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# Idioms n Phrases Questions for SBI PO Pre, IBPS PO Pre, SBI Clerk Mains IBPS Clerk Mains and IBPS SO Pre Exams.

## Idioms n Phrases Quiz 20

Directions: In each of the questions given below, a phrase is given in bold followed by five sentences with some part of it as bold. You have to identify the sentence in which the bold part can be replaced by the given bold phrase to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

### 1. Go along with

- A. Dave and Brad don't really **get along with** each other.
- B. The dance teacher advised us to **keep up with** the practice.
- C. Joy and sorrow **go hand in hand**.
- D. You cannot just **go about with** what your friends say.
- E. You are requested to **follow up** with the progress in this regard.

### 2. Look over

- A. We often **overlook** our faults and criticize others.
- B. He has been asked to **look about** the financial affairs of the company.
- C. **Look out** for the rain when you go out.
- D. The students **look up to** their teacher.
- E. The government has asked CBI to **look into** the matter.

### 3. Put back

- A. We need to **put up to** work as the deadline is fast approaching.
- B. **Put away** laziness to make room for success.
- C. Our trip to Simla was **grossed out** owing to the recent water crisis.
- D. It is pretty difficult to **put up with** a person like him.
- E. Since the boss is on leave, I guess we can **punch out** early today.

### 4. Hand in

- A. The official was asked to **hand back** the tickets.
- B. He **handed over** the report in time.
- C. The police are working **hand in hand** with the detectives.
- D. You should **head back** home before it starts raining.
- E. The children were asked to **hand out** fliers for the annual function.

### 5. Take in

- A. Roy **took out on** the inconspicuous meaning of the novel.
- B. I have **taken up on** the company's offer of negotiation.
- C. The cop **took out** his gun seeing danger.
- D. We requested the hostel warden to **take us back**.
- E. Not every machine needs to be **taken apart** to repair.

**6.** Dropped in

- A. My wife often **drop off** in front of T.V.
- B. Talk to your brother once he had **died down**.
- C. The e-commerce company is **looking out for** a delivery personnel.
- D. We have got the opportunity to **come out in** the White House yesterday.
- E. One definitely **pays for** one's act sooner or later.

**7.** Had fallen through

- A. The company's strategy to cut the cost had **ended up** with the revised taxation rates.
- B. The low profits resulted **into easing off** of employees.
- C. The company's appeal **dragged on** than we expected.
- D. The annual meeting to be held on 29th June is now **called off**.
- E. This company **brought up** their new advertisement after the directions from the management.

**8.** Iron out the turbulence

- A. The minister got vexed when the leader of opposition **cut in between**.
- B. The officials **handed in** their remarks over the issue.
- C. The two countries met in a summit to **look for the upheaval**.
- D. The Defence minister **filled in** his counterpart regarding the events happened so far in the Kashmir valley.
- E. The government must **take out** some rules to enhance Foreign investments.

**9.** Rule out your chance

- A. This will **hold on you** to go abroad.
- B. Grofers is **giving away** grocery to its premium customers as a part of their month end sale.
- C. Some people discover one or the other way to **get around** the tax laws.
- D. The company will work no longer as it **run out of funds**.
- E. He will **set off** for America tomorrow morning.

**10.** Told her off

- A. **Watch out on** the road while driving.
- B. Her teacher **turned her down** for not performing well.
- C. This hectic work out **worn me out**.
- D. **Put on the lights** before going upstairs.
- E. This fellow always **relied on** me to seek guidance.

**Correct Answers:**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
D	B	C	B	A	D	A	C	A	B

## Explanations :

**1. Go along with:** It means *to accept, agree, and follow*.

Ex: Our employees go along with the company's values.

**Get along with:** It means *to have good interpersonal relations with someone*.

It has been used correctly in option A

**To keep up with:** It means *to continue*.

It has been used correctly in option B.

**Go hand in hand:** It means *to go together, or complement each other*.

It has been used correctly in option C.

**Go about with:** It means *to do something one is habitual of doing*.

In sentence D, it is irrelevant, hence it should be replaced by *go along with* to make the sentence contextually correct.

**Follow up with:** It means *to stay updated with*.

It has been used correctly in option E.

Option D is hence the correct answer.

**2. Look over:** It means *to examine or inspect something*.

Ex: Amit looked over the reports and developed a presentation.

**Overlook:** It means *to ignore*.

It has been used correctly in option A.

**Look about:** It means *to search for something*.

In option B, the subject is clearly not searching for anything. Here, **look over** fits perfectly.

**Look out:** It is used *for caution or to alert someone*.

It has been used correctly in option C.

**Look up to:** It is used *to show respect or admiration towards someone*.

It has been used correctly in option D.

**Look into:** It means *to examine the facts about a problem or situation*.

It has been used correctly in option E.

Option B is hence the correct answer.

**3. Put back:** It is used to denote *procrastination or postponement*.

**Ex:** Elections have put back the development in the area.

**Put up to:** It means *to encourage or persuade someone to do something*.

It has been used correctly in option A.

**Put away:** It means *to refrain or stay away from or keep away*.

It has been used correctly in option B.

**Gross out:** It means to be disgusted with someone or something.

In option C, *gross out* makes no sense. Here, **put back** would be used.

**Put up with:** It means *to tolerate or accept someone/ something*.

It has been used correctly in option D.

**Punch out:** It is used *to denote the time when you leave office or other formal place*.

The sentence in option E is correct.

Clearly, option C is correct.

**4. Hand in:** It means *to give or submit something to a person of authority*.

**Ex:** Hand in the audit report in due time.

**Hand back:** It means *to return something to the real owner*.

It has been used correctly in option A.

**Hand over:** It means *to pass responsibilities to someone else*.

In option B, **hand in** should be used as the sentence involves submission of a formal report.

**Hand in hand:** Not to be confused with hand in, it denotes *two complementary entities closely associated or connected*.

It has been used correctly in option C.

**Head back:** It means *to return to the origin*.

It has been used correctly in option D.

**Hand out:** It means *to distribute something for free*.

It has been used correctly in option E.

Option B is hence the correct answer.

**5. Take in:** It means *to understand or accept someone/ something*.

**Ex:** The poet took in the emotions of the flood victims.

**Take out on:** It means *to direct your anger over someone or something when you are upset or angry over something else*.

In option A, take out on is irrelevant. Here, **take in** fits perfectly.

**Take up on:** It means *to accept an offer or invitation*.

It has been used correctly in option B.

**Take out:** It means *to remove something from a contained space, to withdraw or eliminate*.

It has been used correctly in option C.

**Take back:** It means *to return or accept something back*.

It has been used correctly in option D.

**Take apart:** It means *to separate or disconnect parts of an object*.

It has been used correctly in option E.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

**6. Drop in** (Phrasal verb): To visit someone.

Option A - Drop off (Phrasal verb): To fell asleep or to deliver something to someone.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option B - Die down (Phrasal verb): To calm down.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option C - Look out for (Phrasal verb): To look carefully at people or things around you in order to try to find a particular person or thing  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option E - Pay for (Phrasal verb): To suffer because of something done in the past.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option D- Come out in (Phrasal verb): To develop illness.  
This is not used correctly in the sentence as it does not suit the context. Thus it can be replaced by the given phrasal verb 'drop in' in the following sense.

We have got the opportunity to *drop in (visit)* the White House yesterday.

Hence option D is the correct answer.

**7. Fall through** (Phrasal verb): Fail or doesn't happen.

Option B - Ease off (Phrasal verb): To reduce.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option C - Drag on (Phrasal verb): To last for a longer period.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option D- Call off (Phrasal verb): To cancel.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option E - Bring up (Phrasal verb): To stop something suddenly.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option A - End up (Phrasal verb): To finally reach at place.

This is not used correctly in the sentence, as it is irrelevant with the context. Therefore it must be replaced with the phrase "had fallen through" to make the sentence contextually as well as grammatically correct.

The company's strategy to cut the *cost had fallen through* with the revised taxation rates.

Hence option A is the correct answer.

**8. Iron out the turbulence** (Idiom): To resolve conflicts.

Option A - Cut in (Phrasal verb): To reduce.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option B- Hand in (Phrasal verb): To submit.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option D- Fill in (Phrasal verb): To give someone details about something.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option E - Take out (Phrasal verb): To remove something.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option C - Look for (Phrasal verb): To search for or try to find something.

This is not used correctly in the sentence.as it is irrelevant with the context. Therefore it must be replaced with the phrase " iron out turbulence" to make the sentence contextually as well as grammatically correct.

The two countries met in a summit to *iron out the turbulence. (resolve conflict)*

Hence option C is the correct answer.

**9. Rule out** (Phrasal verb): To eliminate.

Option B - Give away (Phrasal verb): To give something for free.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option C - Get around (Phrasal verb): To solve the problem.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option D- Run out (Phrasal verb): To have shortage of something.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option E - Set off (Phrasal verb): To start a journey.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option A - Hold on (Phrasal verb): To hold someone tightly.  
This is not used correctly in the sentence, as it is irrelevant with the context. Therefore it must be replaced with the phrase "rule out your chance" to make the sentence contextually as well as grammatically correct.

This will *rule out your chance (eliminate your chance)* to go abroad.

Hence option A is the correct answer.

**10. Tell off** (Phrasal verb): To reprimand severely.

Option A - Watch out (Phrasal verb): To be careful.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option C - Wear out (Phrasal verb): To be tired.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option D- Put on (Phrasal verb): Switch on.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option E - Rely on (Phrasal verb): To count on someone or to depend upon someone.  
This is used correctly in the sentence.

Option B - Turn down (Phrasal verb): To refuse.  
This is not used correctly in the sentence, as it is irrelevant with the context. Therefore it must be replaced with the phrase "told her off" to make the sentence contextually as well as grammatically correct.

Her teacher *told her off (criticize)* for not performing well.

Hence option B is the correct answer.





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