



Sainik School Khara Kheri
C/o Royal International Residential School
NH-9, Khara-Kheri, Fatehabad (Haryana)
(CBSE Affiliation. No:- 530879, School Code:- 40850)



Holidays Homework

Class : 9th

Summer Vacation!



Dear Cadets,

The summer break is an opportunity to relax and rejuvenate. However, it is also essential to stay academically active and physically disciplined. The following instructions are to be strictly followed while completing your holiday homework:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Time Management:

Devote 3–4 hours daily to your academic work.
Reserve time for physical training and reading.

2. Presentation:

Complete all written work neatly.
Use blue/black ink for writing and pencils for diagrams.
Label each subject clearly.

3. Discipline and Responsibility:

Maintain a daily routine including PT, study, and personal hygiene.
Practice good manners and respect towards family members.
Keep a diary to record your daily activities and reflections.

4. Reading and Knowledge Enhancement:

Read at least one biography of a military leader or freedom fighter.
Watch educational documentaries and national news regularly.

5. Fitness:

Practice basic physical training: push-ups, sit-ups, running, yoga etc.
Maintain a healthy diet and sleep schedule.

Important Note:

All homework must be submitted on the first day of re-opening after the vacation.
Remember, as cadets of Sainik School, you are expected to be responsible, self-motivated, and disciplined. Use this time wisely to grow academically, physically, and morally.

Jai Hind!

Commandant

ENGLISH

1. Learn 5 idioms and 5 synonyms daily from the given files so that by the end of the month, you will have learnt 150 idioms and 150 synonyms.

Answer the following grammar questions.

2. Subject Verb Agreement

- (a) More than one candidate _____ found guilty of malpractice. (be)
(b) Each of the arguments raised by the defence _____ weak. (appear)
(c) A number of students in the senior section _____ opted for humanities. (have)
(d) The number of errors in your answer script _____ unacceptable. (be)
(e) The jury _____ divided in their opinion. (be)
(f) Politics _____ regarded by many as a dirty game. (be)
(g) Ten kilometres _____ not a long distance for a marathon runner. (be)
(h) Every one of the suggestions submitted _____ been rejected. (have)
(i) Bread and butter _____ his only breakfast. (be)
(j) One of the most influential novels of the century _____ with alienation. (deal)
(k) Neither the quality nor the quantity of the products _____ satisfactory. (be)
(l) The committee, as well as its chairperson, _____ approved the proposal. (have)
(m) A pair of spectacles _____ lying on the desk. (be)
(n) The teacher and mentor _____ attending the conference. (be)
(o) None of the information _____ verified before publication. (be)
(p) There _____ many a reason to doubt his sincerity. (be)
(q) Much of what he claims _____ exaggerated. (sound)
(r) The poor _____ often neglected by policymakers. (be)
(s) More than half of the land _____ been cultivated this year. (have)
(t) No less than fifty pages of the manuscript _____ missing. (be)

3. Error Correction

- (a) No less than fifty students was found eligible for the scholarship.
(b) He is the only one of the lecturers who has published extensively on linguistics.
(c) Much of the criticism levelled against the policy were unwarranted.
(d) Not only the students but also the teacher were questioned by the committee.
(e) Every attempt, including the last one, prove futile.
(f) The extent of his influence and connections remain underestimated.
(g) Neither the manager nor his assistants was aware of the discrepancy.
(h) The pair of trousers you bought yesterday are already torn.
(i) One-third of the population are opposed to the proposal.
(j) What the critics fail to recognise are the novel's psychological depth.
(k) The poor quality of the raw materials have affected production.
(l) A great deal of misinformation were circulated during the campaign.
(m) The number of applicants who qualify every year vary considerably.
(n) Each and every one of the suggestions have been examined thoroughly.
(o) More than one interpretation of the poem exist in critical literature.

- (p) None but the chairman were authorised to sign the document.
 (q) The jury, who was divided in opinion, failed to reach a verdict.
 (r) All that glitters are not gold.
 (s) The United States have announced a change in its trade policy.
 (t) What appears to be minor flaws turns out to be fundamental errors.

4. Determiners

- (a) There is very _____ hope of reconciliation after such hostility. (little / few)
 (b) _____ students, if any, understood the implications of the new policy. (Few / A few)
 (c) He showed _____ interest in the proposal than was expected. (less / lesser)
 (d) She has made _____ progress since the last assessment. (much / many)
 (e) Hardly _____ information was disclosed during the inquiry. (any / some)
 (f) _____ of the advice given to him was ignored. (Much / Many)
 (g) There is _____ scope for improvement in your argument. (little / a little)
 (h) _____ candidates were shortlisted, but none were selected finally. (Several / Many)
 (i) He has _____ patience for illogical reasoning. (little / few)
 (j) _____ money was spent on unnecessary publicity. (Much / Many)
 (k) _____ students who applied were found eligible. (Few / The few)
 (l) She has devoted _____ her time to research work. (much of / many of)
 (m) There is _____ chance that the decision will be reversed. (slight / few)
 (n) He made _____ effort to justify his stand. (little / a little)
 (o) _____ the information provided is inaccurate. (Much of / Many of)
 (p) _____ people can remain indifferent to such injustice. (Few / A few)
 (q) He has solved _____ the problems assigned to him. (all / whole)
 (r) There were _____ applicants, but only one was selected. (many / much)
 (s) She paid _____ attention to the finer details of the contract. (little / few)
 (t) _____ progress has been made despite repeated assurances. (Little / Few)

HINDI

अवकाश कालीन गृह कार्य हेतु दिशा-निर्देश :

1. गृह कार्य स्वच्छ एवं सुंदर लिखावट में करें।
2. सभी कार्य निर्धारित समय सीमा के भीतर पूर्ण करें।
3. कार्य करते समय रचनात्मकता एवं मौलिकता का विशेष ध्यान रखें।
4. प्रत्येक कार्य विद्यार्थी स्वयं करे।
5. स्वास्थ्य का ध्यान रखते हुए योग, व्यायाम एवं पुस्तक-पठन की आदत बनाए रखें।
6. विद्यालय खुलने के प्रथम दिन गृह कार्य अनिवार्य रूप से जमा करें।

1. रचनात्मक लेखन

- क) "यदि पेड़ बोल सकते..." विषय पर लगभग 500 शब्दों में कल्पनात्मक अनुच्छेद लिखिए।
 ख) अपने जीवन के किसी प्रेरणादायक व्यक्ति का चरित्र-चित्रण कीजिए।
 ग) "मोबाइल : सुविधा या समस्या" विषय पर लेख लिखिए।

2. पठन एवं चिंतन कार्य

- क) अपनी पसंद की किसी हिंदी पुस्तक/कहानी को पढ़कर उसकी संक्षिप्त समीक्षा लिखिए।
ख) प्रतिदिन समाचार-पत्र पढ़कर 15 नए शब्दों का संग्रह कीजिए तथा उनके अर्थ लिखिए।
ग) किसी एक महान लेखक जैसे मुंशी प्रेमचंद या महादेवी वर्मा के जीवन पर जानकारी एकत्र कीजिए।

3. व्याकरण आधारित कार्य

- क) संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण और क्रिया के 10-10 उदाहरण स्वयं बनाइए।
ख) अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य भेद के 15 उदाहरण लिखिए।

MATHS

1. The solution of the equation $x - 2y = 4$ is:
(a) (0, 2) (b) (4, 0) (c) (1, 1) (d) (2, 0)
2. In graphical representation of $y = -4$, line is:
(a) parallel to x - axis (b) parallel to y - axis
(c) passes through origin (d) None of these.
3. Solution of the equation $2x + 1 = x + 3$ is:
(a) 3 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 4
4. The graph of line $x - y = 0$ passes through:
(a) (2, 3) (b) (3, 4) (c) (5, 6) (d) (0, 0)
5. The graph of line $x + y = 7$ intersect the x-axis at:
(a) (7, 0) (b) (0, 7) (c) (-7, 0) (d) (0, -7)
6. Point (4, 1) lies on the line:
(a) $x + 2y = 5$ (b) $x + 2y = -6$ (c) $x + 2y = 6$ (d) $x + 2y = 16$
7. Graph of $x = 2$ is a line:
(a) parallel to x - axis (b) parallel to y - axis
(c) passes through origin (d) None of these.
8. The linear equation $2x - 5y = 7$ has
(a) a unique solution (b) two solutions
(c) infinitely many solutions (d) no solutions.
9. The equation $2x + 5y = 7$ has a unique solution, if x, y are:
(a) natural numbers (b) positive numbers
(c) real numbers (d) rational numbers.
10. If (2, 0) is a solution of the linear equation $2x + 3y = k$, then the value of k is
(a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 5 (d) 2
11. Any solution of the linear equation $2x + 0y + 9 = 0$ in two variables is of the form
(a) $(-9/2, m)$ (b) $(n, -9/2)$
(c) $(0, -9/2)$ (d) $(-9, 0)$
12. The graph of the linear equation $2x + 3y = 6$ cuts the y-axis at the point
(a) (2, 0) (b) (0, 3) (c) (3, 0) (d) (0, 2)
13. The equation $x = 7$, in two variables, can be written as
(a) $x + 0y = 7$ (b) $0x + y = 7$
(c) $0x + 0y = 7$ (d) $x + y = 7$

14. Any point on the x – axis is of the form
(a) (x, y) (b) (0, y) (c) (x, 0) (d) (x, x)
15. Which one of the following is a rational number:
(a) $\sqrt{3}$ (b) $\sqrt{2}$ (c) 0 (d) $\sqrt{5}$
16. 0.6666 in p/q form is:
(a) 6/99 (b) 2/3 (c) 3/5 (d) 1/66
17. $4\frac{1}{8}$ in decimal form is:
(a) 4.125 (b) 4.15 (c) 4.15 (d) 0.415
18. The value of $(3 + \sqrt{3})(3 - \sqrt{3})$ is:
(a) 0 (b) 6 (c) 9 (d) 3
19. The value of $(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})^2$ is:
(a) $7 + 2\sqrt{5}$ (b) $1 + 5\sqrt{2}$
(c) $7 + 2\sqrt{10}$ (d) $7 - 2\sqrt{10}$
20. The value of $(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2})$ is:
(a) 10 (b) 7 (c) 3 (d) $\sqrt{3}$
21. The value of $(3 + \sqrt{3})(2 + \sqrt{2})$ is:
(a) $6 + 3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6}$
(b) $3 + 3\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{3} + 6$
(c) $6 - 3\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6}$
(d) $6 - 3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{6}$
22. The value of $(\sqrt{11} + \sqrt{7})(\sqrt{11} - \sqrt{7})$ is:
(a) 4 (b) -4 (c) 18 (d) -18
23. The value of $(5 + \sqrt{5})(5 - \sqrt{5})$ is :
(a) 0 (b) 25 (c) 20 (d) -20
24. On rationalizing the denominator of $1/\sqrt{7}$, we get
(a) 7 (b) $\sqrt{7}/7$
(c) $-\sqrt{7}/7$ (d) $\sqrt{7}$
25. Rational number $3/40$ is equal to:
(a) 0.75 (b) 0.12 (c) 0.012 (d) 0.075
26. A rational number between 3 and 4 is:
(a) $3/2$ (b) $4/3$ (c) $7/2$ (d) $7/4$
27. A rational number between $3/5$ and $4/5$ is:
(a) $7/5$ (b) $7/10$ (c) $3/10$ (d) $4/10$
28. A rational number between $1/2$ and $3/4$ is:
(a) $2/5$ (b) $5/8$ (c) $4/3$ (d) $1/4$
29. Which one of the following is not a rational number:
(a) $\sqrt{2}$ (b) 0 (c) $\sqrt{4}$ (d) $\sqrt{-16}$
30. Which one of the following is an irrational number:
(a) $\sqrt{4}$ (b) $3\sqrt{8}$ (c) $\sqrt{100}$ (d) $-\sqrt{0.64}$
31. Decimal representation of $1/5$ is :
(a) 0.2 (b) 0.5 (c) 0.02 (d) 0.002
32. $3\frac{3}{8}$ in decimal form is:
(a) 3.35 (b) 3.375 (c) 33.75 (d) 337.5
33. $5/6$ in the decimal form is:
(a) 0.83 (b) 0.833
(c) 0.63 (d) 0.633

34. Decimal representation of rational number $\frac{8}{27}$ is:

- (a) 0.296 (b) 0.296
(c) 0.296 (d) 0.296

SCIENCE

Part 1 – Biology

1. Multicellular organisms exhibit division of labour. Comment.
2. Mention the similarity and differences between mitochondria and chloroplasts?
3. If you are provided with some vegetables to cook, you generally add salt into the vegetables. After adding salt, vegetables release water. Why?
4. Why does the skin of your finger shrink when you wash clothes for a long time?
5. What do you mean by plasmids? What role do they play in bacteria?
6. With the help of a labelled diagram describe the structure of a bacterial cell.
7. Under uncontrolled cell division, what is the pathological condition that occurs?

Part 2 – Chemistry

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – 10

Q1. Which of the following is a homogeneous mixture?

- (a) Smoke
(b) Milk
(c) Salt solution
(d) Sand in water

Q2. Fractional distillation is used when components:

- (a) Are solids
(b) Have large difference in boiling points
(c) Have close boiling points
(d) Are immiscible liquids

Q3. Which method is used to separate pigments in ink?

- (a) Filtration
(b) Distillation
(c) Chromatography
(d) Sublimation

Q4. Which of the following best describes coagulation?

- (a) Settling of particles
(b) Conversion of colloid into precipitate
(c) Evaporation of solvent
(d) Dissolving of solute

Q5. Which mixture can be separated by a separating funnel?

- (a) Sugar and sand
(b) Oil and water
(c) Salt and water
(d) Iron and sand

Q6. The Tyndall effect is shown by:

- (a) True solutions only
- (b) Colloids only
- (c) Suspensions only
- (d) Both colloids and suspensions

Q7. Which of the following is used in petroleum refining?

- (a) Filtration
- (b) Chromatography
- (c) Fractional distillation
- (d) Sedimentation

Q8. In paper chromatography, the solvent used is called:

- (a) Stationary phase
- (b) Mobile phase
- (c) Catalyst
- (d) Residue

Q9. Which method is suitable to separate cream from milk?

- (a) Filtration
- (b) Centrifugation
- (c) Evaporation
- (d) Sublimation

Q10. Coagulation of colloidal particles can be achieved by:

- (a) Heating
- (b) Adding electrolytes
- (c) Filtration
- (d) Distillation.

B. Assertion–Reason Questions

Directions: In each of the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). **Mark the correct choice as:**

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q11.Assertion (A): Fractional distillation is used to separate petroleum into different fractions.

Reason (R): Different components have different boiling points.

Q12.Assertion (A): Chromatography can separate components of a mixture based on their movement.

Reason (R): Different components have different affinities for stationary and mobile Phases.

Q13.Assertion (A): Coagulation helps in purifying water.

Reason (R): It causes colloidal particles to settle down.

Q14.Assertion (A): Filtration can separate dissolved substances from a solution.

Reason (R): Filter paper has very fine pores.

C. Short Answer type Questions

Q15. Define chromatography.

Q16. What is the principle of fractional distillation?

Q17. What is coagulation? Mention one example.

Q18. Differentiate between simple distillation and fractional distillation.

Q19. What is the role of mobile phase in chromatography?

Q20. Why is chromatography useful in forensic science?

Q21. What is centrifugation? Give one application.

Q22. How does adding alum help in water purification?

Q23. What is meant by immiscible liquids? Give one example.

Q24. Why do different components travel different distances in chromatography?

D. Long Answer type Questions

Q25. Explain the process of chromatography with a labelled diagram and its applications.

Q26. Describe fractional distillation in detail. Explain its industrial applications.

Q27. Explain coagulation of colloids. How is it useful in water treatment?

Q28. Compare distillation, fractional distillation, and chromatography based on principle and uses.

Q29. Explain various methods of separation of mixtures based on physical properties with examples (any four).

E. Case Study Question (Chromatography Based)

Q30. A student performs paper chromatography to separate the components of black ink. A strip of paper is taken, and a small spot of ink is placed near the bottom. The paper is then dipped in a solvent. After some time, different colored spots appear at different heights.

(a) What is the stationary phase in this experiment?

(b) What is the mobile phase?

(c) Why do different colors move to different heights?

(d) What would happen if water is not suitable as a solvent?

(e) Name two real-life applications of chromatography.

Part 3 – Physics

Short Answer type Questions (Conceptual & Calculation Based)

- Q1. A particle is moving in a circular path of radius r . What would be the distance and displacement of the particle after it completes half a circle? Justify your answer with a small sketch.
- Q2. Can an object have zero velocity and still be accelerating? Give a real-life example to support your answer and explain the physics behind it.

Long Answer type Questions (Deep Thinking & Numerical)

- Q3. The velocity-time graph of an object moving in a straight line is a horizontal line parallel to the time axis.
- What can you say about its acceleration?
 - How can you calculate the displacement of the object using this graph?
 - Draw a corresponding distance-time graph for the same motion.
- Q4. A bus starting from rest moves with a uniform acceleration of 0.1 m/s^2 for 2 minutes.
- Find the speed acquired by the bus in km/h .
 - Calculate the total distance traveled during this time interval.
 - If the bus then applies brakes and comes to rest in 10 seconds, calculate the retardation.
- Q5. A stone is thrown vertically upward with a velocity of 5 m/s . If the acceleration of the stone during its motion is 10 m/s^2 in the downward direction:
- What will be the height attained by the stone?
 - How much time will it take to reach the highest point?
 - Discuss the state of velocity and acceleration at the highest point of the trajectory.

"Physics is the study of matter, energy, and the motion of the universe. Enjoy your holidays!"

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Create a Social Science Magazine:

Create a 8-10 pages magazine that includes all the highlights on

One Nation, One Election Bill. You can include -

- Key provisions of the bill
- Need for simultaneous elections
- High-level committee on simultaneous elections
- Key challenges in implementing this proposal
- Supportive pictures

Note - Magazine to be created using A4 size pages only.

(Newspaper articles can also be attached to the magazine).

2. Write 2 pages on:

“What kind of citizen would India need in the future?”

Include:

Rights, duties, environmental responsibility, digital behaviour, equality, and patriotism.

3. Choose any 5 editorials/opinion articles from:

The Hindu Editorials

The Indian Express Opinions

For each editorial:

- Identify the issue discussed
- Explain the writer’s viewpoint
- State whether you agree/disagree
- Suggest your own solution

4. Educational Insights Through Movies, Watch following movies & write a note on them in about 500 words. (Minimum any 2 Movies)

- The Pursuit of Happiness
- The Karate Kid
- Inside Out
- Wonder
- Taare Zameen Par

5. Project File

Prepare a handwritten project (5–7 pages) on any one topic:

- Climate Change and Its Effects
- Natural Disasters in India
- Ocean Pollution
- Importance of Forests

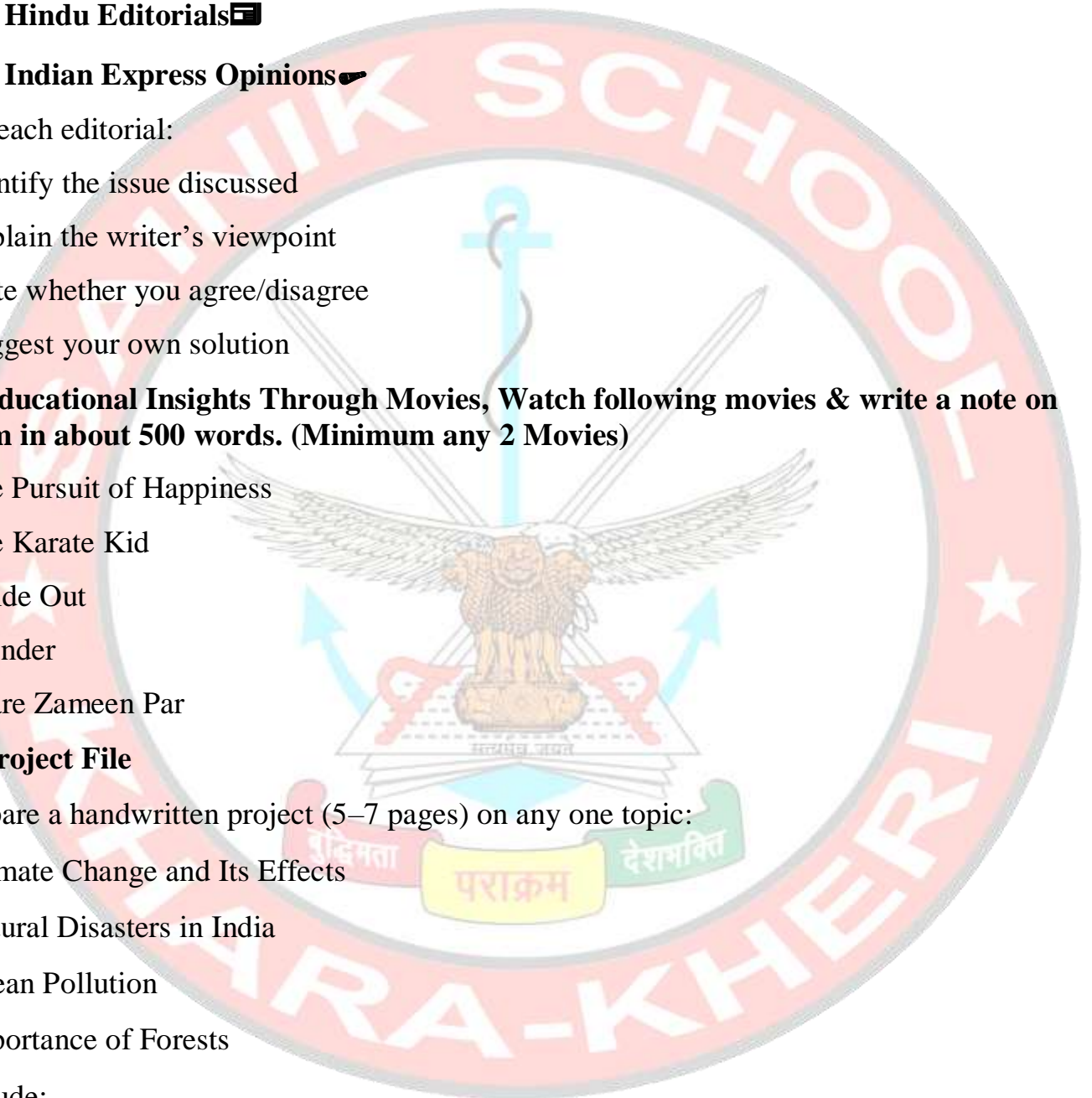
Include:

Pictures

Newspaper cuttings

Data/graphs

Conclusion



Note: Collect information about your state, including its culture, language, traditions, food, and famous places. Write a note of minimum 3000 words about your state.

ECONOMICS

A. MCQs

- Q1.** Who is known as the "Father of Economics" and wrote the famous book published in 1776 that started modern economic study?
- Alfred Marshall; 'Principles of Economics'
 - Adam Smith; 'The Wealth of Nations'
 - John Maynard Keynes; 'The General Theory'
 - Karl Marx; 'Das Kapital'
- Q2.** Which of these sentences explains what 'Economics' is really about in the simplest way?
- It is the study of how people make choices to use limited resources to satisfy unlimited wants.
 - It is the study of how to print unlimited paper money so that nobody is poor.
 - It is a science that only teaches business owners how to double their sales.
 - It is the study of how to keep all natural resources completely untouched by humans.
- Q3.** Why is clean drinking water considered a "scarce resource" in economics even though the Earth is covered in water?
- Because water is an artificial resource made only in factories.
 - Because the government has banned citizens from drinking river water.
 - Because clean, usable water is limited compared to the huge demand for it.
 - Because water has no useful value to human beings.
- Q4.** You have Rs. 100 pocket money. You can either buy a drawing book or a science puzzle. You choose the science puzzle. What is your opportunity cost?
- The Rs. 100 note you paid to the shopkeeper.
 - The knowledge you gain from solving the science puzzle.
 - Both the drawing book and the puzzle put together.
 - The fun and creative experience of using the drawing book.
- Q5.** A school decides to convert its empty playground into a new science lab. Which of the following is the trade-off of this decision?
- Students lose their outdoor play area in exchange for a better study space.
 - The school will get a direct cash reward from the government.
 - The teachers will stop assigning homework to students.
 - The cost of building the lab will automatically become zero.

- Q6.** A village panchayat has a small budget. They must decide whether to build a primary clinic for sick villagers or a paved road for tractors. Which central problem of an economy does this show?
- How to produce?
 - What to produce?
 - For whom to produce?
 - Where to store goods?
- Q7.** A furniture maker in a town decides to use modern cutting machines instead of hiring ten carpenters because machines make chairs faster. This choice solves which central economic problem?
- What to produce?
 - For whom to produce?
 - How to produce?
 - When to produce?
- Q8.** A government decides to distribute free winter blankets to families living below the poverty line. Which central problem of an economy does this program directly address?
- How to produce?
 - What to produce?
 - How to stop all production?
 - For whom to produce?
- Q9.** Every day, a bakery bakes bread, sells it to families, and those families eat the bread. Which three vital economic processes are happening here in order?
- Taxation, Saving, and Exporting
 - Production, Distribution, and Consumption
 - Advertisement, Warehousing, and Recycling
 - Lending, Borrowing, and Investing
- Q10.** A woman rents a shop, hires two helpers, buys a sewing machine, and starts a tailoring business. Match the rewards she pays or earns to the four factors of production.
- Rent for the shop, Wages for the helpers, Interest on machine loan, Profit for herself
 - Wages for the shop, Interest for the helpers, Profit for the machine, Rent for herself
 - Salary for the shop, Rent for the helpers, Interest for herself, Profit for the machine
 - Profit for the shop, Wages for the machine, Rent for the helpers, Interest for herself
- Q11.** In a simple village economy with only households and local businesses, what is the main activity that happens in the 'Factor Market'?
- Shops sell readymade garments and sweets to the villagers.
 - The central government collects income tax from the shopkeeper.
 - Villagers offer their labor to local shops in exchange for daily wages.
 - Villagers swap old grain directly for plastic buckets.

Q 12. Which of the following shows the correct order of how value moves through the three phases of the circular flow of income?

- a) Spending income -> Paying workers -> Making goods
- b) Paying workers -> Spending income -> Making goods
- c) Saving money -> Borrowing money -> Printing money
- d) Making goods (Generation) -> Paying workers (Distribution) -> Spending income (Disposition)

Q13. In Country A, all farms and steel mills are owned by the government. A planning committee in the capital city decides how many shoes to make and sets their price. What type of economy is this?

- a) Capitalist / Free Market Economy
- b) Mixed Economy
- c) Socialist / Command Economy
- d) Traditional Economy

Q14. What is a major problem of a purely Capitalist (Free Market) economy where the government does not interfere at all?

- a) Private business owners lose all motivation to work hard because they cannot keep profits.
- b) Rich people can become extremely wealthy while poor families might not afford basic school fees.
- c) The government forces all citizens to buy the exact same type of government-made car.
- d) It takes many months of government paperwork to get permission to open a tiny tea shop.

Q15. In India, we can find private schools running alongside government-run free schools, and private hospitals next to government clinics. Which economic system does this show?

- a) Purely Capitalist Economy
- b) Mixed Economy
- c) Purely Socialist Economy
- d) Traditional Barter Economy

Q16. What is the primary goal of the study of 'Welfare Economics'?

- a) To study how resource allocation affects the overall well-being and fairness of society.
- b) To teach companies how to pay zero taxes to the government.
- c) To calculate the maximum price a monopoly can charge to exploit customers.
- d) To double the budget of the national military database.

Q17. When a state government decides to lower taxes on small businesses and build new vocational training centers to reduce local unemployment, this shows economics is being used as:

- a) An imaginary theory that has no connection to real human life.

- b) A method to guarantee that no business ever loses money.
- c) A practical tool to solve real-life societal problems.
- d) A way to force everyone to work for the same government-owned farm.

Q18. During a hot summer, a city government sets a rule that bottled water cannot be sold for more than Rs. 10 to keep it cheap. Soon, all shops run out of water, and a black market starts where water is sold illegally for Rs. 50. What does this show?

- a) The government can easily cure scarcity just by passing a law.
- b) Setting artificial price controls without increasing the actual supply can cause major shortages.
- c) Shopkeepers will always have infinite stock of goods if prices are very low.
- d) The opportunity cost of clean water becomes zero when prices are fixed.

Q19. A tailor quits his stable job where he earned Rs. 20,000 per month to start his own boutique. In the first year, his boutique earns Rs. 35,000 per month in revenue, and he spends Rs. 10,000 per month on rent and cloth. What is his monthly 'economic profit'?

- a) An economic profit of Rs. 25,000 per month
- b) An economic loss of Rs. 5,000 per month
- c) An economic profit of Rs. 15,000 per month
- d) An economic profit of Rs. 5,000 per month

Q20. A state plans to build a large solar power farm to provide cheap, clean electricity. However, to build it, they must cut down a patch of forest used by local villagers to collect firewood. What is the economic lesson here?

- a) Every solution has a trade-off, as satisfying one need (clean energy) means sacrificing another (forest resources).
- b) New green technology completely eliminates the problem of scarcity.
- c) The opportunity cost of cutting down a forest is zero.
- d) Solar energy projects do not require any choices or sacrifices.

B. Assertion-Reason Questions

Directions: In each of the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). **Mark the correct choice as:**

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q21 Assertion (A): Adam Smith is universally recognized as the "Father of Economics."
Reason (R): He published his groundbreaking book 'The Wealth of Nations' in 1776, which laid the foundation for modern economic study.

Q22 Assertion (A): Scarcity is an economic problem faced only by poor countries like India.

Reason (R): Resources in every nation are limited, while human wants are unlimited.

Q23 Assertion (A): Clean drinking water is considered an economic resource, while sunlight is typically considered a free good.

Reason (R): Clean water is limited relative to the massive human demand for it, whereas sunlight is abundant and does not require any sacrifice to enjoy.

Q24 Assertion (A): If you spend Rs. 50 to buy a pocket diary, the true opportunity cost of this purchase is always exactly Rs. 50 in paper money.

Reason (R): Opportunity cost refers to the value of the next-best alternative that you must sacrifice when you make a choice.

Q25 Assertion (A): A farmer who chooses to grow wheat on her one-acre plot of land faces an opportunity cost of the lost mustard crop she could have grown instead.

Reason (R): Land is a scarce natural resource that has multiple alternative uses.

Q26 Assertion (A): When a school management decides to build a new indoor auditorium on its open playground, they are making a trade-off.

Reason (R): A trade-off occurs when choosing one benefit requires sacrificing another benefit.

Q27 Assertion (A): A tailor who quits his Rs. 20,000 per month shop job to start his own boutique (earning Rs. 35,000 per month after paying Rs. 10,000 for rent) makes an economic profit of Rs. 25,000.

Reason (R): Economic profit is calculated by subtracting both explicit business expenses and implicit opportunity costs (like the salary of the job given up) from total revenue.

Q28 Assertion (A): Deciding whether a garment factory should use advanced automated tailoring machines or employ 50 local tailors is an example of solving the "What to produce" problem.

Reason (R): The "How to produce" problem deals with choosing the right combination of labor and machinery to produce goods.

Q29 Assertion (A): A municipal government distributing free textbooks to children in government schools is directly addressing the central problem of "For whom to produce."

Reason (R): The "For whom to produce" problem is concerned with how the final goods and services produced by an economy are shared among its citizens.

Q30 Assertion (A): Production, distribution, and consumption must take place continuously for any society's economic life to survive.

Reason (R): Human wants are continuous, and resources must be constantly processed and consumed to keep people alive and active.

Q31 Assertion (A): In a two-sector circular flow model, households are the primary buyers in the factor market.

Reason (R): In the factor market, firms buy productive inputs like labor and land from households to carry out production.

Q32 Assertion (A): In a simple two-sector circular flow, the disposition phase is the very first step of generating value.

Reason (R): The generation phase involves producing goods and services which creates value.

Q33 Assertion (A): A command economy completely avoids the problem of choosing "how to produce" goods.

Reason (R): In a command economy, a central government planning committee owns and controls all major resources and factories.

Q34 Assertion (A): India chose to adopt a Mixed Economic System after gaining independence.

Reason (R): A mixed economic system allows private businesses to run for profit while the government actively runs schools, hospitals, and regulates market practices for public welfare.

Q35 Assertion (A): During a severe drought, setting an artificial maximum price limit on baby food to keep it cheap can lead to long store queues and empty shelves.

Reason (R): Forcing a price below the natural market level increases consumer demand while discouraging manufacturers from producing and supplying that good.

C. Case Studies

Case 1: The Metro Rail Decision (Scarcity & Opportunity Cost)

The municipal corporation of a rapidly growing city is allocated a development budget of Rs. 500 crores. The city is facing two urgent crises: severe traffic congestion that causes massive air pollution, and an acute shortage of public healthcare facilities in low-income neighborhoods. The local government has two competing proposals. Proposal A is to construct a modern Metro Rail corridor to encourage public transport. Proposal B is to construct a network of free multi-specialty public hospitals and elementary schools across the city. After several rounds of debates, the corporation decides to allocate the entire budget to Proposal A (The Metro Rail Project).

(a) What is the true economic opportunity cost of the municipal corporation's decision to build the Metro Rail?

- (i) The Rs. 500 crores of tax money spent on construction.
- (ii) The public hospitals, schools, and free healthcare services that the citizens had to sacrifice.
- (iii) The future revenues the metro will collect from ticketing.
- (iv) The reduction in traffic congestion and air pollution.

(b) Why did the municipal corporation have to choose between the Metro Rail and the public hospitals in the first place?

- (i) Because the city did not have a central planning committee.
- (ii) Because human wants for public services are limited, but the budget was unlimited.
- (iii) Because the financial resources (Rs. 500 crores) were scarce relative to the unlimited developmental needs of the city.
- (iv) Because the government wanted to earn a private profit from metro tickets.

(c) Which of the following statements represents the unavoidable economic trade-off of this decision?

- (i) The city gains a modern transit system but loses immediate access to better public healthcare and education for poor families.
- (ii) The city eliminates the problem of scarcity permanently by building the metro.
- (iii) The opportunity cost of building the transit system is completely reduced to zero.
- (iv) The government can easily run both projects without any financial limits.

Case 2: The Surat Textile Dilemma (Central Problems & Economic Systems)

Surat is one of India's largest textile manufacturing hubs. A prominent textile company is planning to expand its saree production. The management is debating between two manufacturing methods. Method 1 is to use traditional handlooms, which requires hiring 200 local weavers from nearby villages at standard daily wages. Method 2 is to import advanced computerized powerlooms from Germany, which requires only 5 highly skilled technicians to operate and can produce sarees at one-third of the cost. If the company operates in a purely Capitalist (Free Market) economy, it will choose the method that maximizes private profit. However, if the government intervenes under a Mixed Economic system, it must balance business efficiency with social welfare to protect local employment.

- (a) The dilemma faced by the textile company regarding which manufacturing method to choose represents which central problem of an economy?
- What to produce?
 - For whom to produce?
 - How to produce?
 - Where to produce?
- (b) How would a purely Socialist (Command) economy most likely resolve this textile manufacturing dilemma?
- By letting private owners import the German machines to maximize corporate profits.
 - By prioritizing maximum employment and social welfare, choosing the handloom method to protect the livelihoods of the 200 weavers.
 - By shutting down the factory permanently to avoid choosing altogether.
 - By letting market supply and demand decide the wages of the technicians.
- (c) Why does a Mixed Economic system like India's play a crucial role in such industrial scenarios?
- It allows private businesses to run purely for profit without any government laws.
 - It guarantees that all factories are completely owned and operated by the village panchayat.
 - It permits private enterprise to seek efficiency while the government regulates practices or provides subsidies to protect traditional workers from sudden unemployment.
 - It forces all companies to use zero machinery in production.

Case 3: Ananya's Organic Farming Startup (Factors of Production & Circular Flow)

Ananya, an agricultural graduate, decides to start a modern organic farming business in a village. She leases 5 acres of fertile land from a local landlord for an annual lease of Rs. 60,000. She hires 8 village farmworkers to assist with planting and harvesting, promising them daily wages of Rs. 350. To install a modern drip irrigation system and buy high-quality organic seeds, she takes a business loan of Rs. 3,00,000 from a rural cooperative bank at an interest rate of 8% per annum. Ananya manages the daily operations herself, bears the risks of crop failure, and sells the premium organic vegetables to city supermarkets for a profit.

(a) Match the rewards paid or earned by Ananya to the four factors of production in the correct order (Land, Labor, Capital, Entrepreneurship):

- (i) Interest to bank, Rent to landlord, Wages to workers, Profit to herself.
- (ii) Wages to workers, Interest to bank, Profit to herself, Rent to landlord.
- (iii) Rent to landlord, Wages to workers, Interest on loan, Profit to herself.
- (iv) Profit to herself, Rent to landlord, Wages to workers, Interest on loan.

(b) In the circular flow of income, when Ananya hires the village workers and pays them daily wages, this interaction takes place in which market?

- (i) Product Market
- (ii) Factor Market
- (iii) Black Market
- (iv) Commodity Market

(c) When city households buy Ananya's organic vegetables from supermarkets and pay for them, which phase of the circular flow of income is represented?

- (i) Generation Phase (Production of value)
- (ii) Distribution Phase (Flow of factor income)
- (iii) Disposition Phase (Consumer expenditure/spending)
- (iv) Accumulation Phase (Flow of physical assets)

Case 4: The Wheat Price Cap (Price Controls & Market Intervention)

Following a severe drought, wheat production in a region drops by 50%. Due to the sudden shortage, the market price of wheat rises rapidly from Rs. 25 per kg to Rs. 60 per kg. Low-income families struggle to afford basic rotis. To protect poor consumers from hunger, the state government passes a law setting an artificial "Price Ceiling" (maximum retail price) of Rs. 20 per kg for wheat. Within a week, grocery stores run out of wheat stock because farmers find it unprofitable to sell at Rs. 20. Extremely long queues form outside government cooperative shops. At the same time, an illegal "black market" emerges behind closed doors where desperate consumers buy wheat secretly for Rs. 85 per kg.

(a) Why did the government's price cap of Rs. 20 per kg lead to severe shortages and empty shelves in formal grocery stores?

- (i) Because a low price artificial cap increases consumer demand while discouraging suppliers from bringing wheat to the market.
- (ii) Because the drought instantly increased the supply of wheat.
- (iii) Because the government forced grocery stores to export all wheat to foreign countries.
- (iv) Because consumers stopped eating wheat once it became cheap.

(b) What is the fundamental lesson about market intervention shown by the emergence of the black market in this scenario?

- (i) Setting price controls without increasing the actual supply of a scarce resource can lead to hoarding, queues, and parallel illegal markets.
- (ii) Governments can completely solve scarcity just by making a resource legally free.
- (iii) Price ceilings always increase the total production of crops in the long run.
- (iv) Farmers will voluntarily produce more wheat if they are paid lower prices.

(c) If a poor laborer stands in a queue for 6 hours to buy 5 kg of cheap government wheat instead of working his daily wage job where he earns Rs. 400, what is the opportunity cost of his cheap wheat?

- (i) The Rs. 20 per kg price he paid to the shopkeeper.
- (ii) The Rs. 400 in daily wages he had to sacrifice by standing in the queue.
- (iii) The cost of the drought to the country.
- (iv) The profit earned by the black market sellers.

Case 5: Rohan's Coding Academy (Economic Profit vs. Accounting Profit)

Rohan works as a senior software developer at an IT multinational firm, earning a highly secure salary of Rs. 1,00,000 per month. He decides to quit his comfortable job to fulfill his dream of starting "Rohan's Coding Academy." He rents a commercial office space for Rs. 25,000 per month. He spends Rs. 35,000 per month on computers, electricity, internet, and hiring a part-time teaching assistant. In his first year of operations, the academy is highly popular, attracting several students and generating a steady monthly revenue of Rs. 1,50,000. Rohan is happy because his revenue is much higher than his business expenses.

(a) What is Rohan's monthly "Accounting Profit" (Revenue minus explicit out-of-pocket business expenses)?

- (i) Rs. 1,50,000
- (ii) Rs. 90,000
- (iii) Rs. 60,000
- (iv) Rs. 1,25,000

(b) What is Rohan's monthly "Economic Profit" (Revenue minus both explicit business costs and the implicit opportunity cost of his resigned job)?

- (i) An economic profit of Rs. 90,000
- (ii) An economic profit of Rs. 50,000
- (iii) An economic loss of Rs. 10,000
- (iv) An economic loss of Rs. 40,000

(c) From a rational economic decision-making perspective, is Rohan's new business venture successful in the long run?

- (i) Yes, because his accounting profit is positive and he has no implicit expenses.
- (ii) No, because his economic profit is negative, meaning he is earning less overall than he would have earned by staying at his software job.
- (iii) Yes, because a coding academy has zero opportunity cost.
- (iv) No, because renting an office space is always a bad economic decision.

PBL Guidelines

Market Dynamics: Finding the Balance between Buyers and Sellers

Total Weightage: 5 Marks (Internal Assessment) |

1. Project Objective

Act as a **Market Detective!** You will visit a local shop to see how a real business operates, and then use a provided market dataset to build schedules, draw curves, and find the "compromise price" (Market Equilibrium) where buyers and sellers agree.

2. Project Specifications

- **Format:** Handwritten on A4 sheets (one side ruled, one side blank).
- **Length:** 4 to 5 pages maximum (keep it short, neat, and simple).
- **Visuals:** Draw a neat, labeled graph using a pencil and ruler, and copy the simple tables.

3. Suggested Project Structure (Page-by-Page)

• Page 1: Cover Page

- Title: *"The Forces of the Market: How Buyers and Sellers Find Balance"*
- School Name, Student Name, Class, Section, Roll Number, and Academic Year.

• Page 2: My Shop Visit (Field Interview)

- Visit **one** local shop (like a stationery shop, tea stall, or grocery store).
- Record: Name of the shop, items sold, and main customers.
- Ask the owner:
 1. *"What do you do with items that do not sell and just sit on shelves?"* (Surplus)
 2. *"What happens when an item suddenly becomes popular and you run out of stock?"* (Shortage)

• Page 3: The Market Mystery (Dataset & Questions)

- Copy the **Sample Market Dataset** table below.
- Answer the **5 Market Questions** using the table.

• Page 4: Draw the Market Graph & Conclusion

- Plot Price (P) on the vertical Y-axis and Quantity (Q) on the horizontal X-axis.
- Draw the downward-sloping Demand Curve (D), the upward-sloping Supply Curve (S), and mark the intersection point (E) as Equilibrium.
- Write a 3-line conclusion on how price acts as a signal to clear shortages and surpluses.

4. The Sample Market Dataset & Questions

Copy this standard table to Page 3 of your project:

Price per Pen (in Rs)	Quantity Demanded (Units per month)	Quantity Supplied (Units per month)
25	20	100
20	40	80
15	60	60
10	80	40
5	100	20

Answer these 5 Questions

- (a) **The Buyer:** What happens to the Quantity Demanded as the price goes up? (State the Law of Demand).
- (b) **The Seller:** What happens to the Quantity Supplied as the price goes up? (State the Law of Supply).
- (c) **The Balance (Equilibrium):** At what price does Quantity Demanded equal Quantity Supplied ($Q_d = Q_s$)? Identify this Equilibrium Price and Equilibrium Quantity.
- (d) **The Surplus:** If the price is set high at Rs 25, is there a surplus or a shortage? By how many units? How will the shopkeeper fix this?
- (e) **The Shortage:** If the price is set low at Rs 5, is there a surplus or a shortage? By how many units? How will the market naturally fix this?

5. Simple Marking Scheme (Total: 5 Marks)

- **Shop Interview (1.5 Marks):** Real, clear answers from your shop visit.
- **Solving the Dataset (1.5 Marks):** Correctly answering the 5 questions.
- **Graph Accuracy (1.0 Mark):** Labeled axes (P and Q), plotted curves (D and S), and intersection (E).
- **Viva Check (1.0 Mark):** A brief, friendly discussion with your teacher about shortages and surpluses.

PUNJABI

Learning-work:-

ਪਾਠ:-1 ਸਮਾਂ (ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ)

ਵਿਆਕਰਨ:- ਨਾਂਵ, ਪੜਨਾਂਵ, ਭਾਸ਼ਾ

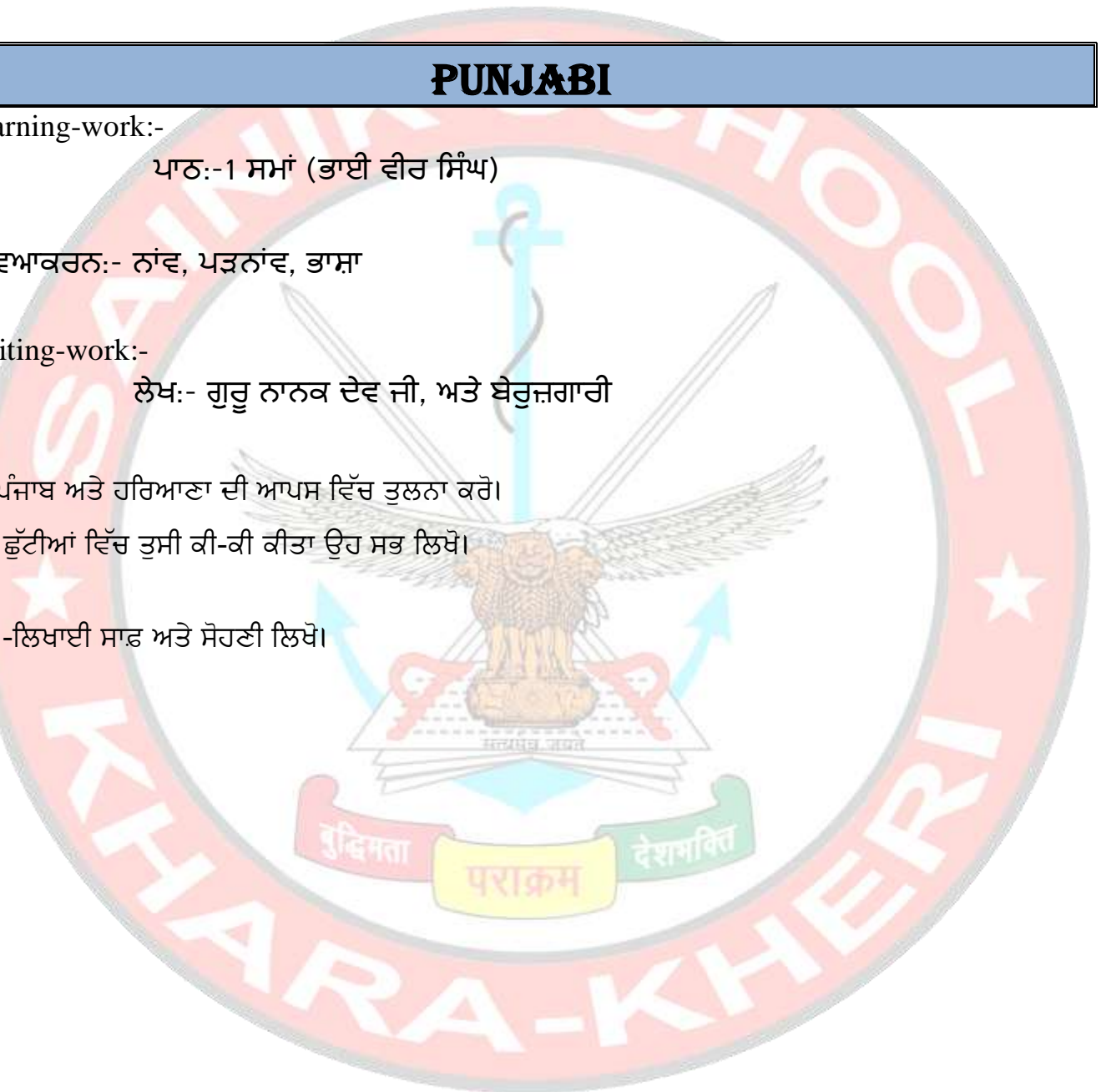
Writing-work:-

ਲੇਖ:- ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ, ਅਤੇ ਬੋਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰੀ

1:-ਪੰਜਾਬ ਅਤੇ ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਦੀ ਆਪਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਲਨਾ ਕਰੋ।

2:- ਛੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੀ-ਕੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਉਹ ਸਭ ਲਿਖੋ।

ਨੋਟ:-ਲਿਖਾਈ ਸਾਫ਼ ਅਤੇ ਸੋਹਣੀ ਲਿਖੋ।



SANSKRIT

विशेष - सम्पूर्ण लेखनकार्य सुन्दर लिखाई में करें और प्रश्न अवश्य लिखें।

(पाठ्यपुस्तक आधारित प्रश्न)

पाठ - सत्यम् शिवम् सुन्दरम् संस्कृतम्

1. एकपदेन उत्तरत

- क. सत्यम् शिवम् सुन्दरम् किम् अस्ति?
- ख. संस्कृतभाषा केषाम् भाषा आसीत्?
- ग. वेदाः कस्याम् भाषायाम् सन्ति?
- घ. आधुनिके युगे संस्कृतस्य किं प्रयोजनम्?

2. रेखाङ्कितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत

- क. संस्कृतं *देववाणी* कथ्यते।
- ख. *वाल्मीकिः* रामायणं रचितवान्।
- ग. संस्कृतं *भारतस्य* आत्मा अस्ति।

(शब्दार्थ + अन्वय)

3. शब्दार्थं लिखत

शिवम्, सुन्दरम्, प्राचीना, अमरा, गीर्वाणवाणी

4. श्लोकस्य अन्वयं पूरयत

"सत्यं शिवं सुन्दरमेतदेव, त्रितयमेकत्र मिलितं यदा।

तदैव सृष्टेः परमं प्रयोजनं, पूर्णत्वमायाति न संशयः।"

अन्वयः - यदा *_* एकत्र मिलितं *_* तदैव *_* परमं प्रयोजनं *_* न संशयः।

(व्याकरण - कारक)

5. उचितं कारक-विभक्ति चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत

- क. रामः *_* सह वनं गतः। (लक्ष्मणेन/लक्ष्मणाय)
- ख. बालकः *_* बिभेति। (सिंहेन/सिंहात्)
- ग. *_* नमः। (गुरवे/गुरोः)
- घ. वृक्षात् *_* पतन्ति। (पत्रम्/पत्राणि)
- ङ. सः *_* क्रीडति। (कन्दुकेन/कन्दुकाय)

च. *_*_ अन्नं देहि। (भिक्षुकाय/भिक्षुकात्)

6. कारकं लिखत

क. कृष्णः अर्जुनाय गीताम् उपदिशति। 'अर्जुनाय'

ख. बालः ग्रामात् आगच्छति। 'ग्रामात्'

ग. रामेण रावणः हतः। 'रामेण'

घ. वने सिंहः वसति। 'वने'

(उपसर्ग + समयलेखनम्)

7. उपसर्गं पृथक् कृत्वा मूलधातुं लिखत

प्रगच्छति, अनुमोदते, निष्कासयति, उपविशति, संगच्छते

8. संस्कृते समयं लिखत

क. 7:30 बजे →

ख. 3:15 बजे →

ग. 10:45 बजे →

घ. 5:00 बजे →

ङ. 12:00 बजे →

(संख्या 1-100)

9. संस्कृते लिखत

क. 27

ख. 49

ग. 63

घ. 88

ङ. 91

च. 100

10. अङ्केषु लिखत

क. सप्तषष्टिः

ख. एकोननवतिः

ग. चतुस्त्रिंशत्

घ. द्विपञ्चाशत्

(शब्दरूपाणि)

11. शब्दरूपाणि पूरयत

क. बालक - अकारान्त पुल्लिंग

विभक्ति एकवचन द्विवचन बहुवचन

द्वितीया _____ बालकौ _____

चतुर्थी बालकाय _____ बालकेभ्यः

ख. लता - आकारान्त स्त्रीलिंग

तृतीया एकवचनः *_*_ | षष्ठी बहुवचनः *_*_

ग. फल - अकारान्त नपुंसकलिंग

प्रथमा बहुवचन: *_*_ | सप्तमी एकवचन: *_*_

घ. मुनि - इकारान्त पुल्लिंग

द्वितीया बहुवचन: *_*_ | पञ्चमी एकवचन: *_*_

ङ. मातृ - ऋकारान्त स्त्रीलिंग

तृतीया एकवचन: *_*_ | चतुर्थी बहुवचन: *_*_

(सर्वनाम + राजन् शब्दरूप)

12. अस्मद्/युष्मद् शब्दरूपं लिखत

क. अस्मद् तृतीया बहुवचन: *_*_

ख. युष्मद् षष्ठी एकवचन: *_*_

ग. अस्मद् चतुर्थी द्विवचन: *_*_

घ. युष्मद् सप्तमी बहुवचन: *_*_

ङ. 'मम' इति कस्य रूपम्? *_*_

च. 'त्वया' इति कस्य रूपम्? *_*_

13. राजन् शब्दस्य रूपाणि लिखत

प्रथमा एकवचन: *_*_ | द्वितीया बहुवचन: *_*_

तृतीया एकवचन: *_*_ | सप्तमी बहुवचन: *_*_

(धातुरूप - लट् लकार)

14. लट् लकारे धातुरूपाणि लिखत

क). कृ - करना

पुरुष एकवचन द्विवचन बहुवचन

प्रथम _____ कुरुत: _____

मध्यम करोषि _____ कुरुथ

ख). दृश् - देखना

उत्तम पुरुष एकवचन: *_*_ | प्रथम पुरुष बहुवचन: *_*_

ग.) स्था - ठहरना

मध्यम पुरुष द्विवचन: *_*_ | उत्तम पुरुष बहुवचन: *_*_

घ.) दा - देना

प्रथम पुरुष द्विवचनः *_*_ | मध्यम पुरुष एकवचनः *_*_

अनुच्छेद लेखनम्

15. मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा अनुच्छेदं पूरयत

क. पर्यावरण संरक्षणम्

मञ्जूषाः-(वृक्षाः, प्रदूषणम्, रक्षणीयम्, जीवनम्, कर्तव्यम्)

पर्यावरणं *_*_ आधारः अस्ति। *_*_ अस्माकं मित्राणि। *_*_ निवारणम् अस्माकं *_*_। अतः पर्यावरणं *_*_।

16. संस्कृतेन पञ्चवाक्यानि लिखत

क. संस्कृत भाषायाः महत्त्वम्

ख. स्वपरिचयः - नाम, कक्षा, विद्यालय, रुचि, लक्ष्यम्

रचनात्मक कार्यम्

17. देश, समाज, परिवारं प्रति कर्तव्यानि -त्रिणी वाक्यानि लिखत

मम देशं प्रति कर्तव्यम् *_*_।

समाजं प्रति मम कर्तव्यम् *_*_।

परिवारं प्रति मम कर्तव्यम् *_*_।

18.धातुं चित्वा वाक्यं रचयत

पत्, दा, कृ

29.अशुद्धिं संशोधय लिखत

क. अहं विद्यालय गच्छति।

ख. त्वं फलं खादामि।

ग. सः पुस्तकं पठसि।

घ. वयं गृहं गच्छथ।

शुभमस्तु।

ग्रीष्मावकाशः आनन्ददायकः ज्ञानवर्धकः च भवतु।

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (ASSIGNMENT)

Assignment-1/Holiday Home Work

1. What is extension and write the extension of given file/Data (Image (all type), Video (at least three types), Audio (at least three type) some docs file (Like Word, Power Point PPT, Excel, Microsoft Access)?
2. Write all keyboard shortcut related to (LibreOffice Writer, Calc and Impress),
Eg.

S No	Key Combination	Topic	Work
1	Ctrl+ B	Office Writer	To Bold the Text

- **Write on fair note book in landscape mode.**
3. If possible do typing practice at home. & try to achieve a typing speed of at least 20 wpm
 4. Revise Chapter IT/ ITes and its applications.
 5. Make a Notes of ICT from book on fair notebook.

Write an essay on the importance of Yoga in your life, mentioning some yoga asanas that are beneficial for physical and mental health. In the essay, share your personal experience of celebrating International Yoga Day at home with your family and explain how yoga positively influenced your mind and body.



VOCABULARY

1. TUMULT (NOUN): (कोलाहल):

Chaos

Synonyms: Commotion, Agitation

Antonyms: Harmony, Peace

Sentence: Petrol prices are rising due to the political tumult in the Gulf countries.

2. UNFEIGNED (ADJECTIVE):

(अकृत्रिम): Original

Synonyms: Genuine, Real

Antonyms: Pretentious, Counterfeit

Sentence: The reality Show was completely unfeigned and free of scripted fights.

3. CRAVING (NOUN): (तृष्णा):

Strong desire

Synonyms: Appetite, Hankering

Antonyms: Disgust, Dislike

Sentence: His mind is full of unpleasant, unsatisfied cravings.

4. QUIRK (NOUN): (पागलपन):

Eccentricity

Synonyms: Oddity, Foible

Antonyms: Normality, Inability

Sentence: Wearing only pink Socks is Gayatri's oddest quirk.

5. CAUCUS (NOUN): (दल):

Group gathered to make decisions

Synonyms: Gathering, Convention

Antonym: Individual, One

Sentence: The legislative caucus had a long discussion over the new bill.

6. EXCURSION (VERB): (भ्रमण):

Cruise

Synonyms: Expedition, Jaunt

Antonyms: Halt, Stop

Sentence: Our island excursion of Honduras was filled with touring the landmarks.

7. BUNGLE (VERB): (घपला):

Mess up

Synonyms: Blunder, Mismanage

Antonyms: Manage, Fix

Sentence: He was fired as he could bungle the Simplest of tasks given to him.

8. FOLKSY (ADJECTIVE):

(मिलनसार): Casual

Synonyms: Homey, Informal

Antonyms: Formal, Cold

Sentence: Anuradha is a folksy fellow.

9. CREAK (VERB): (चरमराना):

Squeak

Synonyms: Groan, Screech

Antonyms: Mumble, Whisper

Sentence: There was a loud creak in the corridor.

10. TIRADE (NOUN): (आक्षेप):

Abuse

Synonyms: Ranting, Denunciation

Antonyms: Praise, Complement

Sentence: The employee launched a tirade when fired from his job.

11. INFIRM (ADJECTIVE):

(कमजोर): Frail

Synonyms: Weak, Feeble

Antonyms: Strong

Sentence: Those who are old or infirm aren't allowed to travel.

12. NULLIFY (VERB): (अमान्य ठहराना): Annul

Synonyms: Void, Invalidate

Antonyms: Ratify

Sentence: Judges were unwilling to nullify government decisions.

13. ASSERTIVE (ADJECTIVE): (आत्म विश्वासी): Confident

Synonyms: Forceful, Self-confident

Antonyms: Retiring

Sentence: The job of a Salesman calls for assertive behaviour.

14. AMID (PREPOSITION): (के बीच): In the middle of

Synonyms: Among, Between

Antonyms: Surrounding

Sentence: Our dream home, Set amid magnificent rolling countryside.

15. INQUISITIVE (ADJECTIVE): (जिज्ञासु): Curious

Synonyms: Intrigued, Interested

Antonyms: Uninterested

Sentence: I didn't like to seem inquisitive.

16. TANGLE (VERB): (उलझाना): Confuse

Synonyms: Jumble, Mix up

Antonyms: Simple

Sentence: His ideas tangled matters even further.

17. ECONOMICAL (ADJECTIVE): (किफ़ायती): Cost-effective

Synonyms: Effective, Efficient

Antonyms: Extravagant

Sentence: Solar power may provide a more economical Solution.

18. ABATE (VERB): (न्यून होना): Subside

Synonyms: Lessen, Let up

Antonyms: Intensify

Sentence: The Storm had suddenly abated to a huge extent.

19. PREMIUM (NOUN): (वरिष्ठ): Superior

Synonyms: Premier, High-end

Antonyms: Inferior

Sentence: Premium wine and good music are all he needs for a good weekend.

20. EXQUISITE (ADJECTIVE): (अति सुंदर): Beautiful

Synonyms: Lovely, Elegant

Antonyms: Crude

Sentence: The place was filled with exquisite, jewel-like portraits.

21. SUBSEQUENT (ADJECTIVE): (आगामी): Following

Synonyms: Ensuing, Succeeding

Antonyms: Previous

Sentence: The theory was developed Subsequent to the earthquake of 1906.

22. INCUMBENT (ADJECTIVE): (वर्तमान): Current

Synonyms: Existing, Present

Antonyms: Past
Sentence: The incumbent President had been defeated.

23. SPURN (VERB): (तिरस्कार करना):
Refuse

Synonyms: Decline, Reject

Antonyms: Adore

Sentence: He spoke gruffly, as if afraid that his invitation would be spurned.

24. RETREAT (VERB): (स्थान छोड़ना): **Withdraw**

Synonyms: Retire, Drawback

Antonyms: Advance

Sentence: When the enemy attacked, our troops were forced to retreat.

25. MOUNT (VERB): (उठना):
Increase

Synonyms: Grow, Rise

Antonyms: Decrease

Sentence: The costs mount up when we buy a home.

26. CONSERVATIVE (ADJECTIVE): (अपरिवर्तनवादी):

Traditionalist

Synonyms: Traditional, Conventional

Antonyms: Radical

Sentence: They were very conservative in their outlook.

27. SNAP (VERB): (टूटना): **Break**

Synonyms: Fracture, Splinter

Antonyms: Hold

Sentence: The Strings of the guitar kept snapping.

28. CONTEST (VERB): (प्रतिवाद करना): **Oppose**

Synonyms: Challenge, Dispute

Antonyms: Agree with

Sentence: The former orderly contests his dismissal.

29. VIGOUR (NOUN): (शक्ति):
Robustness

Synonyms: Hardiness, Strength

Antonyms: Weakness

Sentence: I am Sixty nine but still full of vigour and vitality.

30. PUERILE (ADJECTIVE): (बचकाना): **Childish**

Synonyms: Immature, Infantile

Antonyms: Mature

Sentence: We had a puerile argument.

31. FALLOW (ADJECTIVE): (परती, बिना जोती बोई भूमि): **Uncultivated**

Synonyms: Unploughed, Untilled

Antonyms: Cultivated

Sentence: Incentives were provided to farmers to let land lie fallow.

32. SUSCEPTIBLE (ADJECTIVE): (भोला):

Impressionable

Synonyms: Credulous, Gullible

Antonyms: Sceptical

Sentence: They only do it to tease him as he's too susceptible.

33. EXORBITANT (ADJECTIVE): (हद से ज्यादा):

Extortionate

Synonyms: Excessive, Sky-high

Antonyms: Reasonable

Sentence: Some hotels charge exorbitant rates for phone calls.

34. BELITTLE (VERB): (छोटा करना): Disparage

Synonyms: Denigrate, Run down

Antonyms: Praise

Sentence: She belittled my riding and driving skills.

35. UNEARTH (VERB): (पता लगाना): Excavate

Synonyms: Exhume, Disinter

Antonyms: Bury

Sentence: Workmen unearthed an ancient artillery Shell.

36. ONGOING (ADJECTIVE): (चल रही है): In progress

Synonyms: Under way, Going on

Antonyms: Finished

Sentence: There is an ongoing debate on the issue.

37. CONTEMPT (NOUN): (निंदा): Scorn

Synonyms: Disregard, Disrespect

Antonyms: Respect

Sentence: She treated everyone with much contempt.

38. INSTITUTE (VERB): (आरंभ करना): Install

Synonyms: Instate, Induct

Antonyms: Dismiss

Sentence: His Sons were instituted to the priesthood.

39. MISLEAD (VERB): (बहकाना): Deceive

Synonyms: Delude, Lie to

Antonyms: Be honest

Sentence: The government misled the public about the road's environmental impact.

40. RELEGATE (VERB): (कम करना): Downgrade

Synonyms: Lower, Put down

Antonyms: Upgrade

Sentence: They aim to prevent women from being relegated to a Secondary role.

41. IMMEDIATE (ADJECTIVE): (वर्तमान-संबंधी): Current

Synonyms: Present, Existing

Antonyms: Past

Sentence: The immediate concern was how to avoid taxes.

42. NURTURE (NOUN): (लालन-पालन): Upbringing

Synonyms: Care, Fostering

Antonyms: Nature

Sentence: We are all what nature and nurture have made us.

43. CONCERNED (ADJECTIVE): (चिंतित): Worried

Synonyms: Anxious, Disturbed

Antonyms: Casual

Sentence: The School's decision is being questioned by a group of concerned parents.

44. APPARENTLY (ADVERB): (जाहिरा तौर पर): Seemingly

Synonyms: Evidently, Ostensibly

Antonyms: Improbably

Sentence: The child nodded, apparently content with the promise.

45. DISMISS (VERB): (निर्वासित करना): Banish
Synonyms: Set aside, Abandon
Antonyms: Entertain
Sentence: It would be easy to dismiss him as all brawn and no brain.

46. INTENSIFY (VERB): (बढ़ाना): Escalate
Synonyms: Boost, Increase
Antonyms: Lessen
Sentence: Eventually, the dispute began to intensify.

47. DISQUIET (NOUN): (बेचैनी): Unease
Synonyms: Uneasiness, Worry
Antonyms: Calm
Sentence: There is disquiet about animal testing among general public.

48. CONSIDERABLE (ADJECTIVE): (पर्याप्त): Sizeable
Synonyms: Substantial, Appreciable
Antonyms: Paltry
Sentence: He is in a position of considerable influence.

49. BAR (VERB): (रोकना): Prohibit
Synonyms: Debar, Preclude
Antonyms: Admit
Sentence: Journalists had been barred from covering the elections.

50. CONTROVERSIAL (ADJECTIVE): (विवादास्पद): Contentious
Synonyms: Disputed, Contended

Antonyms: Uncontroversial
Sentence: The dispute continued to be controversial for years.

51. CHAOTIC (ADJECTIVE): (अराजक): Disorderly
Synonyms: Disordered, Disorganized
Antonyms: Orderly
Sentence: The administration of finance was as chaotic as the condition of parliament.

52. VULNERABLE (ADJECTIVE): (सहज में घायल होने वाला): At risk
Synonyms: Endangered, Unsafe
Antonyms: Invulnerable
Sentence: Children are the most vulnerable members of Society.

53. ABROGATION (NOUN): (निराकरण): Repudiation
Synonyms: Revocation, Repeal
Antonyms: Institution
Sentence: The ministry proposed for the abrogation of the electoral law of 1850.

54. HALT (VERB): (ठहरना): Stop
Synonyms: Come to rest, Pull up
Antonyms: Start
Sentence: There is growing pressure to halt the bloodshed.

55. DEPRESS (VERB): (दबाना): Slow down
Synonyms: Reduce, Lower
Antonyms: Encourage
Sentence: Fear of inflation in America depressed bond markets.

56. WITHSTAND (NOUN): (विरोध करना): Resist

Synonyms: Hold out against, Stand up to

Antonyms: Give in

Sentence: The Structure had been designed to withstand winds of more than 100 mph.

57. SETBACK (NOUN): (बाधा): Problem

Synonyms: Difficulty, Issue

Antonyms: Breakthrough

Sentence: There was a Serious Setback for the peace.

58. UPHOLD (VERB): (कायम रखना): Maintain

Synonyms: Sustain, Continue

Antonyms: Abandon

Sentence: They uphold a tradition of not causing distress to living creatures.

59. INCAPACITATE (VERB): (अक्षमता): Disabled

Synonyms: Debilitated, Indisposed

Antonyms: Fit

Sentence: He was incapacitated by a heart attack.

60. SURREAL (ADJECTIVE): (अवास्तविक): Unreal

Synonyms: Bizarre Unusual

Antonyms: Real

Sentence: The Story was a surreal mix of fact and fantasy.

61. STAUNCH (ADJECTIVE): (निष्ठावान): Stalwart

Synonyms: Loyal, Faithful

Antonyms: Disloyal

Sentence: He is known for being a Staunch Supporter of the anti-nuclear lobby.

62. DESECRATE (VERB): (अपवित्र करना): Violate

Synonyms: Profane, Pollute

Antonyms: Venerate

Sentence: Not more than 300 graves were desecrated.

63. PROVOCATIVE (ADJECTIVE): (उत्तेजक): Annoying

Synonyms: Irritating, Exasperating

Antonyms: Soothing

Sentence: The newspaper had allowed to publish a provocative article.

64. UPHOLD (VERB): (समर्थन करना): Confirm

Synonyms: Endorse, Sustain

Antonyms: Overturn

Sentence: The court upheld his claim for damages.

65. SCINTILLATING (ADJECTIVE): (बहुत चमकीला): Brilliant

Synonyms: Dazzling, Exciting

Antonyms: Boring

Sentence: His Scintillating wit was loved by the audience.

66. GRIM (ADJECTIVE): (कठोर): Stern

Synonyms: Forbidding,

Uninviting

Antonyms: Amiable

Sentence: Hikers made a grim discovery when they came across a dead body in the woods.

67. CRIPPLE (VERB): (विकलांग बनाना): Disable

Synonyms: Paralyze, Immobilize

Antonyms: Able-bodied

Sentence: A young Student was crippled for life.

68. UNDERPRIVILEGED (ADJECTIVE): (बंचित): Needy

Synonyms: Deprived, Disadvantaged

Antonyms: Privileged

Sentence: Needy and underprivileged members of the community.

69. LAX (ADJECTIVE): (लापरवाह): Slack

Synonyms: Slipshod, Negligent

Antonyms: Stern

Sentence: We must ever be lax with our Security.

70. FORGO (VERB): (त्यागना): Do without

Synonyms: Go without, Give up

Antonyms: Keep

Sentence: She wanted to forgo the tea and leave while they could.

71. TRAVAIL (NOUN): (कष्टपूर्ण परिश्रम): Ordeal

Synonyms: Trial, Tribulation

Antonyms: Comfort

Sentence: Advice for those who wish to Save great Sorrow and travail.

72. NEEDLESS (ADJECTIVE): (बेकार): Unnecessary

Synonyms: Inessential, Non-Essential

Antonyms: Necessary

Sentence: I deplore needless waste.

73. REBELLION (NOUN): (विद्रोह): Defiance

Synonyms: Disobedience, Insubordination

Antonyms: Obedience

Sentence: What she did was nothing but an act of teenage rebellion.

74. HASTEN (VERB): (जल्दी करना): Speed up

Synonyms: Accelerate, Quicken

Antonyms: Delay

Sentence: This tragedy probably hastened his own death from heart disease.

75. OUTRAGEOUS (ADJECTIVE): (अनोखा/अद्भुत): Eye-catching

Synonyms: Startling, Striking

Antonyms: Inconspicuous

Sentence: Her routines and leotards tend to be outrageous.

76. RELAXATION (NOUN): (रियायत): Moderation

Synonyms: Modification, Easing

Antonyms: Tightening up

Sentence: Relaxation was given to censorship rules.

77. DIRE (ADJECTIVE): (भयानक): Terrible

Synonyms: Dreadful, Appalling
Antonyms: Good
Sentence: Misuse of drugs can have dire outcomes.

78. DISENGAGE (VERB): (वापस लेना): Withdraw

Synonyms: Leave, Pull out of
Antonyms: Enter
Sentence: The commanders disengaged their forces.

79. REPRIEVE (VERB): (दंड निलंबित करना): Pardon

Synonyms: Spare, Acquit
Antonyms: Charge
Sentence: He was Sentenced to death but then reprieved.

80. DEFECTION (NOUN): (पक्षत्याग): Desertion

Synonyms: Absconding, Decamping
Antonyms: Joining
Sentence: One defection from the government dissolved Temaru's majority.

81. FASCINATING (ADJECTIVE): (चित्ताकर्षक):

Engrossing
Synonyms: Captivating, Absorbing
Antonyms: Boring
Sentence: He was also the most fascinating person she'd ever spoken to.

82. AGGRESSION (NOUN): (आत्मविश्वास): Confidence

Synonyms: Self-confidence, Boldness

Antonyms: Diffidence
Sentence: He plays violin with Sheer volume and aggression.

83. EXPEDITE (VERB): (जल्दी करना): Speed up

Synonyms: Accelerate, Hurry
Antonyms: Delay
Sentence: To expedite the approval process, one can apply online.

84. DILIGENCE (NOUN): (ईमानदारी): Conscientiousness

Synonyms: Assiduity, rigour
Antonyms: Laziness
Sentence: Few party members challenge his diligence as an MP.

85. GENERIC (ADJECTIVE): (सामान्य): General

Synonyms: Common, Collective
Antonyms: Specific
Sentence: Chehre is a generic term for all goats' milk cheese.

86. DEFER (VERB): (समर्पण करना): Yield

Synonyms: Submit, Give way
Antonyms: Stand up to
Sentence: He was not a man to defer this kind of pressure.

87. STEREOTYPE (VERB): (रूढ़िबद्ध धारणा बनाना): Typecast

Synonyms: Pigeonhole, Conventionalize
Antonyms: Unconventional
Sentence: The city is too easily stereotyped as an industrial wasteland.

88. DISRUPT (VERB): (भंग करना):

Distort

Synonyms: Damage, Buckle

Antonyms: Organize

Sentence: Alcohol can disrupt the chromosomes of an unfertilized egg.

89. TOLERANCE (NOUN):

(सहनशीलता): **Forbearance**

Synonyms: Toleration, Sufferance

Antonyms: Intolerance

Sentence: The plants have a high tolerance for heat.

90. TERRIBLE (ADJECTIVE):

(बीमार): **Ill**

Synonyms: Unwell, Poorly

Antonyms: Well

Sentence: I was Sick all night and felt terrible for two days.

91. OUTRAGEOUS

(ADJECTIVE): (असुगम): **Far-Fetched**

Synonyms: Unlikely, Dubious

Antonyms: Realistic

Sentence: The outrageous claims made by the previous government.

92. COUNTER (ADJECTIVE):

(विरोध): **Opposing**

Synonyms: Opposed, Opposite

Antonyms: Complementary

Sentence: After years of argument and counter argument there is no conclusive answer.

93. COMPLICATION (NOUN):

(जटिल स्थिति): **Complexity**

Synonyms: Difficulty, Intricacy

Antonyms: Simplicity

Sentence: To add further complication, English-speakers use a different name.

94. UNPRECEDENTED

(ADJECTIVE): (अभूतपूर्व):

Unparalleled

Synonyms: Unequaled,

Unmatched

Antonyms: Normal

Sentence: The preparations were made on an unprecedented Scale.

95. DELUGE (NOUN): (सैलाब करना):

Barrage

Synonyms: Volley, Flood

Antonyms: Trickle

Sentence: We received a deluge of complaints.

96. EFFICACY (NOUN):

(प्रभावकारिता): **Effectiveness**

Synonyms: Success, Potency

Antonyms: Inefficacy

Sentence: There is little information on the efficacy of this treatment.

97. ILLUSTRIOUS

(ADJECTIVE): (शानदार): **Eminent**

Synonyms: Distinguished,

Acclaimed

Antonyms: Unknown

Sentence: The family was illustrious and wealthy, and claimed descent from Constantine.

98. AGGRESSIVE

(ADJECTIVE): (आक्रामक):

Assertive

Synonyms: Forceful, Competitive

Antonyms: Submissive

Sentence: We needed more growth to pursue our aggressive acquisition Strategy.

99. PROPITIOUS (ADJECTIVE):

(अनुकूल): Favourable

Synonyms: Auspicious, Promising

Antonyms: Inauspicious

Sentence: Finally, all things proved to be propitious.

100. TRAGEDY (NOUN): (त्रासदी):

Disaster

Synonyms: Calamity, Catastrophe

Antonyms: Fortune

Sentence: A tragedy arrived that killed 95 people.

101. ERSTWHILE

(ADJECTIVE): (भूतपूर्व): Former

Synonyms: Old, Past

Antonyms: Present

Sentence: He fled to America with Gia Manek, an erstwhile friend of his wife's.

102. RESCIND (VERB): (रद्द कर

देना): Revoke

Synonyms: Repeal, Cancel

Antonyms: Enforce

Sentence: The government eventually rescinded the directive.

103. EXCEPTIONAL

(ADJECTIVE): (असामान्य): Unusual

Synonyms: Uncommon, Abnormal

Antonyms: Usual

Sentence: Late claims will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances.

104. RETALIATE (VERB): (प्रतिकार करना): Fight back

Synonyms: Strike back, Respond

Antonyms: Turn the other cheek

Sentence: The blow Stung and She had retaliated immediately.

105. HARASS (VERB): (सताना):

Pester

Synonyms: Badger, Hound

Antonyms: Leave in peace

Sentence: Being harassed at work can leave you feeling confused and helpless.

106. PROMPT (ADJECTIVE):

(शीघ्र): Quick

Synonyms: Swift, Rapid

Antonyms: Slow

Sentence: She would have died but for the prompt action of two ambulance men.

107. COMPASSION (NOUN):

(दया): Pity

Synonyms: Sympathy, Feeling

Antonyms: Indifference

Sentence: The victims must be treated with compassion.

108. FLAG (VERB): (थकना): Tire

Synonyms: Weaken, Falter

Antonyms: Revive

Sentence: If you begin to flag, there is an excellent cafe to revive you.

109. IMPAIR (VERB): (हानि

पहुंचाना): Damage

Synonyms: Harm, Diminish

Antonyms: Improve

Sentence: A noisy job could permanently impair their hearing.

110. FLOUT (VERB): (अवज्ञा करना):
Defy

Synonyms: Go against, Scorn

Antonyms: Observe

Sentence: The advertising code was being flouted.

111. COMPREHENSIVE (ADJECTIVE): (व्यापक): Inclusive
Synonyms: All-inclusive complete
Antonyms: Partial
Sentence: Her collection of photographs was anything but comprehensive.

112. COHERENT (ADJECTIVE): (तार्किक): Logical

Synonyms: Reasoned, Reasonable

Antonyms: Incoherent

Sentence: They failed to develop a coherent economic Strategy.

113. INTERMITTENT (ADJECTIVE): (रुक-रुक कर):

Sporadic

Synonyms: Irregular, Fitful

Antonyms: Continuous

Sentence: Shortly afterwards he fell ill of an intermittent fever, but Seemed to recover.

114. FEAT (NOUN): (उपलब्धि):

Achievement

Synonyms: Accomplishment, Attainment

Antonyms: Failure

Sentence: The new printing presses were considerable feats of engineering.

115. CHRONIC (ADJECTIVE): (बहुकालीन): Constant

Synonyms: Continuing, Continual

Antonyms: Temporary

Sentence: The Schools seldom suffer from chronic over crowding.

116. NORM (NOUN): (मानक): Standard

Synonyms: Usual, Normal

Antonyms: The exception

Sentence: She scored well above the norm in math.

117. EXPOSED (ADJECTIVE): (भेद्य): Vulnerable

Synonyms: Defenseless, Undefended

Antonyms: Defensible

Sentence: The army's exposed right flank was under attack.

118. COGNIZANT (ADJECTIVE): (जानकार): Aware

Synonyms: Conscious, Apprised

Antonyms: Ignorant

Sentence: She must be cognizant of the political boundaries within which she works.

119. NOVEL (ADJECTIVE): (नया): New

Synonyms: Original, Unusual

Antonyms: Old

Sentence: The disease was novel as it was unheard until it hit the nation.

120. ELITE (NOUN): (कुलीन): Best

Synonyms: Pick, Cream

Antonyms: Dregs

Sentence: The elite of armed forces were invited.

121. ASTONISHING

(ADJECTIVE): (आश्चर्यजनक):

Surprising

Synonyms: Impressive, Amazing

Antonyms: Unimpressive

Sentence: All his achievements are nothing short of astonishing.

122. INCURSION (NOUN):

(आक्रमण): Attack on

Synonyms: Assault on, Raid on

Antonyms: Retreat

Sentence: In case there is an incursion into our territories, we have to repel such attacks.

123. PRECEDE (VERB): (पूर्व में

होना): Lead up to

Synonyms: Pave the way for, Set the Scene for

Antonyms: Follow

Sentence: A gun battle had preceded the explosions.

124. VANITY (NOUN): (गुमान):

Conceit

Synonyms: Self-conceit, Narcissism

Antonyms: Modesty

Sentence: It flattered his vanity to think I was in love with him.

125. SPECIFIC (ADJECTIVE):

(विशिष्ट): Particular

Synonyms: Specified, Certain

Antonyms: General

Sentence: Huge Savings were made to meet specific development needs.

126. STARTLE (VERB): (डराना):

Surprise

Synonyms: Frighten, Scare

Antonyms: Put at ease

Sentence:

A sudden sound in the doorway startled her.

127. SEIZURE (NOUN): (अभिग्रहण):

Confiscation

Synonyms: Impounding,

Commandeering

Antonyms: Restitution

Sentence: Cowed by the bold Seizure of the leaders, the States of Holland Submitted.

128. CONFIDE (VERB): (गुप्त रूप से

बताना): **Reveal**

Synonyms: Disclose, Divulge

Antonyms: Keep from

Sentence: He confided his fears to his mother.

129. SANCTION (NOUN): (दंड):

Penalty

Synonyms: Punishment, Deterrent

Antonyms: Reward

Sentence: A range of Sanctions were aimed at deterring insider abuse.

130. HARBOUR (VERB): (आश्रय

देना): **Shelter**

Synonyms: Conceal, Hide

Antonyms: Hand over

Sentence: He was suspected of harbouring an escaped prisoner.

131. FEASIBLE (ADJECTIVE):

(व्यवहार्य): Practicable

Synonyms: Practical, Workable
Antonyms: Impractical
Sentence: It is not feasible to put most finds from excavations on public display.

132. COMPROMISE (NOUN):
(समझौता): Agreement
Synonyms: Understanding, Settlement
Antonyms: Intransigence
Sentence: Eventually they reached a compromise.

133. FEDERAL (ADJECTIVE):
(संयुक्त): Confederate
Synonyms: Federated, Combined
Antonyms: Unitary
Sentence: The health ministry has Sole federal responsibility for healthcare.

134. RETRIBUTION (NOUN):
(प्रतिदण्ड): Punishment
Synonyms: Penalty, Nemesis
Antonyms: Forgiveness
Sentence: Employees asked not to be named, saying they feared retribution.

135. VIABLE (ADJECTIVE):
(व्यवहार्य): Workable
Synonyms: Feasible, Practicable
Antonyms: Impracticable
Sentence: The proposed investment was said to be economically viable.

136. INSURGENT (NOUN):
(विद्रोही): Rebel
Synonyms: Revolutionary, Mutineer

Antonyms: Loyalist
Sentence: The armed insurgents planned an attack.

137. DECIMATE (VERB): (बरबाद करना): Destroy
Synonyms: Kill, Remove
Antonyms: Bear, Build
Sentence: The inhabitants of the country had been decimated.

138. SPECTACULAR
(ADJECTIVE): (प्रभावशाली): Impressive
Synonyms: Magnificent, Splendid
Antonyms: Unimpressive
Sentence: The party suffered a Spectacular loss in the election.

139. ANXIETY (NOUN): (चिंता): Worry
Synonyms: Concern, Apprehension
Antonyms: Calmness
Sentence: There was anxiety in her quiet voice.

140. CREDULITY (NOUN):
(भोलापन): Gullibility
Synonyms: Naivety, Innocence
Antonyms: Worldliness
Sentence: Moneylenders prey upon their credulity and inexperience.

141. COMPLEX (ADJECTIVE):
(जटिल): Complicated
Synonyms: Involved, Intricate
Antonyms: Simple
Sentence: There was a complex task of regenerating Docklands.

142. OBSCURE (ADJECTIVE):

(अस्पष्ट): Obscure

Synonyms: Unclear, Dense

Antonyms: Limpid

Sentence: It was nothing but technical jargon that was opaque to her.

143. ALARMING (ADJECTIVE):

(भयप्रद): Worrying

Synonyms: Disturbing, Frightening

Antonyms: Reassuring

Sentence: Our countryside is disappearing at an alarming rate.

144. DEFECTION (NOUN):

(परित्याग): Desertion

Synonyms: Absconding, Decamping

Antonyms: Joining

Sentence: His defection from the Labour Party was really shocking.

145. EMACIATION (NOUN):

(दुर्बलता): Thinness

Synonyms: Starvation, Underfeeding

Antonyms: Obesity

Sentence: He was thin to the point of emaciation.

146. COMPREHENSIVE

(ADJECTIVE): (व्यापक): Inclusive

Synonyms: All-inclusive, Complete

Antonyms: Partial

Sentence: I own a comprehensive collection of vivid photographs.

147. PAINSTAKING

(ADJECTIVE): (श्रमसाध्य): Careful

Synonyms: Meticulous, Thorough

Antonyms: Careless

Sentence: He gave painstaking attention to detail.

148. FUTILE (ADJECTIVE):

(निष्फल): Fruitless

Synonyms: Vain, Pointless

Antonyms: Useful

Sentence: A futile attempt was made to keep fans from mounting the stage.

149. CURB (VERB): (अंकुश लगाना):

Restrain

Synonyms: Hold back, Keep back

Antonyms: Release

Sentence: She promised she would curb her temper.

150. LONE (ADJECTIVE):

(एकाकी): Deserted

Synonyms: Uninhabited, Unfrequented

Antonyms: Populous

Sentence: She lives in a house in a lone rural setting.

151. COOPERATIVE

(ADJECTIVE): (सहकारी):

Collaborative

Synonyms: Collective, Communal

Antonyms: Individual

Sentence: Every member has clearly defined tasks in a cooperative enterprise.

152. CAUTION (NOUN): (सावधानी):

Care

Synonyms: Wariness, Awareness

Antonyms: Incaution

Sentence: Anyone receiving a suspect package should exercise extreme caution.

153. FARE (VERB): (अग्रसर होना):

Get on

Synonyms: Proceed, Progress

Antonyms: Fail

Sentence: The party fared very badly in the recent elections.

154. RECLAIM (VERB): (पुनः प्राप्त करना): **Recover**

Synonyms: Regain, Retrieve

Antonyms: Forfeit

Sentence: You can only reclaim Rs 25 of the Rs 435 deducted.

155. MANOEUVRE (NOUN):

(गतिविधि): **Operation**

Synonyms: Exercise, Activity

Antonyms: Inactivity

Sentence: Snowboarders performed daring manoeuvres on precipitous slopes.

156. DISENGAGE (VERB):

(छुड़ाना): **Remove**

Synonyms: Detach, Disentangle

Antonyms: Attach

Sentence: I disengaged his hand from mine.

157. ENTRANT (NOUN):

(नौसिखिया): **Beginner**

Synonyms: Newcomer, Fresher

Antonyms: Veteran

Sentence: The prize will be awarded to the entrant who wins the tiebreak.

158. RIVAL (NOUN): (प्रतिद्वंद्वी):

Competitor

Synonyms: Opponent, Contestant

Antonyms: Partner

Sentence: He has no serious rival for the job.

159. PART (VERB): (बिदा होना):

Leave

Synonyms: Take one's leave, Separate

Antonyms: Arrive, Meet

Sentence: There was a good deal of kissing before we parted.

160. INEPT (ADJECTIVE):

(अयोग्य): **Incompetent**

Synonyms: Unskillful, Unskilled

Antonyms: Competent

Sentence: The referee was inept to handle the match.

161. VIOLENT (ADJECTIVE):

(हिंसक): **Brutal**

Synonyms: Vicious, Savage

Antonyms: Gentle

Sentence: They had to face a violent confrontation with riot police.

162. DEMOLITION (NOUN):

(विध्वंस): **Destruction**

Synonyms: Knocking down, Flattening

Antonyms: Construction

Sentence: The monument was saved from demolition.

163. NEGLIGENCE (NOUN):

(लापरवाही): **Carelessness**

Synonyms: Lack of care, Dereliction of duty

Antonyms: Conscientiousness
Sentence: His injury was due to the negligence of his employers.

164. DIGNITY (NOUN): (गरिमा):

Nobility

Synonyms: Majesty, Regality

Antonyms: Informality

Sentence: He bowed in front of God with great dignity.

165. INDUCE (VERB): (कारण बनना):

Cause

Synonyms: Produce, Effect

Antonyms: Prevent

Sentence: None of these measures induced a change of policy.

166. DECEPTION (NOUN):

(धोखा): **Deceit**

Synonyms: Duplicity, Double-dealing

Antonyms: Guilelessness

Sentence: I dealt with a range of petty deceptions.

167. SPLENDID (ADJECTIVE):

(शानदार): **Magnificent**

Synonyms: Sumptuous, Grand

Antonyms: Modest

Sentence: The view of the Hawa Mahal was Splendid.

168. PINNACLE (NOUN): (शिखर):

Peak

Synonyms: Height, Summit

Antonyms: Nadir

Sentence: He had reached the pinnacle of his career.

169. LAX (ADJECTIVE): (बेपरवाह):

Slack

Synonyms: Slipshod, Negligent

Antonyms: Stern

Sentence: Never let go of that privacy or be lax with your Security.

170. INDEFINITELY (ADVERB):

(अनिश्चित काल के लिए): **Sine die**

Synonyms: Forever, for good

Antonyms: Temporarily

Sentence: Talks cannot go on indefinitely.

171. COMPLACENCY (NOUN):

(आत्मतुष्टि): **Smugness**

Synonyms: Self-satisfaction, Self-approval

Antonyms: Dissatisfaction

Sentence: The figures are better, but there are no grounds for complacency.

172. DEPORT (VERB): (निकाल

देना): **Expel**

Synonyms: Banish, Exile

Antonyms: Admit

Sentence: He was deported for violation of immigration laws.

173. SCRUTINIZE (VERB):

(जाँचना): **Inspect**

Synonyms: Survey, Scan

Antonyms: Glance at

Sentence: Customers were warned to scrutinize the Small print.

174. SUSPENSION (NOUN):

(निलंबन): **Adjournment**

Synonyms: Interruption, Postponement

Antonyms: Continuation

Sentence: He was angry about his Suspension from the team.

175. CONVALESCENT

(ADJECTIVE): (अच्छा हो जानेवाला):

Recuperating

Synonyms: Recovering,

Improving

Antonyms: Worsening

Sentence: The Roman

Convalescent Home for women and children was erected in 1865.

176. EXTRAORDINARY

(ADJECTIVE): (उल्लेखनीय):

Remarkable

Synonyms: Exceptional, Amazing

Antonyms: Ordinary

Sentence: He is well known because of his extraordinary practice.

177. TAME (ADJECTIVE):

(पालतू): Domesticated

Synonyms: Domestic, Docile

Antonyms: Wild

Sentence: The fish are so tame you have to push them away.

178. INCLUSIVE (ADJECTIVE):

(समावेशी): Including

Synonyms: Incorporating, Counting

Antonyms: Excluding

Sentence: All prices are inclusive of VAT.

179. LAX (ADJECTIVE): (सुस्त):

Slack

Synonyms: Slipshod, Negligent

Antonyms: Stern

Sentence: Lax Security arrangements at the airport.

180. GRIM (ADJECTIVE): (कठोर):

Stern

Synonyms: Forbidding,

Uninviting

Antonyms: Amiable

Sentence: The expression on his face was grim.

181. FEASIBILITY (NOUN):

(व्यवहार्यता): Practicability

Synonyms: Practicality, Viability

Antonyms: Impracticality

Sentence: There is feasibility in screening athletes for cardiac disease.

182. UNDERSCORE (VERB): (ज़ोर देना):

Emphasize

Synonyms: Highlight, Stress

Antonyms: Understate

Sentence: The Company underscored the progress made with fuel cells.

183. SUSPICION (NOUN): (संदेह):

Intuition

Synonyms: Feeling, Impression

Antonyms: Certainty

Sentence: She had a Sneaking Suspicion that he was laughing at her.

184. UNSCRUPULOUS

(ADJECTIVE): (नीतिज्ञानहीन):

Unprincipled

Synonyms: Unethical, Immoral

Antonyms: Ethical

Sentence: Unscrupulous landlords might be tempted to harass existing tenants.

185. EXPLOIT (VERB): (अनुचित लाभ उठाना): Take advantage of
Synonyms: Make use of, Abuse
Antonyms: Treat Fairly
Sentence: These workers are at particular risk of being exploited in the workplace.

186. COMPASSION (NOUN): (दया): Pity
Synonyms: Sympathy, Feeling
Antonyms: Indifference
Sentence: The victims should be treated with compassion.

187. STREAM (VERB): (लहराना): Flutter
Synonyms: Float, Flap
Antonyms: Dangle
Sentence: Her black cloak streamed behind her.

188. HORRIBLE (ADJECTIVE): (बुरा): Nasty
Synonyms: Disagreeable, Unpleasant
Antonyms: Pleasant
Sentence: The tea made by her tasted absolutely horrible.

189. PARTIALLY (ADVERB): (आंशिक रूप से): Partly
Synonyms: in part, Relatively
Antonyms: Wholly
Sentence: The work partially fulfills the function of a historical memoir.

190. ADVENT (NOUN): (आगमन): Arrival

Synonyms: Appearance, Emergence
Antonyms: Departure
Sentence: The advent of television was a milestone.

191. CERTAIN (ADJECTIVE): (निश्चित): Unquestionable
Synonyms: Sure, Definite
Antonyms: Unthinkable
Sentence: It is certain that more changes are in the offing.

192. VETERAN (NOUN): (अनुभवी): Old hand
Synonyms: Old-timer, Old-stager
Antonyms: Novice
Sentence: The veteran actor passed away due to cardiac arrest.

193. FACTION (NOUN): (अंदरूनी कलह): Infighting
Synonyms: Dissension, Dissent
Antonyms: Harmony
Sentence: The army faction gradually gathered Strength in the parliament.

194. MERCENARY (ADJECTIVE): (लोभी): Money-oriented
Synonyms: Grasping, Greedy
Antonyms: Altruistic
Sentence: She is nothing but a mercenary little gold-digger.

195. RELENTLESS (ADJECTIVE): (कठोर): Harsh
Synonyms: Grim, Fierce
Antonyms: Lenient
Sentence: Although, he is patient yet a relentless taskmaster.

196. EVADE (VERB): (बचना):

Elude

Synonyms: Avoid, Dodge

Antonyms: Confront

Sentence: Friends helped him to evade capture.

197. AUDIBLE (ADJECTIVE):

(सुनाई देने योग्य): **Perceptible**

Synonyms: Discernible, Detectable

Antonyms: Inaudible

Sentence: Some ultrasound is audible to dogs.

198. SINISTER (ADJECTIVE):

(अमंगल): **Threatening**

Synonyms: Menacing, Ominous

Antonyms: Promising

Sentence: There were sinister dark clouds gathering overhead.

199. UNEARTH (VERB): (पता

लगाना): **Excavate**

Synonyms: Exhume, Disinter

Antonyms: Bury

Sentence: Workmen unearthed an ancient artillery Shell.

110. GENEROSITY (NOUN):

(उदारता): **Liberality**

Synonyms: Magnanimity, Munificence

Antonyms: Meanness

Sentence: I was overwhelmed by the generosity of friends and neighbours.

111. BLATANT (ADJECTIVE):

(ज्वलंत): **Flagrant**

Synonyms: Glaring, Obvious

Antonyms: Inconspicuous

Sentence: She turned her back on him in blatant disregard he wasn't likely to misinterpret.

112. EXPEDITE (VERB): (जल्दी

करना): **Speed up**

Synonyms: Accelerate, Hurry

Antonyms: Delay

Sentence: He promised to expedite economic reforms.

113. UNUSUAL (ADJECTIVE):

(असाधारण): **Remarkable**

Synonyms: Extraordinary, Exceptional

Antonyms: Unremarkable

Sentence: He is a man of unusual talent.

114. DOMINANCE (NOUN):

(प्रभुत्व): **Supremacy**

Synonyms: Superiority, Ascendancy

Antonyms: Subservience

Sentence: There is worldwide dominance of Hollywood.

115. REDEMPTION (NOUN):

(मोचन): **Retrieval**

Synonyms: Recovery, Reclamation

Antonyms: Deprivation

Sentence: The peasants found the terms of redemption unattractive.

116. ESCALATION (NOUN):

(वृद्धि): **Rise**

Synonyms: Hike, Advance

Antonyms: Plunge

Sentence: A convincing argument backed by a Slow policy may limit escalation of a crisis.

117. VIOLENT (ADJECTIVE):
(अत्यन्त): Intense

Synonyms: Extreme, Strong

Antonyms: Mild

Sentence: I have a violent dislike for red roses.

118. FURY (NOUN): (रोष): Rage

Synonyms: Anger, Wrath

Antonyms: Good humour

Sentence: Her eyes were filled with tears of fury and frustration.

119. BAR (VERB): (रोकना):

Prohibit

Synonyms: Debar, Preclude

Antonyms: Admit

Sentence: Journalists had been barred from covering the elections.

210. ELIGIBLE (ADJECTIVE):

(योग्य): Entitled

Synonyms: Permitted Allowed

Antonyms: Ineligible

Sentence: Customers who are eligible for discounts formed a long queue.

211. CONVENTIONAL

(ADJECTIVE): (पारंपरिक): Normal

Synonyms: Standard, Regular

Antonyms: Original

Sentence: A conventional morality had dictated behaviour.

212. ALLUDE (VERB): (संकेत

करना): Suggest

Synonyms: Imply, Mention

Antonyms: Specify

Sentence: Mrs. Sharma alluded to some health problems, without being Specific.

213. INDUCE (VERB): (उत्प्रेरित करना): Persuade

Synonyms: Convince, Get

Antonyms: Dissuade

Sentence: The pickets induced many workers to Stay away.

214. INDUCT (VERB): (प्रतिष्ठित करना): Admit to

Synonyms: Allow into, Introduce to

Antonyms: Bar from

Sentence: Arrangements have been made to induct new members to the organization.

215. ACCESSIBLE

(ADJECTIVE): (सुगम):

Approachable

Synonyms: Available, Easy-going

Antonyms: Unapproachable

Sentence: He is more accessible than most tycoons.

216. CONTENT (ADJECTIVE):

(संतुष्ट): Contented

Synonyms: Satisfied, Pleased

Antonyms: Discontented

Sentence: He seemed more content, less bitter.

217. INEQUALITY (NOUN):

(असमानता): Imbalance

Synonyms: Inequity, Disproportion

Antonyms: Equity

Sentence: Social inequality is now on its peak.

218. INTEGRITY (NOUN):

(अखंडता): Unity

Synonyms: Unification, Wholeness

Antonyms: Division

Sentence: The PM upholds territorial integrity and national Sovereignty.

219. BRUTAL (ADJECTIVE):

(क्रूर): Savage

Synonyms: Cruel, Bloodthirsty

Antonyms: Gentle

Sentence: He was accused of a brutal murder.

220. SENSELESS (ADJECTIVE):

(बेहोश): Pointless

Synonyms: Futile, Hopeless

Antonyms: Sensible

Sentence: It was as senseless as crossing Death Valley on foot.

221. APPLICABLE

(ADJECTIVE): (प्रयोज्य): Relevant

Synonyms: Appropriate, Pertinent

Antonyms: Irrelevant

Sentence: The same considerations are equally applicable to accident claims.

222. SLENDER (ADJECTIVE):

(अल्प): Meagre

Synonyms: Limited, Slight

Antonyms: Considerable

Sentence: India has a large population of people of slender means.

223. DIPLOMATIC

(ADJECTIVE): (व्यवहार कुशल):

Tactful

Synonyms: Sensitive, Subtle

Antonyms: Indiscreet

Sentence: He tried his best to be diplomatic but failed.

224. CLASH (NOUN): (संघर्ष): Be

incompatible

Synonyms: Not match, not go

Antonyms: Match

Sentence: The yellow Shirt clashed with her purple Skirt.

225. DUBIOUS (ADJECTIVE):

(संदेहात्मक): Doubtful

Synonyms: Uncertain, Unsure

Antonyms: Certain

Sentence: I was rather dubious about the whole idea

226. EXTORTIONATE

(ADJECTIVE): (अत्यधिक):

Exorbitant

Synonyms: Excessive, Sky-high

Antonyms: Reasonable

Sentence: The fee was nothing but extortionate.

227. DEFIANCE (NOUN): (अवज्ञा):

Resistance

Synonyms: Opposition, Confrontation

Antonyms: Submission

Sentence: His was an act of defiance.

228. CONCERN (NOUN): (चिंता):

Anxiety

Synonyms: Worry, Disquiet

Antonyms: Serenity

Sentence: Sia gazed at her with concern.

229. MISCHIEF (NOUN): (शरारत):

Badness

Synonyms: Misbehaviour, Misconduct
Antonyms: Solemnity
Sentence: She'll make sure Sia doesn't get into mischief.

230. CAUTIOUS (ADJECTIVE): (सतर्क): Careful
Synonyms: Wary, Aware
Antonyms: Incautious
Sentence: Any cautious tourist will guard her passport.

231. QUINTESSENTIAL (ADJECTIVE): (सर्वोत्कृष्ट): Typical
Synonyms: Prototypical, Stereotypical
Antonyms: Average
Sentence: He was the quintessential tough guy—strong, Silent, and Self-contained.

232. MALICIOUS (ADJECTIVE): (दुर्भावनापूर्ण):
Spiteful
Synonyms: Malevolent, Hostile
Antonyms: Benevolent
Sentence: He took a Sort of malicious pleasure in irritating the monks.

233. VIOLATE (VERB): (उल्लंघन करना): Contravene
Synonyms: Breach, Infringe
Antonyms: Comply with
Sentence: They had violated all the terms of a ceasefire.

234. REPRIEVE (VERB): (दण्डविराम): Pardon
Synonyms: Spare, Acquit
Antonyms: Charge

Sentence: Under the new regime, prisoners under Sentence of death were reprieved.

235. SUBVERSIVE (ADJECTIVE): (विनाशक):
Disruptive
Synonyms: Inflammatory, Insurgent
Antonyms: Loyal
Sentence: He is a Subversive creature.

236. VANDALIZE (VERB): (उपद्रव मचाना): Destroy
Synonyms: Damage, Harm
Antonyms: Build
Sentence: Stations have been vandalized beyond recognition.

237. RESTORE (VERB): (पुनर्स्थापित करना): Reinstate
Synonyms: Put back, Replace
Antonyms: Abolish
Sentence: The government restored confidence in the housing market.

238. AID (NOUN): (सहायता): Assistance
Synonyms: Support, Help
Antonyms: Hindrance
Sentence: He Saw the pilot Slumped in his cockpit and went to his aid.

239. COMPACT (ADJECTIVE): (संक्षिप्त): Concise
Synonyms: Succinct, Condensed
Antonyms: Rambling
Sentence: He gave a compact Summary of the play.

240. SEIZE (VERB): (जब्त करना):

Grab

Synonyms: Grasp, Snatch

Antonyms: Let go of

Sentence: She jumped up and seized his arm.

241. LEGITIMATE

(ADJECTIVE): (वैध): Valid

Synonyms: Sound, Admissible

Antonyms: Invalid

Sentence: He should at least give a legitimate excuse for being late.

242. COMMIT (VERB): (समर्पित

होना): Devout

Synonyms: Devoted, Loyal

Antonyms: Apathetic

Sentence: We are committed to the fundamental principles of democracy.

243. COUNTER (VERB): (विरोध

करना): Parry

Synonyms: Answer, Contradict

Antonyms: Support

Sentence: The possibility of the enemy being able to counter with similar missiles was remote.

244. ERSTWHILE

(ADJECTIVE): (भूतपूर्व): Former

Synonyms: Old, Past

Antonyms: Present

Sentence: The erstwhile president of the company died recently.

245. UNRELENTING

(ADJECTIVE): (निरंतर): Continual

Synonyms: Constant, Continuous

Antonyms: Intermittent

Sentence: Everyone for him was an unrelenting opponent.

246. OVERWHELMING

(ADJECTIVE): (अपरिहार्य):

Immense

Synonyms: Profuse, Enormous

Antonyms: Small

Sentence: His party won overwhelming Support.

247. CLAMOUR (NOUN):

(कोलाहल): Din

Synonyms: Racket, Uproar

Antonyms: Silence

Sentence: The questions rose to a clamour.

248. PERFUNCTORY

(ADJECTIVE): (असावधान):

Cursory

Synonyms: Desultory, Quick

Antonyms: Careful

Sentence: He gave a perfunctory nod.

249. DISTRESS (NOUN): (संकट):

Anguish

Synonyms: Suffering, Pain

Antonyms: Happiness

Sentence: To his distress he saw that she was trembling.

250. CONVICTION (NOUN):

(निश्चय): Certainty

Synonyms: Certitude, Assurance

Antonyms: Uncertainty

Sentence: She had been speaking for some five minutes with force and conviction.

A

1. A blessing in disguise – Something that seems bad at first but turns out to be good.
Losing my job was a blessing in disguise because I found a better one.
2. A dime a dozen – Something very common and not valuable.
Cheap souvenirs at the market are a dime a dozen.
3. A piece of cake – Something very easy to do.
The exam was a piece of cake; I finished it in 20 minutes.
4. Actions speak louder than words – What people do is more important than what they say.
He promised to help, but never showed up. Actions speak louder than words.
5. Add fuel to the fire – To make a bad situation worse.
His angry response only added fuel to the fire during the argument.
6. All ears – Listening carefully and attentively.
Tell me about your trip! I'm all ears.
7. At the drop of a hat – Immediately, without hesitation.
She's always ready to travel at the drop of a hat.
8. Apple of one's eye – Someone very precious or loved.
His daughter is the apple of his eye.
9. An arm and a leg – Something very expensive.
That luxury car costs an arm and a leg.
10. A taste of your own medicine – To experience the same bad treatment one gives others.
He always interrupts people, but when someone did it to him, he got a taste of his own medicine.

11. Against the clock – To be in a hurry to meet a deadline.
We're working against the clock to finish the project on time.

12. A tough nut to crack – A difficult problem or person to deal with.
Solving this puzzle is a tough nut to crack.

13. All in the same boat – In the same difficult situation as others.
With the economy struggling, we're all in the same boat.

14. After someone's own heart – Someone who shares the same interests or values.
She loves classical music, just like me—she's a woman after my own heart!

15. All bark and no bite – Someone who talks tough but doesn't act on it.
He always threatens to quit, but he's all bark and no bite.

16. As cool as a cucumber – Very calm and composed.
Even during the crisis, she remained as cool as a cucumber.

17. A penny for your thoughts – Asking someone what they are thinking.
You've been quiet—A penny for your thoughts?

18. All's fair in love and war – In love and war, normal rules don't apply.
He lied to win her heart, but all's fair in love and war.

19. An open book – Someone who is easy to understand.
She never hides anything, she's an open book.

20. A storm in a teacup – A big fuss over something small.

They're arguing over a minor mistake—it's just a storm in a teacup.

21. All talk and no action – Someone who speaks a lot but does little.

He always talks about fitness but never exercises—he's all talk and no action.

22. Above board – Honest and legal.

His business dealings are always above board.

23. All in a day's work – A difficult task that is just part of the job.

Helping customers is all in a day's work for me.

24. At wit's end – Being very frustrated with no idea what to do.

I've tried everything to fix my computer, and now I'm at my wit's end!

25. A slap on the wrist – A light punishment.

He got a slap on the wrist for cheating on the test—just a warning!

26. At the eleventh hour – At the last possible moment.

They changed the plans at the eleventh hour.

27. A snowball effect – When one small event leads to bigger consequences.

The protests started small, but the snowball effect led to a nationwide movement.

28. All Greek to me – Something difficult to understand.

This physics textbook is all Greek to me.

29. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush – It's better to have something certain than take a risky chance.

I could wait for a better job offer, but a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

30. As the crow flies – In a straight-line distance.

It's 10 km as the crow flies.

31. As rare as hen's teeth – Extremely rare or almost non-existent.

Genuine kindness in the corporate world is as rare as hen's teeth.

32. A fly in the ointment – A small flaw that ruins the overall experience.

The hotel was perfect, but the noisy neighbours were a fly in the ointment.

33. A cat in gloves catches no mice – Being too careful or polite may prevent success.

If you want that job, be more assertive—a cat in gloves catches no mice!

B

1. Back to square one – To start something over because the previous attempt failed.

The project was rejected, so we're back to square one.

2. Back to the drawing board – To start again after a failure.

Our plan didn't work, so we need to go back to the drawing board.

3. Barking up the wrong tree – Accusing the wrong person or looking in the wrong place.

If you think I stole your book, you're barking up the wrong tree.

4. Beat around the bush – To avoid talking about something directly.

Stop beating around the bush and tell me what happened!

5. Better late than never – It's better to do something late than not at all.

He finally submitted his assignment—better late than never.

6. Bite off more than you can chew – To take on more than you can handle.

She agreed to work two jobs and now she's biting off more than she can chew.

7. Bite the bullet – To endure something difficult bravely.

I didn't want to apologize, but I had to bite the bullet.

8. Break a leg – A way to wish someone good luck.

You have a big audition today—break a leg!

9. Break the ice – To start a conversation in a social setting.

He told a funny joke to break the ice at the party.

10. Burn the midnight oil – To work late into the night.

She burned the midnight oil to finish her project before the deadline.

11. Burning the candle at both ends – Overworking and exhausting oneself.

He's studying and working full-time—he's burning the candle at both ends.

12. By the skin of one's teeth – To barely succeed.

He caught the train by the skin of his teeth.

13. Big fish in a small pond – Someone important in a small group but not outside of it.

He was a big fish in a small pond in his hometown but struggled in the big city.

14. Between a rock and a hard place – Stuck between two difficult choices.

Choosing between moving to another city or staying in a low-paying job, she was between a rock and a hard place.

15. Beggars can't be choosers – People in need must accept what is given to them.

I wanted a better gift, but beggars can't be choosers.

16. Ball is in your court – It's your turn to take action.
I've given you all the details; now the ball is in your court.
17. Blow the whistle – To expose wrongdoing.
The employee blew the whistle on the company's illegal activities.
18. Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth – Born into a wealthy family.
He never had to work hard because he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.
19. Backseat driver – Someone who gives unwanted advice.
I hate driving with my brother; he's such a backseat driver!
20. Bite the hand that feeds you – To act against those who support you.
You shouldn't insult your boss; don't bite the hand that feeds you.
21. Blow your own trumpet – To boast about yourself.
He's always blowing his own trumpet about his achievements.
22. Be on the same page – To agree with someone.
Before we sign the deal, let's make sure we're on the same page.
23. Behind closed doors – Something done privately.
The negotiations happened behind closed doors.
24. Backhanded compliment – A compliment that is actually an insult.
"You look good for your age" is such a backhanded compliment.

1. Call it a day – To stop working on something for the day.
We've been working for hours; let's call it a day.
2. Cost an arm and a leg – To be very expensive.
That designer handbag cost an arm and a leg!
3. Cry over spilled milk – To be upset about something that cannot be changed.
You made a mistake, but don't cry over spilled milk—just fix it.
4. Cut corners – To do something quickly and cheaply at the expense of quality.
The builder cut corners, and now the house has structural issues.
5. Cut to the chase – To get to the main point.
We don't have much time, so let's cut to the chase.
6. Curiosity killed the cat – Being too curious can lead to trouble.
Don't ask too many questions about their personal life—curiosity killed the cat.
7. Climb the ladder – To move up in a job or social status.
She's working hard to climb the corporate ladder.
8. Cold feet – To become nervous before an important event.
He got cold feet and canceled the wedding at the last minute.
9. Catch someone red-handed – To catch someone in the act of doing something wrong.
The police caught the thief red-handed.
10. Chip on your shoulder – Feeling angry or resentful about something from the past.
He has a chip on his shoulder about not going to college.

11. Clean slate – A fresh start.

After the argument, they decided to start with a clean slate.

12. Come hell or high water – No matter what happens.

I will finish this project on time, come hell or high water.

13. Cook the books – To manipulate financial records illegally.

The company was caught cooking the books to hide losses.

14. Cup of tea – Something one enjoys or prefers.

Horror movies aren't my cup of tea.

15. Cash cow – A business or product that continuously makes money.

The iPhone is Apple's biggest cash cow.

16. Call a spade a spade – To speak the truth, even if it's blunt.

He doesn't sugarcoat things; he calls a spade a spade.

17. Cast the first stone – To be the first to criticize or attack someone.

No one is perfect, so don't be so quick to cast the first stone.

18. Cool as a cucumber – To be very calm and composed.

Despite the pressure, he remained cool as a cucumber.

D

1. Dark horse – A person who keeps their abilities or intentions secret but surprises others with success.

Nobody expected him to win the race; he was a real dark horse.

2. Dead as a doornail – Completely dead or lifeless.

After the power outage, my phone was as dead as a doornail.

3. Devil's advocate – Someone who argues against a point to test its validity.

I don't disagree with you, but let me play the devil's advocate for a moment.

4. Don't put all your eggs in one basket – Don't risk everything on a single opportunity.

You should apply to multiple universities; don't put all your eggs in one basket.

5. Down in the dumps – Feeling sad or depressed.

She's been down in the dumps since she lost her job.

6. Drop the ball – To make a mistake or fail at something important.

He dropped the ball by missing the deadline for his assignment.

7. Dog-eat-dog world – A competitive and ruthless environment.

The corporate industry is a dog-eat-dog world; you have to stay ahead to survive.

8. Dead ringer – A person who looks exactly like someone else.

He's a dead ringer for his grandfather when he was young.

9. Don't judge a book by its cover – Don't judge something based on appearance.

She may seem shy, but don't judge a book by its cover; she's actually very confident.

10. Drive someone up the wall – To irritate or annoy someone greatly.

His constant singing drives me up the wall!

11. Dead meat – In serious trouble.

If my parents find out I skipped school, I'm dead meat.

12. Dead set against – Completely opposed to something.

She is dead set against getting a pet.

13. Dodge a bullet – To narrowly escape a dangerous or difficult situation.

I almost invested in that failing company; I really dodged a bullet!

14. Dead weight – Someone or something that is a burden.

We need to let go of employees who are dead weight in the company.

15. Dance to someone's tune – To follow someone's instructions completely.

She always dances to her boss's tune, never questioning orders.

16. Don't count your chickens before they hatch – Don't assume success before it happens.

I haven't got the job yet, so I won't count my chickens before they hatch.

E

1. Early bird catches the worm – Success comes to those who start early.

I always wake up early to study because the early bird catches the worm.

2. Eat humble pie – To accept humiliation or defeat gracefully.

After losing the debate, he had to eat humble pie and congratulate his opponent.

3. Eat like a horse – To eat a lot of food.

He eats like a horse but never gains weight!

4. Eat one's words – To take back what was said earlier.

She laughed at my idea, but when it succeeded, she had to eat her words.

5. Elbow grease – Hard physical work.

It took a lot of elbow grease, but we finally cleaned the old house.

6. Elephant in the room – A major issue that everyone avoids discussing.

No one mentioned the budget cuts—it was the elephant in the room.

7. End of the rope – At the limit of patience or endurance.

After dealing with so many issues, I'm at the end of my rope.

8. Every cloud has a silver lining – There is something good in every bad situation.

Losing my job was tough, but I found a better one. Every cloud has a silver lining.

9. Every dog has its day – Everyone gets a chance at success eventually.

Don't lose hope; every dog has its day!

10. Excuse my French – Apologizing for using offensive language.

That was a terrible mistake—excuse my French, but it was really stupid!

11. Eyes are bigger than one's stomach – Wanting more food than one can actually eat.

He ordered three burgers but ate only one—his eyes were bigger than his stomach.

12. Eye for an eye – A form of revenge where punishment matches the wrongdoing.

Many believe in justice, but not in an eye for an eye.

13. Empty vessels make the most noise – People who know the least talk the most.
He always brags about his knowledge, but empty vessels make the most noise.

F

1. Face the music – Accept the consequences of one's actions.
He was caught cheating in the exam and had to face the music.

2. Fair and square – Honest and without cheating.
They won the game fair and square.

3. Fair-weather friend – Someone who is only a friend in good times.
She disappeared when I was in trouble—she's just a fair-weather friend.

4. Fall on deaf ears – To be ignored or not listened to.
His advice fell on deaf ears, and they made the same mistake again.

5. Feather in one's cap – An achievement to be proud of.
Winning the competition was a feather in her cap.

6. Feel under the weather – To feel sick or unwell.
I'm not coming to work today; I feel under the weather.

7. Fish out of water – Feeling uncomfortable in an unfamiliar situation.
He felt like a fish out of water at the fancy dinner party.

8. Fit as a fiddle – To be in excellent health.
Even at 80 years old, he is fit as a fiddle.

9. Follow in someone's footsteps – To do the same as someone else, often a family member.

He followed in his father's footsteps and became a doctor.

10. Forbidden fruit – Something that is tempting but off-limits.

Sneaking out at night was the forbidden fruit of my teenage years.

11. From A to Z – Covering everything completely.

He explained the project from A to Z.

12. From scratch – To start something from the beginning.

She built her business from scratch.

13. Full of beans – Very energetic and lively.

The kids were full of beans after eating all that candy.

14. Funny business – Dishonest or suspicious activity.

I don't trust him; there's some funny business going on.

G

1. Get a taste of your own medicine – Experience the same negative treatment you have given others.

After years of being rude to his coworkers, he finally got a taste of his own medicine when they ignored him.

2. Get cold feet – To become nervous or hesitant about a plan.

She got cold feet and canceled her wedding at the last minute.

3. Get down to business – To start focusing on the important task.

Enough chatting, let's get down to business and finish this project.

4. Get off on the wrong foot – To start something poorly.

He got off on the wrong foot with his new boss by arriving late on his first day.

5. Get the hang of something – To learn how to do something well.

It took me a while, but I finally got the hang of driving.

6. Get wind of something – To hear or learn about something secretly.

She got wind of the surprise party and pretended to be surprised.

7. Give someone the cold shoulder – To ignore someone on purpose.

Ever since our argument, she's been giving me the cold shoulder.

8. Go the extra mile – To do more than what is required.

She always goes the extra mile to help her customers.

9. Go with the flow – To adapt to the situation without resistance.

Instead of stressing, just go with the flow and enjoy the trip.

10. Grasp at straws – To make desperate attempts with little hope of success.

After losing all his money, he was grasping at straws to find a way out.

11. Green with envy – Extremely jealous.

She was green with envy when she saw her friend's new car.

12. Give someone the benefit of the doubt – To trust someone despite uncertainty.

I'll give him the benefit of the doubt and assume he's telling the truth.

H

1.Hit the nail on the head – To describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem.

When she said lack of communication was the issue, she really hit the nail on the head.

2.Have a chip on your shoulder – To be easily angered or hold a grudge.

He has a chip on his shoulder ever since he was overlooked for the promotion.

3.Hang in there – To persevere and not give up.

I know the exam is tough, but hang in there, you'll get through it!

4.Hit the sack – To go to bed.

I'm really tired, so I'm going to hit the sack early tonight.

5.Hold your horses – To wait and be patient.

Hold your horses! We're not ready to leave yet.

6.Have a heart of gold – To be very kind and generous.

She has a heart of gold and is always helping those in need.

7.Hit rock bottom – To reach the lowest point.

After losing his job and his home, he felt like he had hit rock bottom.

8.Hide your light under a bushel – To not show your talents or abilities.

She's a great singer, but she hides her light under a bushel.

9.Have a foot in both camps – To support two opposing sides.

He has a foot in both camps, so he doesn't take a clear stand on the issue.

10. Hold a candle to – To compare favourably with something else.

No other burger place holds a candle to this one.

11. Have your ducks in a row – To be well-organized and prepared.

Before the meeting, make sure you have your ducks in a row.

12. Hit below the belt – To act unfairly or cruelly.

Bringing up his past mistakes in the argument was hitting below the belt.

13. Hop on the bandwagon – To join a popular trend.

Now that the team is winning, everyone is hopping on the bandwagon.

14. Hard nut to crack – A difficult person or problem.

The mystery was a hard nut to crack, but the detective solved it.

15. Hand to mouth – Living with just enough money to get by.

After losing his job, he was living hand to mouth for months.

16. Hitch your wagon to a star – To aim for great things or set high ambitions.

If you want to succeed, hitch your wagon to a star and work hard.

17. Head over heels – Completely in love or excited about something.

She's head over heels in love with him.

18. Heart in your mouth – Feeling nervous or scared.

My heart was in my mouth as I waited for my test results.

19. Have eyes in the back of your head – To be very aware of everything happening around you.

The teacher seems to have eyes in the back of her head—she always catches students talking!

20. Hit the ground running – To start something with energy and enthusiasm.
The new manager hit the ground running and made improvements right away.

21. High and dry – To be left in a difficult or helpless situation.
When his friends left without him, he was stranded high and dry.

22. Hustle and bustle – A lot of activity and noise, usually in a busy place.
I love the hustle and bustle of city life.

23. Have a bone to pick – To have a disagreement or complaint with someone.
I have a bone to pick with you about yesterday's meeting.

24. Hit the jackpot – To be very successful or lucky.
She hit the jackpot when she got that dream job!

I

1. In hot water – In trouble. He was in hot water after missing the deadline for his project.

2. In the same boat – In the same difficult situation as others. We both lost our jobs, so we're in the same boat now.

3. It takes two to tango – Both people involved in a situation are responsible for it.
Don't blame just him for the fight, it takes two to tango.

4. In black and white – Clearly written or documented. The rules are in black and white, so there's no room for confusion.
5. In a nutshell – In a few words; concisely. In a nutshell, the movie was amazing, and you should watch it.
6. In a pickle – In a difficult situation. I forgot my wallet at home, so now I'm in a pickle.
7. In the driver's seat – In control of a situation. After the promotion, she's in the driver's seat of the company.
8. In seventh heaven – Extremely happy. She was in seventh heaven when she won the scholarship.
9. If looks could kill – Used when someone gives an angry stare. She was so angry, if looks could kill, I'd be gone.
10. In someone's good books – In someone's favour. He's in the teacher's good books after helping with the project.
11. Icing on the cake – Something extra that makes a good situation even better. Winning the match was great, but the prize money was the icing on the cake.
12. In the heat of the moment – Acting emotionally without thinking. He said those harsh words in the heat of the moment.
13. In the nick of time – Just in time, before it's too late.
We arrived at the airport in the nick of time and caught our flight.

14. In deep water – In serious trouble.

He's in deep water after missing several deadlines at work.

15. It's not rocket science – Something that is not very difficult to understand.

Cooking pasta isn't rocket science; just follow the instructions.

16. In one ear and out the other – When someone doesn't listen or remember what is said.

I told him to clean his room, but it went in one ear and out the other.

17. In the long run – Over a long period of time.

Studying hard now will help you in the long run.

18. In full swing – At the peak of activity.

The party was in full swing when we arrived.

19. In the limelight – Receiving a lot of attention.

After the movie's success, she was in the limelight.

20. It's a small world – When you unexpectedly meet someone or find a surprising connection.

I met my childhood friend in Paris! It's a small world.

21. In the blink of an eye – Very quickly.

The car disappeared in the blink of an eye.

J

1. Jack of all trades, master of none – A person who can do many things but is not an expert in any.

He fixes cars, paints houses, and plays guitar, but he's a jack of all trades, master of none.

2. Jump the gun – To act too soon without thinking.

He jumped the gun and announced the project before it was finalized.

3. Jump to conclusions – To make a judgment without enough evidence.

Don't jump to conclusions; let's hear both sides of the story.

4. Just what the doctor ordered – Exactly what is needed.

A relaxing holiday is just what the doctor ordered after months of hard work.

5. Join the club – Used to express that you are in the same situation as someone else.

You're tired after work? Join the club—I've been exhausted all day!

6. Jog someone's memory – To help someone remember something.

Looking at old pictures jogged my memory of our childhood vacations.

7. Jump through hoops – To go through a lot of effort to achieve something.

I had to jump through hoops to get my visa approved.

8. Juggle many things at once – To handle multiple tasks or responsibilities.

She's juggling work, studies, and family all at once.

9. Just around the corner – Coming soon.

The holidays are just around the corner, and I can't wait!

10. Jump out of one's skin – To be very surprised or scared.

I jumped out of my skin when I heard the loud bang.

11. Justice is blind – Justice should be fair and not influenced by personal bias.
The judge made a fair decision because justice is blind.

12. Jaw-dropping – Extremely surprising or impressive.
The view from the top of the mountain was absolutely jaw-dropping.

13. Jam on the brakes – To stop suddenly.
I had to jam on the brakes when a cat ran across the road.

14. Juggle with words – To be clever with language, often to deceive.
Politicians often juggle with words to avoid giving direct answers.

K

1. Keep an eye on – To watch something or someone carefully.
Can you keep an eye on my bag while I go to the restroom?

2. Keep your chin up – Stay positive in a difficult situation.
Even after failing the test, he kept his chin up and studied harder.

3. Kill two birds with one stone – To accomplish two things with one action.
By studying on the bus, I killed two birds with one stone—learning and commuting at the same time.

4. Kick the bucket – A humorous way to say someone has died.
The old man finally kicked the bucket at the age of 95.

5. Keep your fingers crossed – To hope for a good outcome.
I have a big interview tomorrow; keep your fingers crossed for me!

6. Keep something at bay – To prevent something bad from happening.
Drinking lots of water helps keep dehydration at bay.
7. Kick-start something – To begin something with energy or enthusiasm.
The new CEO is planning to kick-start major reforms in the company.
8. Keep a low profile – To avoid attracting attention.
After the scandal, he decided to keep a low profile for a while.
9. Knock someone's socks off – To impress someone greatly.
Her performance in the play really knocked our socks off!
10. Keep your cool – To stay calm in a difficult situation.
Even during the argument, he managed to keep his cool.
11. Knee-deep in something – To be very involved in a task or problem.
I'm knee-deep in paperwork and have no time for a break.
12. Keep the ball rolling – To continue an activity or effort.
We need to keep the ball rolling and finish the project on time.
13. Know something like the back of your hand – To be very familiar with something.
He knows the city like the back of his hand, so he never gets lost.
14. Kick up a fuss – To complain or create a disturbance about something.
She kicked up a fuss when she received the wrong order at the restaurant.
15. Keep someone posted – To provide regular updates about something.
Please keep me posted on any changes to the meeting schedule.

16.Keep tabs on – To monitor or keep track of someone or something.

The manager keeps tabs on all the ongoing projects in the office.

17.Kick up your heels – To relax and enjoy yourself.

After the exams, we finally kicked up our heels and went on a trip.

18.Keep a straight face – To avoid laughing or showing emotions.

It was hard to keep a straight face during his silly speech.

19.Know the ropes – To understand how things work in a particular situation.

It took me a few weeks to know the ropes at my new job.

L

1.Let the cat out of the bag – To reveal a secret unintentionally.

She let the cat out of the bag about the surprise party.

2.Look before you leap – Think carefully before making a decision.

Before quitting your job, look before you leap.

3.Leave no stone unturned – To try everything possible to achieve a goal.

The police left no stone unturned in their search for the missing child.

4.Last straw – The final problem in a series that makes someone lose patience.

His rude remark was the last straw; I quit the job immediately.

5.Lion's share – The largest portion of something.

He took the lion's share of the profits from the business deal.

6. Live and let live – To accept and tolerate other people's differences.

I don't agree with his lifestyle, but I believe in live and let live.

7. Learn the ropes – To understand how something is done.

It took me a week to learn the ropes at my new job.

8. Lend an ear – To listen carefully and sympathetically.

Whenever I have a problem, she is always there to lend an ear.

9. Let bygones be bygones – To forget past arguments and move on.

After years of fighting, they finally decided to let bygones be bygones.

10. Lay down the law – To set strict rules.

The new manager laid down the law on office discipline.

11. Light at the end of the tunnel – A sign of hope after a difficult time.

After months of struggling, I finally see the light at the end of the tunnel.

12. Left out in the cold – To be ignored or excluded.

He felt left out in the cold when his friends went on a trip without him.

13. Live from hand to mouth – To barely earn enough to survive.

Many people live from hand to mouth due to low wages.

14. Let off steam – To release anger or frustration.

He went for a long run to let off steam after a stressful day at work.

15. Lose one's marbles – To go crazy or act irrationally.

He started talking to himself, and people thought he had lost his marbles.

M

1. Make a mountain out of a molehill – To exaggerate a small problem.
She made a mountain out of a molehill over a simple mistake.

2. Make ends meet – To manage finances within one's income.
After losing his job, he struggled to make ends meet.

3. Mind your own business – To avoid interfering in others' affairs.
Stop asking about my personal life—mind your own business!

4. Miss the boat – To miss an opportunity.
I should have applied for that job earlier—I missed the boat.

5. Money doesn't grow on trees – Money is not easily obtained.
Don't waste your allowance; money doesn't grow on trees.

6. Make or break – A situation that leads to success or failure.
This deal is make or break for the company.

7. More than meets the eye – Something is deeper or more complex than it appears.
This case has more than meets the eye.

8. My hands are tied – Unable to do anything due to restrictions.
I want to help, but my hands are tied by company policies.

9. Make up your mind – To decide.
You need to make up your mind about the vacation plans.

10. Make a beeline for – To go directly toward something.

He made a beeline for the buffet at the party.

11. Mum's the word – To keep something a secret.

We're planning a surprise party, so mum's the word!

12. Man of his word – Someone who keeps promises.

He's a man of his word—you can trust him.

13. Move heaven and earth – To do everything possible.

She moved heaven and earth to get her dream job.

14. Monkey business – Mischief or dishonest activities.

Stop that monkey business and focus on your studies!

15. Much ado about nothing – A big fuss over nothing important.

The argument was much ado about nothing.

16. Make a long story short – To summarize something briefly.

To make a long story short, we missed our flight and had to stay overnight.

17. Music to my ears – Something pleasant to hear.

When she said I got the job, it was music to my ears.

18. Make waves – To cause trouble or attract attention.

She made waves with her bold speech at the meeting.

19. Many hands make light work – Working together makes a task easier.

With everyone helping, we finished quickly—many hands make light work.

20. Make a fool of yourself – To embarrass oneself.

He made a fool of himself by tripping on stage.

21. March to the beat of your own drum – To act independently.

She doesn't follow trends; she marches to the beat of her own drum.

22. More fun than a barrel of monkeys – Very enjoyable.

The party was more fun than a barrel of monkeys!

23. Mad as a hornet – Extremely angry.

He was mad as a hornet when he found out he'd been lied to.

24. Make a killing – To earn a large profit.

They made a killing by investing in real estate early.

25. Move up in the world – To improve one's status.

With his new promotion, he's really moving up in the world.

26. Make a scene – To cause a public disturbance.

She made a scene at the restaurant when they got her order wrong.

27. Moth to a flame – Strongly attracted to something.

She's drawn to danger like a moth to a flame.

28. Meat and potatoes – The most basic and important part of something.

Let's skip the small talk and get to the meat and potatoes of this issue.

29. Mend fences – To repair a broken relationship.

After years of arguing, they finally mended fences.

30. Make the cut – To meet a required standard.

Only the best athletes make the cut for the team.

31. Make hay while the sun shines – To take advantage of an opportunity while it lasts.

The company is doing well now, so we should make hay while the sun shines.

32. Mud-slinging – The act of insulting or accusing someone to damage their reputation.

Political debates often turn into mud-slinging rather than discussing real issues.

N

1. Nip in the bud – To stop something before it grows or worsens.

The manager nipped the conflict in the bud before it escalated.

2. No pain, no gain – Success requires effort and hard work.

If you want to pass the exam, you must study hard—no pain, no gain.

3. Null and void – No longer valid or legally binding.

The contract was declared null and void due to fraud.

4. Nest egg – Savings for the future.

She has been building a nest egg for her retirement.

5. Not one's cup of tea – Something one does not like or enjoy.

Watching horror movies is not my cup of tea.

6. Never say die – To never give up, to stay determined.

Even after several failures, his never-say-die attitude kept him going.

7. Nose to the grindstone – To work hard continuously.

With exams coming up, she kept her nose to the grindstone and studied for hours.

8. Not a spark of decency – Having no manners or sense of fairness.

He interrupted everyone in the meeting, showing not a spark of decency.

9. Nothing ventured, nothing gained – One must take risks to achieve something.

He invested in a startup because he believed in 'nothing ventured, nothing gained.'

10. Nail in the coffin – A final event that leads to failure or disaster.

The company's poor financial decisions were the final nail in the coffin.

11. No love lost – Intense dislike between two people.

There's no love lost between the two rival politicians.

12. Needle in a haystack – Something extremely difficult to find.

Finding my lost earring in this huge park is like looking for a needle in a haystack.

13. Not see the forest for the trees – To focus too much on details and miss the bigger picture.

He was so worried about the minor errors that he didn't see the forest for the trees in his project.

14. No stone unturned – To make every possible effort to achieve something.

The detectives left no stone unturned in their search for the missing person.

O

1. On cloud nine – Extremely happy.
She was on cloud nine after getting her dream job.

2. Out of the blue – Suddenly and unexpectedly.
He called me out of the blue after five years.

3. Once in a blue moon – Very rarely.
I eat junk food only once in a blue moon.

4. Over the moon – Extremely happy and excited.
She was over the moon when she won the scholarship.

5. On the same page – Having the same understanding or opinion.
Before we start the project, let's make sure we're on the same page.

6. Out of the frying pan and into the fire – Moving from one bad situation to a worse one.
Leaving that job without another offer was like jumping out of the frying pan and into the fire.

7. Off the record – Not officially recorded or made public.
He shared some off-the-record details about the new policy.

8. On thin ice – In a risky or dangerous situation.
After missing multiple deadlines, he is on thin ice at work.

9. Over my dead body – Absolutely not, a strong refusal.
You're going to quit school? Over my dead body!

10. Open a can of worms – To create a situation that causes more trouble.
Discussing politics at dinner opened a can of worms.

11. On pins and needles – Feeling very nervous or anxious.

I was on pins and needles while waiting for my exam results.

12. Out of sight, out of mind – Forgetting something or someone when they are not present.

After moving to a new city, he stopped calling—out of sight, out of mind.

13. On a roll – Experiencing a series of successes.

She's on a roll lately, winning every debate competition she enters.

14. Off the hook – Free from blame or responsibility.

Since they found the real culprit, he's off the hook now.

15. Out of one's depth – In a situation that is beyond one's ability to handle.

He felt out of his depth when asked to lead the complex project.

16. Over the top – Excessive or exaggerated.

His reaction to the joke was completely over the top.

P

1. Piece of cake – Something very easy to do.

The test was a piece of cake; I finished it in no time.

2. Put all your eggs in one basket – To risk everything on a single opportunity.

It's unwise to put all your eggs in one basket when investing.

3. Pull someone's leg – To joke or tease someone.

Don't take him seriously; he's just pulling your leg.

4. Put your best foot forward – To make a great first impression.

In the interview, she put her best foot forward and impressed the panel.

5. Practice what you preach – To follow the advice you give others.

If you tell me to be punctual, you should practice what you preach.

6. Put the cart before the horse – To do things in the wrong order.

Planning the wedding before proposing is putting the cart before the horse.

7. Pay through the nose – To pay an excessively high price.

They paid through the nose for a last-minute flight ticket.

8. Pull the plug – To end or stop something.

The company pulled the plug on the project due to budget issues.

8. Put words into someone's mouth – To falsely claim that someone said something.

I never said that! Stop putting words into my mouth.

9. Pour cold water on something – To discourage enthusiasm.

His negative comments poured cold water on our excitement.

10. Put two and two together – To understand something based on available information.

She put two and two together and realized he was lying.

11. Put a lid on something – To stop or control a situation.

The government put a lid on further price increases.

12. Put in a nutshell – To summarize briefly.

To put it in a nutshell, we need more funding to continue.

13. Put someone in their place – To show someone they are not as important as they think.

The teacher put the arrogant student in his place with a sharp reply.

Q

1. Quick on the draw – To react or respond very fast.

She was quick on the draw with an answer to the tricky question.

2. Queer the pitch – To spoil or ruin someone's chances.

His negative comments queered the pitch for our deal with the client.

3. Quick fix – A temporary or easy solution that may not be effective in the long run.

This is just a quick fix; we need a permanent solution.

4. Queue up – To wait in line or prepare for something.

Candidates queued up early for the job interview.

5. Quiet as a mouse – Extremely silent.

The students were as quiet as a mouse when the principal walked in.

6. Quarrel with one's bread and butter – To criticize the source of one's income.

He should not quarrel with his bread and butter by arguing with his employer.

R

1. Rain on someone's parade – To spoil someone's plans or happiness.

I hate to rain on your parade, but the event has been canceled due to bad weather.

2. Raise the bar – To set higher standards or expectations.

The new technology has raised the bar for all smartphone companies.

3. Read between the lines – To understand the hidden or deeper meaning of something.

If you read between the lines, you'll see that he's not really happy with the decision.

4. Red tape – Excessive bureaucracy or formal rules that delay progress.

The project was delayed due to government red tape.

5. Roll up one's sleeves – To prepare to work hard.

It's time to roll up our sleeves and get this project done.

6. Rule of thumb – A general principle based on experience rather than exact rules.

As a rule of thumb, you should save at least 20% of your income.

7. Run out of steam – To lose energy, motivation, or enthusiasm.

The team started well but ran out of steam in the second half.

8. Rock the boat – To disturb the status quo or cause trouble.

He didn't want to rock the boat, so he stayed silent during the meeting.

9. Rub salt into the wound – To make a bad situation worse.

Losing the match was painful, but the coach rubbed salt into the wound by criticizing our performance.

10.Run-of-the-mill – Ordinary, not special or unique.
The restaurant's food was run-of-the-mill, nothing extraordinary.

10.Rise to the occasion – To perform well in a difficult or challenging situation.
Despite the pressure, she rose to the occasion and delivered a great speech.

11.Rest on one's laurels – To stop putting in effort because of past achievements.
If you rest on your laurels, you'll soon be overtaken by your competitors.

12.Read the riot act – To give a strong warning or scolding.
The teacher read the riot act to the students for misbehaving in class.

13.Right-hand man – A trusted and reliable assistant.
The CEO's right-hand man manages all major business operations.

14.Raise a red flag – To signal danger or a problem.
His sudden change in behavior raised a red flag for the teachers.

15.Run rings around – To outperform someone easily.
The young chess player ran rings around his opponents.

16.Rake up old wounds – To bring up past issues that cause pain.
Bringing up their past arguments only raked up old wounds.

17.Round the clock – Continuously, without stopping.
Doctors worked round the clock to save the injured patients.

18.Ruffle someone's feathers – To annoy or upset someone.
His sarcastic comments ruffled her feathers during the meeting.

19. Read someone like a book – To understand someone's thoughts or intentions easily.

She tries to hide her emotions, but I can read her like a book.

20. Rock-bottom – The lowest possible level.

After losing his job, he hit rock-bottom before turning his life around.

21. Rub elbows with – To socialize or associate with influential people.

At the conference, she rubbed elbows with top business leaders.

S

1. Save face – To avoid embarrassment or loss of reputation.

He apologized publicly to save face after the controversy.

2. See eye to eye – To agree completely.

They rarely see eye to eye on political matters.

3. Show one's true colors – To reveal one's real character.

When he refused to help, he showed his true colors.

4. Shoot from the hip – To speak or act without thinking.

He tends to shoot from the hip, which gets him into trouble.

5. Sink or swim – To succeed or fail based on one's own efforts.

Starting a business is a sink or swim situation.

6. Skeleton in the closet – A hidden or embarrassing secret.

Every family has a skeleton in the closet.

7. Smell a rat – To suspect something is wrong.
I smelled a rat when he started avoiding my calls.

8. Snowball effect – A situation that grows bigger and worse.
His lies had a snowball effect, making things worse.

9. Speak volumes – To express a lot without words.
Her silence spoke volumes about her feelings.

10. Spur of the moment – Without planning.
They took a trip to Goa on the spur of the moment.

11. Stand one's ground – To refuse to change one's position.
Despite pressure, she stood her ground on the issue.

12. Steal someone's thunder – To take credit for someone else's idea.
He stole my thunder by announcing my project first.

13. Step into someone's shoes – To take over someone's responsibilities.
After the manager resigned, she had to step into his shoes.

14. Stick to one's guns – To maintain one's position firmly.
He stuck to his guns despite criticism.

15. Straight from the horse's mouth – From a reliable source.
I got the news straight from the horse's mouth.

16. Strike a chord – To cause someone to feel an emotional connection.
His speech struck a chord with the audience.

17. Swallow one's pride – To accept defeat or admit being wrong.
He had to swallow his pride and apologize.

18. Sweet tooth – A strong liking for sweets.
She has a sweet tooth and loves chocolates.

19. Sweep under the rug – To hide a problem instead of dealing with it.
The company tried to sweep the issue under the rug.

20. Swan song – A final performance or act before retirement.
His last film was his swan song before he retired.

21. Swing the lead – To pretend to be sick or avoid work.
He wasn't really ill; he was just swinging the lead.

22. Salt of the earth – A good, honest, and reliable person.
He is the salt of the earth, always ready to help others.

23. Sell like hotcakes – To sell quickly and in large numbers.
The new iPhone is selling like hotcakes.

24. Short end of the stick – To get the unfair or bad part of a deal.
He got the short end of the stick in the property division.

25. Split hairs – To argue about small and unimportant details.
Stop splitting hairs and focus on the main issue.

26. Spill the beans – To reveal a secret.
He accidentally spilled the beans about the surprise party.

27. Step up one's game – To improve one's performance.

If you want to win the competition, you must step up your game.

28. Sit on the fence – To remain neutral or undecided.

The judge refused to sit on the fence and gave a clear verdict.

29. Strike while the iron is hot – To take advantage of an opportunity at the right time.

He invested in the stock market early, striking while the iron was hot.

30. Swim against the tide – To do something against popular opinion or trends.

Starting a bookstore in the digital age is like swimming against the tide.

T

1. Turn a blind eye – To ignore something on purpose.

The teacher turned a blind eye to the minor mischief in class.

2. The ball is in your court – It's your turn to take action.

I've given you all the details; now the ball is in your court.

3. Take it with a grain of salt – Don't take something too seriously.

He tends to exaggerate, so take his stories with a grain of salt.

4. Throw in the towel – To give up.

After trying multiple times, he finally threw in the towel.

5. Tip of the iceberg – A small part of a bigger problem.

The financial loss was just the tip of the iceberg; the company had deeper issues.

6. Turn over a new leaf – To start behaving in a better way.
He promised to turn over a new leaf and focus on his studies.
7. Through thick and thin – To support someone in all situations.
They have been friends through thick and thin.
8. Time flies – Time passes very quickly.
I can't believe it's already December—time flies!
9. Throw caution to the wind – To take a risk without worrying about the consequences.
She threw caution to the wind and invested all her savings in the business.
10. Tug at someone's heartstrings – To make someone feel emotional.
The movie's ending really tugged at my heartstrings.
11. Turn the tables – To reverse a situation to one's advantage.
After losing the first set, he turned the tables and won the match.
12. Throw someone under the bus – To betray or blame someone for personal gain.
He threw his colleague under the bus to save himself from the manager's anger.
13. The last straw – The final problem that makes a situation unbearable.
Being overworked was tough, but missing his vacation was the last straw.
14. Tighten the belt – To spend less money and be more frugal.
After losing his job, he had to tighten his belt and cut down expenses.
15. Think outside the box – To come up with creative or unconventional ideas.
To solve this puzzle, you need to think outside the box.

16. Toe the line – To follow the rules or conform to expectations.

If you want to stay in this school, you have to toe the line.

17. Throw money down the drain – To waste money.

Buying expensive gadgets you never use is like throwing money down the drain.

18. Turn a deaf ear – To ignore or not listen to someone.

No matter how much they complained, the manager turned a deaf ear to them.

19. To each his own – Everyone has different preferences.

I don't like horror movies, but to each his own.

20. Take the bull by the horns – To face a problem directly.

Instead of avoiding the issue, he took the bull by the horns and solved it.

21. Talk the talk, walk the walk – To back up words with actions.

He claims to be a great leader, but can he walk the walk?

22. Turn the other cheek – To ignore insults or offenses without retaliation.

Even after being insulted, he turned the other cheek and remained calm.

23. Take the plunge – To take a big step or decision, often with some risk.

She finally took the plunge and started her own business.

24. Throw a tantrum – To act angrily, especially like a child.

The little boy threw a tantrum when he didn't get his favorite toy.

25. Talk is cheap – Saying something is easy, but doing it is harder.

He always promises to help, but never does—talk is cheap.

U

1. Under the weather – Feeling sick or unwell.
I won't come to work today; I'm feeling under the weather.

2. Up in the air – Uncertain or undecided.
Our weekend plans are still up in the air.

3. Under one's nose – Something happening right in front of someone but not noticed.
The missing keys were under my nose the whole time!

4. Use your head – To think carefully or use common sense.
Before making a decision, use your head and think it through.

5. Under fire – Being criticized or attacked.
The politician is under fire for his controversial statement.

6. Under wraps – Kept secret or hidden.
The details of the project are still under wraps.

7. Until the cows come home – For a very long time.
He can argue until the cows come home, but he won't change my mind.

8. Under someone's thumb – Completely controlled or influenced by someone.
He's always under his boss's thumb and never makes his own decisions.

9. Under the table – Done secretly, often illegally.
He was caught accepting money under the table.

10. Up and running – Functioning properly.
The new software is up and running without any issues.

11. Under lock and key – Safely secured.
The confidential documents are kept under lock and key.

12. Uncharted waters – A new or unknown situation.
Starting a business in a new country is like entering uncharted waters.

13. Up to the mark – Meeting the required standard.
His performance wasn't up to the mark, so he was asked to improve.

14. Under the gun – Under pressure to meet a deadline.
I'm under the gun to finish this project by tomorrow.

15. Up to no good – Doing something wrong or mischievous.
The kids looked suspicious, like they were up to no good.

16. Under the influence – Affected by alcohol or drugs.
He was arrested for driving under the influence.

17. Up the wall – Extremely frustrated or annoyed.
His constant complaints are driving me up the wall!

18. Under a cloud – In suspicion or disgrace.
After the fraud scandal, he was under a cloud at work.

19. Until hell freezes over – Forever, or for a very long time.

He can wait for my apology until hell freezes over—I won't say sorry!

V

1. Vanish into thin air – To disappear completely without a trace.

The thief vanished into thin air before the police arrived.

2. Voice of reason – A person who provides logical and sensible advice.

In the middle of the argument, she was the only voice of reason.

3. Vicious circle – A situation where one problem causes another, making the original problem worse.

Debt and unemployment create a vicious circle for many families.

4. Vote with your feet – To express dissatisfaction by leaving or not supporting something.

When the service got worse, customers voted with their feet and stopped coming.

5. Variety is the spice of life – Life is more enjoyable with different experiences.

I love traveling to new places—variety is the spice of life!

6. Vent one's spleen – To express anger or frustration.

After a long, stressful day, he vented his spleen at his colleagues.

7. View through rose-colored glasses – To see things in an overly positive way, ignoring problems.

She views their relationship through rose-colored glasses and ignores the issues.

8. Value for money – Something that is worth the price paid.
This phone isn't expensive, but it's great value for money.
9. Vested interest – A strong personal reason for supporting something.
He has a vested interest in the company's success since he owns shares.
10. Volunteer's spirit – The willingness to help others without expecting anything in return.
She always helps at charity events because she has a volunteer's spirit.
11. Vanity fair – A world of materialism and superficiality.
Hollywood sometimes feels like a vanity fair, where looks matter more than character.
12. Veil of secrecy – A situation kept hidden or mysterious.
The project was developed under a veil of secrecy until its launch.
13. Voice in the wilderness – An opinion or warning ignored by others.
He was a voice in the wilderness when he warned about climate change years ago.
14. Venture into the unknown – To take risks in an unfamiliar situation.
Starting his own business was a venture into the unknown for him.
15. Victim of one's own success – When success creates new difficulties or expectations.
The restaurant became so popular that it struggled to handle the demand—a victim of its own success.

W

1. Wild goose chase – A futile or hopeless pursuit.
Looking for my lost keys in the park was a wild goose chase.

2. When pigs fly – Something that will never happen.
He'll apologize? Yeah, when pigs fly!

3. Water under the bridge – A past event that is no longer important.
We had our differences, but that's water under the bridge now.

4. Wake-up call – A warning or realization that prompts action.
His health scare was a wake-up call to start exercising.

5. Word of mouth – Information spread through people talking.
The café became popular through word of mouth.

6. Walk on eggshells – To be very careful not to offend someone.
Ever since the argument, I've been walking on eggshells around him.

7. Waste one's breath – To speak without being listened to or making a difference.
Trying to convince him is just wasting your breath.

8. Win by a landslide – To achieve an overwhelming victory.
The candidate won by a landslide in the election.

9. Wear one's heart on one's sleeve – To openly show emotions.
She wears her heart on her sleeve, so you always know how she feels.

10. Wolf in sheep's clothing – Someone who pretends to be good but is actually bad.

Be careful of him; he's a wolf in sheep's clothing.

11. Water off a duck's back – Criticism or insults that don't affect someone.

She ignores the negativity; it's like water off a duck's back to her.

12. Work against the clock – To be in a hurry to meet a deadline.

We're working against the clock to finish the project on time.

13. Weather the storm – To survive a difficult situation.

The company weathered the storm of the economic crisis.

14. Watch like a hawk – To observe something very closely.

The teacher watched the students like a hawk during the exam.

15. Well-oiled machine – Something that functions efficiently.

The team worked together like a well-oiled machine.

16. Walk the extra mile – To put in additional effort beyond what is expected.

She always walks the extra mile to help her students succeed.

17. Win hands down – To achieve victory easily.

Our team won hands down; the competition wasn't even close.

18. Watch one's step – To be careful about one's actions or words.

You'd better watch your step when talking to the boss.

19. Whale of a time – To have a great and enjoyable experience.

We had a whale of a time at the amusement park!

20. Work one's fingers to the bone – To work extremely hard.

She worked her fingers to the bone to provide for her family.

X

1. X marks the spot – The exact location of something important.

On the treasure map, X marks the spot where the gold is buried.

2. Cross one's X's and dot one's I's – To be extremely careful and thorough.

Before submitting the report, make sure to cross your X's and dot your I's.

3. X-factor – A special quality that makes someone or something unique.

Her confidence and talent give her the X-factor in the competition.

Y

1. Young at heart – Having a youthful spirit despite age.

My grandfather is 80 but still plays football—he's young at heart.

2. Yellow-bellied – Cowardly or lacking courage.

He was too yellow-bellied to confront his boss about the mistake.

3. Year in, year out – Happening every year without change.

Year in, year out, they go to the same beach for vacation.

4. You snooze, you lose – If you don't act quickly, you miss out.

The tickets sold out in minutes—sorry, you snooze, you lose!

5. Yank someone's chain – To tease or joke with someone.

Don't take him seriously; he's just yanking your chain.

6. Yoke around the neck – A burden or responsibility that is difficult to carry.

His huge debt became a yoke around his neck.

7. Yawn fest – Something very boring.

The lecture was a total yawn fest; I could barely stay awake.

8. Yin and yang – Opposing forces that complement each other.

Their personalities are like yin and yang—she's calm, and he's energetic.

9. Yesterday's news – Something outdated or no longer relevant.

That scandal is yesterday's news; no one talks about it anymore.

Z

1. Zip your lip – To stay quiet or stop talking.

The secret is important, so zip your lip!

2. Zigzag course – A path or plan that constantly changes direction.

His career took a zigzag course before he found success.

3. Zeal without knowledge is a runaway horse – Enthusiasm without wisdom can be dangerous.

He jumped into the business without research—zeal without knowledge is a runaway horse.

4.Zoned out – To lose focus or stop paying attention.

I totally zoned out during the long lecture.

5.Zero hour – The crucial moment when something important happens.

It's zero hour—the final exam starts now!

6.Zest for life – A strong enthusiasm and excitement for living.

Even in her 80s, she has a real zest for life.