

INSPECTOR BABA – 200 Most Repeated Phrasal verbs



TOP 200 PHRASAL VERBS

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INSPECTOR BABA – 200 MOST REPEATED PHRASAL VERBS

1. **Account for** (जबाब देना/कारण बताना) – To explain the reason for something
 - **Example:** He was asked to account for his absence from the office during the audit. (SSC CGL)
2. **Add up** (तर्कसंगत होना/समझ में आना) – To make sense or be consistent
 - **Example:** The details given by the suspect simply do not add up. (SSC CPO)
3. **Add up to** (कुल मिलाकर बराबर होना) – To amount to a total or result in a sum
 - **Example:** The total expenses add up to more than our budget. (SSC CHSL)
4. **Admit of** (गुंजाइश होना) – To allow for or have room for (e.g., exceptions or doubt)
 - **Example:** This rule admits of no exceptions under any circumstances. (SSC CGL)
5. **Amplify on** (विस्तार से बताना) – To elaborate or add detail
 - **Example:** Could you please amplify on the key points of your speech? (SSC CPO)
6. **Agree with** (सहमत होना / सूट करना) – To have the same opinion or to be suitable regarding food/climate/medicine
 - **Example:** Spicy food does not agree with my stomach. (SSC CGL)
7. **Agree on** (किसी बात पर सहमति बनना) – To reach a mutual decision or settlement
 - **Example:** Both parties finally agreed on the terms of the contract. (SSC MTS)
8. **Agree to** (किसी प्रस्ताव या शर्त को स्वीकार करना) – To accept a proposal, plan, or condition
 - **Example:** The manager agreed to the proposal submitted by the team. (SSC CGL)
9. **Answer for** (जिम्मेदारी लेना) – To be responsible for
 - **Example:** You will have to answer for your misbehaviour in front of the principal. (SSC Stenographer)
10. **Ask about** (किसी विषय में पूछताछ करना) – To inquire about something
 - **Example:** She asked about the new policy implemented last week. (SSC CHSL)
11. **Ask after** (हाल-चाल पूछना) – To enquire about (especially health)
 - **Example:** My aunt called yesterday to ask after my grandmother's health. (SSC CGL)

12. **Ask around** (जानकारी के लिए अलग-अलग लोगों से पूछना) – To ask several people for information or help
- **Example:** I will ask around to see if anyone knows a good electrician. (SSC CPO)
13. **Ask for (Something)** (किसी वस्तु की मांग करना) – To demand or request something
- **Example:** The customer asked for a full refund for the damaged product. (SSC MTS)
14. **Attend on** (सेवा करना) – To take care of or serve
- **Example:** Two nurses were appointed to attend on the sick patient. (SSC CGL)
15. **Ask out** (डेट के लिए पूछना) – To invite someone on a date
- **Example:** He finally gathered the courage to ask her out for dinner. (SSC CHSL)
16. **Ask over** (घर पर आमंत्रित करना) – To invite someone to one's home
- **Example:** We should ask our new neighbors over for tea. (SSC CHSL)
17. **Add on** (अतिरिक्त रूप से जोड़ना) – To include something extra
- **Example:** The hotel added on a service fee to the total bill. (SSC CGL)
18. **Add to** (बढ़ा देना / इजाफा करना) – To increase or contribute to something
- **Example:** Her cheerful presence added to the joy of the celebration. (SSC CGL)
19. **Allow for** (ध्यान में रखना / गुंजाइश छोड़ना) – To take something into consideration or make provision
- **Example:** You should allow for unexpected traffic delays when traveling. (SSC CPO)
20. **Allow of** (अनुमति देना / संभव बनाना) – To permit or make something possible
- **Example:** The circumstance does not allow of any delay. (SSC CGL)
21. **Abide by** -- to obey, follow, or accept a rule, law, decision, or agreement.
- **Example:** All drivers must abide by traffic signals. (SSC CHSL)
22. **Ask after** (हाल-चाल पूछना) – To enquire about (especially health)
- **Example:** My aunt called yesterday to ask after my grandmother's health. (SSC CGL)
23. **Back out** (वादे से पीछे हटना) – To withdraw from something before completion
- **Example:** You cannot back out of the contract after signing it. (SSC CGL)
24. **Back up** (समर्थन देना) – To support or encourage someone
- **Example:** My team members backed me up during the board meeting. (SSC CHSL)

26. **Bank upon / Count on** (निर्भर होना) – To rely on

- **Example:** You can always bank upon him in times of crisis. (SSC CGL)

27. **Bear down** (दबाना/कुचलना) – To press down heavily

- **Example:** The government decided to bear down on illegal activities. (SSC CPO)

28. **Bear with** (धैर्य रखना) – To be patient with someone

- **Example:** Please bear with me for a moment while I fetch your file. (SSC CGL)

29. **Bear out** (पुष्टि करना / सही साबित करना) – To confirm or prove something to be true

- **Example:** The evidence will bear out the truth of my claim. (SSC CGL)

30. **Bear up** (हिम्मत बनाए रखना) – To remain strong or cheerful in difficult circumstances

- **Example:** She bore up brave during the tough times. (SSC CHSL)

31. **Blow out** (फूँक से बुझा देना) – To extinguish a flame with air

- **Example:** The child blew out all the candles on the birthday cake. (SSC MTS)

32. **Blow over** (बिना नुकसान पहुँचाए गुजर जाना) – To pass without harming

- **Example:** Don't worry, the storm of controversy will soon blow over. (SSC CGL)

33. **Bound for** (किसी स्थान को जाता हुआ) – Going to a destination

- **Example:** The train standing at platform number two is bound for Delhi. (SSC CGL)

34. **Break down** (काम करना बंद कर देना) – To stop working (of machinery)

- **Example:** Our car broke down on the highway in the middle of the night. (SSC CPO)

35. **Break down** (रोने लगना) – To lose control emotionally

- **Example:** She broke down in tears upon hearing the tragic news. (SSC CGL)

36. **Break into** (जबरदस्ती घुसना) – To enter a place illegally or by force

- **Example:** The thieves tried to break into the house while everyone was asleep. (SSC CHSL)

37. **Break out** (अचानक फैलना) – To start suddenly or spread (disease, war, fire)

- **Example:** Dengue fever has broken out in several areas of the city. (SSC CGL)

38. **Break up** (अलग हो जाना) – To end/separate (of a relationship)

- **Example:** They decided to break up after years of constant misunderstandings. (SSC MTS)

39. **Bring about** (होने का कारण होना) – To cause to happen

- **Example:** The new law will bring about positive changes in the education sector. (SSC CGL)

40. **Bring down** (कम करना) – To reduce

- **Example:** The government is making efforts to bring down inflation. (SSC CHSL)

41. **Bring forth** (उत्पन्न करना/जन्म देना) – To give birth to or produce

- **Example:** Her research brought forth new evidence regarding the disease. (SSC CGL)

42. **Bring out** (प्रकाशित करना / सामने लाना) – To publish or reveal

- **Example:** The author plans to bring out a new edition of his book. (SSC CPO)

43. **Bring up** (पालन-पोषण करना या मुद्दा उठाना) – To raise a child or to raise an issue

- **Example:** He was brought up by his grandmother in a small town. (SSC CGL)

44. **Call at** (किसी स्थान पर रुकना) – To stop at or visit a place briefly

- **Example:** The train will call at several minor stations along the route. (SSC CHSL)

45. **Call around** (अलग-अलग लोगों से पूछना) – To ask different people for information

- **Example:** I had to call around to find a venue for the function. (SSC MTS)

46. **Call for** (माँग करना) – To demand

- **Example:** The ongoing situation calls for immediate action from the authorities. (SSC CGL)

47. **Call off** (रद्द करना) – To cancel

- **Example:** The match was called off due to heavy rain. (SSC CGL)

48. **Call on** (जाकर मुलाकात करना) – To visit a person

- **Example:** The Minister will call on the President tomorrow morning. (SSC CGL)

49. **Call in** (बुलावा भेजना) – To summon/send for

- **Example:** They had to call in a specialist to solve the technical issue. (SSC CPO)

50. **Call up** (याद करना) – To recall

- **Example:** The old photograph called up fond memories of my childhood. (SSC CHSL)

51. **Call upon** (आग्रह करना) – To formally appeal or request

- **Example:** The chairman called upon the members to cast their votes. (SSC CGL)
- 52. **Carry away** (भावुक होना) – To get too excited and lose emotional control
 - **Example:** Do not get carried away by early successes. (SSC CGL)
- 53. **Carry on** (जारी रखना) – To continue
 - **Example:** You must carry on with your studies despite the obstacles. (SSC MTS)
- 54. **Carry out** (पूरा करना) – To complete or fulfill
 - **Example:** The soldiers were ordered to carry out the mission immediately. (SSC CGL)
- 55. **Carry off** (सफल होना) – To succeed in doing something difficult
 - **Example:** She managed to carry off the lead role with impressive confidence. (SSC CHSL)
- 56. **Carry through** (बनाए रखना) – To sustain/persist
 - **Example:** His high spirit carried him through the darkest period of his life. (SSC CGL)
- 57. **Cash in on** (लाभ उठाना) – To take advantage of a situation
 - **Example:** Many vendors tried to cash in on the festive rush. (SSC CPO)
- 58. **Catch up (with)** (बराबरी पर आ जाना) – To stop being behind
 - **Example:** Work hard if you want to catch up with the rest of the class. (SSC CGL)
- 59. **Clear someone of** (आरोप से बरी करना) – Free from blame
 - **Example:** The court cleared him of all criminal charges. (SSC CGL)
- 60. **Come about** (घटित होना) – To happen
 - **Example:** How did such a major accident come about? (SSC CGL)
- 61. **Come across** (अचानक मुलाकात होना) – To meet by chance
 - **Example:** While cleaning the room, I came across an old diary. (SSC CGL)
- 62. **Come off** (सफल होना) – To be successful
 - **Example:** The grand event came off successfully as planned. (SSC CGL)
- 63. **Come out** (परिणाम आना/प्रकाशित होना) – To be revealed, announced, or published
 - **Example:** The exam results will come out by next week. (SSC CHSL)
- 64. **Come up** (मुद्दा उठाना) – Mooted or raised for discussion
 - **Example:** The issue of salary hike came up during the meeting. (SSC CGL)

65. **Cordon off** (घेराबन्दी करना) – Seal a place

- **Example:** The police cordoned off the crime scene to preserve evidence. (SSC CPO)

66. **Count on** (निर्भर होना) – To rely on

- **Example:** You can always count on your true friends in hard times. (SSC MTS)

67. **Cope with** (निपटना/सामंजस्य बैठाना) – To manage

- **Example:** She found it hard to cope with the heavy workload. (SSC CGL)

68. **Cut down** (कम करना) – To reduce the amount, size, or number

- **Example:** Doctors advised him to cut down on sugar intake. (SSC CGL)

69. **Cut in on** (मुनाफे में हिस्सा देना) – To give a share in the profit

- **Example:** He agreed to cut me in on the business profits. (SSC CPO)

70. **Cut off** (संपर्क तोड़ देना / अलग कर देना) – To disconnect or isolate

- **Example:** Heavy snowfall cut off the remote village from the city. (SSC CGL)

71. **Deal in** (व्यापार करना) – To have business of something

- **Example:** This merchant deals in imported electronic goods. (SSC CGL)

72. **Deal out** (वितरित करना) – To distribute

- **Example:** The relief materials were dealt out among the flood victims. (SSC CHSL)

73. **Deal with** (व्यवहार करना / संभालना) – To treat with a person or handle a situation

- **Example:** He knows very well how to deal with tough customers. (SSC CGL)

74. **Dispose of** (बेच देना / छुटकारा पाना) – To sell off / to get rid of

- **Example:** He decided to dispose of his old furniture before shifting. (SSC CGL)

75. **Do away with** (समाप्त करना) – To abolish / murder

- **Example:** The administration decided to do away with outdated regulations. (SSC CGL)

76. **Drop in/by** (बिना बताये आ जाना) – To visit informally

- **Example:** Feel free to drop in whenever you pass by our house. (SSC CHSL)

77. **Drop out** (बीच में छोड़ देना) – To quit before completion

- **Example:** He had to drop out of college due to financial constraints. (SSC MTS)

78. **Egg on** (प्रेरित/उकसाना करना) – To motivate / persuade someone

- **Example:** His friends egged him on to drive faster. (SSC CGL)
79. **Enter into** (शामिल होना / शुरू करना) – To start or get involved in
- **Example:** The two companies decided to enter into a joint venture. (SSC CGL)
80. **Fall back** (पीछे हट जाना) – To retreat
- **Example:** The enemy forces were forced to fall back under heavy firing. (SSC CPO)
81. **Fall for** (प्यार में पड़ जाना) – Fall in love with
- **Example:** He instantly fell for her simplicity and kindness. (SSC CHSL)
82. **Fall out (with)** (झगड़ा होना) – To quarrel with
- **Example:** Two old friends fell out with each other over a silly issue. (SSC CGL)
83. **Feel like** (इच्छुक होना) – To be excited / inclined to do something
- **Example:** I feel like going out for a long drive tonight. (SSC MTS)
84. **Fill out** (पूरी तरह भरना) – To complete a form fully
- **Example:** Please fill out the application form carefully. (SSC CGL)
85. **Fill up** (पूरी तरह भर जाना/ईंधन भरना) – To become completely full or put fuel
- **Example:** He stopped at the petrol pump to fill up the tank. (SSC CHSL)
86. **Find out** (पता लगाना) – To discover or learn information
- **Example:** The police are trying to find out the truth behind the murder. (SSC CGL)
87. **Fizzle out** (धीरे-धीरे कमजोर पड़ना) – To weaken gradually
- **Example:** The protest movement gradually fizzled out after a few days. (SSC CGL)
88. **Gain on** (नजदीक होना) – To come close to
- **Example:** The runner in second place is rapidly gaining on the leader. (SSC CPO)
89. **Get along (with)** (दोस्ताना व्यवहार होना) – To have a friendly relationship
- **Example:** She gets along very well with all her new colleagues. (SSC CGL)
90. **Get away with** (बिना सजा के बच निकलना) – To do something wrong without punishment
- **Example:** You cannot get away with breaking traffic rules every time. (SSC CGL)
91. **Get over** (उभरना / ठीक होना) – To overcome a difficulty / recover from illness
- **Example:** It took him months to get over his tragic loss. (SSC CGL)
92. **Get on** (प्रगति करना) – Make progress

- **Example:** How are you getting on with your competitive exam preparation? (SSC CHSL)
93. **Get rid of** (छुटकारा पाना) – To leave, dispose of, or throw away
- **Example:** You must get rid of bad habits to achieve success. (SSC CGL)
94. **Get through with** (काम पूरा करना) – To complete a task
- **Example:** I will call you as soon as I get through with my office work. (SSC CPO)
95. **Give away** (मुफ्त देना या राज़ खोलना) – To donate for free or reveal a secret
- **Example:** The Chief Guest will give away the prizes to the winners. (SSC CGL)
96. **Give in** (समर्पण करना) – To surrender
- **Example:** The rebels finally gave in to the police forces. (SSC CGL)
97. **Give out** (खत्म होना या बाँटना) – To be exhausted or to distribute
- **Example:** Their patience began to give out after waiting for hours. (SSC CHSL)
98. **Give off** (उत्सर्जित करना) – To emit/produce smell, heat, or light
- **Example:** The rotten flowers began to give off a unpleasant smell. (SSC CGL)
99. **Give up** (हार मान लेना/छोड़ना) – To surrender or quit something
- **Example:** Never give up on your dreams no matter how tough it gets. (SSC MTS)
100. **Go about** (शुरुआत करना/निपटना) – To begin to do something or deal with
- **Example:** What is the best way to go about solving this issue? (SSC CGL)
101. **Go along with** (सहमत होना) – To agree
- **Example:** I am happy to go along with your proposal. (SSC CGL)
102. **Go by** (नियमानुसार कार्य करना) – To work accordingly
- **Example:** You must go by the strict rules laid down in the guidebook. (SSC CHSL)
103. **Go down in history** (इतिहास में नाम दर्ज होना) – To get remembered in history
- **Example:** This heroic act will surely go down in history. (SSC CGL)
104. **Go on** (जारी रखना) – To continue doing something
- **Example:** Despite the noise outside, the teacher went on lecturing. (SSC MTS)
105. **Go over** (समीक्षा करना) – To review or revise carefully

- **Example:** Let's go over the details of the contract once again. (SSC CGL)
106. **Go through** (गुजरना / पढ़ना) – To read or pass through a difficult time
- **Example:** She has gone through a lot of pain in recent months. (SSC CGL)
107. **Go with** (चुनना) – To select or choose
- **Example:** I think I will go with the blue dress for the party. (SSC CHSL)
108. **Hand over** (सौंप देना) – To give control or responsibility to someone
- **Example:** The outgoing manager handed over the charges to the new supervisor. (SSC CGL)
109. **Hear of** (सूचना मिलना) – To get news about someone or something
- **Example:** Have you ever heard of such a strange event happening here? (SSC CGL)
110. **Hit out** (आलोचना करना) – To criticize
- **Example:** The opposition leader hit out at the recent economic policies. (SSC CPO)
111. **Hold back** (रोकना) – To control expression or hold back feelings
- **Example:** She could not hold back her emotions during the farewell. (SSC CGL)
112. **Hold out** (डटे रहना) – To continue in a situation that is dangerous/difficult
- **Example:** The garrison managed to hold out against the enemy attacks. (SSC CGL)
113. **Hold on** (स्थिति में रखना / रुकना) – To keep something in position or wait
- **Example:** Please hold on while I check the status of your application. (SSC MTS)
114. **Hold on to** (सुरक्षित रखना) – To keep something important
- **Example:** You should hold on to these valuable documents safely. (SSC CHSL)
115. **Iron out** (समस्या सुलझाना) – To resolve differences or fix problems
- **Example:** The team held a meeting to iron out remaining minor issues. (SSC CGL)
116. **Jump at** (उत्सुकता से स्वीकार करना) – To accept eagerly
- **Example:** He jumped at the opportunity to study at a foreign university. (SSC CGL)

117. **Keen on** (रुचि रखना / जारी रखना) – Interested in / to continue
○ **Example:** She is very keen on pursuing a career in research. (SSC CHSL)
118. **Keep away** (दूरी बनाए रखना) – To maintain distance
○ **Example:** You should keep away from bad company. (SSC MTS)
119. **Keep from** (दूर रहना / परहेज करना) – To abstain from
○ **Example:** He couldn't keep from laughing at the funny joke. (SSC CGL)
120. **Keep up** (बनाए रखना) – To maintain in good condition / continue doing
○ **Example:** You are doing a great job; keep up the good work! (SSC CGL)
121. **Knock down** (धक्का मारकर गिरा देना) – To thrust someone to the ground
○ **Example:** The speeding cyclist knocked down an old pedestrian. (SSC CGL)
122. **Knock over** (टक्कर मार गिराना) – To push something over
○ **Example:** The playful dog accidentally knocked over the glass vase. (SSC CHSL)
123. **Lay aside/by** (बचत करना) – To save money for future
○ **Example:** Wise people always lay aside some money for emergencies. (SSC CGL)
124. **Lay down** (हार मानना / आत्मसमर्पण करना) – To give up arms
○ **Example:** The enemy troops were forced to lay down their weapons. (SSC CGL)
125. **Lay off** (छंटनी करना) – To dismiss employees / fire
○ **Example:** The company had to lay off hundreds of workers due to losses. (SSC CPO)
126. **Leave for** (निकलना) – To depart for a place
○ **Example:** He will leave for Mumbai tomorrow early morning. (SSC MTS)
127. **Lie behind** (वास्तविक कारण होना) – To be the real reason behind something
○ **Example:** Jealousy lies behind his hostility towards his colleague. (SSC CGL)
128. **Live by** (गुजर-बसर करना) – To earn livelihood doing something
○ **Example:** He lives by honest labour and hard work. (SSC CGL)
129. **Live off/on** (निर्भर होना) – To live on particular food or money
○ **Example:** The giant panda lives on bamboo shoots. (SSC CHSL)

130. **Live through** (कठिनाई में जीवित रहना) – To survive in difficulty
- **Example:** Older generations lived through the horrors of the global war. (SSC CGL)
131. **Live up to** (उम्मीद पर खरा उतरना) – To reach an expected standard
- **Example:** The movie could not live up to the audience's high expectations. (SSC CGL)
132. **Look about** (तलाश करना) – To search
- **Example:** He looked about for a quiet place to sit and study. (SSC CPO)
133. **Look for** (खोजना) – To try to find
- **Example:** I am looking for my lost library card. (SSC MTS)
134. **Look down on/upon** (नीची निगाह से देखना) – To regard as inferior
- **Example:** One should never look down upon the poor. (SSC CGL)
135. **Look forward to** (उत्सुकता से प्रतीक्षा करना) – To anticipate pleasantly
- **Example:** I am looking forward to meeting the chief guest. (SSC CGL)
136. **Look into** (जांच करना) – To investigate
- **Example:** The police inspector promised to look into the matter. (SSC CGL)
137. **Look (something) up** (जानकारी खोजना) – To try to find information
- **Example:** You can look up the meaning of this unknown word in a dictionary. (SSC CHSL)
138. **Make do with** (काम चलाना) – To manage with limited means
- **Example:** Since there were no chairs, we had to make do with mats. (SSC CGL)
139. **Make off** (भाग जाना) – To run away with something
- **Example:** The burglar made off with all the costly gold jewellery. (SSC CGL)
140. **Make for** (सहायक होना) – To make something possible or help in a process
- **Example:** Good communication skills make for a successful career. (SSC CPO)
141. **Make out** (समझना) – To understand
- **Example:** I could not make out what the speaker was trying to say. (SSC CGL)
142. **Make the most of** (पूरा-पूरा लाभ उठाना) – To get maximum benefit of an opportunity
- **Example:** You should make the most of this valuable study time. (SSC CGL)

143. **Move on** (आगे बढ़ना) – To progress or stop focusing on the past
- **Example:** It is time to forget past mistakes and move on. (SSC CHSL)
144. **Occur to** (दिमाग में आना) – To come to mind
- **Example:** It never occurred to me that he was lying all along. (SSC CGL)
145. **Pass away** (निधन होना) – To die
- **Example:** His grandfather peacefully passed away in his sleep last night. (SSC MTS)
146. **Pass through** (से होकर गुजरना) – To go through a place or experience
- **Example:** The highway passes through a dense forest area. (SSC CHSL)
147. **Part from** (व्यक्ति से अलग होना) – To leave or separate from someone
- **Example:** She wept bitterly when she had to part from her sister. (SSC CGL)
148. **Part with** (वस्तु का त्याग करना) – To leave or renounce a object
- **Example:** The miser refused to part with even a single rupee. (SSC CGL)
149. **Pass out** (बेहोश होना) – To lose consciousness
- **Example:** The student passed out due to heat exhaustion in the playground. (SSC CPO)
150. **Pick at** (थोड़ा-थोड़ा खाना / आलोचना करना) – To eat very little or criticize constantly
- **Example:** She was feeling unwell, so she just picked at her dinner. (SSC CHSL)
151. **Point out** (ध्यान दिलाना) – To draw attention to something
- **Example:** The supervisor pointed out several errors in the project report. (SSC CGL)
152. **Pull off** (कठिन कार्य में सफल होना) – To succeed in doing something difficult
- **Example:** Against all odds, the young team pulled off a remarkable victory. (SSC CGL)
153. **Pull through** (बीमारी से ठीक होना) – To recover from illness
- **Example:** Thanks to timely medical care, the patient will pull through. (SSC CGL)
154. **Pull up** (आलोचना करना / डांटना) – To criticize or reprimand
- **Example:** The officer was pulled up by his senior for negligence. (SSC CPO)

155. **Put across** (विचार व्यक्त करना) – To convey one's ideas successfully
- **Example:** He was able to put across his thoughts clearly in the debate. (SSC CGL)
156. **Put aside** (बचत करना या टालना) – To save for future or set aside
- **Example:** Try to put aside a portion of your monthly earnings. (SSC CHSL)
157. **Put forward** (प्रस्ताव रखना) – To propose an idea or plan
- **Example:** The committee put forward a new proposal for rural development. (SSC CGL)
158. **Put off** (टालना / स्थगित करना) – To postpone or make someone dislike
- **Example:** Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. (SSC CGL)
159. **Put on** (कपड़े पहनना/वजन बढ़ाना) – To wear clothes or gain weight
- **Example:** He has put on weight over the winter season. (SSC MTS)
160. **Put out** (आग बुझाना) – To extinguish fire
- **Example:** Firefighters took hours to put out the raging fire. (SSC CGL)
161. **Put up** (ठहराना / प्रदर्शित करना) – To provide accommodation or display a notice
- **Example:** They put up a notice on the board regarding the exam schedule. (SSC CHSL)
162. **Put up with** (सहन करना) – To tolerate something
- **Example:** I cannot put up with such rude behaviour anymore. (SSC CGL)
163. **Put up at** (ठहरना) – To stay at a place
- **Example:** We put up at a comfortable hotel during our visit to Jaipur. (SSC CGL)
164. **Put together** (जोड़ना या इकट्ठा करना) – To assemble different parts
- **Example:** The mechanic put together the engine parts expertly. (SSC CPO)
165. **Put through** (मुसीबत में डालना) – To make someone feel something unpleasant
- **Example:** He was put through severe hardships during his initial days. (SSC CGL)
166. **Pour out** (भावनाएं व्यक्त करना) – To express feelings clearly
- **Example:** She poured out her heart to her closest friend. (SSC CHSL)
167. **Run away** (भाग जाना) – To escape
- **Example:** The thief tried to run away upon seeing the police van. (SSC MTS)

168. **Run after** (पीछा करना) – To chase or pursue a goal
○ **Example:** Do not waste your precious time running after cheap fame. (SSC CGL)
169. **Run down** (आलोचना करना / कमजोर पड़ना) – To criticize or decline
○ **Example:** You should not run down your colleagues behind their backs. (SSC CGL)
170. **Run into (problem)** (समस्या में पड़ना) – To get into some difficulty
○ **Example:** The project ran into unexpected technical trouble. (SSC CPO)
171. **Run into (person)** (अचानक मुलाकात होना) – To meet someone by chance
○ **Example:** I ran into my old school teacher at the supermarket. (SSC CGL)
172. **Run over** (कुचलना) – To crush by a vehicle
○ **Example:** The stray dog was run over by a speeding truck. (SSC CHSL)
173. **Run out / Run out of** (भंडार समाप्त होना) – To finish supply
○ **Example:** We have run out of milk, so please fetch some. (SSC MTS)
174. **Set about** (प्रयास प्रारंभ करना) – To initiate efforts for something
○ **Example:** As soon as he arrived, he set about cleaning up the house. (SSC CGL)
175. **Set aside** (रद्द करना) – To reject or discard
○ **Example:** The High Court set aside the lower court's verdict. (SSC CGL)
176. **Set forth** (यात्रा शुरू करना / व्याख्या करना) – To start on a journey or explain
○ **Example:** The explorers set forth on their long expedition early in the morning. (SSC CGL)
177. **Set in** (नकारात्मक रूप से शुरू होना) – To begin negatively and likely continue
○ **Example:** Winter has set in quite early this year in northern India. (SSC CGL)
178. **Set out** (शुरुआत करना / उद्देश्य बताना) – To begin a journey or explain intentions
○ **Example:** He set out with the intention of starting a new enterprise. (SSC CHSL)
179. **See off** (बिदा लेना) – To accompany someone who is leaving
○ **Example:** I went to the railway station to see off my friend. (SSC MTS)
180. **Set up** (स्थापित करना) – To establish
○ **Example:** They are planning to set up a new factory in the area. (SSC CGL)

181. **Sit around/about** (खाली बैठना) – To spend time without any activity
○ **Example:** Instead of sitting around doing nothing, go and study. (SSC CHSL)
182. **Show off** (दिखावा करना) – To display proudly to impress
○ **Example:** He likes to show off his expensive sports car. (SSC MTS)
183. **Stand by** (समर्थन के लिए तैयार रहना) – To remain loyal or be ready
○ **Example:** A true friend will always stand by you in times of trouble. (SSC CGL)
184. **Stand for** (प्रतिनिधित्व करना) – To represent or contest an election
○ **Example:** What does the acronym UNESCO stand for? (SSC CGL)
185. **Stand out** (विशिष्ट होना) – To be conspicuous or noticeable
○ **Example:** Her exceptional performance made her stand out from the crowd. (SSC CGL)
186. **Taken aback** (अचंभित हो जाना) – To be surprised/shocked
○ **Example:** I was completely taken aback by his rude behavior. (SSC CGL)
187. **Take after** (शक्ल/लक्षण मिलना) – To resemble a close, older relative
○ **Example:** The young boy takes after his father in appearance. (SSC CGL)
188. **Take down** (लिख लेना) – To write something down
○ **Example:** Please take down the important notes while I speak. (SSC CHSL)
189. **Take off** (उड़ान भरना / सफल होना) – To fly or to become successful quickly
○ **Example:** The flight will take off in ten minutes. (SSC MTS)
190. **Take over** (पदभार संभालना) – To take responsibility or control
○ **Example:** The newly elected director will take over charge tomorrow. (SSC CGL)
191. **Turn into** (बदल जाना) – To transform into something else
○ **Example:** The caterpillar eventually turned into a beautiful butterfly. (SSC CHSL)
192. **Turn down** (अस्वीकार करना) – To reject an offer or invitation
○ **Example:** She turned down the job offer because the pay was low. (SSC CGL)
193. **Turn out (to be)** (साबित होना) – To prove to be
○ **Example:** The news report turned out to be completely false. (SSC CGL)

194. **Work out** (समाधान निकालना / व्यायाम करना) – To find a solution, exercise, or calculate
- **Example:** Things will eventually work out if you remain patient. (SSC CGL)
195. **Work on** (काम करना / सुधार करना) – To spend time improving something
- **Example:** He is currently working on improving his English grammar. (SSC CHSL)
196. **Wear off** (कमजोर पड़ना) – To become less effective
- **Example:** The effect of the painkiller medicine began to wear off. (SSC CGL)
197. **Wear out** (घिस जाना / थका देना) – To become unusable or exhaust someone
- **Example:** Walking all day in those tight shoes wore out his feet. (SSC CGL)
198. **Weigh down** (बोझ होना) – To burden with responsibilities or duties
- **Example:** He felt weighed down by heavy family obligations. (SSC CPO)
199. **Wind up** (समाप्त करना) – To bring something to an end or tease
- **Example:** It is getting late, so let's wind up today's discussion. (SSC CGL)
200. **Zero in on** (ध्यान केंद्रित करना) – To focus on
- **Example:** The investigators decided to zero in on the prime suspect. (SSC CGL)

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