say something.

*“**Go ahead**, explain to me why there is a car on my roof.”*

## Grow

**Grow up** — To grow up, sometimes used to tell someone to stop acting childish.

*“Some people tell Steve he needs to **grow up**, but he loves acting like a child.”*

**Grow apart** — To get distant from someone, like a friend.

*“When my friend moved to a different country I tried to stay close with her, but we slowly **grew apart**.”*

## Hang

**Hang on** — To keep something.

*“When everyone else was getting fired, Paul managed to **hang on** to his job.”*

**Hang out** — To spend time with someone, casually.

*“My friends and I used to **hang out** in the park after school.”*

**Hang up** — To end a call on the phone, especially if it’s before the other person is ready.

*“I was in the middle of a sentence, and he **hung up** on me! How rude.”*

## Hold

**Hold on** — To hold something tightly. This phrase can also be a way of asking someone to wait for a moment.

*“You’d better **hold on** to your hat, it’s windy out there!”*

**Hold back** — To stop yourself from doing or saying something.



*“Amy has a great voice but whenever she’s singing in public she feels shy and **holds back**.”*

## **Log**

**Log in (to)** — Used with computers, this phrase means to sign into your account on a website or computer.

*“Don’t forget to **log in** to your FluentU account to learn English better and faster.”*

**Log out/off** — Also used with computers, this phrase means to sign out of your account.

*“You should always **log out** of your accounts when you use a public computer.”*

## **Look**

**Look up** — To check the meaning of something. (Can be separated by the item being looked up).

*“If you don’t know the meaning of a word, you should **look it up** in the dictionary.”*

**Look out** — To watch out for something.

*“**Look out**, there’s a baseball coming your way!”*

## **Pay**

**Pay back** — To give someone back money that you owe them. (Can be separated by the person getting paid back.) When it’s written as one word, “payback” means revenge.

*“Thanks for getting me lunch when I forgot my wallet at home! I’ll **payyou back** tomorrow.”*

**Pay for** — This phrase can either mean to give someone money for a particular purpose (like paying for a new car), or to suffer because of something you did.

*“He’ll **pay for** all the problems he caused me by being late today!”*

## **Put**

**Put out** — This phrase can mean to extinguish a fire, or to irritate someone by asking them for a favor. (In the case of annoying someone, can be separated by the person getting annoyed.) Be aware that in very informal slang, this phrase has a more offensive meaning.

To extinguish a fire: *“The firefighters managed to **put out** the fire before it spread to other houses.”*

To irritate someone: *“I’d ask you to make me dinner but I don’t want to **put you out**.”*

**Put on** — To get your clothes or makeup on.

*“Every morning she **puts on** her dress, lipstick, shoes and hat—in that order.”*

## **Take**

**Take off** — This phrase can mean to remove clothing, or to leave for a journey (i.e. planes *take off* when they begin their flights).

*“She was very happy when she finally got home and **took off** her shoes. They had been hurting her feet all day!”*

**Take out** — To remove something, like from a pocket or a bag. This phrase can also mean to take someone on a date. (Can be separated by the item or person being taken out.) The phrase can also mean to remove someone, as in by killing them—but this is probably not something you would need to use in everyday conversation!

To remove something: *“The children sat at their desks and **took out** their pens and paper.”*

To take someone on a date: *“He **took her out** to the most expensive restaurant in the city.”*

## **Turn**

**Turn on/off** — To switch a machine or light on or off.

*“**Turn off** the light, I’m trying to sleep!”*

**Turn around** — To move so that you're facing the opposite direction.

*"Sally was about to get on the plane, but she **turned around** when someone called her name."*

**Turn up** — When someone that was lost is found unexpectedly.

*"Anything I lose usually **turns up** under the couch. It's my cat's favourite hiding place."*

**Warm**

**Warm up (to)** — To start liking someone or something more as you spend more time with them, especially if you didn't really like them in the beginning.

*"The new puppy was scared of my husband when we first got him, but he **warmed up to** him pretty quickly."*

**Work**

**Work out** — To exercise.

*"I try to **work out** every morning, by repeatedly lifting a heavy donut to my mouth."*

**Work (something) out** — To come up with a solution or a compromise with someone.

*"Don't worry, I'm sure we can **work something out** so that everyone is happy."*



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