

19

PREPOSITION

CHAPTER

Preposition वह शब्द या शब्द समूह है जो किसी **Noun** या **Pronoun** के पहले प्रयुक्त होकर उस **Noun** या **Pronoun** का अन्य शब्दों के साथ संबंध बताता है; जैसे-

- (i) There is a cat sitting **under** the table.
- (ii) We need a roof **over** us.
- (iii) I go to school **by** bus

नोट: **Preposition** का प्रयोग **Noun** या **Pronoun** के पहले नहीं भी हो सकता है;

- जैसे: (i) Who was he talking **to**?
- (ii) He does not have a pen to write **with**.

CONFUSING PAIR OF PREPOSITION

Between - Among	Beside - Besides	For - Since
Across - Through	on - upon	on - over
in - into	in - within	by - with
before - in front of	at - in	in spite of - despite

(1) **Among** **Between**

➤ **Among** का प्रयोग हमेशा दो से अधिक के संदर्भ में होता है।

- जैसे: 1. A lot of co-operation is needed among the different States to combat naxalism.
- between ✗
2. Alms were distributed **among** the beggars.
3. The teacher distributed sweets **among** them.

➤ **Between** का अर्थ है 'दो के बीच में'।

among ✗

जैसे: The match will be played between India and Australia.

➤ **Between** का प्रयोग दो से अधिक के लिए भी होता है बशर्ते उनमें पारस्परिक संबंध (**Mutual relationship**) हो;

- जैसे: (i) There is a tournament to be played **between** India , Australia and New Zealand.
- (ii) There is an alliance **between** the **three European nations**.

➤ **Between** के बाद हमेशा **objective case** का प्रयोग होता है;

- जैसे: (i) There is no enmity **between him** and **me** (न कि he and I)

- **Between** के बाद '**and**' Conjunction का प्रयोग किया जाता है;
जैसे: (i) The meeting will be held **between** 10 a.m. **and** 4 p.m.
- **Between** के बाद **Noun** या **Pronoun** हमेशा **Plural form** में होता है;
जैसे: (i) Between **the countries**.
(ii) Between **the students**.
(iii) Between **them**.
(iv) Between **us**.
- **Between** के बाद कभी भी **each, every** आदि का प्रयोग नहीं होता है;
जैसे: (i) Between **each boy**. (×)
(ii) Between **every girl**. (×)
- **Amongst** का प्रयोग **among** के अर्थ में होता है। दोनों के प्रयोग के बीच का अंतर देखें:-
(a) '**The**' से पहले '**amongst**' एवं '**among**' दोनों का प्रयोग हो सकता है;
जैसे: (i) **Among the** boys.
या,
(ii) **Amongst the** boys.
- '**Among**' का प्रयोग **Consonant Sound** से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के पहले तथा **amongst** का प्रयोग **Vowel Sound** से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के पहले होता है;
जैसे: (i) **among** them
(ii) **amongst** us
- **Amid** तथा **Amidst** का प्रयोग भी दो से अधिक के लिए होता है। इनके प्रयोग में वही अन्तर है जो **among** तथा **amongst** के प्रयोग में है। **Amid** एवं **amidst** का प्रयोग **uncountable noun** के साथ भी होता है।
जैसे: (i) The Bill was passed **amid** pandemonium.
(ii) You are sitting **amidst** us and talking against us.
- (2) **Beside** **Besides**
के बगल में के अलावा या के अतिरिक्त
- जैसे: (i) He sat **beside** me.
(ii) **Besides** his children, his nephews and nieces were also present at the ceremony.
- (3) **For** **Since**
- जब अवधि का उल्लेख हो तो **Perfect** एवं **Perfect Continuous Tense** में '**for**' का प्रयोग करें।
जैसे: 1. I have eaten nothing **for** a long time.
2. She has been living here **for** ten years.
- जब शुरूआती समय का उल्लेख हो तो **Perfect** एवं **Perfect Continuous Tense** में '**since**' का प्रयोग करें।
जैसे: I haven't seen him **since** 2009.
- **Since** का प्रयोग 'चुकिं/ क्योंकि' के अर्थ में भी होता है।
जैसे: **Since** he drove recklessly, he met with an accident.

➤ **Since, because एवं as का Pair so नहीं होता है।**

since....., (✓), since so /therefore(×)
as , (✓), as..... so /therefore (×)
because , (✓), because..... so/therefore (×)

जैसे: **Since** I was ill so I could not come. (×)

Since I was ill , I could not come. (✓)

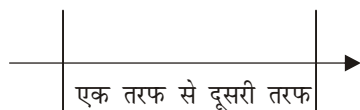
नोट: **As** you sow, **so** shall you reap

उपरोक्त Phrase में **as** के साथ **so** का प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ **as.....so** का अर्थ 'जैसा वैसा' निकलता है।

➤ '**For**' का अर्थ 'के लिए' भी होता है।

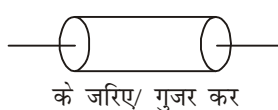
जैसे: The police are **for** our safety.

(4) **Across**



जैसे: 1. I swam **across** the river.

Through



1.The message was conveyed to me by him **through** her.

2.The train passed **through** the tunnel.

Across का प्रयोग भी कई अर्थों में होता है—

➤ उस पार (**on the opposite side of**)

(i) He is waiting for me **across** the road.

➤ दोनों तरफ (**both sides**)

(i) A tree fell **across** the railway line that caused the accident.

➤ **come across** (अचानक मुलाकात होना)

(i) When I was going to college, I **suddenly came across** my childhood friend.(×)

नोट: (1) ध्यान रखें कि '**come across**' का अर्थ है 'अचानक मुलाकात होना'। अतः '**come across**' के साथ '**suddenly**' का प्रयोग न करें।

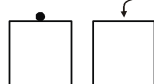
When I was going to college, I **came across** my childhood friend. (✓)

(2) **come across** के साथ **with** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

जैसे: (i) I came across with him. (×)

(ii) I came across him. (✓)

(5) **on upon**



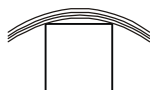
जैसे: 1.The book is **on** the table. (यहाँ **on** का अर्थ है- के ऊपर - एक दूसरे के स्पर्श में हैं)

2.The cat jumped **upon** the rat. (यहाँ **upon** का अर्थ है- के ऊपर - motion में।)

(6) **over**

जैसे: We need a roof **over** our head. (यहाँ **over** का अर्थ है- के ऊपर पर स्पर्श में नहीं।)

➤ अगर किसी वस्तु पर किसी चीज का आवरण हो तो '**over**' का प्रयोग करे चाहे वो touch में हो या नहीं।



- जैसे: 1. The bridge was built **over** the river.
2. Put a blanket **over** the baby.

(7) **Over** तथा **Under** का प्रयोग **vertical position** बताने के लिए होता है;

Over **Under**



- जैसे: (i) There is a fan **over** your head.
(ii) A cat is sitting **under** the table.

(8) **In** **Into**

- जैसे: 1. We are sitting **in** the classroom. (यहाँ **in** का अर्थ है- में/ के अंदर)
2. The boy jumped **into** the river. (यहाँ **into** का अर्थ है- के अंदर आता हुआ- **motion** में)

नोट: Enter के साथ 'into' का प्रयोग नहीं होता। यहाँ 'Throw' के साथ भी 'into' नहीं 'in' का प्रयोग करें।

जैसे: He entered **into** the room. (into हटा दें)

He threw the ball **into** the well. (into के स्थान पर **in** का प्रयोग करें)

नोट: **Enter into agreement/alliance** एवं **enter on/upon** (अर्थ: **to undertake**) का प्रयोग करना सही है।

(9) **On time** **In time**
समय पर समय से

- जैसे: 1. We reach the examination centre **in** time.
2. The examination starts **on** time.
3. We thought that the train would be late but it arrived exactly **in** **on** time.

(10) **By** **With**
के द्वारा से (औजार या हथियार)

- जैसे: 1. The paper was signed **by** him **with** a parker pen **in** black ink.
2. The snake was killed **by** the man **with** a stick.
3. You cannot catch a big fish **with** a small rod.

(11) **Before** **In front of**
के पहले/ के समक्ष के सामने

के पहले:

जैसे: I came **before** you.

के समक्ष:

जैसे: India raised the issue of cross-border terrorism **before** the U.N.

In front of:

के सामने

जैसे: Don't park your car **in front of** my gate.

(12) At - In

➤ सापेक्ष रूप से छोटे स्थान के साथ 'at' का प्रयोग करें और बड़े स्थान के साथ 'in' का प्रयोग करें।

जैसे: I live **at** Mukherji Nagar **in** Delhi.

(13) In spite of Despite

के बावजूद के बावजूद

जैसे: **In spite of** working hard, he failed.

नोट: 'Despite' के साथ 'of' लगा कर error दिए जाते हैं। 'Despite' के साथ 'of' का प्रयोग न करें।

जैसे: **Despite** being rich, he is not happy.

(14) By - In

जैसे: 1. I am sitting **in** the car. (✓)

2. I am going **in** car. (×)

3. I am going **by** car. (✓)

➤ किसी भी वाहन से यात्रा करते हुए दर्शाया जाये तो 'By + vehicle' का प्रयोग किया जाता है लेकिन अगर पैदल यात्रा करने की बात की जाये तब 'on foot' का प्रयोग करते हैं।

जैसे: I go to college **on** foot.

(15)	Exact time (hour)	Month	Year	Day	Date
	at	in	in	on	on

जैसे: I reached Delhi **at** 7 O' clock

in May

in 2005

on Monday

on 7th September

➤ 'At' का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित समय के साथ करें।

at dawn, **at** dusk, **at** day break, **at** sunrise, **at** noon, **at** sunset, **at** night, **at** midnight etc.

नोट: **Morning/evening** के साथ **in** का प्रयोग होता है। **Morning/evening** के साथ यदि **date/day** का प्रयोग हो, तो इनके पहले भी 'on' का प्रयोग होता है;

जैसे: (i) **in** the morning.

(ii) **in** the evening.

(iii) **on** sunday morning.

(iv) **on** the evening of May, the 2nd.

➤ **today, tomorrow, yesterday, the following day, the next day, yesterday evening, yesterday afternoon, last night, this morning, this afternoon, tonight, tomorrow morning, tomorrow evening** आदि कि पहले **Preposition** का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है;

जैसे: (i) He will go there **on tomorrow**. ('on' हटा दें)

(ii) They arrived here **on last night**. ('on' हटा दें)

(16) After (के बाद) तथा Before (के पहले):

जैसे: (i) He returned India **after** a long time.

(ii) I left America **before** Christmas.

(17) **Till/until** का प्रयोग **Point of Time** के साथ होता है;

जैसे: (i) The Government will not pass any Bill **until/till** next session.

(18) **By** का प्रयोग **Preposition of Time** के रूप में **Point of Time** के साथ होता है;

जैसे: (i) We shall have finished the syllabus **by** the end of next month.

(19) **During** का प्रयोग अवधि (**duration**) बताने के लिए किया जाता है;

जैसे: (i) **During** the strike, many people died.

(20) **Up Down Up to**

↑ ↓ ↑

जैसे: 1. He climbed **up** the tree.

2. He ran **down** the stairs.

3. Children can get free education **up to** the age of 14.

कुछ अन्य PREPOSITION-

(1) **TO** का प्रयोग लक्ष्य (**destination**) के लिए किया जाता है;

जैसे: (i) Ram is going **to** college

(ii) Send him **to** school.

(2) **Towards** का अर्थ है 'की ओर' (**in the direction of**); यह दिशा बताता है, न कि लक्ष्य;

जैसे: (i) He is going **towards** the college.

(3) **For** का प्रयोग भी **Preposition of direction** के रूप में लक्ष्य (**destination**) के लिए होता है;

जैसे: (i) He is leaving **for** America tonight.

(4) **Along** (समानान्तर)

→
→

➤ जब किसी एक को किसी दूसरी वस्तु के समानान्तर दर्शाना हो तब **along** का प्रयोग करते हैं।

जैसे: (i). I walked **along** the railway line.

(ii) .He walks **along** the road. (न कि on the road)

जब दो साथ-साथ हो तब **along with** का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे: Come **along with** me.

(5) **Against** का प्रयोग कई अर्थों में है-

➤ (a) प्रतिकूल (**opposite**)

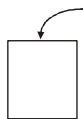
जैसे: It is difficult to sail **against** current.

➤ (b) के विरुद्ध

जैसे: I am **against** terrorism.

➤ (c) सहारा लेकर या टेक लगाकर

जैसे: Do not stand **against** the railing. You may fall down.

(6) **Onto**

जैसे: He jumped **onto** his horse and rode away.

(7) **With**
के साथ

जैसे: I am **with** you through all thick and thin.

(8) **Beyond**
के बाहर/ के परे

जैसे: The case is **beyond** the jurisdiction of the court.

(9) **About** का प्रयोग कई अर्थों में है-

➤ (a) के बारे में

जैसे: I know **about** him.

➤ (b) लगभग

जैसे: It is **about** 100 kms. away from Delhi.

➤ (c) '**about + Infinitive**' (कार्य तुरंत होने का भाव)

जैसे: I am **about to** start a new lesson.

➤ '**about + to+V₁**' के स्थान पर '**going + to+V₁**' या '**be** + **to + V₁**' का भी प्रयोग करने से वाक्य के भावार्थ में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।
any form

जैसे: 1. I am **going to** start a new lesson now.

2. The minister **is to** deliver a speech.

(10) **Above** तथा **Below** का प्रयोग **level** बताने के लिए होता है; किसी मानक (**standard**), स्तर (**level**) या चिह्न (**mark**) से ऊपर **Above** का प्रयोग और उनसे नीचे **Below** का प्रयोग करें।

जैसे: (i) The river is flowing **above** the danger level.

(ii) His English is **below** average.

(iii) The selling price of every commodity in the Multiplex is **above** MRP.

(vi) The score was **below** hundred when the last batsman was declared out.

(11) **Of**

➤ '**Of**' का प्रयोग निर्जीव का अधिकार दर्शाने के लिये किया जाता है।

जैसे: 1. Table's wood (×)

2. Chair's leg (×)

Wood **of** table (✓)

Leg **of** chair (✓)

➤ **Of** का प्रयोग विभिन्न अर्थों में होता है-

➤ (a) **Of age** - कानूनी रूप से उस उम्र का होना

जैसे: Now you are of age so you can marry any one of your choice.

➤ (b) बिमारी से मरना - 'die **of**'. कारण से मरना - 'die **from**' .

जैसे: (i) He died **of** cancer.
(ii) He died **from** thirst.

➤ (c) संबंध (relation)

जैसे: (i) The problems **of** Delhi.

➤ (d) Admit of – allow (अनुमति देना)

जैसे: This pandemic does not admit of any negligence.

(12) Off से अलगाव (separation) का बोध होता है;

जैसे: (i) Keep the dog **off** the flower beds.

(13) Behind (पीछे)

जैसे: (i) The police are running **behind** the thief.
(ii) She hid **behind** the curtain.

PREPOSITION के बारे में कुछ आवश्यक तथ्य

(1) Preposition के बाद Objective Case का प्रयोग होता है;

जैसे: (i) I do not depend on him .
Prep. Objective Case

(ii) She relies on me .
Prep. Objective Case

(2) यदि दो ऐसे शब्दों को किसी **Conjunction (and, or)** आदि से जोड़ना हो जिनके बाद भिन्न-भिन्न **Prepositions** लगते हैं तो इन शब्दों के साथ प्रयुक्त होने वाले **Prepositions** को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए;

जैसे: (i) She is **conscious of** and **engaged in** her work.
(ii) I was **surprised at** as well as **pleased with** her performance.
(iii) He is senior and older **than** I. (Use '**to**' after 'senior')
(iv) His watch is different and cheaper **than** mine. (Use '**from**' after 'different')
(v) She is younger and taller **than** her brother. (✓)

(3) अगर **Prepositions** के बाद '**verb**' का प्रयोग होता है तो **verb 'v₁+ing'** form में होना चाहिए।

जैसे: I am **looking forward to** going to London.
V₁+ing

जैसे: He is afraid **of** going out after sunset.
V₁+ing

(4) **Home** शब्द के पहले किसी **Preposition** का प्रयोग नहीं होता यदि इसके पहले निम्नलिखित में से किसी भी verb का प्रयोग हो;

जैसे: **Bring, go, get, arrive, reach.**

(i) I went home by car.

नोट: किन्तु, यदि 'home' के पहले कोई 'Possessive Case' के Adjective (जैसे: **my, your, his, her, our, their**) या **noun** के साथ 's' (जैसे: Ram's, Rohit's) आदि का प्रयोग हो तो **home** के पहले 'to' का प्रयोग होता है; ('arrive' एवं 'reach' का प्रयोग यहाँ ना करें।)

जैसे: (i) I went **to his home**.

(ii) I decided to go **to Ram's home**.

(5) **Stress, emphasise, investigate, comprise, accompany, consider, violate, pervade, precede, succeed, invade, resist, enter, eschew, direct, join, sign, affect, ensure, board, discuss, describe, reach, order, tell, demand, attack, control, resemble, और ridicule.**

जब ये **verbs 'Active Voice'** में प्रयोग किये जा रहें हों तो इनके बाद किसी **Preposition** का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

जैसे: 1. The teacher emphasised on the need of discipline in life. ('on' हटा दें)

2. I have ordered for a cup of tea. ('for' हटा दें)

3. I shall discuss about the problem with you. ('about' हटा दें)

4. (a) He described/ (b) about the incident/ (c) in his story./ (d) No error
(विकल्प (b) में 'about' का प्रयोग गलत है।)

(6) संवाद (Communication) में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले verb (जो किसी कर्म (object) के पहले आता हो) के साथ to का प्रयोग न करें। ये verb हैं: **advise, tell, ask, beg, command, encourage, request, inform, thank, welcome, warn, forbid, order, remind, congratulate, compliment**.etc.

जैसे: (i) I advised **to** him to go. (Drop 'to')

(ii) I informed **to** the police of the accident. (Drop 'to')

(iii) I was told to postpone the meeting. (✓)

(7) **Say / suggest / propose, speak, reply, explain, complain, talk, listen, write, report, pray, describe** के बाद हमेशा 'to' Preposition का प्रयोग होता है यदि इसके बाद **Object** के रूप में कोई व्यक्ति का प्रयोग हो;

जैसे: (i) You **suggested to him** that he should leave the place.

(ii) She **said to me** that she would help me.

(iii) He did not **reply to** me.

(8) Preposition के दृष्टिकोण से verb के साथ प्रयुक्त उपयुक्त objects (Direct/Indirect) पर ध्यान दें-

(i) **'Furnish, entrust, present, provide, supply'** इत्यादि के प्रयोग।

जैसे: I provided him money. (x)

(i) I provided him **with** money. (✓)

Or (ii) I provided money **to** him. (✓)

(ii) Object के अनुसार निम्न verbs के सही प्रयोग को ध्यान से देखें:-

Compensate, Explain, Fine, Propose, Recommend, Rob, Suggest, इत्यादि।

(i) Rob a person **of** something.

(ii) We informed the police **of** an accident.

(iii) I explained the matter **to** him.

(iv) He robbed her **of** her jewellery.

SOME PHRASE PREPOSITION:**(1) According to-** के अनुसार

जैसे: **According to** the terms and conditions, he will have to finish it in two days.

(2) By dint of- के बल पर (**by force of, because of**)

जैसे: I passed the exam **by dint of** hard work.

(3) In case of- अगर

जैसे: **In case of** emergency, call 100.

(4) by virtue of- के बल पर (**by authority of**)

जैसे: The judge can pass the order **by virtue of** his powers.

(5) Owing to - के कारण

Owing to एवं **Due to** अर्थ में एक ही है। दोनों के बीच मुख्यतः दो अंतर हैं-

(1) वाक्य की शुरुआत 'owing to' से करें 'due to' से नहीं।

जैसे: Due to heavy rains, I could not come. (×)

Owing to heavy rains, I could not come. (✓) (**Note:** SSC 'due to' से वाक्य की शुरुआत को सही मानती है।)

(2) 'Be' के किसी भी form के बाद 'due to' का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे: The accident was owing to heavy rains. (×)

The accident was ^{form of 'be'} due to heavy rains. (✓)

(6) With reference to- के सन्दर्भ में

जैसे: **With reference to** your letter, dated 27th July 2011, I hereby submit my reply.

(7) In order to- ताकि

जैसे: We vacated the premises **in order to** avoid litigation.

(8) In course of- के दौरान

जैसे: **In course of** time, I faced many problems

(9) On behalf of- के स्थान पर

जैसे: He came to receive the award **on behalf of** his brother.

(10) Agreeably to- के अनुसरण में

जैसे: **Agreeably to** the terms of the agreement, we will pay you ₹ 1 lakh.

(11) By means of- के सहायता से

जैसे: He amassed a lot of money **by means of** sharp practices.

(12) For the sake of- के वास्ते

जैसे: Save plants atleast **for the sake of** your children.

(13) In favour of- के पक्ष में

जैसे: He voted **in favour of** his friend.

(14) In lieu of- के बदले में

जैसे: He got fifty thousand rupees **in lieu of** his claim.

(15) On account of- के कारण

जैसे: **On account of** his negligence, the company suffered heavy loss.

(16) In relation to- के संबंध में

जैसे: There are some rules **in relation to** the organization of the match.

अन्तर देखें :

1. I acted **according to** your order.
I acted **in accordance with** your order.
2. Mother Teresa had **affection for** all.
Mother Teresa was **affectionate to** all.
3. He has **ambition for** fame.
He is **ambitious of** fame.
4. I am **capable of** doing hard work.
I have **capacity for** doing hard work.
5. I have **confidence in** myself.
I am **confident about** myself.
6. He has **desire for** money and fame.
He is **desirous of** money and fame.

FIXED PREPOSITION

'TO' COMES WITH FOLLOWING WORDS :

Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Abhorrent to	causing or deserving strong dislike	घृणा से भरा
Access to	reach	पहुँच
Accountable to	obliged to accept responsibility	उत्तरदायी
Accustomed to	habitual of	आदी होना
Addicted to	unable to stop using	लत लगना
Adhere to	to cause to stick fast	पालन करना, जुड़े रहना
Adjacent to	sharing a border	सटा हुआ
Affectionate to	feeling or showing love and affection	स्नेही
Agreeable to	ready or willing to agree	सहमत
Allegiance to	loyalty to a person, country, group, etc.	निष्ठा
Alternative to	substitute	विकल्प
Answerable to	required to explain actions or decisions to someone	जवाबदेह
Antidote to	a substance that stops the harmful effects of a poison	विष नाशक
Attention to	notice, interest, or awareness	ध्यान
Attune to	to bring into harmony	लय में करना, अनुकूल करना
Averse to	having a feeling of dislike	प्रतिकूल होना
Beneficial to	producing good or helpful results or effects	फायदेमंद
Blind to	unable to see (fault etc)	(के प्रति) अंधा
Comparable to	being similar or about the same	तुलनीय
Complement to	to complete something else or make it better	पूरक
Conform to	to obey or agree to something	अनुरूप होना

Detrimental <i>to</i>	causing damage or injury	हानिकारक
Devoted <i>to</i>	completely loyal	भक्त, समर्पित
Disgrace <i>to</i>	to cause to lose respect or be humiliated	अपमान
Due <i>to</i>	because	के कारण
Enmity <i>to</i>	a very deep unfriendly feeling	शत्रुता
Equal <i>to</i>	same	बराबरी
Equivalent <i>to</i>	almost same	लगभग बराबर
Essential <i>to</i>	extremely important and necessary	आवश्यक
Exception <i>to</i>	a case where a rule does not apply	अपवाद
Favourable <i>to</i>	showing approval	अनुकूल
Given <i>to</i>	habitual	आदी होना
Harmful <i>to</i>	causing or capable of causing damage or harm	नुकसान पहुंचने वाला
Heir <i>to</i>	a person who has the legal right to receive the property of someone who dies	वारिस
Immune <i>to</i>	not capable of being affected by a disease	प्रतिरक्षित
Important <i>to</i>	having serious meaning or worth	जरूरी
Incidental <i>to</i>	happening as a minor part or result of something else	जुड़ा व प्रासंगिक होना
Indebted <i>to</i>	owing something (such as money or thanks) to someone or something	ऋणी
Indifferent <i>to</i>	not interested in or concerned about something	उदासीन
Indigenous <i>to</i>	produced, living, or existing naturally in a particular region or environment	मूल/स्वदेशीय
Injurious <i>to</i>	causing injury	हानिकारक
Key <i>to</i>	to make something correspond to something else	समाधान/कुंजी होना
Look forward <i>to</i>	anticipated with satisfaction	संतुष्टि के साथ आशा करना
Loyal <i>to</i>	having or showing complete and constant support for someone or something	निष्ठावान
Obstruction <i>to</i>	something that blocks	बाधा
Opposite <i>to</i>	not agree	के विरुद्ध
Postscript <i>to</i>	a note or series of notes added at the end of a letter, article, or book	परिशिष्ट भाग
Preface <i>to</i>	an introduction to a book or speech	प्रस्तावना
Prefer <i>to</i>	to like (someone or something) better than someone or something else	के तुलना में ज्यादा पसंद करना
Preferable <i>to</i>	better or more desirable	ज्यादा पसंद (किसी दूसरे की तुलना में)
Profitable <i>to</i>	producing good or helpful results or effects	लाभदायक
Prone <i>to</i>	likely to do, have, or suffer from something	से ग्रस्त होने की संभावना
Reduced <i>to</i>	to make (something) smaller in size, amount, number, etc.	कम हो जाना

Preposition

Relevant <i>to</i>	relating to a subject in an appropriate way	प्रासंगिक
Repugnance <i>to</i>	a strong feeling of dislike or disgust	घृणा
Resign oneself <i>to</i>	to accept something reluctantly because you cannot change it	बेमन से ही पर स्वीकार कर लेना
Sensitive <i>to</i>	likely to cause people to become upset	संवेदनशील
Sequel <i>to</i>	a book, movie, etc., that continues a story begun in another book, movie, etc.	का अगला भाग
Similar <i>to</i>	almost the same	समान
Stick <i>to</i>	to hold to	लगे रहना/ना छोड़ना
Submission <i>to</i>	accepting of someone else's power or control	के समक्ष झुकना
Submit <i>to</i>	yield or accept to a superior force	के आगे झुकना
Subscribe <i>to</i>	to pay money to get a publication or service regularly	सदस्यता लेने के लिए पैसे चुकाना
Succumb <i>to</i>	to stop trying to resist something	मर जाना/ हार मान जाना
Supplement <i>to</i>	to add something to (something) in order to make it complete	पूरक बनना
Surrender <i>to</i>	to give the control or use of (something) to someone else	समर्पण करना
Susceptible <i>to</i>	easily affected, influenced, or harmed by something	सरलता से प्रभावित
Swing <i>to</i>	to move with a smooth, curving motion	झूलना
Taken <i>to</i>	to begin to like something	पसंद करना शुरू करना
Tantamount <i>to</i>	equal to something in value, meaning, or effect	के समान
Temptation <i>to</i>	a strong urge or desire to have or do something	प्रलोभन
True <i>to</i>	faithful	वफादार होना

'OF' COMES WITH FOLLOWING WORDS :

Abhorrence <i>of</i>	strong hatred	घृणा
Accused <i>of</i>	one charged with an offence	अभियुक्त
Afraid <i>of</i>	filled with fear	डरा हुआ
Ambitious <i>of</i>	having a desire of	महत्वाकांक्षी
Anxious <i>of</i>	causing or showing fear or nervousness	चिंतित
Ashamed <i>of</i>	feeling shame, guilt, or disgrace	शर्मिदा
Assurance <i>of</i>	the state of being sure or certain about something	आश्वासन
Aware <i>of</i>	knowing that something (such as a situation, condition, or problem) exists	अवगत
Bereft <i>of</i>	no longer having it, deprived	वंचित
Beware <i>of</i>	to be careful	सावधान रहना

Boast <i>of</i>	to talk about oneself	डिंग मारना
Capable <i>of</i>	able to do something	सक्षम
Cautious <i>of</i>	careful about avoiding danger or risk	सर्तक
Certain <i>of</i>	not having any doubt about something	पक्का होना
Charge <i>of</i>	to make a person responsible for something	का प्रभारी
Composed <i>of</i>	formed from or made of	से बना
Consist <i>of</i>	to be made up of (something)	से बना हुआ
Confident <i>of</i>	showing that you are sure of something	आश्वस्त होना
Conscious <i>of</i>	aware	जागरूक
Convicted <i>of</i>	to prove or find guilty	अपराधी ठहराया हुआ
Convinced <i>of</i>	to cause (someone) to believe that something is true	आश्वस्त
Deprived <i>of</i>	not having the things that are needed for a good or healthy life	वंचित
Devoid <i>of</i>	lacking	वंचित
Diffident <i>of</i>	lacking confidence	आत्मविश्वास रहित
Disapprove <i>of</i>	to officially refuse to approve or accept (something)	अस्वीकार करना
Dispose <i>of</i>	to get rid of something	छुटकारा पाना
Embarrassed <i>of</i>	ashamed	लज्जित महसूस करना
Envious <i>of</i>	feeling or showing a desire to have what someone else has	ईर्ष्यालु
Fond <i>of</i>	to have liking of	का शौकीन
Formed <i>of</i>	organized in a way characteristic of some matter	से बना
Frightened <i>of</i>	become afraid	डरा हुआ
Get rid <i>of</i>	to become free from something	छुटकारा पाना
Guilty <i>of</i>	responsible for committing a crime or doing something wrong	दोषी
Lack (<i>N</i>) <i>of</i>	deficient	की कमी
Need (<i>N</i>) <i>of</i>	to require	जरूरत
Proof <i>of</i>	something which shows that something else is true or correct	प्रमाण होना
Scared <i>of</i>	to be frightened of	डरा हुआ
Shortage <i>of</i>	a condition in which there is not enough of something needed	कमी होना
Sure <i>of</i>	certain of	निश्चित होना
Void <i>of</i>	null or containing nothing	रिक्त
Want (<i>N</i>) <i>of</i>	in need of (something)	की जरूरत होना
Wary <i>of</i>	marked by being cautious	सावधान
Worthy <i>of</i>	deserving respect, attention	के योग्य

'FOR' COMES WITH FOLLOWING WORDS :

Affection <i>for</i>	a feeling of liking for someone or something	के लिए स्नेह
Ambition <i>for</i>	a particular goal or aim	महत्वाकांक्षा
Anxiety <i>for</i>	fear or nervousness about what might happen	चिंता
Appetite <i>for</i>	a physical desire for food	भूख
Aptitude <i>for</i>	a natural ability to do something or to learn something	योग्यता
Atone <i>for</i>	to show that you are sorry for doing something wrong	प्रायश्चित्त करना
Capacity <i>for</i>	the ability to hold or contain	क्षमता
Compassion <i>for</i>	a feeling of wanting to help someone who is sick, hungry, in trouble, etc.	सहानुभूति
Compensation <i>for</i>	something that is done or given to make up for damage, trouble, etc.	मुआवजा, हर्जाना
Contempt <i>for</i>	a feeling that someone or something is not worthy of any respect or approval	अवमानना
Canvass <i>for</i>	to ask (the people in an area) what they think about a candidate, project, idea, etc.	मत माँगना
Craving <i>for</i>	a very strong desire for something	तृष्णा/ लालसा
Desire <i>for</i>	to want or wish for (something)	इच्छा होना
Hope <i>for</i>	expect	आशा
Liking <i>for</i>	a feeling of regard or fondness	पसंद करना
Yearn <i>for</i>	to desire very much	के लिए लालसा करना

'FROM' COMES WITH FOLLOWING WORDS :

Abstain <i>from</i>	to choose not to do or have something	परहेज करना
Abstinence <i>from</i>	the practice of not doing or having something that is wanted	परहेज
Debar <i>from</i>	to officially prevent (someone) from having or doing something	वंचित करना
Derive <i>from</i>	to take or get (something) from (something else)	से प्राप्त करना
Descent <i>from</i>	to have (something or someone in the part) as origin	से उत्पन्न होना
Desist <i>from</i>	to stop doing something	करना बंद कर देना
Deviate <i>from</i>	to do something that is different or to be different from what is usual or expected	सामान्य या प्रत्याशित रास्ते या आचरण से हटना
Emerge <i>from</i>	to become known or come from	उभरना/ प्रकट होना
Escape <i>from</i>	to get away from a dangerous place or situation	सुरक्षित निकल जाना
Exemption <i>from</i>	permission not to pay or do something	छूट

Prevent <i>from</i>	to stop (something) from happening or existing	रोकना
Prohibit <i>from</i>	to order (someone) not to use or do something	रोकना (कुछ करने से)
Protect <i>from</i>	to keep (someone or something) from being harmed	बचाना
Recover <i>from</i>	to become healthy after an illness or injury	स्वस्थ होना
Refrain <i>from</i>	to stop yourself from doing something	परहेज करना
Resign <i>from</i>	to give up (a job or position) in a formal manner	त्यागपत्र देना
Respite <i>from</i>	relief from	से राहत

'ON' COMES WITH FOLLOWING WORDS :

Comment <i>on</i>	to make a statement about someone or something	टिप्पणी करना
Deliberate <i>on</i>	to think about or discuss something very carefully in order to make a decision	विचार करना
Depend <i>on</i>	to rely upon	पर निर्भर
Dwell <i>on</i>	to live in a particular place	में रहना
Embark <i>on</i>	to begin a journey	यात्रा शुरू करना
Encroach <i>on</i>	to gradually move or go into an area that is beyond the usual or desired limits	अतिक्रमण करना
Impose <i>on</i>	to cause (something, such as tax) to affect someone or something by using your authority	पर थोपना
Insist <i>on</i>	persist in	पर जोर देना
Intrude <i>on</i>	to come or go into a place where you are not wanted or allowed	अतिक्रमण करना
Trample <i>on</i>	to cause damage or pain by walking or stepping heavily on something or someone	पैर तले कुचलना

'IN' COMES WITH THE FOLLOWING WORDS :

Absorbed <i>in</i>	having one's attention wholly engaged or occupied	अवशोषित
Accomplished <i>in</i>	very skillful, having or showing the skill of an expert	निपुण
Assiduous <i>in</i>	very hard working	परिश्रमी
Bigoted <i>in</i>	blindly devoted to some creed, opinion, or practice	धर्मांध, कट्टर
Dabble <i>in</i>	to take part in an activity in a way that is not serious	शौकिया तौर पर कुछ करना
Deficient <i>in</i>	not good enough, lacking	अपूर्ण, कमी
Diligent <i>in</i>	showing steady and earnest care and hard work	मेहनती
Excel <i>in</i>	to be better than others in something	श्रेष्ठ होना
Experienced <i>in</i>	having knowledge or skill in a particular field	अनुभवी
Indulge <i>in</i>	to allow (yourself) to have or do something as a special pleasure	लिप्त होना

Preposition

Interested <i>in</i>	wanting to learn more about something or to become involved in something	रूची
Involved <i>in</i>	connected with something	शामिल होना
Persist <i>in</i>	to continue to occur or exist beyond the usual, expected, or normal time	लगे रहना
Presevere <i>in</i>	to continue doing something though it is difficult	लगे रहना
Proficient <i>in</i>	good at doing something	कुशल
Remiss <i>in</i>	not showing enough care and attention	बेपरवाह
Versed <i>in</i>	skilled in something	निपुण

'WITH' COMES WITH FOLLOWING WORDS :

Acquaintance <i>with</i>	someone who is known or a slight knowledge of something or someone	जान-पहचान होना
Afflicted <i>with</i>	caused pain or suffering	पीड़ित
Alliance <i>with</i>	a union or association	संधि
Associate <i>with</i>	to combine or unite with another for mutual benefit	सहयोगी
Bear <i>with</i>	to suffer	सहना
Beset <i>with</i>	to affect someone or something in a bad way	बुरा या हानिकारक प्रभाव डालना
Busy <i>with</i>	full of activity or work	व्यस्त रहना
Clash <i>with</i>	a short fight	टकराव
Coincide <i>with</i>	to happen at the same time as something else	एक समय पर होना
Compatible <i>with</i>	capable of existing together in harmony	अनुकूल
Compliant <i>with</i>	inclined to agree with others	आज्ञाकारी
Conformity <i>with</i>	the fact or state of agreeing with or obeying something	अनुपालन
Contrasted <i>with</i>	to be different especially in a way that is very obvious	विषम
Conversant <i>with</i>	to be familiar with	परिचित
Cope <i>with</i>	to endure something unpleasant	सामना करना
Correspond <i>with</i>	to be similar or equal to something	अनुरूप
Disgusted <i>with</i>	a feeling of revulsion or profound disapproval	घृणा
Drenched <i>with</i>	to make (someone or something) completely wet	भीगना
Endowed <i>with</i>	naturally possessing a certain quality or talent	संपन्न
Gifted <i>with</i>	having great ability	प्रतिभाशाली
Intimacy <i>with</i>	a state marked by emotional closeness	आत्मीयता
Intimate <i>with</i>	to be in close personal relation	अत्यन्त नजदीकी संबंध होना

Popular <i>with</i>	liked or enjoyed by many people	लोकप्रिय
Quarrel <i>with</i>	to fight	लड़ाई करना
Remonstrate <i>with</i>	to disagree and argue or complain about something	प्रतिवाद करना
Replete <i>with</i>	having much or plenty of something	परिपूर्ण
Satiated <i>with</i>	to satisfy (a need, desire, etc.) fully	तृप्त
Satisfied <i>with</i>	to cause (someone) to be happy or pleased	संतुष्ट
Sympathize <i>with</i>	to feel sorry for someone who is in a bad condition	के साथ सहानुभूति रखना

SPOTTING THE ERROR

- (a) He took/ (b) leave of/ (c) four days/ (d) No error.
- (a) Children/ should always/ (b) listen the advice of their elders/ (c) and well wishers./ (d) No error.
- (a) He will not/ (b) listen/ (c) what you say./ (d) No error.
- (a) Nobody denies/ (b) that my ideas/ (c) are different than yours./ (d) No error.
- (a) It was I who was responsible of/ (b) making all the arrangements for the/ (c) successful completion of his studies./ (d) No error.
- (a) She was in the courtyard/ (b) when the burglars/ (c) entered into her house./ (d) No error.
- (a) Our teacher/ (b) emphasised on/ (c) the use of correct grammar./ (d) No error.
- (a) On the time/ (b) of the opening ceremony of the theatre/ (c) a large crowd had assembled/ (d) No error.
- (a) While they were returning/ (b) from school,/ (c) a stalker attacked on them with a knife./ (d) No error.
- (a) The decline of his moral values/ (b) has caused a lot/ (c) of pain to his parents/ / (d) No error.
- (a) Without thinking/ (b) for a moment he/ (c) entrusted me in all the responsibilities ./ (d) No error.
- (a) Sudha fell in/ (b) the well and nobody / (c) tried to save her./ (d) No error.
- (a) I / (b) prefer coffee/ (c) than tea/ (d) No error.
- (a) Suresh is busy / (b) in his work/ (c) for his presentation/ (d) No error.
- (a) While crossing the road/ (b) an old man was/ (c) run out by a bus/ (d) No error.
- (a) Amphibians / (b) can live / (c) in water as well as land./ (d) No error.
- (a) My mother is fond off/ (b) cooking different / (c) types of dishes/ (d) No error.
- (a) Our teacher/ (b) cannot/ (c) control on the students./ (d) No error.
- (a) The lawyer has been waiting/ (b) for the prisoner / (c) since two hours / (d) No error.
- (a) Mr. Bacon has / (b) great affection to/ (c) his family./ (d) No error.
- (a) Rekha has a great/ (b) enmity for her/ (c) brother's friend./ (d) No error.
- (a) He threw the bucket/ (b) into the river/ (c) and returned home without any water./ (d) No error.
- (a) There appears/ (b) to be very little/ (c) understanding among the two brothers / (d) No error.
- (a) She was/ (b) angry on me because I/ (c) had not invited her to party./ (d) No error.
- (a) He got a prestigious job though/ (b) he was not worthy/ (c) for it./ (d) No error.

26. (a) He described about/ (b) the incident/ (c) in a very interesting way./ (d) No error.
27. (a) My father/ (b) deals/ (c) with garments/ (d) No error.
28. (a) I cannot / (b) deal from/ (c) those unruly students/ (d) No error.
29. (a) Despite of / (b) working hard/ (c) he failed/ (d) No error.
30. (a) Ashok/ (b) married with/ (c) Rekha last month./ (d) No error.
31. (a) The earth's atmosphere/ (b) comprises of/ (c) three layers/ (d) No error.
32. (a) The court held/ (b) the local MLA responsible/ (c) for the loss or damage to any public property./ (d) No error.
33. (a) He was debarred to attend/ (b) the monsoon session/ (c) of the Parliament./ (d) No error.
34. (a) We will have to await for/ (b) the result/ (c) as the manager is on strike./ (d) No error.
35. (a) He should refrain/ (b) to associate himself with any party/ (c) because people have faith in his integrity./ (d) No error.
36. (a) The songs of / (b) the old movies are/ (c) worth listening to./ (d) No error.
37. (a) It should be obvious to you/ (b) that if you persist bothering him,/ (c) he will get angry with you/ (d) No error.
38. (a) I certainly/ (b) differ with you/ (c) in this matter (d) No error.
39. (a) He had a suspected fracture, / (b) so he was/ (c) admitted into the hospital/ (d) No error.
40. (a) If you put your / (b) heart to it,/ (c) you will be a winner/ (d) No error.
41. (a) He walked/ (b) ten miles/ (c) by foot/ (d) No error.
42. (a) He is good / (b) in mathematics/ (c) but his friend isn't./ (d) No error.
43. (a) Those who are in power/ (b) have to be sensitive of/ (c) the sufferings of the poor/ (d) No error.
44. (a) Which newspaper/ (b) do you/ (c) subscribe for?/ (d) No error.
45. (a) We thought that the train/ (b) would be late but/ (c) it arrived exactly in time./ (d) No error.
46. (a) Despite of repeated warnings, / (b) he touched a live electric wire,/ (c) and was electrocuted./ (d) No error.
47. (a) It is my pleasure / (b) to congratulate you for your success/ (c) in the Civil Services Examination/ (d) No error.
48. (a) I will avail/ (b) myself with/ (c) this golden opportunity/ (d) No error.
49. (a) It is half/ (b) past two/ (c) in my watch/ (d) No error.
50. (a) She can / (b) cope up with any difficult situation/ (c) as she is a braveheart./ (d) No error.
51. (a) Ravi/ (b) told to his friend/ (c) to buy a car./ (d) No error.
52. (a) He is/ (b) accused with/ (c) committing the murder./ (d) No error.
53. (a) The poet/ (b) described about/ (c) the spring season./ (d) No error.
54. (a) The atmosphere/ (b) comprises of/ (c) many inert gases also./ (d) No error.
55. (a) We disposed off / (b) our old furniture/ (c) before moving to Mumbai./ (d) No error.
56. (a) He was/ (b) bereft from / (c) all his possession./ (d) No error.
57. (a) He assented of/ (b) my proposal/ (c) as it was very attractive./ (d) No error.
58. (a) A large sign near/ (b) the entrance warns the visitors/ (c) to beware about bears./ (d) No error.
59. (a) The teacher was tense/ (b) when he entered/ (c) the class which comprised of/ (d) a hundred students.
60. (a) There is no rule/ (b) regarding the length of a précis/ (c) with relation to/ (d) that of the original passage.
61. (a) He/ (b) is suffering/ (c) with flu./ (d) No error.
62. (a) He wanted to go/ (b) to home/ (c) as he was not well/ (d) No error.

Answers with Explanation

1. (b); 'leave for four days' का प्रयोग करें।
2. (b); 'listen' के साथ 'to' का प्रयोग करें।
3. (b);
4. (c); 'different' के साथ 'from' का प्रयोग करें।
5. (a); 'responsible' के साथ 'for' का प्रयोग होगा।
6. (c); 'entered' के साथ 'into' का प्रयोग न करें।
7. (b); 'emphasised' के साथ 'on' का प्रयोग नहीं होता।
8. (a); 'On' के स्थान पर 'at' का प्रयोग करें।
9. (c); 'attack' के साथ 'on' का प्रयोग नहीं होता।
10. (a); 'decline' के साथ 'in' का प्रयोग होता है।
11. (c); 'entrusted' के साथ 'with' का प्रयोग होगा।
12. (a); 'fell into' का प्रयोग करें।
13. (c); 'than' के स्थान पर 'to' का प्रयोग करें। 'Prefer' के साथ 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।
14. (b); busy के साथ 'with' का प्रयोग होता है न कि 'in' का।
15. (c); 'run out' के स्थान पर 'run over' का प्रयोग करें। 'Run over' का अर्थ है 'कुचला जाना'।
16. (c); Land के पहले 'on' का प्रयोग करें।
17. (a); Fond के साथ 'of' का प्रयोग होता है न कि 'off' का।
18. (c); अगर 'Control' verb हो तो उसके साथ 'on' का प्रयोग नहीं होता।
19. (c); 'Since' के स्थान पर 'for' का प्रयोग करें। 'two hours' अवधि है।
20. (b); 'affection' के साथ 'for' का प्रयोग होगा न कि 'to' का।
21. (b); 'enmity' के साथ 'towards' का प्रयोग होगा न कि 'for' का।
22. (b); 'threw' के साथ 'in' का प्रयोग होगा न कि 'into' का।
23. (c); 'among' के स्थान पर 'between' का प्रयोग होगा।
24. (b); 'angry' के साथ 'with' का प्रयोग होता है जब किसी व्यक्ति का उल्लेख हो।
नोट:- angry with someone.
angry at something.
25. (c); 'worthy' के साथ 'of' का प्रयोग होगा न कि 'for' का।
26. (a); 'describe' के साथ किसी 'preposition' का प्रयोग नहीं होता।
27. (c); अगर 'deal' का अर्थ है 'व्यापार करना' तो 'deal' के साथ 'in' का प्रयोग होगा।
28. (b); अगर 'deal' का अर्थ है 'निपटना' तो deal के साथ 'with' का प्रयोग होगा।
29. (a); 'Despite' के साथ 'of' का प्रयोग नहीं होता।
30. (c); 'with' हटा दें।
31. (b); 'Active Voice' में 'Comprise' के साथ 'of' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
32. (c); 'Loss' के बाद 'of' का प्रयोग करें।
33. (a); 'debarred from attending' का प्रयोग करें।
34. (a); 'await for' के स्थान पर 'wait for' का प्रयोग होगा न कि 'to' का।
35. (b); 'Refrain' के बाद 'preposition' 'from' का प्रयोग होगा न कि 'to' का।
36. (c); 'listen' के बाद 'to' का प्रयोग होता है 'worthlistening' के बाद नहीं।
37. (b); 'persist' के बाद 'in' का प्रयोग करें।
38. (d);
39. (c); 'admitted to' का प्रयोग करें।
40. (b); 'put your heart into it' (मन लगाना) सही phrase है।
'to' को 'into' में परिवर्तित करें।
41. (c); 'on foot' का प्रयोग करें जिसका अर्थ है पैदल।
42. (b); 'Good' के साथ 'at' का प्रयोग होता है।
43. (b); 'Sensitive' के साथ 'to' का प्रयोग करें।
44. (c); 'subscribe' के साथ 'to' का प्रयोग करें।
45. (c); 'On time' का अर्थ है ठीक समय पर और 'in time' का अर्थ है समय से। Exactly का प्रयोग 'On time' को ज्यादा उपयुक्त विकल्प बना रहा है।
46. (a); 'Despite' के साथ 'of' का प्रयोग न करें।
47. (b); 'Congratulate' के साथ 'on' का प्रयोग करें।
48. (b); 'avail' के साथ 'of' का प्रयोग होता है। 'Avail myself of this' का प्रयोग करें।
49. (c); 'in' के स्थान पर 'by' का प्रयोग करें।
50. (b); 'Cope with' (अर्थ- to handle) का प्रयोग करें।

Preposition

51. (b); 'told' एवं 'tell' के साथ 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
52. (b); 'accused' के साथ 'of' का प्रयोग करें न कि 'with' का।
53. (b); 'described' के साथ 'about' का प्रयोग न करें।
54. (b); अगर वाक्य active voice में हो तो 'comprise' के बाद 'of' का प्रयोग न करें।
55. (a); 'disposed' के साथ 'of' का प्रयोग होता है न कि 'off' का।
56. (b); 'bereft' के बाद 'of' का प्रयोग होता है।
57. (a); 'assented' के साथ 'to' का प्रयोग करें न कि 'of' का।
58. (c); 'beware' के साथ 'of' का प्रयोग करें न किया 'about' का।
59. (c); अगर वाक्य active voice में हो तो 'comprised' के बाद 'of' का प्रयोग न करें।
60. (c); 'with relation to' को 'in relation to' में परिवर्तित करें।
61. (c); 'with' को 'from' में परिवर्तित करें। 'suffer' के साथ 'from' का प्रयोग होता है।
62. (b); 'to' हटा दे। 'Get, arrive, reach, go, come' के साथ अगर 'home' का प्रयोग होता है तो बीच में कोई 'preposition' नहीं आता है।

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE PREPOSITION

1. He drove from Maharashtra _____ Karnataka without stopping to rest.
(a) is (b) to
(c) into (d) towards.
2. Bill's fight _____ hunting put 26 professional shikar companies out of jobs.
(a) towards (b) for
(c) over (d) against
3. The court has absolved him _____ all the charges leveled against him.
(a) off (b) with
(c) in (d) of
4. you are welcome to partake _____ their light refreshment.
(a) in (b) for
(c) at (d) of
5. We met a lot of people _____ our holidays.
(a) on (b) in
(c) during (d) at
6. The firm has been dealing _____ luxury goods for more than two decades.
(a) in (b) with
(c) out (d) on
7. Today students should be reconciled _____ the way things are changing.
(a) with (b) to
(c) for (d) at
8. That week the dollar dropped _____ its lowest levels.
(a) to (b) at
(c) into (d) by
9. He went _____ sea alone.
(a) in (b) to
(c) into (d) on
10. Everyone in this world is accountable to God _____ his actions.
(a) actions (b) for
(c) to (d) over
11. Speed is _____ essence in a project of this type.
(a) in (b) for
(c) about (d) of
12. A wise man profits _____ the mistakes of others.
(a) through (b) from
(c) with (d) by
13. Ram agreed _____ my proposal .
(a) with (b) for
(c) on (d) to
14. He is addicted _____ smoking.
(a) to (b) with
(c) on (d) for
15. He sat _____ the shade of a tree.
(a) under (b) into
(c) in (d) on
16. There is something wonderful _____ him
(a) of (b) about
(c) for (d) in side

17. When will you hand _____ your assignment?
(a) in (b) back (c) down (d) into
18. A new minister has taken _____ after the election.
(a) to (b) over (c) off (d) down
19. There is a bridge _____ the river.
(a) over (b) on (c) down (d) across
20. Please make yourself _____ home.
(a) with (b) at (c) in (d) on
21. The brave youth immediately jumped _____ the river to save the drowning child.
(a) in (b) into (c) inside (d) to
22. We can make no progress if we continue working _____ these conditions.
(a) into (b) with (c) under (d) for
23. Keep your dog _____ the flower beds. It may damage the flowers.
(a) out (b) from (c) beside (d) off
24. _____ a moment she felt disappointed for no stockings hung from the fire place.
(a) just (b) for (c) at (d) since
25. We were completely taken _____ by the estate agent who turned out to be a crook.
(a) for (b) on (c) off (d) in
26. Dr. Sharma concluded his speech _____ explaining the importance of charity.
(a) by (b) with (c) at (d) in
27. Shivaji Maharaj fought _____ every kind of aggression.
(a) against (b) to (c) with (d) at
28. Don't depend _____ others; you must stand on your own feet.
(a) at (b) on (c) to (d) for
29. Our life promises a lot _____ pleasure and we must learn to enjoy it.
(a) with (b) for (c) of (d) at
30. He travelled all _____ the world when he was eighty years old.
(a) in (b) over (c) with (d) of
31. My father lives _____ Delhi
(a) in (b) at (c) inside (d) on
32. Madhav is good _____ English.
(a) in (b) at (c) on (d) with
33. Naina did not disclose the fact _____ her husband.
(a) to (b) before (c) from (d) on
34. The child did not approve _____ the father's plan.
(a) to (b) by (c) of (d) with
35. The tribes lived _____ customs different from the English had ever seen.
(a) on (b) by (c) off (d) with
36. The strike has been called _____ .
(a) of (b) at (c) off (d) by
37. We warned her _____ the danger
(a) from (b) about (c) against (d) of
38. We laughed _____ the affair.
(a) over (b) about (c) for (d) on
39. Put a blanket _____ the baby.
(a) over (b) about (c) at (d) on
40. Stay _____ your limits.
(a) within (b) in (c) at (d) on
41. She was happy to partake _____ the festivities.
(a) in (b) of (c) at (d) for

Preposition

42. I can cope _____ any problem.
(a) up with (b) with
(c) up (d) from
43. His manners _____ him.
(a) speak of (b) speak out
(c) speak up (d) speak for
44. A thorough search of the aircraft was carried _____ in the airport.
(a) out (b) off
(c) on (d) along
45. Discrimination _____ any form should be avoided.
(a) of (b) by
(c) from (d) in
46. A large number of people have fallen victim _____ dengue fever.
(a) to (b) of
(c) from (d) with
47. She scoffed _____ the idea of revolution.
(a) for (b) at
(c) about (d) on
48. This work of art is worthy _____ praise.
(a) of (b) for
(c) for (d) to
49. It is our duty to get _____ the truth.
(a) to (b) over
(c) into (d) at
50. For a child, a blow _____ self-esteem is a terrible thing.
(a) of (b) with
(c) to (d) on
51. He is a descendent _____ the Mughal royalty.
(a) of (b) from
(c) in (d) for
52. Fate smiled _____ him in all his ventures.
(a) above (b) below
(c) on (d) at
53. Don't put _____ until tomorrow what you can do today.
(a) up (b) of
(c) on (d) off
54. The train is arriving _____ platform number 4.
(a) at (b) on
(c) before (d) upon
55. The criminal was totally taken _____ when the police recognized him.
(a) aback (b) up
(c) for (d) away
56. The examination will begin _____ Monday.
(a) from (b) in
(c) at (d) on
57. You must apologise _____ him for this.
(a) with (b) to
(c) of (d) for
58. She seems cursed _____ bad luck.
(a) by (b) with
(c) for (d) on
59. He was brought _____ by his aunt as his mother had died when he was just a lad.
(a) up (b) put
(c) off (d) with
60. As she became tired, errors began to creep _____ her work.
(a) with (b) into
(c) off (d) up.
61. Small pox has been eradicated _____ India.
(a) in (b) from
(c) within (d) out of
62. I complimented him _____ his success.
(a) about (b) for
(c) on (d) at

ANSWER KEY

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (c)
6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (b)
11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (c)
16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (b)
21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (d)
26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (b)
36. (c) 37. (d) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (a)
41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (d)
46. (a) 47. (b) 48. (a) 49. (d) 50. (c)
51. (a) 52. (c) 53. (d) 54. (a) 55. (a)
56. (d) 57. (b) 58. (b) 59. (a) 60. (b)
61. (b) 62. (c)