

# *Increasing Your Vocabulary*

## *Hello Students !!*

If you don't have a strong vocabulary yet, the first way you can develop one is with a couple of tools: **a thesaurus and a dictionary**. A thesaurus (a resource that lists synonyms and antonyms of words) is a helpful tool, but it is essential (very important and necessary) that you use a dictionary along with it.

Another way to develop a strong vocabulary is to **read books with rich vocabulary**. These books will help you see the words in context (in their natural settings). The context can help you guess the meanings of the words and can give you a good sense of how they're used.

Be sure to **pay attention to vocabulary words as you read**. Write down words that you don't know and look them up. Try to find them elsewhere, and write down the sentences you find. Listen for them in the world around you. Write down the sentences that you hear. Study these words when you can, and try to use them in your speaking and writing.

Learning the meanings of root words is another way you can strengthen your vocabulary skills, so try these games and see what you know. Strengthening your vocabulary has to be interesting!

In the following page you will find the excerpts from Grammar book.

You need to take out your own book, and tick the ones that you find here!!

And.....read them, understand them, and utilize them in your own sentences!!!

You are ready !!

# 26

## Idiomatic Expressions

### I

1. **To break down** — *to go out of order, to go wrong*: Our car broke down on way to the school. She worked so hard that her health broke down.
2. **To break into** — *to enter forcibly*: The robbers broke into his house and looted cash and jewellery.
3. **To break out** — *to begin suddenly, to spread*: A war broke out between India and Pakistan. Cholera broke out in the city.

\* 8. **To call out** — *to speak loudly*: The teacher called out the names of the prize winners.

\* 9. **To come across** — *to meet by chance*: While walking in the park, I came across an old friend.

\* 12. **To come out** — *to develop (of a photograph)*: These pictures of the waterfall have come out extremely well.

\* 14. **To get away** — *to escape*: It was a serious offence but he got away with very light punishment.

\* 17. **To give away** — *to distribute*: The Principal gave away the prizes to the prize winners.  
— *to tell a secret*: Her eyes gave away the jealousy she had in her heart.

\* 22. **To keep off** — *to remain at a distance*: Kindly keep off the grass.

\* 24. **To look after** — *to take care of*: The nurse will look after the children.

\* 25. **To look down upon** — *to regard with contempt*: We must not look down upon the others even if we do not agree with them.

\* 26. **To look for** — *to search*: I am looking for a decent swimming costume.

30. **To make out** — *to discover, to find out*: I could not make out the meaning of what she said.

33. **To put on** — She put on a new dress and went to the fair.

34. **To put out** — *to annoy, to upset*: We felt put out when our trip to the hills was cancelled.  
— *to extinguish*: Fire-fighters were called to put out the fire in the building.

37. **To set out** — *to begin the journey*: Very soon Sindbad set out on a new journey.

38. **To set up** — My father is setting up a factory.

42. **To take off** — *to remove*: Please take off your shoes before you enter the temple.

## II

43. **To go through** — *to examine*: I went through the entire file but I did not find your application.

44. **To pass away** — *to die*: The old lady passed away quite peacefully.  
— *to demolish*: The old building has been pulled down in order to

48. **To turn up** — *to appear*: He turned up at the party.  
49. **To turn down** — Her parents turned down her request to send her to the college.  
50. **To turn up** — *to come*: A large number of people turned up to see the match.

*God helps those who help  
themselves but God works for those  
who help others...*

— Himanshu Jyoti