

"GRAMMER SET"

For

Class I X & X

The Sentence

We use words to tell about things, places, time, feelings & emotions etc. For example, iron, coat, pencil – represent things. Karachi, USA, Japan, and Pakistan – they represent places. Morning, mid-night, noon – represent time. Happy, sad, sorrow, ill, sick - represent feelings and emotions. Therefore, it means that we use pairs of words to express about the things we see around us.

When words are used in groups or pairs, we call them sentences e.g.

He did not come to school due to sickness.

Today is Saturday.

He is leaving on the first plane to Chicago.

Kinds of Sentences

Sentences are of four kinds:

1. **Declarative or assertive sentences:** Those which make statements or assertions e.g., He goes to offer prayers every Friday.
2. **Interrogative:** Those which ask questions e.g., Where do you live?
3. **Imperative:** Those which express commands, requests, entreaties e.g., Be quiet. Please don't leave. Have mercy upon the poor man.
4. **Exclamatory:** Those which express strong feelings e.g., What a shame! Get lost!

Parts of Speech

Words are divided into different kinds of classes known as Parts of Speech, according to their use in the sentences. They are;

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1.Noun | 2.Adjective | 3.Pronoun | 4.verb |
| 5.Adverb | 6.Preposition | 7.Conjunction | 8.Interjection |

A **Noun** is a word used as the name of a person, place, thing* e.g.

Akbar was a great king.

The sun shines bright.

*: the word thing includes all objects that we can see, hear, smell, taste, touch, or perceive and observe.

An **Adjective** is a word used to add something to the meaning of a noun e.g.

Alamgir was a wise emperor.

Quaid-e-Azam was a great Muslim leader.

A **Pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun. This is done to avoid repeating the same noun again and again. Using pronouns like he, she, it, we, us, they, them, his, her, him sounds much better in sentences e.g.

Javed is absent today, because he is ill.

I like these flowers.

A **Verb** is a word used to say something about some person, place, and thing. In some cases it is used to reflect an action, job, work done e.g.

Karachi *is* a big city.

It *is* very cold today.

I shall *go* to the book-fair tomorrow morning.

An **Adverb** is a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or an adverb e.g.

He worked the sum *very* quickly.

This flower is *very* beautiful.

He shall come *soon*.

A **Preposition** is a word used with a noun or a pronoun to show the person or thing denoted by the noun or pronoun stands in relation to something else e.g., under, above, inside, upwards, in, out, below etc

There is a cow *in* the garden.

Put the books *into* that carton.

He is standing *outside* the classroom.

A **Conjunction** is a word used to join words or sentences. This helps improve the sense of the sentence and write longer sentences. Or, we may say that conjunctions are used to connect two different sentences to become one meaningful sentence e.g.

Kashif *and* umer participated in the sack-race on Sports day at school.

Water is chemically composed of hydrogen *and* oxygen.

He is good at playing chess, *but* Ali is more experienced than him.

An **Interjection** is a word which expresses some sudden emotion or feelings e.g.

Hurrah! We have won the game.

Hello! Can you hear me now?

Alas! She is dead.

Kinds of Nouns

As we know that a noun is a name of any person, place or thing (that we can think of), there are some kinds of noun.

A **Common Noun** is a name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind e.g., girls, boys, pencils, city, *country* etc

Pakistan is a Muslim country.

These *girls* are going to the auditorium.

Look outside the window, the *boys* are playing football.

A **Proper Noun** is the name of some particular person or place e.g.,

Moscow is a cold city.

Allama Iqbal is a famous poet.

A **Collective Noun** is the name of a collection of things or group of person when spoken of as the whole e.g., flock, bunch, crowd, mob, army, fleet, family, team

He purchased a bunch of roses for his sister.

The English army traveled across the channel in warships.

I love my family.

An **Abstract Noun** is usually used to name emotions, actions or state. They represent the feeling or qualities that we can only express in words but not see, touch, smell e.g.,

Quality – goodness, kindness, whiteness, brightness, wisdom, bravery, honesty, cruelty

Action – Laughter, smile, weep, cry, shriek, theft, judgment, irony, hatred

State – Childhood, manhood, brotherhood, youth, boyhood, sleep, sickness, illness, death, poverty

Note: The names of arts and sciences are also abstract noun e.g., music, archery, chemistry, mathematics etc

Noun : Gender

We know that living beings are of either the male or the female sex. A noun that denotes a male person or animal is called a **Masculine Gender** e.g. lion, cock-sparrow, hero, boy, man, king etc

A noun that denoted a female person or animal is said to be **Feminine Gender** e.g. lioness, hen-sparrow, heroine, girl, woman, queen etc

A noun that denotes a thing that is neither male nor female (i.e., a thing without life) is said to be of the **Neuter Gender** e.g., book, pen, car, bicycle

Noun : Number

A noun that denotes one person, animal or thing is said to be in the **Singular Number** e.g., book, car, horse etc

A noun that denotes more than one person, animal or thing is said to be in the **Plural Number** e.g., books, pens, cars, bicycles

Countable and Uncountable Noun:

Noun that can be counted in number is called a countable noun, e.g. a window, a house, a cigarette.

He lives in a *house*.

He is smoking a *cigarette*.

The dog jumped out from the *window*.

Noun that can't be counted in number or quantity or volume, e.g. water, wood, ink. Uncountable nouns have no indefinite article and usually no plural.

I am writing this letter in *ink*.

shall cut *wood* to burn fire.

ARTICLE

The Indefinite Article 'a' and 'an'

There are two forms of indefinite article, namely 'a' and 'an'. The form **a** is used before a word beginning with a consonant, or a vowel sounded like a consonant, e.g. a man, a cow, a fish, a school, a useful thing, a university, a unicorn.

The form **an** is used before words beginning with a vowel (a,e,i,o,u) or words beginning with a mute (silent) **h**, e.g. an apple, an astronaut, an ear-piece, an elephant, an inkpot, an institution, an orange, an oracle, an umbrella, an hour, an honourable man.

The indefinite article **a** and **an** for all genders, e.g. a man, a teacher, an actor, an anchorperson.

The indefinite article, 'a' or 'an', is used:

- i) Before a singular noun which is countable (i.e. of which there is more than one) when it is mentioned for the first time and represents no particular person or thing, e.g.
A dog is an animal.
I see a man in the street.
A house has a roof.
A cat can catch a mouse.
- ii) Before a singular countable noun which is used as an example of a class of a thing, e.g.
A cow has horns (i.e. all cows have horns).
An elephant never forgets.
A palm tree is usually very tall.
- iii) With a noun complement. This includes names of professions, e.g.
He is a doctor.
My brother is an engineer.
She is a pianist.
He became a great man.
She is a good girl.
- iv) In certain numerical expressions, e.g. a couple, a pair, a dozen, half a dozen, a hundred, a thousand, a gross, a million, and a lot of, a great many of, a great deal of.
I bought a pair of shoes for myself.
I shall wear a pair of gloves to keep my hands warm.
A milkman sells a hundred milk bottles in a day.
There was a crowd of over a thousand people in the hockey stadium.
- v) In expression of price, speed, ratio, e.g.
Fifty rupees a dozen.
Hundred rupees for a pair of gloves.
Sixty kilometer an hour.
Muslims offer prayers five times a day.
- vi) With **few** and **little**
A few = a small number, or what speaker considers a small number, e.g.
A few friends came to my birthday party (can mean two or three, or even twenty or thirty).

I am left with only a few clothes to wear this winter.

A little = a small amount, or what the speaker considers a small amount, e.g.
It's a little amount that you pay for my services.

- vii) In exclamation before singular, countable nouns;
What a hot day!
What a pretty girl!
Such a pity!
What *an* incredible story!
- viii) 'A' can be placed before Mr/Mrs/Miss + surname,
A Mr Smith (means 'a man called Smith' and implies that he is a stranger to the speaker).
Mr Smith (without 'a' implies that the speaker knows Mr Smith or knows of his existence).

The indefinite article is not used:

- i) Before plural nouns. Since indefinite article has no plural forms, therefore the plural of 'a dog' is 'dogs'
- ii) Before uncountable nouns:
a. The following nouns are singular and uncountable in English; advice, information, news, baggage, luggage, furniture. They are often preceded by: some, any, a little, a lot of, a piece of
I will give you a piece of advice.
There isn't any news.
You need some furniture.

Knowledge is also considered uncountable, but when used in a particular sense takes the article, e.g.

A knowledge of languages is always useful.
He has a good knowledge of mathematics.

Hair (all hair on one's head) is considered uncountable, but if we consider each hair separately we say; a hair, two hairs.

She has black hair.
The fisherman used a hair to tie the feather to the hook.

- b. Materials: glass, wood, iron, stone, cloth, wine, coffee, tea are considered uncountable. But many of these nouns can also denote one particular thing, and then take an article:

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Windows are made of glass | <i>but</i> | Have a glass of water. |
| We write on paper | <i>but</i> | I've got a (news) paper. |
| Iron is a metal | <i>but</i> | I use an electric iron. |

- iii) Before abstract nouns: beauty, happiness, fear, hope, death, except when they are used in a particular sense:

He was pale with fear *but* Some people suffer from a fear of the dark.

- iv) Before names of meals, except when preceded by an adjective:

We have breakfast at eight *but* He gave us a good breakfast.

The indefinite article 'a' is also used when it is a special meal given to celebrate something or in someone's honour:

I was invited to dinner. (at their house, in the ordinary way)
but I was invited to a dinner given to welcome the new principal.

The Definite Article

The definite article is **the**. It is the same for singular and plural and for all genders, e.g. the boy, the boys, the girl, the girls

Use of the definite article 'the'

The definite article is used:

- i) Before nouns of which there is only one, or which are considered as one, e.g. the earth, the sea, the sky, the weather, the North Pole
- ii) Before a noun which has become definite as a result of being mentioned a second time, e.g.
His car struck a tree; you can still see the mark on *the* tree.
- iii) Before a noun made definite by the addition of a phrase or clause, e.g.
The boy that I met
The place where I met him
The girl in blue
- iv) Before a noun which, by reason of locality, can represent only one particular thing, e.g.
Ann is in *the* garden (implies that she is in the garden of this house).
He sent for *the* doctor (means his own doctor).
Please pass *the* sugar (the sugar on the table).
- v) Before superlatives and first/second, and **only**, used as adjectives or pronouns:
Mont Blanc is *the* highest mountain in Europe.
Most people think that Monday is *the* worst day in the week.
- vi) Before singular nouns used to represent a class of objects, e.g.
The cuckoo is lazy (means all cuckoos are lazy).
The turtle walk slowly (means all turtles are slow).
- vii) Before an adjective used to represent a class of persons:
The old and the young should be able to live together.
- viii) Before names of seas, rivers, chains of mountains, groups of islands and plural names of countries, e.g. *the* Atlantic Ocean, *the* Thames, *the* Alps, *the* Himalayas, *the* USA, *the* USSR, *the* Netherlands, *the* Sudan
- ix) Before musical instruments, e.g.
She learnt to play *the* flute.
My mom played *the* piano at my birthday.

The definite article is not used:

- i) Before countries, towns, proper names, e.g.
She is leaving for England this morning.

Pakistan is a Muslim country.

Exceptions:

the USA, the Sudan, the Netherlands, the USSR, the Mall, the Smiths (Mr & Mrs Smith and family), the Joneses (means Mr & Mrs Jones)

- ii) Before abstract nouns except when they are used in a particular sense:
Men fear death *but* The death of the Prime Minister left his party without a leader.
- iii) After a noun in the possessive case, or a possessive adjective:
The uncle of the boy (means the boy's uncle).
The blue book is mine (means it is my blue book).
- iv) Before parts of the body and articles of clothing, as these normally prefer a possessive adjective, e.g.
Raise your right hand.
He took off his hat.

But notice that sentences of the type:

I patted his shoulder.
The brick hit John's face.

could be expressed like,

I patted him on the shoulder.
The brick hit John in the face.

Similarly, in the passive voice, e.g.

He was hit on the hand.
He was cut in the head.

Omission of 'the' before home, and before church, market, school, hospital:

a. Home

When **home** is used alone, i.e. Is not preceded or followed by descriptive word or phrase, **the** is omitted, e.g.

He went home.
She left home.
They got home late.
They hurried home.
The arrived home after dark.

But when **home** is preceded or followed by a descriptive word or phrase it is treated like any other noun as regards articles and prepositions:

We went to the bride's home.
For some years this was the home of your queen
A mud hut was the only home he had ever lived in.

b. Chapel, church, mosque, market, college, school, academy, hospital, court, prison, work, sea, bed:

These nouns are used without the when they are visited or used for their primary purposes:

She went to church on Sunday (to pray).
I went to bed early (to sleep).

The sailor went to sea (he went on a voyage).
The court put him into prison on account of murder (put him in jail).

When these places are not visited for their primary purposes the article **the** is used, e.g.

I went to the church to see the carvings.
He comes to the school sometimes to speak to the headmaster.
He returned from the prison where he had been visiting his brother.

Compare these;

They are at the sea (means at the seaside).
They are at sea (means in a ship but not as sailors)

He went to the bed (means he walked over to it).
He went to bed (means got into bed to sleep).

In contrast to the above list, the following very common nouns always take **the**:
cathedral, cinema, office, theatre

He is at *the* office (but at work).
She is going to *the* theatre.

Exercise in Composition. 1

Complete the following sentences by filling in articles 'a' or 'an' or 'the' as may be suitable:

1. Copper is ___ useful metal.
2. He is not ___ honourable man.
3. ___ reindeer is ___ native of Norway.
4. Honest men speak ___ truth.
5. Ali is ___ young boy.
6. Do you see ___ blue sky?
7. Multan is ___ holy city.
8. Aladdin has ___ wonderful lamp.
9. ___ world is ___ happy place.
10. He returned after ___ hour.
11. ___ school will shortly close for ___ Eid holidays.
12. ___ sun shines brightly.
13. I first met him ___ year ago.
14. Yesterday ___ European called at my office.
15. The guide knows ___ way.
16. Ceylon is ___ island.
17. Let us discuss ___ matter seriously.
18. John got ___ best present.
19. Sanskrit is ___ difficult language.
20. ___ Ganges is ___ sacred river.
21. ___ lion is ___ king of beasts.
22. You are ___ fool to say that.
23. French is ___ easy language.
24. ___ French defeated ___ Germans.
25. Which is ___ longest river in Pakistan?
26. Mary has come without ___ umbrella.
27. Karachi is ___ biggest city of Pakistan.
28. Lahore is ___ very dear place to live in.
29. She is ___ untidy girl.
30. The children found ___ egg in ___ nest.
31. I bought ___ horse, ___ ox, and ___ camel.
32. If you see him, give him ___ message.
33. He looks as stupid as ___ owl.
34. He is ___ honour to his profession.
35. ___ chenab and ___ ravi are famous rivers of Punjab.
36. He had ___ accident on his way home.
37. ___ sun sets in ___ west.
38. I shall meet you at ___ park.
39. Please help me out in solving ___ crime.
40. Fortune favours ___ bold.

Exercise in Composition. 2

Insert articles where necessary:

1. While there is life there is hope.
2. Sun rises in east.
3. The brave soldier lost arm in battle.
4. I like to live in open air.
5. Get pound of sugar from nearest grocer.
6. Set back clock; it is hour too fast.
7. Where did you buy umbrella?
8. Have you never seen elephant?
9. Draw map of USA.
10. Have you told him about accident?
11. Columbus was great explorer.
12. How blue sky looks!
13. Quid-e-Azam was leader of Muslims of India.
14. Who wishes to take walk with me?
15. What beautiful scene this is!
16. The musician was old man.
17. The river was spanned by iron bridge.
18. Moon did not rise till after ten.
19. Like true sportsmen they would give enemy fair play.
20. There is nothing like staying at home for comfort.
21. He likes to picture himself original thinker.
22. It is never thankful to offer advice.
23. Umbrella is of no avail against thunderstorm.
24. I have not seen him since he was child.
25. For Alamgir was honourable emperor.
26. Shamrock is national emblem of Ireland.
27. We started late in afternoon.
28. Scheme failed for want of support.
29. Tiger, animal equal to lion in size, is native of Asia.
30. My favourite flower is rose.
31. Only best quality food is served by us.
32. What kind of bird is that?
33. Wild animals suffer when kept in captivity.
34. May we have pleasure of your company?
35. It was proudest moment of my life.
36. China is largest country of world in respect of its population.
37. He fetched water from well with help of bucket.
38. He missed last train to Lahore.
39. Jasmine is national flower of Pakistan.
40. Chinese Prime Minister came to Pakistan for visit.

Verbs followed by suitable prepositions

A

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <i>Abide by</i> | A good citizen always abides by the laws of the country. |
| <i>Abound in/with</i> | Beware! This ocean is abounding in/ with killer sharks. |
| <i>Abstain from</i> | One must abstain from company of bad associates. |
| <i>Abundance of</i> | There is abundance of delicious mangoes in his farms. |
| <i>Accede to</i> | I was not sure whether the class teacher will accede to my request for a leave. |
| <i>Access to</i> | He is an eminent man and has access to certain people in the Ministry. |
| <i>According to</i> | According to the report submitted by the police, he was not guilty of murdering his wife. |
| <i>Act upon</i> | If you want to be successful always act upon your elders' advice. |
| <i>Accompanied by</i> | The king was accompanied by his loyal guards. |
| <i>Accused of</i> | He was accused of a crime he never committed. |
| <i>Accustomed to</i> | He is a man accustomed to do hard work. |
| <i>Addicted to</i> | She is addicted to taking drugs. |
| <i>Afraid of</i> | Don't be afraid of me! I won't give you any harm. |
| <i>Agree with</i> | The boss agreed with my idea of better publicity. |
| <i>Agree to</i> | The judge didn't agree to the criminal's statements. |
| <i>Alive to</i> | He has always been alive to his responsibilities. |
| <i>Angry with</i> | I don't know why she is angry with me. |
| <i>Anxious for</i> | Her parents were anxious for her medical test results. |
| <i>Apologize to</i> | You should apologize to her for what you did. |
| <i>Apologize for</i> | You should apologize for the harm you brought to her. |
| <i>Approve of</i> | The President said, "I approve of your new invention." |
| <i>Apply to</i> | You should apply ointment to heal your wounds. |
| <i>Apply for</i> | I intend to apply for the post of Deputy Manager. |
| <i>Ashamed of</i> | Are you not ashamed of your deeds. |
| <i>Assure of</i> | I assure you of my loyalty. |
| <i>Attend to</i> | Please attend to your mother in her illness. |
| <i>Avail of</i> | One must avail himself of the opportunities of life. |
| <i>Aware of</i> | Parents must be aware of one's progress at school. |

B

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>Bark at</i> | Does your dog bark only at strangers? |
| <i>Belong to</i> | This car belongs to my late grand father. |
| <i>Believe in</i> | We mustn't only believe in what others say. |
| <i>Bent on</i> | He is bent on keeping his adversary down. |
| <i>Beware of</i> | He said to me, "Beware of the dog!" |
| <i>Blind of</i> | The hunter knew that the deer was blind of one eye. |
| <i>Blow out</i> | |
| <i>Boast of</i> | She always boasts of her riches. |
| <i>Born in</i> | Quaid-e-Azam was born in Karachi. |
| <i>Born of</i> | He was born of a poor family. |
| <i>Bring out</i> | ???????????????????????????????? |
| <i>Break out</i> | |
| <i>Bring up</i> | |
| <i>Bring down</i> | |
| <i>Bring in</i> | |
| <i>Bring off</i> | |

Bring about
Bring forth
Break through
Break off
Break down
Break into

C

Call on
Call at
Call up
Call out
Call off
Call for

I called on/at her yesterday.

Come of
Come by
Call in
Charged with
Cheat of
Come down
Come out
Come about
Come true
Come of

Seeing him seriously ill; I called in the family doctor.
He was charged with the murder of her daughter.
????? He cheated his friend of the money.

Complain to
Complain against
Comply with
Confident of
Congratulate on
Connive at
Consists of
Cruel to
Carry on
Carry away
Carry out
Carry through
Cut down
Come across

She will complain to her parents for your wrongdoing.
She complained against her friend to the Principal.
Will you comply with your boss's orders?
I am confident of her success in the examinations.
I congratulate you on your victory over your opponent.
????? We must not connive at the mistakes of our children.
My family consist of a brother and a sister.
One must not be cruel to those in misery.

D

Deal in
Deal with
Dear to
Depend on
Die of
Die from
Differ from
Differ with
Dispose of
Desirous of

I deal only in edible goods and not the other ones.
It was very difficult for me to deal with such a rogue.
She is very dear to her parents as she is their only child.
We are depending on you don't let us down.
People are dying of hunger in Africa.
Died from a heart attack.
The kittens differed from one another in colour.
I differ with your statement about her being a thief.
I disposed of my house before I left it for good.
Politicians are desirous of wealth and supremacy.

Devoted to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan devoted his life for the upbringing of the Muslims of the sub-continent.
Dream of I always dreamt of becoming the champion.
Due to He was unable to qualify for the Finals due to an injury.
Do away with

E

Eligible for The politician was not eligible for the elections.
Envious of He was envious of my victory over him in the elections.
Entrust to The property was entrusted to its legal heir.

F

Faithful to The secretary was faithful to the boss.
Familiar with He wasn't familiar with the procedures for the admission.
Famous for Allama Iqbal is famous for his poetry.
Faith in One must have faith in the god.
Feed on The poor man fed on leftovers of people.
Full of His story was full of excitement and adventure.
Fill with She said, "Please fill the glass with water."
Fond of I am very fond of his tales.
Fall out

G

Get at I tried my best but was unable to get at the mangoes.
Get on with
Get over
Give away
Give up
Get across
Get ahead
Get up
Give in
Glad at competitions. I am glad at your achievement but you need to work hard for future
Go into
Go through
Go off
Get through
Go through The teacher said, "Go through the questions before attempting to answer the comprehension."
Good at He is good at mathematics.
Grateful to He was grateful to me for my financial assistance.

H

Heal of This medicine will soon heal you of your ailment.
Happen to I said, "Something wrong must have happened to him."
Heir to I was the only heir to my father's wealth.
Hope of There is no hope of recovery from his unconsciousness.
Hopeful of Her parents were hopeful of her healing.

I

Ignorant of
Ill with
Inferior to
Injurious to
Inquire of
Inquire into
Insist on
Invite to

He was ignorant of his failure to qualify for the contest.
 She is ill with a minor fever.
 This watch of yours is inferior to mine.
 Use of drugs is injurious to health.
 I inquired of her absence the day before.
 The police inquired into the murder of the Minister.
 My aunt insisted on my stay at her place.
 Have you invited him to your birthday party?

J

Jealous of
Junior to

He was jealous of my riches.
 He is junior to me by three years.

K

Keep up

Key to
Kind to
Knock at
Known for

The key to success is hard work.
 He is never kind to the poor ones.
 I knocked at the door but there was no reply.
 He was known for his treachery.

L

Lame of
Laugh at
Lead to
Lean against
Listen to
Long for
Look down upon
Look into
Look for
Live on
Look after
Lay down
Lay by
Let down

Emperor Taimur was lame of one leg.
 He said, "Why are you laughing at me?"
 The clue led the police to the conclusion.
 After walking five miles he leaned against an oak tree.
 You'll end up nothing if you don't listen to my advice.
 He longs for domination and supremacy over others.
 He was looking for his lost ring in desperation.
 Goats live on grass.
 The watch man looks after the house in our absence.
 Those who are disreputable always let down their families.

M

Make over
Make out
Make up
Make for
Mad with
Made of
Made from
Marry to

I often get mad with anger when people let me down.
 The dining table was made of the finest timber.
 Bread is made from flour.
 Her sister is married to my elder brother.

N

Need of There is a need of volunteers for the charity campaign.

O

Obliged to I shall be obliged to you for your gratitude and kindness.

Objection to He had an objection to my proposal.

P

Pull down

Put down

Put off

Put on

Put out

Put up with

Part with ?????

I cannot part with my family.

Preside over

The hostess presided over the conference.

Play at

He has always been playing at cards in his leisure.

Polite to

She is never polite to us.

Popular with

He is very popular with bachelor women.

Prefer to

She prefers mangoes to apples.

Prevail upon

I was unable to prevail him upon his arrival to the party.

Proud of

Her parents were proud of her victory in the tournament.

Q

Quarrel over The two brothers quarreled with each other over the wealth left by their deceased father.

Quick at He is quick at calculations.

R

Run out of

Refer to

Please refer this crime to the city police.

Rely on

One should not rely only on his friends.

Repent of

You will have to repent of your bad deeds soon.

Relate to

The clues related to the fact that he took bribes.

Reigned over ?

The Mughals reigned over India for centuries.

Relieve of

He was relieved of his duties a year ago.

Remind of

This photograph always reminds me of my golden era.

Responsible for

One is responsible for all his deeds whether good or bad.

Rob of

Smoking robs of one's health.

S

Set in

Search for

We were searching for the poor cat trapped in the bushes.

Send for

Whenever you get sick send for the doctor.

Sick of I am sick of your ill manners.
Superior to He wears clothes superior to ours.
Senior to She is senior to him by year and a half.
Sure of I am sure of your innocence.
Sympathize with He sympathized me in my misfortune.
Sympathy for He has no sympathy for us.
Suffer from She is said to be suffering from typhoid.
Set off/out They will set off/out for the journey next morning.
Set up He was successful in setting up the new flour Mill.
Stand by A sincere friend will always stand by you in trouble.
Short cut

T

Taste for She has a little taste for music.
Thankful to The poor lady was thankful to me for my polite attitude.
Think of He thinks of himself only and doesn't care about others.
Think over Think it over before you sign the agreement.
Tired of She is tired of her daily routine.
Trust in In order to achieve success in life one must work hard, be patient and trust in God.
Take after He takes after his father in features as well as habits.

Take care of
Take off
Take to
Take over
Turn down
Turn against
Turn out

U

V

Vain of He is vain of his riches.
Vote for The students voted for me in the college elections.
Vote against The only vote against me was of my challenger.

W

Wind up It's getting late I must wind up my homework.
Worthy of She is so mean that I doubt at her being worthy of respect.
Wait for The teacher said to me, "Don't panic! Wait for your turn."
Warn of I warn you of your mistakes so that you don't repeat them.
Weak in He has always been weak in geometry.
Wonder at I wonder at her failure in the contest.

X

Y

Yield to ????? He did not yield to his parents.

Z

Zeal for

He has a zeal for the game of cricket.

MUHAMMAD HASSAM

Idiomatic Phrases

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Above all</i> | Quaid-e-Azam was a Barrister of Law and a noble man but above all he was a great Muslim leader. |
| <i>A bone of contention</i> | The two brothers are at daggers drawn because their father's property has become a bone of contention between them. |
| <i>Above board</i> | His honesty and sincerity are above board. |
| <i>Add fuel to the flame</i> | He added fuel to the flame by spreading rumours of his brother's wickedness and treachery. |
| <i>Adorn with</i> | He has adorned his personality with honesty and truthfulness. |
| <i>An axe to grind</i> | He must have an axe to grind; that's why he is so generous to you. |
| <i>All and sundry</i> | All and sundry were invited to the prince's wedding. |
| <i>All in all</i> | He is the all in all of his father's estate. |
| <i>Apple of discord</i> | The wealth left by the deceased became an apple of discord between the two brothers. |
| <i>Apple of one's eye</i> | She loves her son so much that she calls him apple of her eye. |
| <i>An open secret</i> | His failure in the final exams was an open secret. |
| <i>At a loss</i> | She is at a loss and unable to figure out what to do. |
| <i>At a stretch</i> | How far can you run at a stretch? |
| <i>At an arm's length</i> | He is real wicked, I advise you to keep him at an arm's length. |
| <i>At daggers drawn</i> | They used to be a great team, but now they are at daggers drawn. |
| <i>At eleventh hour</i> | The police reached the crime scene at the eleventh hour and caught the thief on the spot. |
| <i>At full tilt</i> | After hearing the news of the Air crash the fire brigade rushed at full tilt. |
| <i>At hand</i> | The teacher advised the students not to waste their time as the annual examinations were at hand. |
| <i>At home in</i> | He is a good swordsman and is at home in this art. |
| <i>At large</i> | The police was unable to catch the murderer at large. |
| <i>At one's wit's end</i> | He is at his wit's end and not sure what to do next. |
| <i>At random</i> | The body guards fired at random in the dark. |
| <i>At a stone's throw</i> | My college is at a stone's throw from my house. |
| <i>At sixes and sevens</i> | I am single so my room is at sixes and sevens. |
| <i>At stake</i> | The life of the king is at stake. |
| <i>At the top of one's voice</i> | He shrieked at the top of his voice when his hand crushed in the door. |
| <i>At times</i> | At times she behaves in an abnormal manner. |
| <i>Avail of</i> | You must avail of this opportunity. |
| <i>Bag and baggage</i> | He left the house with his bag and baggage. |
| <i>Bad blood</i> | There exist bad blood between the two rivals. |
| <i>Be in a fix</i> | I am in a fix and am not sure what to do next. |
| <i>Beat black and blue</i> | The police beat the thief black and blue. |
| <i>Beat about the bush</i> | You should speak the truth and not beat about the bush. |
| <i>Bed of roses</i> | Being President of the country is not a bed of roses; it's a job full of hardships. |
| <i>Below the mark</i> | The Municipality should take some preventive measures as health of citizens' is lowering below the mark. |
| <i>Big gun/shot</i> | He is a big gun/shot so better stay away from him. |
| <i>In black and white</i> | The Principal asked the statement to be given in black and white. |
| <i>Black sheep</i> | He is a black sheep among us. |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <i>Blow hot and cold</i> | If you continue to blow hot and cold it's impossible to reach an agreement with your rival. |
| <i>Blow one's own trumpet</i> | He is always blowing his own trumpet. |
| <i>Bolt from the blue</i> | The news of the air-plane crash was a bolt from the blue for us. |
| <i>Bone of contention</i> | The wealth that the father left after his death became the bone of contention among the brothers. |
| <i>Bosom friend</i> | To have a bosom friend is a real blessing. |
| <i>Break the news</i> | Mrs. Ali was taken aback when Akram broke the news of her son's death. |
| <i>Break the ice</i> | At last he broke the ice and continued his statement. |
| <i>Breath one's last</i> | The poor lady breath her last on her bed. |
| <i>Bring to end</i> | At last he avenged his father's death and brought his enmity to end. |
| <i>Bring to book</i> | The inaccuracy of accounts maintained by the accountant was brought to book. |
| <i>Bring to light</i> | The secret of the haunted castle was brought to light when the mystery was unveiled. |
| <i>Bring to the hammer</i> | After bankruptcy his entire property was brought to the hammer. |
| <i>Build castle in the air</i> | Those who build castles in the air never achieve success. |
| <i>Burn candle at both ends</i> | You'll end up with nothing if you burn the candle at both ends. |
| <i>Burn the midnight oil</i> | He is a hard worker and burned the midnight oil, and god rewarded him when he passed exam in flying colors.. |
| <i>Burning question</i> | The freedom struggle in Kashmir is the burning question among the politicians. |
| <i>Bury the hatchet</i> | Life is short so let us bury the hatchet and become friends. |
| <i>By and by</i> | By and by his health grew worst. |
| <i>By fits and starts</i> | You cannot achieve success if you work by fits and starts. |
| <i>By dint of</i> | He succeeded by dint of hard work and patience. |
| <i>By hook or by crook</i> | Wicked people are so determined to achieve their goals, no matter by hook or by crook. |
| <i>By leaps and bounds</i> | These days unemployment is rising by leaps and bounds. |
| <i>By the grace of god</i> | By the grace of god I have qualified for the Civil Services Exams. |
| <i>By virtue of</i> | He won the car rally by virtue of sheer hard work. |
| <i>Call a spade a spade</i> | Quaid-e-Azam was a straight-forward man and always called a spade a spade. |
| <i>Call names</i> | Having lost her temper, she started calling her names. |
| <i>Call to account</i> | If he makes a mistake he will be called to account. |
| <i>Carry the day</i> | After a great struggle the Quaid-e-Azam was able to carry the day. |
| <i>Catch at a straw</i> | When drowning, people often catch at a straw. |
| <i>Catch red handed</i> | The burglar was caught red handed while committing the burglary. |
| <i>Chalk out</i> | The Government has chalked out a better plan to alleviate poverty. |
| <i>Chicken-hearted</i> | Nobody respects a chicken-hearted person. |
| <i>Child's play</i> | It's a child's play for him to murder someone. |
| <i>Cock and bull story</i> | The tale you revealed is a cock and bull story. |
| <i>Cold blood</i> | The robber killed the man in cold blood in front of family. |
| <i>Count on</i> | You should never count on him; he is a traitor. |
| <i>Come of</i> | He comes of a noble family of the country. |
| <i>Come to blows</i> | The boys came to blows over a penny. |
| <i>Come true</i> | His dream came true when the team won the Tournament. |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Come out with flying out colours Crocodile tears Cross the floor</p> <p>Cry for the moon Cry over spilt milk Cut a sorry figure Cut one's coat according able to to one's clothing</p> | <p>He worked hard for the final examinations and eventually came with flying colours. Don't shed crocodile tears at your failure. When she was offered a political stand off she crossed the floor and joined the other party. She is so stubborn that she often cried for the moon. There is no use crying over spilt milk. Those who cheat others, have to cut a sorry figure. If you don't cut your coat according to your clothing you won't be make savings.</p> |
| <p>Dark horse</p> <p>Die in harness Day in and day out Do away with</p> <p>Do one's best Down to earth</p> <p>End in smoke</p> <p>Face the music Fair play</p> <p>Fall flat</p> <p>Fall to earth Fall to the ground Far and wide Feel like a fish out of water Feel lost Fish in the troubled waters Find fault with Fool's paradise For good For the sake of For the time being Flog a dead horse</p> | <p>People considered him weary and slow but he turned out to be a dark horse when he won the marathon. He is so painstaking that he wanted to die in harness. He may achieve his goal if he works hard day in and day out. At last the murderer managed to do away with corpse of the watch-man. He did his best not to bring any harm but it was all in vain. He is humble and down to earth, that's why people respect him.</p> <p>I was discouraged when all my efforts ended in smoke.</p> <p>If you committed the crime, you have to face the music. One must always practice fair play both in games and in life as well. My advice that he should study hard fell flat on him as he kept doing other useless tasks. Due to lack of funds his company fell to earth. I was dejected when all my plans fell to the ground. The news of the king's marriage spread far and wide. He is addicted to smoking and feels like a fish out water if he doesn't smoke a cigarette or two. If you continued to feel lost, how would you fight for your rights? He has the nasty habit of fishing in the troubled waters. He has the bad habit of finding faults with others. You can't be successful if you always live in a fool's paradise. He has left the city for good. Please! Help me for the sake of God. For the time being you may work in place of her. Your attempt is over and there is no use flogging the dead horse.</p> |
| <p>Fly into a rage French leave From a scratch</p> <p>Golden age</p> <p>Get at Get into hot waters</p> <p>Get rid of</p> | <p>When he refused to return his money, he flew into a rage. He is on a French leave today. The brothers had to start from the scratch after the separation.</p> <p>The Mughal rule over India is considered to be the golden age of Indian history.</p> <p>I keep my savings in a locker so that no one can get at it. The teacher got into hot water when entire class failed in the exam. It's very difficult to get rid of smoking.</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Give a cold Shoulder</i> | If you ill treat her she may respond back the same way and give you a cold shoulder. |
| <i>Give ear to</i> | Always give ear to what your elders say. |
| <i>Give oneself airs</i> | She is so arrogant that she always gives herself much airs when she is at a get-together. |
| <i>Go at a snails pace</i> | The fog was so dense that we had to go at a snail's pace to avoid any accident. |
| <i>Go hand in hand</i> | Happiness and grief go hand in hand. |
| <i>Go through fire and water</i> | He went through fire and water to save his mother from the clutches of the treacherous villain. |
| <i>Go together</i> | If you want to be successful you'll have to go together with others. |
| <i>Go to pieces</i> | We should be united because I don't wish to see my city go to pieces on account of our disputes. |
| <i>Go to the dogs</i> | Can you imagine how fast you are going to the dogs in your company of evil associates? |
| <i>Hair breadth escape</i> | He survived a hair breadth escape when he jumped out of the car just before the collision. |
| <i>Hard and fast</i> | No hard and fast rule is being applied for the elections of the School Captain. |
| <i>Hen-pecked husband</i> | Those who are hen-pecked husbands are not respected in society. |
| <i>Hue and cry</i> | The villagers made a hue and cry at the sight of the lion. |
| <i>Harp on the same string</i> | We are tired of your speeches, every time you harp on the same strings. |
| <i>Have a bone to pick With someone</i> | It's hard to understand why he has a bone to pick with me all the time. |
| <i>Have a lion's share wealth.</i> | Being the eldest son he had a lion's share in his late father's wealth. |
| <i>Hit below the belt</i> | He is a cunning man and likes to always hit below the belt. |
| <i>Hit a nail on the head</i> | He was a very wise and clever man and always hit the nail on the head. |
| <i>Ins and outs</i> | For success in business one must consider its ins and outs. |
| <i>In camera</i> | They held the secret conference in camera. |
| <i>In full swing</i> | The film star is in full swing these days. |
| <i>In high spirits</i> | After winning the game with a tough contest he was in high spirits. |
| <i>In the nick of time</i> | He jumped off the bus to avoid being crashed into the wall just in the nick of time. |
| <i>It's high time</i> | The Tennis competition is starting next month so it's a high time to start your preparation. |
| <i>In lieu of</i> | He has chosen Arabic in lieu of Persian language as an elective course. |
| <i>In quest of</i> | He went into the den in quest for his brother. |
| <i>In spite of</i> | In spite of cheating he could not pass the exams. |
| <i>In the long run</i> | Work hard and be patient, you will achieve success in the long run. |
| <i>In the teeth of</i> | He remained rigid in the teeth of his opponent. |
| <i>In vain</i> | The doctors tried their best to save the patient, but it was all in vain, and he died of his wounds. |

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Jack of all trades</i> | He is a dazzling man is jack of all trades. |
| <i>Kith and kin</i> | One should help his kith and kin in their misery. |
| <i>Keep a watch/ an eye</i> | Beware he is a clever person, always keep a watch/ an eye on him. |
| <i>Keep body and soul together</i> | These days the poor find it hard to keep their body and soul together. |
| <i>Keep in the dark</i> | He kept his parents in the dark by keeping his failure a secret. |
| <i>Keep pace with</i> | We must work hard to keep pace with the rest of the world. |
| <i>Keep the wolf from</i> | Due to unemployment it's hard to keep the wolf from the door these days. |
| <i>Kick up a row</i> | Speak politely don't kick up a row, I'm unable to understand what you say. |
| <i>Lame excuse</i> | The teacher did not accept his lame excuse for being absent and not preparing for the test. |
| <i>Laughing stock</i> | He always makes a laughing stock of himself in the examinations. |
| <i>Learn by heart</i> | You should learn the poem by heart. |
| <i>Leave in the lurch</i> | He is very mean and selfish person, when I ran into trouble he left me in the lurch and ran away. |
| <i>Leave no stone unturned</i> | The police hunted the runaway fugitive and left no stone unturned. |
| <i>Lip service</i> | One mustn't believe in the lip service only. |
| <i>Live from hand to mouth</i> | Due to poverty, inflation and unemployment poor people live only from hand to mouth. |
| <i>Lose heart</i> | One should not lose his heart on his failures. |
| <i>Lose hope</i> | Never lose hope when you fail to succeed. |
| <i>Man of his words</i> | Quaid-e-Azam was a man of his words; his actions were always based upon his statements. |
| <i>Man of letter</i> | Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a man of letter. |
| <i>Make a clear breast of</i> | The criminal made a clear breast of his evil deeds. |
| <i>Make a mistake</i> | You are making a mistake by accusing me of a crime I never committed. |
| <i>Make both ends meet</i> | In such lesser earning it's hard to make both ends meet. |
| <i>Make fun of</i> | We should never make fun of less fortunate people. |
| <i>Make money</i> | He has always been eager to make more money and never have courage to charity for the needy. |
| <i>Make one's mouth water</i> | He is a greedy man and the sight of money makes his mouth water. |
| <i>Make room for</i> | It is difficult to make room for your new study-table in this room. |
| <i>Make the most of</i> | He aggravated his enemies by making the most of his speech full of hatred and anguish. |
| <i>Make up one's mind</i> | He has made up his mind to continue the fight for freedom of his people. |
| <i>Mind one's own business</i> | Always try to mind your own business and let others do what they do. |
| <i>Narrow escape</i> | He had a narrow escape when a bus past him and hit a car instead. |
| <i>Nip in the bud</i> | Always nip the evil in the bud. |
| <i>Now and then</i> | I pay visit to my friends every now and then. |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>A nut to crack</i> | It was a really a nut to crack as the police set up a fool-proof plan to catch the crafty murderer. |
| <i>Null and void</i> | Due to forged signature the cheque was made null and void. |
| <i>On the eve of</i> | He met his colleagues on the eve of his retirement. |
| <i>Odds and ends</i> | He hasn't got a complete dinner set but of odds and ends. |
| <i>Off and on</i> | We visit the park off and on. |
| <i>Of no avail</i> | He tried to get through with the test but it was of no avail. |
| <i>Of course</i> | Of course, we believe in whatever you say. |
| <i>Oily tongue</i> | He has an oily tongue, so avoid him as much as possible. |
| <i>On account of</i> | He failed to appear before the judge on account of illness. |
| <i>On the spur of moment</i> | He was a terrible enemy of mine but on the spur of moment, I extended the hand of friendship to him. |
| <i>Once in a blue moon</i> | I happened to meet him regularly but these days I am so busy that I meet him once in a blue moon. |
| <i>Out and out</i> | He is out and out a mean, wicked villain. |
| <i>Overnight</i> | Few people are lucky to earn a fortune overnight. |
| <i>Part and parcel</i> | This piece is the part and parcel of my new invention. |
| <i>Pay back in the same coin</i> | If you disobey elders, your juniors will pay you back in the same coin. |
| <i>Poke one's nose</i> | Never try to poke your nose in the affairs of others. |
| <i>Pry into others' affairs</i> | Prying into others' affairs is not a good habit. |
| <i>Pull one's leg</i> | Politicians always attempt to pull their rival's leg. |
| <i>Put up with</i> | I was so much abused that it's hard to put up with the insult. |
| <i>Put into practice</i> | One should put up into practice what our religion teaches us. |
| <i>Red letter day</i> | 6 th September is a red letter day in our history. |
| <i>Rolling stone</i> | A rolling stone gathers no mass. |
| <i>Red tape</i> | Because of the red tape I couldn't get a visa to visit abroad. |
| <i>Run away with</i> | Though the police men were on the road, yet the thief ran away with my tape recorder. |
| <i>Run into debt</i> | He ran into debt caused due to increase in his medical expenses. |
| <i>Read between the lines</i> | I could read between the lines of his statements. |
| <i>A short cut</i> | Never take a short cut to success as you'll end up nothing. |
| <i>Safe and sound</i> | We reached home safe and sound. |
| <i>Scot-free</i> | The theft could not be proved so he got scot-free. |
| <i>Snake in the grass</i> | You should keep away from him, he is a snake in the grass. |
| <i>Storm in a tea cup</i> | It was a storm in a tea cup for they fought over a toy. |
| <i>Save something for a rainy day</i> | One must save some money for a rainy day. |
| <i>See eye to eye</i> | I am inclined with your ideas and see eye to eye with you. |
| <i>Stand at ceremony</i> | One mustn't stand at ceremony of his friends. |
| <i>A thankless job/task</i> | These days social service is considered to be a thankless job/task. |
| <i>Take care of</i> | We must take care of our parents when they become old. |
| <i>Take place</i> | The party is to take place at my house tomorrow. |
| <i>Take to one's heels</i> | In the 1965 war the Indian soldiers took to their heels to save their lives. |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Take to task</i> | If the team lost the game, the captain will be taken to task for the failure. |
| <i>Time and again</i> | He explained in details the function of the machine and time and again showed me how it worked. |
| <i>Time and tide</i> | Time and tide wait for no one. |
| <i>To and fro</i> | Why are you walking to and fro in such anxiety? |
| <i>To be taken aback</i> | Everyone was taken aback with the results of the students' elections. |
| <i>Tooth and nail</i> | The army of rebels attacked the fort with tooth and nail. |
| <i>Try heart and soul</i> | He tried heart and soul to qualify for the Finals. |
| <i>Turn a deaf ear to</i> | He turned a deaf ear to my request to lend me some money. |
| <i>Turn over a new leaf</i> | Quaid-e-Azam's leadership turned over a new leaf in the lives of the Muslims of the sub-continent. |
| <i>Turn the tables</i> | The villainous Minister had an upper hand but the Military Chief turned the tables and took hold of the entire situation. |
| <i>Under a cloud</i> | He was under a cloud when the police arrested him for taking bribe. |
| <i>Under one's nose</i> | He never blames those who are doing wrong under his nose. |
| <i>Ups and downs</i> | His life is full of ups and downs. |
| <i>Up to the mark</i> | Today his performance was not up to the mark. |
| <i>A wild goose chase</i> | The search for the murderer occurred to be a wild goose chase. |
| <i>A wolf in sheep's clothing</i> | Don't trust him as he is a wolf in sheep's clothing. |
| <i>Wash one's hand off</i> | I cannot co-operate with you in this sinful business and wash my hands off this affair. |
| <i>White elephant</i> | The palace turned out to be a white elephant as its up keep required a lot of expenses. |
| <i>With a high hand</i> | Nobody respects him because he deals others' issues with a high hand. |
| <i>With heart and soul</i> | One should serve the country with heart and soul. |
| <i>With one voice</i> | The workers rejected the terms of agreement with one voice. |
| <i>With open arms</i> | The villagers received the guest with open arms. |
| <i>Wolf in sheep's clothing</i> | Selfish and unpatriotic persons are always very dangerous because they are wolves in sheep's clothing. |