

---

## Weekly Test 63

Date :17-Oct-2021

---

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

---

### 1. IDIOMS:

Idioms may be defined as expressions peculiar to a language.

They play an important part in all languages.

- 1.1 Many verbs, when followed by various prepositions, or adjectives, acquire an idiomatic sense.

#### Examples for Verbs:

back, bear, break, bring, call, carry, cast, come, cry, cut, do, fall, get, give, go, hold, keep, knock, lay, let, look, make, pass, pick, pull, put, run, see, set, speak, stand, strike, take, talk, tell, throw, turn, work

( Note: For more examples: Refer Grammar by WREN & MARTIN )

1. Back (v) : idm : backed\_up
  1. He backed\_up ( supported ) his friend's claim.
2. Blow (v) : idm : blow\_over
  1. The present disturbances will soon blow\_over ( pass-off ).
3. Bear (v) : idm : bore\_away
  1. Satish bore\_away ( won ) many prizes at the school sports.
  2. His evidence did not bear\_upon ( was not relevant to ) the inquiry.
4. Break (v) : idm : broke\_down
  1. He broke\_down ( failed ) in the middle of his speech.
5. Bring (v) : idm : bring\_forth
  1. Idleness and luxury bring\_forth ( produce, cause ) poverty and want.
6. Call (v) : idm : called\_for
  1. His master called\_for ( demanded ) an explanation of his conduct.

### Questions:

1. Idioms may be defined as expressions peculiar to a language.

They play an important part in \_\_\_\_\_

A. all languages

2. Many \_\_\_\_\_, when followed by various prepositions, or adjectives, acquire an idiomatic sense.

A. verbs

3. 1. He backed\_up his friend's claim. \_\_\_\_\_ is idiom.

A. backed\_up

4. The present disturbances will soon blow\_over. \_\_\_\_\_ is idiom.

A. blow\_over

5. Satish bore\_away many prizes at the school sports. \_\_\_\_\_ is idiom.

A. bore\_away

6. He broke\_down in the middle of his speech. \_\_\_\_\_ is idiom.

A. broke\_down

7. Idleness and luxury bring\_forth poverty and want.

\_\_\_\_\_ is idiom.

A. bring\_forth

8. His master called\_for an explanation of his conduct. \_\_\_\_\_ is idiom.

A. called\_for

---

## Weekly Test 64

Date : 24-Oct-2021

---

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

---

7. carry (v) : idm : carry\_out, carry\_away, carry\_on, carry\_off

1. His son carried\_on ( managed ) his business in his absence.

8. cast (v): idm : cast\_away, cast\_down

1. He saw much cast\_down ( depressed ) by his loss.

9. come (v) :

idm : come\_about, come\_by, come\_off, come\_out, come\_to, come\_up, come\_round

1. At\_last the truth has come\_out ( transpired ).

10. cry (v) : idm : cry\_down, cry\_out, cry\_up

1. He cried\_out against ( protested against ) such injustice.

11. cut (v) : idm : cut\_off, cut\_down, cut\_out, cut\_up

1. You must cut\_down ( reduce ) your expenditure.

12. do (v): idm : do\_for, do\_up

1. I am done\_for ( ruined ).

13. fall (v) : idm : fall\_back, fall\_in, fall\_through, fall\_out, fall\_off

1. in the second-school term the attendance fall\_off ( diminished ).

14. get (v) : idm : get\_away, get\_at off\_off, get\_on, get\_out, get\_under

1. He has got\_through ( passed ) his examination.

### Questions:

In the following questions, identify the idioms.

1. His son \_\_\_\_\_ his business in his absence.

A. carried on

2. He saw much \_\_\_\_\_ by his loss.

A. cast down

3. At\_last the truth has \_\_\_\_\_.

A. come out.

4. He \_\_\_\_\_ against such injustice.

A. cried out

5. You must \_\_\_\_\_ your expenditure.

A. cut down

6. I am \_\_\_\_\_.

A. done for

7. in the second-school term the attendance \_\_\_\_\_

A. fall off

8. He has \_\_\_\_\_ his examination.

A. got through

---

## WeeklyTest65

Date :31-Oct-2021

---

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

---

15. give (v) : idm : give\_up, give\_forth, give\_off, give\_in, give\_out, give\_away  
Example: 1. The fire gave\_off (emitted) a dense smoke.
16. go (v) : idm: anything\_goes, give\_up, give\_forth, give\_off, give\_in, give\_out, give\_away, go\_through  
Examples: 1. I must first go\_through(examine) the accounts.
17. hold (v) : idm : hold\_out, hold\_over, hold\_up  
Example: 1. The subect is held\_over(postponed) till next meating.
18. keep (v) : idm : (v) : idm : keep\_in, keep\_on, keep\_up  
Example: 1. I was kept\_in (confined to the house) by a bad cold.
19. knock (v) : idm : knock\_about, knock\_down, knock\_up  
Example: 1. We were greatly knocked\_up(exhausted) after our steep climb.
20. lay(v) : idm : lay\_by, lay\_down, lay\_out, lay\_up  
Example: 1. The rebels laid\_down(surrender) their arms.
21. let(v) : idm : let\_into, let\_off  
Example: 1. I was let\_into(made acquainted with) her secret.
22. look(v) : idm : look\_after, look\_at, look\_on, look\_upon, look\_up  
Example: 1. His uncle looks\_after(take care of) him.

### Questions:

In the following questions, identify the idiomatic sense.

1. I must first go\_through the accounts. \_\_\_\_\_ has idiomatic sense.  
A. go\_through
2. The fire gave off a dense smoke. \_\_\_\_\_ has idiomatic sense.  
A. gave off
3. The subect is held\_over till next meating. \_\_\_\_\_ has idiomatic sense.  
A. held\_over
4. I was kept\_in by a bad cold. \_\_\_\_\_ has idiomatic sense.  
A. kept\_in
5. We were greatly knocked\_up after our steep climb. \_\_\_\_\_ has idiomatic sense.  
A. knocked\_up
6. The rebels laid\_down their arms. \_\_\_\_\_ has idiomatic sense.  
A. laid\_down
7. I was let\_into her secret. \_\_\_\_\_ has idiomatic sense.  
A. let\_into
8. His uncle looks\_after him. \_\_\_\_\_ has idiomatic sense.  
A. looks\_after

---

## WeeklyTest66

Date :7-Nov-2021

---

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

23. make ( v ) : idm : make\_for, make\_over, make\_out, made\_up  
Example: 1. I can not make\_out ( read, decipher ) his handwriting.
24. pass ( v ) : idm : pass\_by, pass\_through, pass\_off, pass\_for  
Example: 1. He passes\_all\_for ( is regarded as ) a great Sanscritist.
25. pick ( v ) : idm : pick\_out, pick\_up  
Example: 1. The committee picked\_out ( selected ) the best players for the team.
26. pull ( v ) : idm : pull\_together, pull\_through, pull\_down, pull\_up  
Example: 1. Unless we pull\_together ( co-operate ) We cannot succeed.
27. put ( v ) : idm : put\_on, put\_out, put\_off, put\_in, put\_up, put\_to, put\_through  
Example: 1. He puts\_on ( assumes ) an air of dignity.
28. run ( v ) : idm : run\_down, run\_into, run\_out, run\_over, run\_through, run\_up  
Example: 1. Kohili is run\_out.
29. see ( v ) : idm : see\_into, see\_off, see\_through  
Example: 1. It is hard to see\_into ( discern ) his motive.
30. set ( v ) : idm : set\_about, set\_apart, set\_aside, set\_down, set\_forth, set\_in,  
set\_off, set\_on, set\_up, set\_upon  
Example: 1. You may set\_down ( charge ) his loss to me.

### Questions:

In the following questions, identify the idiomatic sense.

1. I can not make\_out his handwriting.  
A. make\_out
2. He passes\_all\_for a great Sanscritist.  
A. passes\_all\_for
3. The committee picked\_out the best players for the team.  
A. picked\_out
4. Unless we pull\_together We cannot succeed.  
A. pull\_together
5. He puts\_on an air of dignity.  
A. puts\_on
6. Kohili is run\_out.  
A. run\_out
7. It is hard to see\_into his motive.  
A. see\_into
8. You may set\_down his loss to me.  
A. set\_down

### Weekly Test 67

Date :14-Nov-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

\* EXPLANATION, \*HEADINGS \* group of words = one word (IDM:xxx\_xxx\_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

31. speak ( v ) : idm : speak\_of, speak\_out

- Example: 1. I was determined to speak\_out ( express my opinion freely ).
32. stand ( v ) : idm : .stand\_by, stand\_out, stand\_over, stand\_up  
Example:  
1. He is always standing\_up ( championing the cause of ) for the weak and oppressed.
33. strike ( v ) : idm : strike\_with, strike\_off,  
Example: 1. He is struck\_down\_with paralysis.
34. take ( v ) : idm : take\_after, take\_in, take\_to, take\_up  
Example: 1. The piano takes\_up ( occupies ) too much room.
35. talk ( v ) : idm : talk\_over  
Example: 1. We talked\_over ( discussed ) the matter for an hour.
36. tell ( v ) : idm : tell\_against, tell\_upon  
Example: 1. The strain is telling\_upon ( affecting ) his health.
37. throw ( v ) : idm : throw\_away, throw\_out, throw\_up, throw\_over  
Example: 1. The bill was thrown\_out ( rejected ) by the assembly.
38. turn ( v ) : idm : turn\_against, turn\_off, turn\_out, turn\_up  
Example: 1. Who can say what will turn\_up ( happen ) next ?
39. work ( v ) : idm : work\_on, work\_out, work\_up, work\_upon  
Example: 1. He worked\_out ( solved ) the problem in a few minutes.

### Questions:

In the following questions, identify the idiomatic sense.

1. I was determined to speak\_out.  
A. speak\_out
2. He is always standing\_up for the weak and oppressed.  
A. standing\_up
3. He is struck\_down\_with paralysis.  
A. struck\_down\_with
4. The piano takes\_up too much room.  
A. takes\_up
5. We talked\_over the matter for an hour.  
A. talked\_over
6. The strain is telling\_upon his health.  
A. telling\_upon
7. The bill was thrown\_out by the assembly.  
A. thrown\_out
8. He worked\_out the problem in a few minutes.