

English Language में Preposition के प्रयोग में थोड़ी सावधानी बरतने की आवश्यकता होती है, क्योंकि किसी खास शब्द के साथ किसी खास Preposition का प्रयोग होता है तथा कुछ शब्दों के साथ भिन्न-भिन्न अर्थों में भिन्न-भिन्न Prepositions का। जैसे यदि हम कहें कि—

She is very careful for her health.

He is quite careless for the danger.

ऊपर दोनों sentences में 'for' Preposition का प्रयोग किया गया है जो गलत है, क्योंकि careful तथा careless के बाद 'of' Preposition का प्रयोग होता है। अतः correct sentences होंगे—

She is very careful of her health.

He is quite careless of the danger.

अतः स्पष्ट है कि English Language में किसी खास शब्द के साथ किसी खास Preposition का प्रयोग होता है।

अब यहाँ देखें कि एक ही word 'die' के बाद भिन्न-भिन्न अर्थों में भिन्न-भिन्न Prepositions का प्रयोग किस प्रकार हुआ है—

Many people die of cancer. / He died from over-eating.

He died for his motherland. / He died in battle.

ऊपर दिए गए Examples से स्पष्ट होता है कि जब कोई किसी बीमारी से मरता है तब die of कहते हैं, लेकिन जब अन्य कारण से मरता है तब die from कहा जाता है। इसी प्रकार जब कोई मातृभूमि के लिए मरता है तब die for कहा जाता है और जब कोई युद्ध में मारा जाता है तब die in कहा जाता है। नीचे कुछ sentences हिन्दी अनुवाद के साथ दिए जा रहे हैं, इनका अध्ययन कर अपना concept clear करें—

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|---|---|
| 1. He is in the room. | वह कमरे में है। |
| 2. He got into the room. | वह कमरे में घुसा। |
| 3. He bought a pen for ten rupees. | वह दस रुपये में कलम खरीदा। |
| 4. He came after an hour. | वह एक घंटा में आया। |
| 5. Noone is immortal on this earth. | संसार में कोई अमर नहीं है। |
| 6. We have five fingers on each hand. | हमारे प्रत्येक हाथ में पाँच उँगलियाँ हैं। |
| 7. The boy is eating sweets from a plate. | लड़का तश्तरी में मिठाइयाँ खा रहा है। |
| 8. He has no hair on his head. | उसके सिर में बाल नहीं हैं। |
| 9. There is a deep wound on his left thigh. | उसकी बायीं जाँघ में एक बड़ा घाव है। |

ऊपर के सभी हिन्दी वाक्यों में 'में' आया है परन्तु उस 'में' के लिए English में भिन्न-भिन्न Prepositions आए हैं। हम हिन्दी के किसी वाक्य में 'में' देखकर अंग्रेजी के वाक्य में आँख मूँदकर 'in' का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकते। अतः हमें word wise/situation wise यह जानना

आवश्यक है कि किस word के बाद कौन Preposition इच्छित अर्थ के लिए उपयुक्त होगा। इसके लिए केवल Certain Rules की जानकारी ही पर्याप्त नहीं है; बल्कि सतत् अभ्यास के माध्यम से यह कंठस्थ कर लेना आवश्यक है कि किस word के बाद कौन-सा Preposition देना Suitable होगा। Confusion की स्थिति में अविलम्ब Dictionary Consult करना चाहिए।

Kinds of Prepositions

Prepositions may be classified (वर्गीकृत) into six classes. They are as follows—

1. Single-word/Simple Prepositions : at, by, in, into, on, of, to, up, for, off, out, from, with, till, down, over, under, since, through, plus, minus, past, after, near, like, except.

Examples :

He is at home.

She went by train.

It is half past three.

The road is under repair.

She is very like her mother.

My birthday is near Deepawali.

Two plus three is five ($2 + 3 = 5$).

Who can do it except (अलावे) you ?

Seven minus two is five ($7 - 2 = 5$).

He achieved success through hard labour.

2. Double Prepositions : out of, from within, from among, from under, upto, due to, as for.

Examples :

It is up to you to decide.

Why was he driven out of the office ?

As for (के विषय में) job, Ritu is doing well.

Anku was selected from among seventy candidates.

A voice came from within my conscientiousness (अन्तःकरण).

I saw a big scorpion (बिच्छू) emerging (बाहर आते हुए) from under the grass.

All classes were cancelled due to (के कारण) heavy rain.

3. Compound Prepositions : These prepositions are generally formed by prefixing (उपसर्ग/पूर्वसर्ग लगाकर) a preposition (usually a = no or be = by) to a Noun, an Adjective, an Adverb or a Verb— above, across, along around, among, amongst, below, before, behind, beside, beyond, between, beneath, without, within, underneath (नीचे की ओर), inside, outside.

Examples :

He went across the river.

She is among friends now.

The sun was over my head.

We were walking along the road.

I found the letter amongst his papers.

The coin (सिक्का) rolled (लुढ़क गया) underneath (के तले/के नीचे) the bucket.
He has worn a shirt underneath his sweater.

4. **Phrase Preposition / Prepositional Phrases** : A phrase preposition consists of a group of words used with the force of a single preposition.
e.g. according to, in place of, in front of, in search of, in quest of, in accordance with, in keeping with, on behalf of, in comparison with, in spite of, in regard to, instead of, owing to, with a view to, with regard to, on account of, in the event of, in order to, in lieu of, in course of, in addition to, by dint of, by virtue of, etc.

Example :

The patient is on the point of (के कगार पर) death.

He succeeded by virtue of (के बदौलत) merit (मेधा).

On account of (के कारण) his old age he left the job.

Soldiers die fighting on behalf of (के लिए) their country.

I have nothing to say with reference to (के संबंध में) this issue (मुद्दा).

5. **Participial Prepositions** : Some words which are actually (वस्तुतः) present participles of verbs, are used absolutely (स्वतंत्र रूप से) without any noun or pronoun being attached to them. They are used as prepositions and classified as participial prepositions. The are as follows :

- (a) **Barring** : except for / excepting / a part from—छोड़कर/यदि कुछ न हुआ तो
Barring accident (यदि दुर्घटना नहीं हुई तो), the parcel will arrive tomorrow.

Barring Dr Sinha (डॉ० सिन्हा को छोड़कर), all the teachers were present in the meeting.

Barring a fund crunch (कोष की कमी नहीं हुई तो), the project (प्रकल्प) will be completed on time.

- (b) **Concerning** : about somebody or something / involving somebody or something.

He asked many questions concerning the future of the business.

The charges (आरोप) concerning his involvement in (संलिप्तता) the train robbery (रेल डकैती) are false (मिथ्या). The members asked many questions in the Lower House (लोक सभा) concerning the flood problem of North Bihar.

- (c) **During** : Within the period of time mentioned—के दौरान/की अवधि तक/निर्दिष्ट कालावधि में—

There are extra trains for Kolkata during Durgapuja.

During the summer holidays, we went swimming everyday.

We will go home during Ramadan (the 9th month of the Islamic year, when Muslims do not eat or drink between SUNRISE and SUNSET)

- (d) Excepting : except—सिवा/को छोड़कर

I swim everyday excepting sundays.

Everybody excepting him supported my proposal.

Excepting false assurances (आश्वासन), he gave me nothing.

- (e) Not with standing : in spite of / despite something—के बावजूद

The bad weather notwithstanding, the programme was a great success.

Notwithstanding some major financial problems, the project was an immediate success.

We went to see the show, my objections (आपत्ति) notwithstanding.

The motion (प्रस्ताव) was passed, our objection notwithstanding.

- (f) Pending : While waiting for something to happen / until something happens—लंबित रखते हुए

He is being held in jail pending hearing (सुनवाई).

The guilty (दोषी) was released on bail (जमानत पर घूट गया) pending further inquiries (अग्रिम जाँच-पड़ताल).

She received a four-year sentence (सजा) and is currently out on bail (अभी जमानत पर बाहर) pending appeal (निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार के लिए अनुरोध).

- (g) Regarding / Respecting : about or relating to something—के संबंध में

Call me if you have any problem regarding / respecting your work.

Regarding / Respecting the child's whereabouts (पता-ठिकाना), I shall inform you within a week.

- (h) Touching : in reference to / concerning—के विषय/संदर्भ में

Touching this matter, I have not decided anything so far. (अभी तक)

There has been an objection (आपत्ति) touching the last of proposed (प्रस्तावित) budget.

6. Disguised Prepositions : The weakened forms (शब्द का बलाघातहीन उच्चारण) of the prepositions on or of come under Disguised prepositions.

He went out a hunting (= on hunting).

They have gone a fishing (= on fishing).

It is five o'clock (= of the clock).

Position of Prepositions

Preposition प्रायः किसी Noun या Pronoun के पहले आकर उस Noun या Pronoun का संबंध Sentence के अन्य शब्दों से दर्शाता है; जैसे—

The book is on the table.

यहाँ 'on' Preposition है। यह table जो Noun है, के पहले आया है और यह दो Nouns 'book' and 'table' के बीच relation show करता है। यहाँ एक बात ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि जिस Noun/Pronoun के पहले Preposition आता है वह Noun/

She came into the room.

He is fond of walking.

He is afraid of me.

The police will look into this case.
Prep. Noun

लेकिन Passive Voice में Preposition को Verb के बाद रखा जाता है; जैसे—

This case will be looked into.
Verb Prep.

They laugh at her.
 Prep. *Pronoun*

She is laughed at.
Verb Prep

They will complete this work before dusk.

This work will be completed before dusk.

(इस Sentence में Preposition 'before' का प्रयोग Object of the verb (this work), के लिए नहीं किया गया है बल्कि इसका प्रयोग एक अन्य Noun (dusk) के लिए किया गया है। इसलिए preposition 'before' का Position नहीं shift किया है।)

6. जब कोई Infinitive का प्रयोग Object के रूप में किया गया हो तब Preposition का प्रयोग Infinitive के बाद किया जाता है; जैसे—

I need something to write with.

It is a beautiful house to live in.

7. यदि Am/Is/Are/Was/Were का प्रयोग Main Verb के रूप में हो तो Preposition अंत में आता है; जैसे—

Who is it for ? / What is she like ? / What was it about ?

8. Wh-questions तथा Relative Clauses में Preposition को पहले भी रखा जा सकता है; जैसे—

At what time is the Prime Minister coming ?

On which train is the Principal travelling ?

Prepositions : Various Meanings and Correct Usage.

1. About से बोध होता है :

(a) के बारे में / के संबंध में / के विषय में—

I know everything about him.

Tell me about this case in detail.

(b) बाहर से चारों ओर यानी around के sense में—

He had a belt about (= around) his waist.

Draw a circle about (= around) this triangle.

(c) आसन्न / लगभग / करीब-करीब के sense में—

It is about ten o'clock. / The train is about to start.

(d) में लगा हुआ / में व्यस्त के sense में—

What are you about ? (क्या कर रहे हो ?)

People were going about their daily business.

(e) सलाह लेने या देने के sense में—

How about going for a walk ?

What about a break (लघु विश्राम) ?

(f) किसी वस्तु के Purpose को describe करने के sense में—

Movies are all about making money these days.

What was all that about ?

(= What was the reason for what has just happened ?)

(g) इधर-उधर के sense में—

We wandered about the garden an hour or so (लगभग एक घंटा).

The police looked about the spot.

2. Above से बोध होता है :

(a) के ऊपर (लेकिन सटा हुआ नहीं)—Higher than

We must have a roof above our head.

We were flying above the clouds.

(b) अपने से ऊपर / से ऊपर

A soldier should value (मूल्यवान समझना) honour above life.

The water came above our knees.

(c) के परे—

He is above suspicion. (= He is completely trusted.)

This car is above me. (= too costly for me to buy)

3. After से बोध होता है :

(a) बाद में, के उपरान्त (*showing sequence of time/place.*)

He came after the programme was over.

From Hazipur, Patna comes after the Ganga river.

(b) के बावजूद—In spite of के sense में—

After all my care it was stolen.

So you made it after all (आखिरकार) !

(c) की खोज में / के फेर में / पकड़ने के लिए

The policemen ran after the thief.

He is after a job at our place.

(d) के अनुसार / की शैली में (*In the style of sb./sth.*)

These poems have been written after William Wordsworth.

We named the baby Hanshi after her elder sister.

(e) पीछे (क्रम के संदर्भ में)

Your name comes after mine in the list.

He left first and his son left after him.

(f) मनपसंद—

This car is after my heart.

(g) के बारे में—

He enquired after your health.

(h) Phrasal terms में—

I have told you time after time (बार-बार) not to do that.

Village after village was destroyed.

4. Against से बोध होता है :

(a) के विरुद्ध (*Opposing or disagreeing with sb./sth.*)

We must fight against terrorism.

One should not go against law.

(b) 'पर' / 'से सटकर' / सटाकर

The ladder was placed against the wall.

He was leaning against the table.

(c) के वास्ते (*in preparation for/in anticipation of*)

The government should take precaution (एहतियात) against flood.

Tetvac is a vaccine against tetanus.

(d) की तुलना में—

What is the rate of exchange against the dollar ?

Her milky white complexion becomes prominent against the black colour of her sari.

- (e) किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु के पक्ष में / के कारण—

Payments should be made only against cheques. (*favouring cheques*)

Payment has been made against all his dues. (*because of his dues*)

5. Across से बोध होता है :

- (a) एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक (*From one side to the other side*)

I can swim across the Ganga. (*from one bank to the other*)

There is a bridge across the Ganga in Patna.

- (b) के उस पार (*on the other side of something*)

There is a park across the road.

My house is just across the field.

- (c) शरीर के किसी अंग पर (*on or over a part of the body*)

He slapped him across the face. (= *on the face*)

The shirt is too tight across the shoulders.

- (d) किसी स्थान के प्रत्येक हिस्से में / व्यक्तियों के पूरे समूह में (*in every part of a place, group of people, throughout.*)

There is a turmoil against the government all across the state.

This custom is practised across the tribal community.

6. Along से बोध होता है :

- (a) किनारे-किनारे (*in the same line*)

He was walking along the road.

- (b) किसी चीज के एक छोर से दूसरी छोर तक या दूसरी छोर की ओर तक (*from one end to or towards the other end of sth.*)

I looked along the park to see if he was there.

- (c) एक कतार में (*in a line that follows the side of something long*)

Houses had been built along both sides of the road.

- (d) किसी खास जगह पर या बगल में (*at a particular point on or beside something long*)

You will find my chamber (कक्ष) just along the corridor (गलियारा) of the main building.

- (e) Along + with—'के साथ-साथ' के अर्थ में

Ritika went to England along with her brother.

She achieved fame along with money.

7. At से बोध होता है :

- (a) निश्चित समय (*Point of time*)—

We left at 2 o'clock.

He came at midnight / at dusk / at daybreak / at dawn / at noon लेकिन in the morning / in the evening / in the afternoon का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- (b) निश्चित जगह (*where sth/sb is or where something happens*)

My house is situated at the corner of the street.

I met her at the airport.

(c) छोटे स्थान (*small places*)

He lives at Rajgir.

She lives in London (बड़े स्थान के लिए 'in' का प्रयोग होता है।)

I live at Kankarbagh in Patna.

लेकिन I live in Kankarbagh. / I live in his house व्यक्ति जिस स्थान पर रहता है उसके साथ 'in' और दूर की जगहों के लिए at आता है।

(d) कीमत / दर / चाल (*Price/Rate/Speed*)

Sugar sells at forty rupees a kilo.

He bought the book at a high price.

I borrowed money from him at 5% interest.

The car was running at full speed.

(e) की उम्र में (*to state the age at which sb does sth.*)

She got married at 25.

He left school at the age of 15.

(f) (कार्य) में रत (*to say where sb works or studies*)

He is at work. / She is at play.

He is at Oxford. (= Oxford University)

(g) दिशा / लक्ष्य का बोध (*in the direction of or towards sb/sth.*)

What are you looking at ?

Somebody threw rotten eggs at the leader.

(h) कारण बतलाने का बोध (*to show the cause of something*)

She was delighted at the result.

They were impatient at the delay.

(i) कुछ Adjectives के साथ दक्षता या कमी का बोध (*Used with Adjectives to show how well sb does sth.*)

He is good at English. / She is poor at Mathematics.

(j) कुछ Superlatives के साथ, जैसे— at least, at most, at the worst, at its (his, their etc.) best.

The garden is at its most beautiful in March.

He was at his worst last year.

(k) कुछ और प्रयोग—at leisure, at war, at peace, at once, at any rate.

8. Between, Among, Amongst :

(a) Between का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों / वस्तुओं के लिए होता है; जैसे—

Divide these mangoes between Rishu and Shivam.

Divide these apples between you and me.

(b) Between का प्रयोग समय / स्थान के दो बिन्दुओं / या दो घटनाओं को express करने के लिए होता है; जैसे—

He may come between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. (8 a.m. to 9 a.m. is also correct)

He may come any day between Monday and Thursday.

A lot of changes have taken place between the two World Wars.

People generally get married between the ages of 25 and 30.

The border between India and Pakistan must be sealed.

- (c) Between का प्रयोग दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के बीच पारस्परिक संबंध (*Reciprocal Relationship*) express करने के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे—
 There is co-operation between the two/three/four friends.
 They drank a bottle of juice between them. (*shared a bottle of juice*)
 There is a treaty (*संधि*) between the three/four...great powers.

ध्यान दें :

- Between के बाद हमेशा Objective Case के Pronoun का प्रयोग होता है न कि Nominative case का।
- Between के बाद Each/Every का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। Among और Amongst में कोई अंतर नहीं है लेकिन Amongst का प्रयोग अब नहीं के बराबर होता है। इसके जगह पर 'Among' का ही प्रयोग होता है।
- Between का प्रयोग जहाँ दो व्यक्तियों/वस्तुओं के लिए होता है, वहीं Among का प्रयोग दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों/वस्तुओं के लिए होता है; जैसे—
Divide these mangoes among all the children.
Distribute these sweets among all the students.
- Among का प्रयोग 'Surrounded by somebody or something/in the middle of something or somebody' के sense में किया जाता है; जैसे—
My house is among mango trees. (*surrounded by mango trees*)
When Khushi is among her friends, she feels very happy.
- Among का प्रयोग उस स्थिति को express करने के लिए किया जाता है जब कोई व्यक्ति या वस्तु किसी समूह/वस्तु में सहभागी होता है यानी 'Somebody/Something is included or happens in groups of people or things.'
She was one among the five girls sent to attend the seminar.
He is among those few who never lose patience.
I was among the last to address the meeting.
Among many minus points he is a man to be trusted.

9. Before से बोध होता है :

- (a) के सामने (*In front of*)—

The accused was produced before the court.
 The result of the examination is before us.

- (b) के पहले (*Earlier than sb/sth*)

Gandhijee was born before Sardar Patel.
 Complete this work before 10 o'clock.

- (c) अधिक पसंद (*In preference to*)

He puts his self-interest (*स्वार्थ*) before anything else.
 I would choose death before dishonour (*अपयश*).

10. Behind से बोध होता है :

- (a) पीछे छिपा हुआ (*Hidden by sb/sth*)

The sun was behind the clouds. (= *hidden by the clouds.*)
 There is a tree behind my house.

(*at the back of my house and hidden from it.*)

- (b) Making less progress के sense में—

The train is running behind schedule (समयसारणी).

He is behind other students in the class.

(= making less progress than others)

- (c) पीछे (In the context of time)

Our school days will soon be far behind us.

- (d) उत्तरदायी/कारण बनना (Responsible for starting or developing something)

There is always some woman behind one's success.

(woman is responsible for one's success)

Daud Ibrahim is behind Mumbai blast.

(Daud Ibrahim is responsible for starting the plot of blast)

- (e) सहायता / स्वीकृति (Giving support to or approval of sb/sth.)

Mukul has always been behind me in hours of need.

(= has always supported me)

Don't worry. I shall be behind your demands.

(= I will support your demands)

11. Beyond से बोध होता है :

- (a) उस पार/उस तरफ / उससे आगे (On the farther side of)

Don't go beyond the school campus.

There is a temple beyond my village.

- (b) के बाहर / के परे (Out of access, capacity etc.)

We should not spend beyond our income.

His teaching skill is beyond praise.

The situation is beyond control.

12. Below से बोध होता है—

- (a) At a lower position or level than somebody / something (किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु की तुलना में निम्न स्तर का—इस अर्थ में)—

He wears his kurta below his knees.

Please do not write below this line.

Mohan dived (गोता लगाया) below the surface of the water.

- (b) Of a lower standard or amount / rank than sb / sth. (किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की तुलना में निम्न स्तर का, या मात्रा का)

Your performance is below average.

This job is below my dignity. (गरिमा)

She is below her brother in merit.

A clerk is below a manager.

13. Beneath से बोध होता है :

- (a) किसी चीज के नीचे (Under something)

I found the purse beneath the cushion.

The thief hid her ornaments beneath a heap of garbage.

- (b) Of a lower standard / not good enough for sb. (निम्नस्तर होना या किसी के लिए बेहतर न होना)

She has married beneath her.

(= She has married a man of lower status)

To talk to a person like him is beneath my dignity.

ध्यान दें : यहाँ *beneath* की जगह पर 'below' का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

14. But से बोध होता है : को छोड़कर / के अतिरिक्त (*Except/Apart from*)

He is nothing but a rascal.

(वह शरारती के अतिरिक्त और कुछ नहीं है, यानी बहुत शरारती है।)

Shylock would have nothing but a pound of flesh.

The problem is anything but easy.

In this house you will get nothing but trouble.

Take the first turning but one. (= not the first but the one after it)

He came last but one in the race. (= He was not last but next to last)

15. By से बोध होता है :

- (a) के समीप / के किनारे (*Nearness in place*)

Come and sit by me. (= by my side)

There is a temple by the river. (= by the side of the river)

- (b) तक यानी समय से पहले (*Not later than the time mentioned*)

I will have written this book by January.

He will reach here by tomorrow evening.

- (c) के द्वारा / से (*Agent, Agency or Means*)

The streets were lighted by electricity.

The money was stolen by the cashier.

The food was cooked by her.

We are paid our salary by cheque.

I usually travel by train, and he by plane.

- (d) के अनुसार (*In accordance with*)

What is the time by your watch ?

By my watch it is 10 o'clock.

- (e) मात्रा (*The degree or amount of something*)

The bullet missed him by two inches.

He is taller than his brother by three inches.

- (f) के हिसाब से (*To show the period or quantity that is used for buying, selling or measuring something*)

I hired a taxi by the day. (जैसे एक दिन के लिए दो सौ रुपये)

He engaged a typist by the month.

He sells cloth by the metre/bananas by the dozen.

- (g) का नाम लेकर (*In oaths*)

He always swears by God.

She swears by you all the time.

(h) होकर गुजरना (*Pass*)

I go by (= *I pass*) the school every evening.

He generally passes by my house.

(i) Some other Usage of 'By'

They met by chance. (= *meeting was the result of chance*)

He did it by mistake. (= *his action was the result of mistake*)

We travelled by day. (= *during the day time*)

They travelled by night. (= *during the night*)

I caught him by the arm. (= *by holding his arm*)

She picked up the hot pan by the handle. (= *by holding the handle*)

Ritika's Mathematics is improving day by day.

The parrot ate away the mango bit by bit.

They came into the hall two by two.

He is a doctor by profession.

She is a French by birth.

This room is ten feet by eight feet.

Ten divided by five is two.

Five multiplied by five is twenty five.

16. With से बोध होता है :

(a) से / के द्वारा / के जरिए (*साधन-Instrument/Material*)

The robber killed him with a dagger (*instrument*)

लेकिन The robber was killed by him. (*agent*)

He is writing with a pen/pencil.

She is feeding the child with a spoon.

She filled the pot with milk.

We hear with our ears / eat with our mouths / see with our eyes.

He is covered with dust from head to foot.

(b) के साथ/एक साथ / साथ-साथ (*Togetherness of some kind*)

He lives with me.

She arrived with her parents/luggage/friends.

(c) के साथ (*Having or carrying Something*)

The man with a gun is a hunter.

She is lying in bed with fever.

The girl with blue eyes is an actress.

(d) से / के कारण (*Because of/As a result of*)

He is ill with fever. (*as a result of*)

The children are singing with joy. (*because of/as a result of*)

Wisdom comes with age.

(e) से (*कार्य करने का तरीका—The way in which one does something*)

Sankalp speaks with great confidence.

He helps the poor with pleasure.

She looked upon me with anger.

He is standing with his hands in his pockets.

- (f) के समर्थन में / से सहमत (*In support of*)
 We are all with him. (*in his support*)
 The whole country is with Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
- (g) विरोध में (*In opposition to sb/sth*)
 The two countries are at war with each other.
 The two boys are fighting with each other.
- (h) के बावजूद (*In spite of*)
 With all his demerits he is a fast worker.
 (= *in spite of all his demerits*)
 With all its drawbacks (कमियाँ) the project is useful.
- (i) जुदाई का भाव (*separation*)
 A miser does not like to part with his money.
 He parted with his friend yesterday.
- (j) उसी दिशा में (*In the same direction*)
 We should learn to live with the time. = go in the same direction as the time/world is going)
 He is sailing with the wind.
- (k) Some Other Usage of 'With'
 The uniform (गणवेश) with a pair of shoes costs Rs. 1000.
 (= *including a pair of shoes*)
 You can leave your money bag with me.
 (= *It will be my responsibility to look after it.*)
 Your money bag is with me. (= *in my possession*)
 He works with a multinational company.
 (= *He is employed by a multinational company.*)
 I bank with the Punjab National Bank.
 (= *I use the services of the Punjab National Bank.*)
 His hair became grey with the passing of time. (उसी अनुपात में)
 It rests with you to make or mar your career. (जवाबदेही के अर्थ में)

17. Beside and Besides :

Beside का अर्थ होता है—'by the side of' (बगल में, समीप) और इससे स्थान का बोध होता है। Besides का अर्थ होता है—'in addition to' (अतिरिक्त/अलावे)

He is sitting beside me. (*by my side—मेरे बगल में*)

Besides moral support, he gave me money also. (moral support के अलावे पैसा भी दिया)

'Beside' का प्रयोग तुलना (Comparison) के sense में भी किया जाता है, जैसे—

Your shirt is cheaper beside mine. (*in comparison to mine*)

He looks smart beside his brother. (*in comparison with his brother*)

18. Since, For, From :

'Since' का प्रयोग, 'Point of Time' के साथ किया जाता है जबकि 'For' का प्रयोग 'Period of Time' के साथ; जैसे—

I have not gone there since Tuesday. (*point of time*)

I have not gone there for a month. (*period of time*)

'From' का प्रयोग भी 'since' की तरह ही 'Point of Time' के साथ किया जाता है लेकिन 'since' के पहले Verb हमेशा Perfect / Perfect Continuous tense में रहता है जबकि 'from' का प्रयोग किसी भी Tense में किया जाता है। दूसरा अंतर यह है कि 'since' का प्रयोग केवल 'with reference to past time' के साथ होता है जबकि 'from' का प्रयोग 'with reference to future and present time' के साथ भी होता है; जैसे—

She has been absent since Monday.
 Present Perfect Past Time

I have been teaching him since 1995.
 Present Perfect Conti. Past Time

I shall start this project from next month.
 Future tense Future Time

He started this project from last Monday.
 Past Tense Past Time

The employees will be given new pay scale from next year.
 Future Tense Future Time

Farmers work from dawn to dusk.
 Present Tense

इस difference के अतिरिक्त इन Prepositions के further use को देखें—For से बोध होता है—

(a) के लिए / के उद्देश्य से / के वास्ते / के कारण (Indicating cause, reason or purpose)

I read for pleasure.

He works for money.

Mohan got a prize for bravery.

You will suffer for your bad conduct.

I walk in the morning for improving my health.

(b) के बावजूद (In spite of)

For all his wealth, he is unhappy. (In spite of all his wealth)

I like him for all his faults. (" " " " faults)

(c) के लिहाज से (In view of)

She is rather tall for her age. (उम्र के लिहाज से वह ज्यादा लम्बी है।)

The wages are poor for the work. (काम के लिहाज से मजदूरी कम है।)

(d) के पक्ष में (In support of / In favour of)

I will vote for you.

I am for people who are honest and laborious.

(in support of honest and laborious people)

(e) के लिए (Indicating personal benefit)

This is for you.

These sweets are for children.

(f) की अवधि तक / में / से (Period of Time)

He is going away for a few days.

The thief was imprisoned for life.

The little girl is dancing for an hour.

- (g) के लिए / की ओर (
- Indicating direction/destination*
-)

Let us start for home.

This train is bound for Delhi.

She is destined for a journalist. (*going to be a journalist*)

- (h) की ओर से / समर्थन में (
- On be half of/In support of*
-)

We should fight for (= *on behalf of*) the poor.

I am for this proposal. (*in support of this proposal*)

- (i) के बदले में (
- In exchange of something*
-)

I paid fifty rupees for this book.

She exchanged this pen for another pen.

Food for work programme is still continuing.

- (j) Some Other Usage of 'for'

I bought this book for twenty rupees.

(कीमत के sense में)

Drinking is good/bad for health.

(उपयुक्त/अनुपयुक्त के sense में)

For miles and miles there is nothing but desert.

(दूरी के sense में)

They left him on the battlefield for dead. [जैसा (*as, to be*) के sense में]

He works for the new company.

(*'employed by'* के sense में)

He was punished for disobedience. (*'reason or cause'* के sense में)

It is for you to take the decision.

(*One can/should do something* के sense में)

The hill is too high for me to climb.

(*How difficult* के sense में)

It is easy for me to do it.

(*How easy/pleasant* के sense में)

For me it is meaningless.

(*Not of importance/value/interest* के sense में)

Our cricket team is in for defeat.

(*Sb /sth is going to get into trouble or be punished* के sense में)

From का प्रयोग :

- (a) आरंभ (
- something starts, in place or time*
-)

He has come from Lucknow.

He was blind from his birth.

He will start from here at 8 a.m.

The Rajdhani Express normally starts from platform No. 5.

- (b) के कारण (
- Because of/As a result of*
-)

He is suffering from jaundice.

She died from loss of blood.

- (c) से / अलग होना / बच निकलना (
- sense of separation*
-)

The mango fell from the tree.

I want to live far from *din and bustle* (शोर-शराबा).

- (d) दूर (
- How far*
-)

My village is five miles from the town.

It is only a few steps from here to the school.

(e) देखते हुए (*Judging/Considering*)

From his appearance, he looks stupid.

(रूप-रंग से वह मूर्ख लगता है।)

From examination point of view it is worthless.

(परीक्षा की दृष्टि से यह बेकार है।)

(f) से बना हुआ (*The material something is made of*)

Flour is made from wheat.

Sweets are made from milk.

(g) उत्पत्ति / स्रोत (*Source / Origin*)

The Ganga comes out from the Himalayas.

These lines have been taken from the Ramcharitmanas.

(h) तुलना में (*As being unlike*)

She is different from her mother in behaviour.

The English are different from the French.

(i) निष्कर्ष (*The reason for arriving at a judgement*)

You can say from his face that he is innocent.

We can judge a man from his manner of talking.

(j) Some Other Usage of 'From'

He saved the child from the fire.

(सुरक्षा देने के sense में)

She prevented me from going there.

(रोकने के sense में)

He needs a rest from work.

(के बदले में के sense में)

The shop will be open from half past 10.

(के बाद के sense में)

The Second World War lasted from 1939 to 1945.

(The range of something के sense में)

The law and order situation has gone from bad to worse.

(change of state के sense में)

19. In का प्रयोग 'में' के अर्थ में होता है :

(a) में (*Used for big places*)

We live in India. / He lives in Kathmandu.

लेकिन He lives in a village. } जो व्यक्ति जहाँ रहता है उस जगह के लिए

She lives in this room. } प्रायः in का प्रयोग होता है।

(b) में (*wider extent of time.*)

It is cold in winter. / I walk in the morning.

He came here in January / in 1995.

(c) 'अवस्था के sense में' (*The state or condition*)

He is in trouble / in debt / in doubt / in danger / in a hurry.

She is in good health.

(d) के भीतर (*within/consists of/in*)

There are seven days in a week.

Life consists in pain and pleasure.

She is in the room.

(e) पोशाक में (*Wearing*)

She was dressed in silk sari.

The peon was in uniform. / in a red coat.

(f) के द्वारा (*with or by means of*)

Write it in pencil / in ink. (*Use ink / pencil to write.*)

It was printed in red.

Paint this picture in golden colour.

(g) पेशा या कार्य (*Occupation or activity*)

He is in the navy. / Sonia is in politics.

(h) दिशा (*Direction*)

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

(i) की अवधि के अन्तर्गत (*During a period of time*)

My village made some progress in 2005. (*during the period of 2005*)

Life in the 21st century is full of tension.

(j) Some Other Usage of 'In'

He will come in an hour. (*के बाद, के अंत में*)

Cut it in two. (= *into 2 halves*)

He said nothing in reply. (*के बदले में*)

Put it in water for sometime. (*into something के sense में*)

He is in this conspiracy. (*involvement के sense में*)

He teaches as a part time teacher in a school.

(*Participation के sense में*)

Speak / Write in English. (*Use the English language*)

My book has been printed in double columns. (*Shape के sense में*)

The names have been published in alphabetical order.

(*Arrangement के sense में*)

The passengers are standing in a queue.

(*Form / Arrangement के sense में*)

Bihar is rich in foodgrain (*Concerning something*)

The mother in her cried out. (*Some quality in somebody*)

20. Into का प्रयोग भी 'में' के अर्थ में होता है, किन्तु इससे आगे की ओर गति (*Motion towards*) का बोध होता है।

(a) में (*बाहर से भीतर की ओर जाने का भाव जिससे Motion का बोध हो*)

The frog jumped into the well.

The teacher went into the classroom.

He got into my car.

(b) में बदल देना (*Change from one state to another*)

Translate it into English.

Snow melts into water.

The saint turned the mice into a princess.

Divide it into five equal parts.

The fruit can be made into jam.

- (c) की दिशा में (
- In the direction of*
-)

If you look into her heart, you will find that she is sad.

Do not move into the sun barefooted (*खाली पाँव*).

- (d) उसमें होना (
- So as to be in*
-)

He went into the business and then into politics.

- (e) To a point at which one hits something / somebody.

The driver lost his control and the bus ran into a shop.

- (f) समय के अर्थ में (
- To a point during a period*
-)

He works so late into the night.

- (g) किसी कार्य का परिणाम (
- The result of an action*
-)

He was beaten into silence. (*He became silent as a result of beating.*)

- (h) सम्बन्धित (
- About or Concerning*
-)

An inquiry into his role in the scam (*घोटाना*) has been set up.

21. Of का मूल अर्थ होता है 'का / के / की' या 'से लेकिन' इससे अनेक भाव व्यक्त होते हैं—

- (a) अधिकार / सम्बन्ध / रखना / मालिक होना (
- Belonging / Relating to somebody*
-)

This is the house of Pratik.

The poems of Dinkar are interesting.

Dashrath was the king of Ayodhya.

- (b) बना होना (
- Made from*
-)

The chair is made of wood.

She is woman of wisdom.

- (c) मात्रा (
- quantity*
-)/ माप-तौल (
- weight and measurement.*
-)

Give me five kilos of sugar.

We crossed five miles of the bad road.

- (d) का / के / की (
- showing quality*
-)

Sardar Patel was a leader of strong determination.

Portia was a lady of sharp intellect (*तीक्ष्ण बुद्धि*).

- (e) स्रोत (
- Origin/source*
-)

She is the girl of a cultured (*सुसंस्कृत*) family.

He comes of a rich family.

- (f) द्वारा के अर्थ में (
- By*
-)

I have read the plays of Shakespeare. (*all his plays*)

The paintings of M.F. Hussain are world famous. (*all his paintings*)

- (g) के कारण (
- Because of*
-)

He died of cholera/fever/tuberculosis etc.

- (h) के बारे में (
- About*
-)

Do you know anything of me ? (= *about me*)

I know nothing of her (= *about her*)

- (i) का / के / की (
- अंश/मात्रा/उम्र*
-) का बोध

She is a girl of 12.

Two kilos of sugar are required.

Mr Singh is a Member of Parliament.

(j) Some Other Usage of 'Of'

Some / A few / Many of the criminals have been arrested.

(To show that sb/sth belongs to a group)

The Himalayas lie to the north of India.

I was twenty years old at the time of

the assassination of Indira Gandhi.

To show the position of
sb/sth in space or time

The printing of the books has been finished.

The arrival of all the trains is late.

Of is used after nouns
formed from verbs

I have been deprived of all that I like most.

He was robbed of all his belongings.

To show sb/sth
involved in the action

It was the thirty-first of December. → तिथि के साथ

It is very kind of you to help me.

It is very unkind of him to

beat the children

To give one's opinion of
somebody's behaviour,
nature

22. Off का प्रयोग 'से' के अर्थ में separation (अलगव) व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है—

(a) से / स्थान से अलग होने का बोध (Away from)

He jumped off the horse.

He fell off the tree.

We are still fifty kilometres off Ranchi. (away from Ranchi)

(b) Separate or Remove के Sense में—

The child is eating off the plate.

Take the curtain off their hooks.

He is sleeping half on and half off the sofa.

He has got his beard off (has got it removed).

Your name has been struck off from the list.

(c) किसी निर्धारित लक्ष्य से दूर होना (Away from work, duty, aim)

The speaker is going off the subject.

The peon is off duty today without any information.

(d) कुछ दूरी पर होने का भाव (Away from a place)

The temple is just a little way off the river.

My house is situated off the main road.

(e) दाम में गिरावट के अर्थ में (Reduction in price)

They have declared 30% off their goods to promote their sale.

They knocked Rs. 1,000 off (कटौती) the car.

(f) अनिच्छा व्यक्त करने के अर्थ में (Not liking or wanting something that usually one eats/does/uses)

He is off drink for a month. (He will not take drinks for a month.)

Some people are off meat during Durgapuja.

ध्यान दें: On/Off का प्रयोग Adverb के समान भी होता है और तब इसके अर्थ में परिवर्तन हो जाता है; जैसे—

Switch off the light—बत्ती बुझा दो।

Switch on the light— बत्ती जला दो।

It rained on and off (रुक-रुक कर) all day।

23. On, Upon

इन दोनों Prepositions से 'above' (ऊपर) और 'touching' (स्पर्श) का भाव व्यक्त होता है। जैसे—

The book is on the table. } किताब table के ऊपर है और

The book is upon the table. } इसे touch कर रहा है।

लेकिन कभी-कभी इनसे different meaning का expression होता है—

On से 'rest' (विराम) का भाव व्यक्त होता है जबकि Upon से 'motion' (गति) का; जैसे—

He is sitting on a bench.

(Sense of rest)

Our enemies came upon us.

(Sense of motion)

इसके अतिरिक्त 'on' के प्रयोग से निम्नलिखित बोध होता है—

(a) के बहुत नजदीक (close to a place)

Patna is on the bank of the Ganga.

(b) समय (बिल्कुल ठीक समय पर, न पहले न बाद में)

He came on Monday / on the 2nd of January.

ध्यान दें : In time से बोध होता है— समय से कुछ पहले, अर्थात् देर से नहीं।)

(c) के विषय में / के सम्बन्ध में (About / Concerning)

He is writing an essay on "Pollution".

The speaker spoke an hour on the topic.

(d) के जरिए (By means of / Dependent on)

A car runs on petrol. / A cow lives on grass.

He spoke on the telephone. / I heard it on the radio.

(e) का सदस्य होने के sense में

He was on the committee. / She was on the jury.

(f) कारण, परिणाम (As a result of)

He has been sent there on transfer.

(As a result of transfer)

She acted on the lawyer's advice.

(g) Some other Usage of 'On'

He is on tour / business / holiday

(Present state)

Have you got any money on you ?

(with / Possession)

Send me a telegram on your arrival.

(Just after your arrival)

He was appointed on these terms.

(condition)

The enemy made an attack on / upon them.

(direction)

Call me on 7870455174.

(for giving telephone no.)

24. Over का अर्थ होता है 'के ऊपर' किन्तु इससे अनेक प्रकार के भाव व्यक्त होते हैं—

(a) के ऊपर (सटा हुआ / छूटा हुआ)

The mother put a blanket over the sleeping child.

He wore an overcoat over his suit.

- (b) के ऊपर (सटा हुआ नहीं/छूता हुआ नहीं)
There was a lamp hanging over the table.
There was an umbrella over his head.
- (c) एक किनारे से दूसरे-किनारे तक (From one side of something to the other across something)
There is a bridge over the river.
They had a bunderful view over the sea.
- (d) के उस पार (On the far or opposite side of something)
He lives over the road. (on the opposite side of the road)
It is difficult to go over the hill.
- (e) शासन / नियंत्रण करने के अर्थ में (Rule/Control)
Akbar ruled over a vast empire (सम्राज्य).
A teacher has control over students.
- (f) अधिक (More than a particular time/amount/cost etc.)
I have over two thousand books.
He stayed in America over a month.
He is over sixty.
- (g) के क्रम में, में (During/In the course)
We will discuss it over lunch.
He became rich over a period of ten years.
- (h) सभी भागों में/ अधिकांश भागों से होकर (All or most part of something)
Snow is falling all over the country.
They have travelled all over the world.
- (i) के जरिए (Using something; by means of something)
We heard it over the radio. (by means of radio)
He told me about it over the telephone. (by using telephone)
- (j) Some Other Usage of 'Over'
A headmaster ranks over a teacher. (higher in rank/position)
The river is flowing over the danger mark. (higher place)
As a poet I rate Tulsidas over Shakespeare. (superior to)
She is over suspicion. (beyond suspicion)
The dead leaves are falling over the ground. (falling from a place)
Now we are over the period of educational anarchy. (past a particular situation)
The dispute between the two parties is over a plot of land. (because of something)

25. To से बोध होता है—

- (a) की ओर (In a direction of something; towards something)
He is going to the zoo. (towards, in the direction of the zoo)
The mango fell to the ground.
Go straight and turn to the right.
- (b) तक (As far as)
The water came to our necks. (as far as our necks)
This road goes to the station.

- (c) की अवस्था तक (*Reaching a particular state*)
The thief was beaten to death. (*to the state of death*)
They fought to the finish.
- (d) के प्रति (*To, Towards*)
We should be kind to/towards animals.
She is very sympathetic to/towards the poor.
- (e) उद्देश्य (*Purpose/Intention*)
He invited me to dinner/tea/lunch.
They came to see me.
- (f) के बीच (*Between*)
He fell into ten to fifteen feet of ditch.
He is 40 to 45. (*वह 40 से 45 साल का है।*)
- (g) सम्बन्ध (*Attachment / Connection / Relationship / Concerning something.*)
We are related to each other.
The thief was tied to a pole and beaten ruthlessly (*निर्दयता से*).
He has been married to a woman who is ten years senior to him.
E.M. Forster's novels have many references to Indian culture.
- (h) स्थान पर (*In the position of, situated in the direction mentioned something*)
Bangladesh is to the east of India.
The Himalayas lie to the north of India.
- (i) जहाँ तक मेरी बात है (*somebody's attitude or reaction*)
To me this is quite worthless. (*reaction*)
Non-vegetarian food is not to my taste. (*attitude*)
- (j) Some other usage of To
When heated, ice turns to water. (*Change of state*)
Your chances of victory are ten to six. (*ratio, proportion*)
It is five minutes to four. (*बाकी—Time*)
The fittest memorial to Dr Kalam will be an India without corruption. (*In honour of somebody*)
Add five to eight. (*and*)
Your dress is not really to my liking. (*According to*)
Have you got a key to this lock? (*for this lock*)
He works from morning to evening. (*Two points of Time*)
This train goes from Patna to Varanasi (*Two points of place*)

26. Towards/Toward से बोध होता है—

- (a) की ओर (*In the direction of...*)
Our jawans are marching towards/toward the border.
(*in the direction of the border*)
The C.R.P.F are heading towards / toward the camps of the terrorists.
- (b) के प्रति (*To, Towards*)
We should be kind to/towards the poor.

- (c) निकट : समय के संदर्भ में (*Close or closer to a point in time*)
I will go there towards/toward the end of January.
It is towards dusk. (It is about dusk/close to dusk)
My project work is towards completion. (near completion)
- (d) के लिए (*In aid of*)
We must contribute towards the Prime Minister Relief Fund.
The money I have earned in business will go towards the Poor Boys' Fund.

27. Under से बोध होता है—

- (a) के नीचे (स्थान के संदर्भ में) *A position that is below something*
The cat was under the table.
I found my purse under the carpet.
- (b) से कम (*Less than / Younger than*)
Nobody under 18 is allowed to apply for this post.
Many boys under 20 are addicted (आदि) to alcohol.
- (c) के पद के नीचे (*Lower in rank than somebody*)
He has a staff of 25 working under him.
No one under the rank of professor may hold this post.
- (d) के अधीन (*Governed or led by somebody*)
The college runs under a management.
The B.J.P formed the government under Modi's leadership.
- (e) दशा / अवस्था का बोध (*Being in a state of something*)
The hotel is still under construction (निर्माणाधीन).
His case is under consideration (विचाराधीन).
The matter is under investigation (अन्वेषणाधीन).
- (f) Some Other Usage of 'Under'
The wall collapsed (ढह गया) under the strain. (*affected by something*)
The great writer Baidya Nath Mishra wrote under the pseudonym (उपनाम) of 'Baba Nagarjun' (*using a particular name*)
The boat lay under several feet of water.
(*below the surface of something*)
It is not under 'sports', try looking under 'games'.
(*found in a particular part of a book, list, etc.*)

28. Through से बोध होता है—

- (a) से होकर (*From one end or side to the other*—एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक)
The Ganga flows through Bhagalpur.
I have passed through many difficulties.
The bullet went straight through him.
- (b) शुरू से अंत तक (*From beginning to end of an activity; a situation or a period of time*)
I have gone through the Ramayan.
I shall not stay through the night. (*The whole night*)

- (c) के जरिए (
- By means of*
-)

I got this news through a newspaper.

I heard their conversation through the wall.

- (d) कारण, परिणामस्वरूप (
- Cause/Motive/Reason*
-)

The accident happened through carelessness.

The patient died through wrong diagnosis (रोग-निर्णय).

It is through honest labour that we can hope to succeed.

- (e) अवरोध / अवस्था / जाँच इत्यादि को सफलतापूर्वक समाप्त करना

(*Past a barrier, stage or test*)

Go through this gate and you will see the post office on your left.

First I have to get through the exams.

I had never have got through it all (*a difficult situation*) without you.

29. Within

जब In और within का प्रयोग Time express करने के लिए किया जाता है तो इनके अर्थ में अंतर आ जाता है; जैसे—

He will come in a week. (*at the end of a week*)

He will come within a week. (= *before the close of a week*)

Some Other Usage of 'Within'

My school is within a walking distance from my house.

(*not farther than a walking distance*)

A motor car is not within my reach.

(*I cannot buy it, as it is beyond my reach*)

These problems are within my reach. (*I can solve them*)

This noise is coming from within her house. (*inside something*)

The frustration within the young will lead to rebellion.

(*inside some body*)

30. Without का अर्थ होता है 'के बिना'

We cannot live without air / water / food.

I can not see without my glasses.

She left without informing us.

31. Out से बोध होता है—

- (a) में से दूर (
- Away from the inside of a place or thing*
-)

He is out of the town.

He opened the box and a frog jumped out.

- (b) स्रोत (
- Source*
-) का भाव

Success comes out of hard labour.

The statue is made out of bronze.

I paid for the damage out of my savings.

We got the truth out of her.

- (c) प्रयोजन / कारण (
- Motive/Cause*
-)

I asked out of curiosity (उत्सुकता).

He helped me out of kindness.

I did it out of necessity.

She touched my feet out of respect.

- (d) अनेक में से (*From a particular number or set*)

He scored six out of ten.

Five out of ten people think the Prime Minister should resign.

- (e) दशा/ अवस्था परिवर्तन (*Somebody/ Something is no longer in a particular state or condition*)

The patient is out of danger.

Our team is out of the tournament.

The peon opened the gate and the car was soon out of sight.

- (f) Some Other Usage of 'Out'

All his furniture has been thrown out of the house.

(*removed from a place*)

He was thrown out of his job.

(*removed from a job*)

This book is out of print.

(*not available*)

The sun/ moon is out.

(*not hidden by clouds*)

The fire/ light/ bulb is out.

(*not giving light/ not burning*)

We must hear him out.

(*till he has said everything*)

Some Special Notes on the Usage of Some Prepositions :

1. Around/Round : Preposition के रूप में दोनों का समान अर्थ है।

- (a) इनका प्रयोग 'Surrounding Somebody/ Something' के sense में किया जाता है; जैसे—

A group of students is standing around/ round the Principal.

There are trees around/ round my school.

- (b) इनका प्रयोग 'on, to or from other side of something' के sense में किया जाता है; जैसे—

The story of this film moves around/ round the tragic life of its hero.

His house has been built around/ round a large campus.

- (c) इनका प्रयोग 'in a circle' के sense में किया जाता है; जैसे—

We walk around/ round the park.

- (d) इनका प्रयोग 'in or at many places in an area' के sense में किया जाता है; जैसे—

The tourists walked around/ round the town for five hours.

(*walked to many places*)

2. Till/Until : Preposition के रूप में Till और Until का समान अर्थ है। इनका प्रयोग 'Up to the time' के sense में किया जाता है; जैसे—

We shall wait here till/ until 8 p.m.

(*up to 8 p.m.*)

The market remains open till/ until 9 p.m.

(*up to 9 p.m.*)

3. Than : Than का प्रयोग किया जाता है 'to introduce the second part of a comparison'; जैसे—

I like milk more than curd.

He is older than me.

I would rather email than phone.

It never takes more than two hours.

It is less than a mile to the airport.

There were fewer than 10 people there.

Hardly had he arrived than the problem started.

No sooner had I sat down than there was a loud knock at the door.

4. Up : इससे बोध होता है—

- (a) ऊँची जगह पर/को (*to or in a higher place*)

The ball is up in the air.

It would take two hours to climb up the hill.

- (b) उस स्थान की ओर जहाँ से कोई नदी निकलती है—

(*Towards a place where a river starts*)

They rowed up (नाव खेकर) the Ganga for hours.

(*In the direction of the place of its origin*)

- (c) 'Down' के साथ इसका प्रयोग एक दिशा और पुनः विपरीत दिशा (*In one direction and then in opposite direction*) के sense में किया जाता है जैसे—

The dogs are running up and down the street.

He is walking up and down the road.

5. Except : इससे बोध होता है 'but or apart from'; जैसे—

She gave me nothing except pain. (उसने मुझे दर्द के सिवा कुछ नहीं दिया।)

We work every day except Sunday.

They all were invited except Mohan.

6. Inside/Outside : ये दोनों आपस में Opposite words हैं।

- (a) Inside से 'inner part of something / within something' का बोध होता है

जबकि Outside से 'On or to a place on the outside of something' का; जैसे—

You cannot park your car inside the compound.

You can park your car outside the compound.

- (b) Inside से बोध होता है 'in less than the amount of time mentioned'

जैसे—

The annual budget is not likely to be prepared inside a week.

(*within a week*)

- (c) Outside से बोध होता है 'away from' or 'not in a particular place'; जैसे—

My hostel is situated just outside the school.

It is the costliest hotel outside Nainital.

- (d) Outside से बोध होता है 'not part of something', जैसे—

These topics are outside my syllabus.

The matter is outside my area of responsibility.

- (e) Outside का प्रयोग 'Beyond' के sense में होता है; जैसे—

Mathematics is outside my grasp.

7. During, For

Preposition of Time के रूप में 'during' और 'for' द्वारा expressed meaning में difference है। 'During' का प्रयोग 'throughout' (a period of time taken by an action or event) के sense में किया जाता है; जैसे—

The prices of things shoot up during the War. (*throughout the war*)

During का दूसरा अर्थ 'के दौरान' (In the course of) होता है; जैसे—

The robbers were arrested during the night.

(*at a particular hour at night*)

ध्यान दें:

- For का प्रयोग definite period of time के लिए होता है; जैसे—*for two years, for five months.*

During answers the question—when? *For* answers the question—'How long?' जैसे—

'When did you accomplish the work?'—'During the vacation.

'How long will you stay there?'—For two weeks.

- जब Intransitive Verb के साथ कोई Noun/Pronoun आता है तब verb तथा Noun/Pronoun के बीच में Preposition अवश्य आता है; जैसे—

She is going to Delhi.

Intrans. Verb prep Noun

- जब Transitive Verb के साथ कोई Noun/Pronoun आता है तब Verb तथा Noun/Pronoun के बीच में Preposition नहीं आता है, जैसे—

She reads a book

Trans. Verb Noun

I know him very well.

Wordsworth describes Nature.

The teacher is discussing the problem.

- कुछ ऐसे Words हैं जिनके बाद Infinitive (to + V¹) का प्रयोग कभी नहीं होता। उस Condition में उनके बाद Preposition + V₁ का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

His father prevented him from taking alcohol.

They assisted me in completing this work.

She is right in holding that view.

I am tired of travelling.

He thinks of going abroad.

Rahul succeeded in getting a job.

She is desirous of marrying.

I am hopeful of qualifying the test

He is fearful of going alone.

My son insists on going to America.

We are confident of winning the match.

Mistaken Use of Prepositions

1. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के पहले Preposition *at, in, on*, का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है—

last week	next week	every morning	this morning
last month	next month	every night	this after noon
last year	next year	every evening	this summer
last Monday	next Monday	every week	this winter

Examples :

Incorrect	Correct
I saw him in last year.	I saw him last year
He will come here at every morning.	He will come here every morning
I saw them on last Tuesday.	I saw them last Tuesday.

किन्तु यदि Noun पहले और Adjective बाद में प्रयुक्त हो तो Preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

I saw him on Saturday next
 Prep. Noun Adj.

2. Tomorrow, Yesterday तथा Today के पहले कोई भी Time Expressing Prepositions जैसे—*at, on, in* का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है :

Examples :

Incorrect	Correct
I saw on today him.	I saw him today.
She promised me to meet on tomorrow.	She promised me to meet tomorrow.
He came to me on yesterday evening.	He came to me yesterday evening.
They came here in a week ago.	They came here a week ago.
She came here in this morning.	She came here this morning.

ध्यान दें :

- Yesterday तथा tomorrow के बाद *morning, afternoon* तथा *evening* लगता है; किन्तु *today* के बाद नहीं। *Today morning/afternoon/evening* के बदले *this morning/this afternoon/this evening* का प्रयोग होता है।
- Tomorrow night का प्रयोग ठीक है लेकिन Today night के बदले Tonight, Yesterday night के बदले Last night तथा Last evening के बदले Yesterday evening कहा जाता है।
- 3. Come, go, arrive, get, send, take, bring के बाद यदि Home रहे, तो Home के पहले कोई Preposition नहीं लगता। यहाँ Home Adverb है; जैसे—
 I am going to home. यहाँ Preposition 'to' का प्रयोग गलत है। correct sentence होगा—I am going home.

लेकिन यदि 'Home' के पहले *my, your, his, her, their, Mohan's, uncle's* इत्यादि रहे तो, 'Home' के पहले 'to' का प्रयोग होगा; जैसे—I am going to my home, He is going to his home. I shall go to his home. He will go to his brother's/uncle's home.

4. अगर 'Home' का अर्थ उस स्थान से हो जहाँ कोई व्यक्ति रहता है या काम करता है तो 'Home' के पहले at का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

He is at home. I shall stay at home.

5. Ask, enter, discuss, reach, attack, describe, answer, approach, resemble तथा climb जैसे Verbs के बाद Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

Examples :

Incorrect	Correct
The teacher asked to me a question.	The teacher asked me a question.
They entered into the hall.	They entered the hall.
We discussed about the case.	We discussed the case.
He reached at the station.	He reached the station.
The army attacked on the town.	The army attacked the town.
He described about the incident.	He described the incident.
The son resembles to his father	The son resembles his father.

ध्यान दें : 'भाग लेने' या 'शुरू करने' के अर्थ में Enter के साथ into का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

Let us not enter into details at this stage.

They entered into the spirit of the occasion.

We entered into an agreement/a discussion/negotiations.

6. Go, come, write, listen, speak, reply, talk, complain, explain तथा say के बाद अगर किसी person को address किया गया हो, तो इन verbs के बाद 'to' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

We go to Mohan every day.

She writes to me every month.

They listened to me patiently.

May I speak/talk/complain to the manager?

The clerk explained to the manager in detail.

Suhani says to Soni that Rani will dance.

लेकिन tell, order, invite, request, compel तथा allow के बाद object + to का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

He told me to see the Principal.

They ordered me to come next week.

I requested him to come soon.

They invited me to lunch.

The Headmaster allowed the peon to go home.

The Chairman compelled them to resign.

7. Expressions containing words like height, length, shape, size, colour, age, area, volume प्रायः Sentence के Subject से Verb be से बिना Preposition के जुड़े होते हैं; जैसे—

She is the same height as her sister.

What length is the main road?

It is the same shape as your almirah.

Both the kitchen are the same size.

What colour are her eyes ?

You are the same age as me.

How much area is needed to construct the building ?

What volume is this sphere ? (गोला)

8. Expressions like 'four times a day', 'fifty miles an hour' thirty rupees a 'kilo' इत्यादि में Preposition के बदले a/an का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

Take this medicine four times a day.

Don't drive more than fifty miles an hour.

Sugar is sold forty rupees a kilo.

My mother fasts (उपवास) twice a month.

He visits England once a year.

9. The preposition at is usually left out in (At) what time ?

What time do you get up ?

What time does he go to school ?

What time does the Rajdhani Express arrive ?

ध्यान दें :

- We should avoid using the same preposition with two words unless it is appropriate to each of them; as—

I am neither interested in nor fond of driving.

She has no knowledge of and no interest in cooking.

He is angry with and indifferent (उदासीन) to her.

I am pleased and satisfied with your achievement.

He is faithful and affectionate to his boss.

Shivam is conscious and confident of his success.

- Several words are used sometimes as prepositions and sometimes as adverbs. A word is a preposition when it governs a noun or pronoun; it is an adverb when it does not govern a noun or a pronoun.

Prepositions	Adverb
He walked about/around the park.	He walked about/around.
She came the day before yesterday.	She could not come before.
He is in his room.	He has come in.
The driver jumped off the car.	The wheel came off.
The TV is on the table.	The TV is on.
We will live after lunch.	We could come the week after.
There is a bridge over the river.	The car rolled over and over.
I have not eaten since breakfast.	I have not met her since (तब से अब तक).
The sun went down the hill.	The sun went down.
The telephone is by the window.	Time goes by so quickly.
The sun went behind a cloud.	This bag was left behind after the class.
My land extends beyond the wall.	From the wall we can see the hills beyond (उसपार).

<i>We sat under a tree and rested a while.</i>	<i>The boat was going under fast.</i>
<i>They live within the city limit.</i>	<i>We could hear sounds coming from within.</i>
<i>He is out of town this week.</i>	<i>He went out.</i>

इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि Usage of Preposition थोड़ा difficult लेकिन काफी interesting है। यह English Language की beauty है। इस पर command करने के लिए निरंतर अभ्यास की जरूरत है तथा इसका प्रयोग हम आजीवन सीखते रहते हैं। नीचे कुछ Important words और उनके बाद प्रयोग में आनेवाले Prepositions की सूची दी जा रही है। इसे बार-बार पढ़कर प्रयोग में लाने का प्रयास करें तब ही Usage of Prepositions पर आपकी पकड़ मजबूत होगी।

Nouns followed by Prepositions :

Nouns	Prepositions	Nouns
Ability (क्षमता)	for, in	a work
Abundance (प्रचुरता)	of	something (milk, fruit, etc.)
Abstinence (परहेज)	from	alcohol
Access (पहुँच)	to	a place or person
Acquaintance (परिचय)	with	a person or something
Advantage (लाभ)	over	a person
Affection (स्नेह)	for	somebody
Alliance (समझौता)	with	a person, party or state
Ambition (महत्वाकांक्षा)	for	something (fame, riches, etc.)
Anxiety (आकुलता)	for	somebody's safety
Approach (दृष्टिकोण)	to	a person, place
Arrival (आगमन)	in	a country, a town
Arrival (आगमन)	at	a place
Assent (सम्मति)	to	a proposal, an opinion
Attention (ध्यान)	to	something
Attitude (रुख)	towards	somebody, something
Attachment (लगाव)	to	a person, a thing
Authority (अधिकार)	for	doing something
Authority (विशेषज्ञ)	on	a subject
Authority (प्रभुत्व)	over	a person
Bargain (सौदेवाजी)	with	a person
Bargain (सौदेवाजी)	for	something
Battle (लड़ाई)	with	a person
Battle (लड़ाई)	for	something
Candidate (उम्मीदवार)	for	a post
Capacity (क्षमता)	for	something
Care (देख-रेख)	for	one's safety

Nouns	Prepositions	Nouns
Care (देख-रेख)	of	one's books
Cause (हेतु)	for	anxiety
Cause (हेतु)	of	trouble
Charge (आरोप)	of	murder
Comment (टिप्पणी)	on	something
Comparison (तुलना)	with	like things
Comparison (तुलना)	to	unlike things
Compassion (करुणा)	for	the poor
Compensation (मुआवजा)	for	a loss
Competition (प्रतियोगिता)	with	a person
Complaint (शिकायत)	about	a thing
Complaint (शिकायत)	against	a person
Compliance (अनुपालन)	with	a request
Complicity (सौँठ-गौँठ)	in	a crime
Confidence (भरोसा)	in	somebody
Conscious (सचेत)	of	something (<i>rights, duties, etc.</i>)
Conformity (अनुरूपता)	to	rules
Conformity (अनुरूपता)	with	one's opinions
Control (नियंत्रण)	over	a person or thing
Delight (आनंद)	in	a person or thing
Desire (चाह)	for	something
Digression (विषयांतर)	from	a subject
Disagreement (मतभेद)	with	a person
Disgust (अनिक्षा)	at	meanness, ingratitude etc.
Dislike (नापसंदगी)	of, for	a thing or a person
Dissent (मतभेद)	from	a proposal
Doubt (संदेह)	of, about	a thing
Duty (कर्तव्य)	to	a person, country, etc.
Eagerness (उत्सुकता)	for	a thing
Encroachment (अतिक्रमण)	on	one's right, land, etc.
Enmity (दुष्मनी)	with	a person
Equality (समानता)	with	a person
Escape (पलायन)	from	danger
Esteem (सम्मान)	for	a person
Exception (अपवाद)	to	a rule
Excuse (बहाना)	for	something
Exemption (छूट)	from	punishment
Experience (अनुभव)	of	a thing

Nouns	Prepositions	Nouns
Faith (विश्वास)	in	a person or thing
Fine (अर्थदंड)	for	an offence
Fitness (उपयुक्तता)	for	a position, a job
Fondness (चाव)	for	a thing
Freedom (स्वतंत्रता)	of	speech
Freedom (स्वतंत्रता)	from	care, slavery, etc.
Gratitude (कृतज्ञता)	to	a person
Gratitude (कृतज्ञता)	for	something
Grief (शोक)	at	something
Grief (शोक)	for	a person
Guess (अनुमान)	at	truth
Hatred (घृणा)	of, for	someone
Heir (हकदार)	to	some property
Hint (संकेत)	at	something
Hope (आशा)	of	better days
Hostility (विरोध)	to	a thing, a person
Impediment (रूकावट)	to	progress
Incentive (प्रलोभन)	to	work
Inclination (झुकाव)	to, for	study
Indifference (अरुचि)	to	a thing
Indulgence (संलिप्तता)	in	wine
Indulgence (संलिप्तता)	to	a person
Influence (प्रभाव)	with, over	a person
Influence (प्रभाव)	on	someone's actions
Inquiry (पूछ-ताछ)	into	a case
Interest (अभिरुचि)	in	something
Interference (दखल)	in, with	a man's work
Interview (साक्षात्कार)	with	a person
Intimacy (घनिष्टता)	with	a person
Invitation (निमंत्रण)	to	a meeting, a party
Joy (आनंद)	in	nature, something
Judge (गुणदोषज्ञ)	of	something, a man's character
Jurisdiction (क्षेत्राधिकार)	over	a province
Justification (औचित्य)	of, for	a thing
Key (कुंजी)	to	success
Lecture (व्याख्यान)	on	a topic
Likeness (साम्यता)	to	a person, something
Liking (पसंद)	for	something or someone

Nouns	Prepositions	Nouns
Limit (हद या सीमा)	to	a thing
Longing (चाहत)	for, after	something (<i>riches, fame etc.</i>)
Look (दृष्टि)	at	a thing
Lust (तीव्र चाहत)	for	riches (<i>सम्पदा</i>)
Malice (दुर्भावना)	against	a person
Match (जोड़ीदार)	for	a person
Menace (खतरा)	to	health
Motive (इरादा)	for	an action
Necessity (आवश्यकता)	of	a case
Necessity (आवश्यकता)	for	help
Need (आवश्यकता)	for	help
In need (आवश्यकता)	of	help
Nomination (मनोनयन)	of	a person
Nomination (नियुक्ति)	to	a position
Obedience (अज्ञा पालन)	to	teachers
Objection (विरोध)	to	something
Obligation (वचनबद्धता)	to	a person
Opinion (राय)	on/about	something
Opportunity (मौका)	for	a thing
Opposition (विरोध)	to	a person
Order (आदेश)	for, against	doing a thing
Partiality (पक्षपात)	for	a person
Partnership (साझेदारी)	with	a person
Partnership (साझेदारी)	in	a business
Penance (प्रायश्चित्त)	for	a guilt.
Perseverance (दीर्घ प्रयत्न)	in	something
Persistence (हठ)	in	an effort
Piety (धर्म परायणता)	towards	God
Pity (दया)	for	the poor
Popularity (लोकप्रियता)	with	people
Power (सामर्थ्य)	over	a person
Preface (प्रस्तावना)	to	a book
Precaution (सावधानी)	against	danger
Preference (तरीजीह)	for	a thing
Prejudice (पूर्वाग्रह)	against	a person
Preparation (तैयारी)	for	examination
Pretension (आडंबर)	to	scholarship

Nouns	Prepositions	Nouns
Profit (लाभ)	to	a seller
Proof (सबूत)	of	guilt
Proof (सबूत)	against	cold
Progress (प्रगति)	in	study
Protest (विरोध)	against	a decision
Qualification (योग्यता)	for	a post
Quarrel (झगड़ा)	with	a person
Quarrel (झगड़ा)	between	two persons
Ratio (अनुपात)	of	one to two
Readiness (तत्परता)	at	figures
Readiness (तत्परता)	in	answering
Readiness (तत्परता)	for	a journey
Reason (कारण)	for	a thing
Reason (कारण)	against	a thing
Reflection (टिप्पणी)	on	one's character
Reference (उल्लेख)	to	a thing
Regard (आदर)	for	a man's feelings
With (in) regard (के संबंध में)	to	something
Regret (खेद)	for	a thing done
Relapse (पुनरावर्तन)	into	a bad habit
Relation (संबंध)	with	a person
Relation (संबंध)	of	one thing to another
Relation (संबंध)	between	two persons
Reliance (भरोसा)	on	a man's words
Relish (अभिरुचि)	for	food
Remedy (इलाज)	against, for	a disease
Remorse (ग्लानि)	for	a crime
Repentance (पश्चात्ताप)	of	sin
Reply (जवाब)	to	a letter
Reputation (यश)	for	boldness
Request (निवेदन)	for	a thing
Request (निवेदन)	to	a person
Resignation (समर्पण)	to	fate
Resistance (प्रतिकार)	to	injustice
Respect (सम्मान)	for	a man, rules, etc.
Search (खोज)	for, after	wealth
(In) search	of	a job (नौकरी की खोज में)
Sin (पाप)	against	God

Nouns	Prepositions	Nouns
(A) Slave (गुलाम)	to	bad habits
(The) Slave (गुलाम)	of	bad habits
Slur (कलंक)	on	one's character
Sorrow (शोक)	for	misfortune
Stain (धब्बा)	on	one's character
Submission (अधीनता)	to	rules
Subscription (चंदा)	to	a fund
Succession (उत्तराधिकार)	to	a throne (राजगद्दी)
Supplement (परिशिष्ट)	to	a book
Sympathy (सहानुभूति)	with, for	a person
Taste (experience)	of	hard work
Taste (liking)	for	hard work
Temperance (संयम)	in	diet
Testimony (साक्षी)	to, against	a man's character
Traitor (देश द्रोही)	to	one's country
Trespass (अतिक्रम)	against	the law
Trust (विश्वास)	in	a person, his honesty
(I have no) use	for	that
(What's the) use	of	doing it
(There is no) use	in	doing that
Victory (विजय)	over	an adversary (विरोधी)
Want (आवश्यकता)	of	money
Warrant (आज्ञा-पत्र)	of	arrest
Witness (गवाह)	of, to	an event
Wonder (अचंभा)	at	something
Yearning (इच्छा)	for	riches (धन)
Zeal (उत्साह/जोश)	for	a cause (उद्देश्य)
Zest (उत्साह/जोश)	for	life

Prepositions coming after Adjectives and Participles

Adjectives	Prepositions	Nouns
Absorbed (तल्लीन)	in	study
Acceptable (स्वीकार्य)	to	someone
Accomplished (निपुण)	in	an art (dance, music, etc.)
Accountable (उत्तरदायी)	to	a person
Accountable (उत्तरदायी)	for	something
Accurate (अचूक)	in	one's guess
Accused (दोषी)	of	theft

Adjectives	Prepositions	Nouns
Accustomed (आदी)	to	a place
Acquainted (परिचित)	with	a person, a thing
Acquitted (दोषमुक्त)	of	a charge
Adapted (अनुकूलित)	to	one's taste
Adapted (अनुकूलित)	for	an occupation
Affectionate (स्नेही)	to	a person
Afflicted (पीड़ित)	with	cares (परेशानी)
Afraid (भयभीत)	of	someone, something
Alarmed (भयभीत)	at	a bad prospect
Alien (अनजान)	to	a country
Alive (विद्यमान)	to	the consequences (नतीजा)
Allied (संबंधित)	to	a thing
Allied (संधिबद्ध)	with	a person or country
Amazed (चकित)	at	something
Ambitious (महत्वाकांक्षी)	of	success
Angry (क्रोधित)	with	a person
Angry (क्रोधित)	at	a thing
Annoyed (नाराज)	with	a person
Annoyed (नाराज)	at	a thing
Anxious (व्याकुल)	about	the result
Anxious (व्याकुल)	for	his safety
Applicable (उचित)	to	a case
Appropriate (उपयुक्त)	to	the occasion
Ashamed (शर्मिदा)	of	oneself
Based (आधारित)	on	truth
Bent (कृतसंकल्प)	on	something
Blessed (धन्य)	with	a son, good health
Blind (उपेक्षाशील)	to	one's faults
Boastful (शेखीबाज)	of	one's family
Born (पैदाइस)	in	a place
Born (पैदाइस)	of	rich parents
Bound (बाध्य)	by	a promise
Busy (व्यस्त)	in, at	one's lesson
Capable (सक्षम)	of	doing a thing
Careful (सावधान)	of	one's money
Careful (सावधान)	about	one's dress
Cautious (सचेत)	of	thieves
Certain (असंदिग्ध)	of	success

Adjectives	Prepositions	Nouns
Charged (आरोपित)	with	a crime
Clear (संदेहमुक्त)	of	blame
Close (घनिष्ट)	to	a person, a thing
Committed (प्रतिबद्ध)	to	a cause
Common (आम)	to	all
Competent (सक्षम)	for	doing a thing
Composed (निर्मित)	of	a material
Concerned (चिंतित)	at, about	some mishap (दुर्घटना)
Concerned (चिंतित)	for	a person's safety
Concerned (संबंधित)	in	a business
Condemned (दंडित)	to	death
Confident (विश्वस्त)	of	success
Congenial (अनुकूल)	to	one's taste
Conscious (सचेत)	of	one's duties
Contented (संतुष्ट)	with	what one has
Contrary (विपरीत)	to	expectations, rules, etc.
Deaf (ध्यान न देने वाला)	to	an appeal (याचना)
Defective (दोषयुक्त)	in	point of style
Delighted (आनंदित)	with	success
Dependent (आश्रित)	on	a person, thing
Deprived (वंचित)	of	something
Designed (रूपांकित)	for	a purpose
Desirous (इच्छुक)	of	success
Destitute (रहित)	of	money
Determined (कृतसंकल्प)	on	doing a thing
Detrimental (हानिकारक)	to	health
Devoid (रहित)	of	common sense
Different (भिन्न)	from	something else
Engaged (व्यस्त)	in	a business
Entitled (अधिकारी)	to	a thing
Envious (ईर्ष्यालु)	of	one's success
Equal (समान/बराबर)	to	the occasion
Essential (परमावश्यक)	to	happiness
Exclusive (रहित)	of	taxes
Inclusive (सहित)	of	taxes
Exempted (मुक्त)	from	a fine
Exhausted (थका हुआ)	with	labour
Exonerated (दोषमुक्त)	from	blame

Adjectives	Prepositions	Nouns
Exposed (खुला)	to	danger
Faithful (निष्ठावान)	to	a person
False (झूठा)	to	a person
False (खोटा)	of	heart
Familiar (परिचित)	with	a person, thing
Famous (प्रख्यात)	for	one's scholarship
Fascinated (आकृष्ट)	with, by	someone or something
Fatal (जानलेवा)	to	one's life
Favourable (अनुकूल)	for	an action
Favourable (अनुकूल)	to	one's prospects (आसार)
Fearful (भयभीत)	of	consequence (संसाधन)
Fertile (उर्वर)	in	resources
Fit (सुयोग्य)	for	a post
Fond (शौकीन)	of	something (music, dance, etc.)
Free (मुक्त)	from	blame
Fruitless (निष्फल)	of	results
Full (परिपूर्ण)	of	persons, things
Glad (कृतज्ञ)	of	his help
Glad (प्रसन्न)	at	a result
Good	for	nothing (निष्फल या व्यर्थ)
Good (सक्षम)	at	mathematics, cricket, etc.
Grateful (कृतज्ञ)	to	a person
Grateful (कृतज्ञ)	for	something
Greedy (लोभी)	of, after, for	wealth
Guilty (दोषी)	of	theft
Honest (ईमानदार)	in	one's dealings
Hopeful (आशावित)	of	success
Horried (भयभीत)	at	a sight
Hostile (प्रतिकूल)	to	a person
Hungry	for, after	riches (सम्पत्ति का इच्छुक)
Ignorant (अनजान)	of	facts
Ill (बिमार)	with	fever
Imperative (अत्यावश्यक)	on	a person
Impertinent (धृष्टता)	to	one's boss
Implicated (लिप्त)	in	a crime
Inclined (प्रवृत्त)	to	laziness
Indebted (ऋणी/कृतज्ञ)	to	a person
Indebted (ऋणी/कृतज्ञ)	for	something

Adjectives	Prepositions	Nouns
Independent (स्वाधीन)	of	a person
Indifferent (उदासीन)	to	something (heat, cold, blame, etc.)
Indispensable (अपरिहार्य)	to	a person, a thing
Indulgent (अनुकूल)	to	one's children
Infested (ग्रस्त)	with	rats, mosquitoes
Informed (जानकार)	of	a fact (सच्चाई)
Innocent (निर्दोष)	of	a charge
Inspired (प्रेरित)	with	hope
Intent (लीन)	on	doing something
Interested (रुचि रखने वाला)	in	a person or thing
Intimate (आत्मीय)	with	a person
Invested (लैस)	with	power
Involved (संबद्ध)	in	difficulties, a crime
Irrelevant (अप्रासंगिक)	to	the case
Irrespective (पृथक्)	of	consequences
Jealous (ईर्ष्यालु)	of	a person, of his wealth
Lame (लंगड़ा)	in	one leg
Liabile (संभावना से युक्त)	to	error
Liabile (उत्तरदायी)	for	payment
Limited (सीमित)	to	a certain area
Loyal (निष्ठावान)	to	a person, a cause
Mad (बेकाबू)	with	disappointment (निराशा)
Made	for	a player (के लिए बना)
Made (निर्मित)	of	iron
Moved	to	tears (आँसू भरा)
Moved	with	pity (दया से ओतप्रोत)
Moved	at	a sight (दृश्य देखकर आश्चर्य)
Moved	by	entreaties (विनती से दयाव्र)
Natural (स्वाभाविक)	to	a person
Necessary (आवश्यक)	to	happiness
Negligent (असावधान)	of	duty
Negligent (असावधान)	in	work
Notorious (कुख्यात)	for	one's misdeeds (गलत कार्य)
Obedient (आज्ञाकारी)	to	parents, teachers
Obligatory (बाध्यकर)	on	a person
Obliged (आभारी)	to	a person
Obliged (आभारी)	for	something

Adjectives	Prepositions	Nouns
Occupied (लीन)	in	reading something
Occupied (व्यस्त)	with	some work
Offended (आहत)	with	a person
Offended (क्रुद्ध)	at	something
Opposed (असहमत)	to	an idea
Overwhelmed (व्याकुल)	with	grief
Painful (पीड़ादायी)	to	one's feelings
Partial (पक्षपाती)	to	a person
Polite (शिष्ट)	to	a person
Polite (शिष्ट)	in	manners
Poor (काफी कम)	in	resources (संसाधन)
Popular (लोकप्रिय)	with	the people
Popular (लोकप्रिय)	for	one's bravery
Possessed (अधीन)	of	wealth
Possessed	with	an idea (धारणाग्रस्त)
Preferable (बेहतर)	to	something else
Prepared (तैयार)	for	a thing
Proper (उचित)	to, for	an occasion
Qualified (योग्य)	for	a post, for doing something
Quick (तेज)	of	understanding
quick (तेज)	at	mathematics
Ready (तैयार)	for	an action
Ready (तैयार)	in	one's answers
Respectful (श्रद्धावान)	to	a person
Reduced	to	poverty (गरीबी में धकेला गया)
Related (संबंधित)	to	a person
Relevant (प्रासंगिक)	to	the point
Repentant (पश्चातापी)	of	one's sins
Rich (परिपूर्ण)	in	something
Resolved (कृतसंकल्प)	on	doing a thing
Responsible (उत्तरदायी)	to	a person
Responsible (उत्तरदायी)	for	one's actions
Rid (मुक्त)	of	trouble
Sacred (पवित्र)	to	someone
Satisfactory (संतोषजनक)	to	a person
Satisfied (संतुष्ट)	with	a person, something
Secure (सुरक्षित)	from	harm
Secure (सुरक्षित)	against	attack

Adjectives	Prepositions	Nouns
Sensitive (संवेदनशील)	to	criticism (आलोचना)
Shocked (दुखी)	at	one's behaviour
Shocking (उद्देगकारी)	to	a person
Short (अल्प)	of	money
Silent (निरुत्तर)	on, about	a subject
Similar (समान)	to	a person, thing
Skilful (निपुण)	in	doing a thing
Slow (दीर्घसूत्री)	of	speech
Slow (धीमा)	at	accounts
Slow (सुस्त)	in	making up one's mind
Stained (दागदार)	with	blood, crimes
Steeped (निमग्न)	in	vice (पापाचार)
Strange (अपरिचित)	to	a person
Temperate (संयमी)	in	one's habits
Thankful (कृतज्ञ)	to	a person
Thankful (कृतज्ञ)	for	doing something
True (सच्चा)	to	one's word
Versed (निपुण)	in	a subject
Veiled (आवृत)	in	mystery
Vexed (उद्विग्न)	with	a person, for doing something
Vexed (चिड़ा-चिड़ा)	at, about	a thing
Victorious (विजय)	over	difficulties
Void (रहित)	of	meaning / common sense
Wanting (कमी)	in	common sense
Weak (कमजोर)	of	understanding
Weak (कमजोर)	in	English
Worthy (योग्य)	of	praise (प्रशंसा)
Zealous (उत्साही)	for	improvement
Zealous (ऊर्जावान)	in	a cause (उद्देश्य)

Prepositions Coming after Verbs

Verbs	Prepositions	Nouns
Abide (पालन करना)	by	rules, a promise
Abound (भरपूर होना)	in, with	fish
Absolve (मुक्त करना)	of, from	a charge
Abstain (परहेज करना)	from	gambling, wine, etc.
Accuse (आरोप लगाना)	of	theft
Acquiesce (सहमति देना)	in	a decision
Aquit (निर्दोष ठहराना)	of	a charge

Verbs	Prepositions	Nouns
Adapt (अनुकूल होना)	to	circumstances
Adhere (मजबूती से जुड़ना)	to	a plan
Admit (कबूल करना)	of	an excuse
Admit (भर्ती करना)	to	a class
Agree (सहमत होना)	with	a person
Agree (सहमत होना)	to	a proposal
Aim (लक्ष्य बनाना)	at	doing something
Allot (हिस्सा देना)	to	a person
Answer (उत्तर देना)	to	a person
Answer (जिम्मेदारी स्वीकार करना)	for	a thing
Apologise (क्षमा याचना करना)	to	a person
Apologise (क्षमा याचना करना)	for	misconduct
Appeal (निवेदन करना)	to	a person
Appeal (याचना करना)	for	mercy, help, etc.
Appeal (पुनर्विचार प्रार्थना करना)	against	a decision, judgement, etc.
Appoint (नियुक्त करना)	to	a post
Approve (स्वीकार करना)	of	an action
Argue (बहस करना)	with	a person
Argue (पक्ष-विपक्ष में तर्क करना)	for or against	a point
Arrive (यात्रा करके पहुँचना)	at	a small place
Arrive (यात्रा करके पहुँचना)	in	a country or a large city
Ascribe (उत्तरदायी ठहराना)	to	a cause
Ask (पूछना या प्रार्थना करना)	of, from	a person
Ask (माँगना)	for	a thing
Aspire (अकांक्षा रखना)	after, for	fame
Assent (अधिकारिक स्वीकृति देना)	to	a proposal
Associate (संबद्ध होना या करना)	with	a person
Assure somebody (भरोसा देना)	of	help
Beg pardon (क्षमा माँगना)	of	a person
Believe (विश्वास करना)	in	something
Belong (संबंध रखना)	to	a person, a place
Bestow (अर्पित करना) a thing	on	a person
Beware (सावधान रहना)	of	a dog, false friends, etc.
Blame (दोषी ठहराना) a person	for	something
Boast (डोंग हाँकना)	of	one's merit, family, etc.
Borrow (उधार लेना)	from	a person
Break (जबरदस्ती घुसना)	into	a house
Break (cut off relation)	with	a person

Verbs	Prepositions	Nouns
Brood (चिंता करना)	over	past mistakes
Burst (अचानक फट जाना)	into	tears, roar of laughter
Call	on	a person (<i>visit him</i>)
Call	to	a person (<i>shout to him</i>)
Call	for	something (<i>कुछ माँगना</i>)
Canvass (समर्थन माँगना)	for	votes
Care (चाहना)	for	somebody, something
Challenge (चुनौती देना)	to	a fight
Cheat a person	of	his due (<i>बैझमानी से कुछ ले लेना</i>)
Clamour (चिल्लाकर माँगना)	for	something
Clash (झगड़ना)	with	somebody, something
Clear a person	of	a blame (<i>निर्दोष सिद्ध करना</i>)
Cling (जुड़े रहना)	to	a thing (obtain)
Comment (टिप्पणी करना)	on	news, one's actions, etc
Compare (तुलना करना)	with	similar things
Compare (तुलना करना)	to	dissimilar things
Compensate a person	for	a loss (<i>क्षतिपूर्ति करना</i>)
Complain (शिकायत करना)	of	something
Compete (मुकाबला करना)	with	a person
Compete (मुकाबला करना)	for	something
Comply (मानना)	with	a request
Concur (सहमत होना)	in	an opinion
Concur (मिलना)	with	a person
Confer (प्रदान करना) (<i>a title</i>)	on	someone
Confer (पहले से विचार करना)	with	a person about something
Conform (अनुपालन करना)	to	rules
Conform (संगत होना)	with	one's wishes
Congratulate a person	on	his success (<i>बधाई देना</i>)
Consent (स्वीकृति देना)	to	a proposal
Consist (बना होना)	of	materials
Consult (विमर्श करना)	with	a person
Consult (सलाह माँगना)	on, about	some matter
Contend (संतुष्ट होना)	with	a person
Contend (संतुष्ट होना)	for, about	a thing
Contribute (योगदान करना)	to	a fund
Correspond (मेल खाना)	to	something
Correspond (पत्राचार करना)	with	a person
Count (निर्भर होना)	on	a person or thing

Verbs	Prepositions	Nouns
Crave (लालायित होना)	for, after	riches
Cure a man	of	a disease (रोगमुक्त होना/करना)
Cut a thing	in	half
Cut a thing	in, into	pieces
Dash (टकरा जाना)	against	something
Deal (किसी विषय पर कुछ कहना)	with	a subject
Deal (लेन-देन करना)	with	a person
Deal (व्यापार करना)	in	goods
Debar (रोकना)	from	doing something
Decide (निर्णय करना)	on	something
Decide (निर्णय करना)	against	something
Defend (रक्षा करना)	from	harm, attack, etc.
Delight (खुश होना)	in	something
Depend (निर्भर करना)	on	a person or thing
Deprive a person	of	something (वंचित होना)
Desist (रोकना)	from	an attack, temptation
Despair (निराश होना)	of	success
Determine (निर्णय करना)	on	doing something
Deviate (लिक से हटना)	from	a course, rules, etc.
Decline (क्षीण होना)	in	education
Emerge (कहीं से प्रकट होना)	from	grass, darkness, etc.
Encroach (अतिक्रमण करना)	on	one's right
Endow (भेंट देना) an institution	with	money
Enter (कार्य शुरू करना)	upon	a career
Entitle (अधिकार देना) someone	to	a thing
Entrust (सौंपना) something	to	a person
Entrust (सौंपना) a person	with	something
Escape (भाग जाना)	from	jail
Excel (कुशल होना)	in	something
Exchange something	with	a person
Exchange something	for	another
Excuse (क्षमा करना)	for	something
Exempt (मुक्त करना) a person	from	a rule, fine, etc.
Exonerate a person	from	blame (दोषमुक्त करना)
Explain (व्याख्या करना)	to	a person
Fail (असफल होना)	in	an attempt
Fall	in	love
Fall (सहमत होना)	in with	one's views

Verbs	Prepositions	Nouns
Fall	under	control (अधीन होना)
Fall	into	error (अशुद्धि करना)
Fall	on	the enemy (अचानक टूट पड़ना)
Fall	within	winter (अंतर्गत होना)
Feed (खिलाना)	on	milk, grass, etc.
Feed a cow	with	grass
Fight	for	a person
Fight	with, against	a person
Fill	with	something
Fire (गोली दागना)	on, at	the enemy
Flirt	with	a person (इश्कबाजी करना)
Get	at	facts (find out)
Get (उलझ जाना)	into	trouble
Get	away from	one's clutches (escape)
Get	on with	a person (मित्रवत होना)
Get (मुक्त होना)	out of	debt (कर्ज)
Get (निपटना)	over	an illness
Glory (गौरव अनुभव करना)	in	success
Grapple (काबू में करना)	with	difficulties
Grieve (विषाद)	at, on, about	something, some event
Grieve (गहरी उदासी)	for	a person
Grumble (खीझना)	at	one's lot
Guard (रक्षा करना)	against	a bad habit
Guess (अनुमान करना)	at	something
Hanker (अधिक चाहना)	after	riches (धन)
Happen	to	a person (कुछ अनुभव होना)
Hear	of	an event (के बारे में जानना)
Hide a thing	from	a person (गुप्त रखना)
Hinder (बाधा डालना)	one	from doing something
Hint (संकेत करना)	at	something
Hope	for	something / somebody
Hunt (तलाश करना)	for, after	something
Impart (प्रदान करना) a thing	to	a person
Impose (लगाना) tax	on	somebody
Inflict punishment	on	a person (जबरदस्ती सजा देना)
Inform a person	of	a thing (किसी को सूचना देना)
Inquire (छानबीन करना)	into	a matter
Inquire	after	a person (हाल-चाल पछना)

Verbs	Prepositions	Nouns
Interfere (बिघ्न डालना)	with	someone
Interfere (दखल देना)	in	one's affairs
Introduce a person	to	someone (परिचय देना)
Intrude (अनधिकार घुस जाना)	on	one's leisure
Intrude (अनधिकार घुस जाना)	into	one's house
Invest money (पूँजी निवेश करना)	in	some project (प्रकल्प)
Invite a person	to	a dinner
Join one thing	to	another
Join	in	a game
Jump	at	an offer (<i>eagerly accept it</i>)
Keep away (से दूर रहना)	from	wine
Keep (हटाना)	off	the grass
Keep	to	a point (<i>adhere</i>)
Knock (खटखटाना)	at	the door
Knock (नष्ट करना)	down	something
Knock (मारकर नीचे गिरा देना)	down	somebody
Lament (शोक करना)	for	the dead (मृतक)
Laugh	at	a person
Lay	down	one's arms (<i>समर्पण करना</i>)
Listen	to	someone, a complaint
Live (रोजी-रोटी कमाना)	by	honest labour
Live (बने रहना)	on	an income, milk, etc.
Live (औकात में रहना)	within	one's means
Long (लालच करना)	for	riches
Look	after	a person, business
Look	at	a thing
Look	into	matter (<i>examine</i>)
Look	for	a lost thing
Look	over	an account (<i>inspect</i>)
Look	up	a word in a dictionary
Look (आशा करना)	to	a person for help
Make (निकल भागना)	off	with stolen goods
Make	up for	lost time (<i>compensate</i>)
Make	up	a story (<i>invent</i>)
Marry one person	to	another
Marvel (चकित होना)	at	something
Match one thing	with	another (<i>जोड़ी लगाना</i>)
Meddle (हस्तक्षेप करना)	with	other people's business

Verbs	Prepositions	Nouns
Meditate (वितन करना)	on	some subject
Merge (विलीन होना)	into, with	something
Meet	with	an accident
Mourn (शोक मनाना)	for	the dead
Negotiate (समझौता करना)	with	somebody
Object (विरोध करना)	to	something
Occur	to	one's mind (मन में विचार आना)
Offend (विरोध करना)	against	belief
Operate (शल्यक्रिया करना)	on	a patient
Overwhelm (अभिभूत होना)	with	grief, kindness
Partake	of	some food (कुछ खाना-पिना)
Participate (साथ देना)	with	a person
Participate (भाग लेना)	in	games
Pass (गुजरना)	by	somebody, some place etc.
Pay (कीमत चुकाना)	for	one's faults
Persist (निरंतर लगे रहना)	in	doing something
Play (बजाना)	on, upon	a harmonium
Play (trick, jokes)	on	a person
Play (जीविका से खेलना)	with	one's career
Plunge (छलौंग लगाना)	into	a river, darkness etc.
Point (संकेत करना)	at	a person
Point (ध्यान आकृष्ट करना)	to	a result
Ponder (गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचना)	on, over	a subject
Pounce (एकाएक हमला करना)	on, upon	a person or thing
Pray	to	God for mercy, help etc.
Prepare	for	something (exam., war etc.)
Plot	against	a man (पडयंत्र करना)
Preside (अध्यक्षता करना)	at, over	a meeting
Prevail (प्रवृत्त करना)	on	a person to do something
Prevent (रोक देना)	from	doing a thing
Proceed (आगे बढ़ना)	with	a business
Proceed (अग्रसर होना)	from	one point to another
Proceed	against	a person (prosecute him)
Prohibit (प्रतिबंध लगाना)	from	doing something
Protect (रक्षा करना)	from	harm
Protest (विरोध करना)	against	a wrong decision
Provide (उपलब्ध कराना)	for	one's children
Provoke (भड़काना) somebody	to	anger

Verbs	Prepositions	Nouns
Punish somebody	for	a fault
Qualify somebody	for	a post (पात्रता देना)
Quarrel	with	someone (असहमति होना)
Rebel (राजद्रोह)	against	authority
Reconcile oneself	with	an enemy (संधि करना)
Reconcile oneself	to	something (सामंजस्य बनाना)
Recover (चंगा होना)	from	an illness
Refer (उल्लेख करना)	to	a subject
Reflect (व्यक्त करना)	on	one's character
Refrain (रोकना)	from	smoking
Rejoice (प्रसन्न होना)	in	one's own success
Rejoice (हर्ष मनाना)	at	the success of another
Relieve one	of	a task (भारमुक्त करना)
Rely (भरोसा करना)	on	a person or thing
Remind (याद दिलाना) a person	of	a thing
Repent (पश्चाताप करना)	of	a sin (पाप)
Result (परिणाम निकलना)	from	a cause
Retaliate (बदला लेना)	on	an enemy
Revenge (बदला लेना) oneself	on	someone
Revolt (विद्रोह करना)	against	someone
Reward (पुरस्कार देना) a man	with	something
Rob (लूटना) a person	of	something
Rule (शासन करना)	over	a country
Run (कै पीछे भागना)	after	wealth
Run	into	debt (ऋणग्रस्त होना)
Save (रक्षा करना) a man	from	harm
Scoff (ताना मारना)	at	something
Search (खोजना)	for	something lost
Search (परीक्षा करना)	into	a matter
See	about	a matter (consider)
See	into	a matter (investigate)
See	through	one's meaning (understand)
See	to	a matter (attend to)
Send (अपने पास बुलाना)	for	a doctor
Sentence (सजा देना) a man	to	imprisonment
Set	about	a task (begin working at)
Set	down	one's point (put in writing)
Set	forth	a journey (start)

Verbs	Prepositions	Nouns
Set	upon	a traveller (<i>attack</i>)
Set	out on	a journey (<i>begin</i>)
Shudder (काँपना)	at	cruelty
Side (साथ देना)	with	someone in dispute
Smile (उपहास करना)	at	a person's threat (<i>deride</i>)
Smile	on	a person (<i>favour</i>)
Speak	of	a subject (<i>briefly</i>)
Speak	on	a subject (<i>at great length</i>)
Stand	against	an enemy (<i>resist</i>)
Stand	by	a friend (<i>support</i>)
Stand (कोई दृष्टिकोण होना)	on	one's dignity
Stand	up for	something or somebody (<i>defend</i>)
Stare (घूरना)	at	a person
Start (चालू करना)	up	the engine
Stick (काम को जारी रखना)	at	something
Stick (डटे रहना)	to	a point
Stoop (गलत काम करना)	to	dishonesty
Strike	at	someone (<i>aim a blow at</i>)
Strike a bargain	with	somebody (<i>समझौता करना</i>)
Strike a balance	between	A and B (<i>मध्यमार्ग खोजना</i>)
Strike	up	a musical instrument (<i>begin playing</i>)
Struggle (संघर्ष करना)	against	difficulties
Subject a person	to	torture (<i>शिकार बनाना</i>)
Submit	to	authority (<i>नियंत्रण स्वीकार करना</i>)
Subscribe (चंदा देना)	to	a fund, an opinion
Succeed (काबिज होना)	to	a throne (<i>गद्दी</i>)
Succeed (सफल होना)	in	an undertaking
Succumb	to	injuries (<i>घायल होना</i>)
Supply a thing	to	a person
Supply a person	with	a thing } आपूर्ति करना
Surrender (आत्मसमर्पण करना)	to	an enemy
Sympathise (सहानुभूति रखना)	with	a person
Take	after	one's father (<i>resemble</i>)
Take	off	(<i>of a plane leaving the ground</i>)
Take	to	drinking (<i>आदी हो जाना</i>)

Verbs	Prepositions	Nouns
Take	upon / on	oneself to do a thing (रुचि लेना)
Talk (बात-चित करना)	of, about	an event
Talk	over	a matter (<i>discuss</i>)
Talk	to	a person (किसी से बात करना)
Tamper (अनधिकृत परिवर्तन करना)	with	records
Taste	of	salt
Tell	of, about	an event
Testify (प्रमाण देना)	to	a fact
Think	of, about	something
Think	over	a matter (<i>consider</i>)
Threaten someone	with	a consequence
Touch	at	a place (<i>briefly stop there</i>)
Touch	upon	a subject (<i>briefly allude to it</i>)
Tower	over / above	somebody (बहुत योग्य होना)
Trade (व्यापार करना)	with	a country
Trade	on / upon	the weakness (अनुचित लाभ उठाना)
Tremble (काँपना)	with	fear
Triumph (विजय प्राप्त करना)	over	obstacles (बाधाएँ)
Turn	to	somebody for help
Turn verse	into	prose (अनुवाद करना)
Venture (जोखिम उठाना)	upon	an undertaking (उपक्रम)
Vie (स्पर्धा करना)	with	another person
Vote (पक्ष में मतदान करना)	for	somebody or something
Vote (विरोध में मतदान करना)	against	somebody or something
Wait (प्रतीक्षा करना)	for	a person or thing
Wait	upon	a person (<i>attend on him</i>)
Warn a person (चेतावनी देना)	of	some danger
Warn a person (चेतावनी देना)	against	somebody or thing
Wish (इच्छा करना)	for	a thing
Work (रचना करना)	at	Mathematics
Work (काम करना)	for	small wages
Wrestle (कुश्ती लड़ना)	with	an adversary (विरोधी)
Yearn (तीव्र इच्छा होना)	for	affection
Yield (समर्पण करना)	to	temptation, persuasion, etc.

Examples

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions where necessary.

1. He accused (दोषारोपण) me..... stealing. Ans. of
2. She is accustomed (आदी) hard work. Ans. to
3. The boy is afraid fire. Ans. of
4. The hunter aimed the lion. Ans. at
5. He shot the bird. Ans. at
6. He is not ashamed (लज्जित) his conduct (आचरण). Ans. of
7. She is shy (संकोची) her father-in-law. Ans. of
8. He is good Physics. Ans. at
9. He was glad his success. Ans. of
10. I believe God. Ans. in
11. She boasts (डींग हाँकना) her riches (सम्पत्ति). Ans. of
12. He is careful his health. Ans. of
13. They went train. Ans. by
14. He complained bad weather. Ans. of
15. My flat consists three rooms. Ans. of
16. I congratulated him his success. Ans. on
17. She was cured (रोगमुक्त) her illness. Ans. of
18. She recovered (चंगा) illness. Ans. from
19. I depend my father. Ans. upon
20. They were deprived (वंचित) their freedom. Ans. of
21. He divided the mango two parts. Ans. into
22. My pen is different yours. Ans. from
23. The lady was dressed silk. Ans. in
24. The pot was full milk. Ans. of
25. I am familiar the facts, but the man is not familiar me. Ans. with, to
26. Science has affected our life innumerable (असंख्य) ways. It has made the world a better place to live We have well-lighted cities good sanitation (स्वच्छता). It has provided all kinds substances and machines and sources power. There is almost no end the benefits that science has conferred us. Ans. in, in, with, of, of, to, on
27. A man can live weeks without food, days without water, but only a few minutes air. The connection life and breath is extremely close and breathing is the most important biological function the body. Ans. for, for, without, between, of
28. As soon as a man looks himself as a servant society, earns its sake, spends its benefit, then purity (पवित्रता) enters his earnings and there is Ahimsa his venture (जोखिम). Moreover, if men's minds turn this way of life, there will come a peaceful revolution (क्रांति) society and that any bitterness.

Ans. upon, of, for, for, into, in, towards, about, in, without

29. Kanpur is one..... the most glaring (स्तब्धकारी) examples of unsystematic growth (अव्यवस्थित वृद्धि) population. Factories have been set up all sides and also the heart the town. Dozens workers live..... a single room which has only one door. The houses which workers live are not fit even..... animals to live.

Ans. of, of, on, in, of, of, in, in, for

30. I love travelling..... I find it a source..... pleasure as well as..... education. It brings new contacts and experience which add..... the richness (समृद्धि) life. Travelling is much easier today it was the past and now we can even think flying the moon. This was never possible the past. Then there are pleasures music. Today thanks the radio and the television, all of us can enjoy the best music..... our own homes. This pleasure was not available the past.

Ans. for, of, of, to, of, than, in, of, to, in, of, to, in, in

Exercise : 1

Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions from the given options—

- He comes..... my house daily. (on, at, to, of)
- She was charged (आरोपित) murder. (about, of, from, for)
- He gained an advantage..... me. (over, on, upon, about)
- They rested the shade of a mango tree. (in, beneath, under, below)
- The godown was infested (भरमार) rats. (of, with, about, for)
- His father deals..... sugar. (with, within, in, for)
- I shall look..... the matter very soon. (into, for, in, about)
- He invited me tea. (on, for, to, at)
- I looked my handkerchief everywhere. (for, to, into, after)
- In the dark, she knocked the wall. (at, an, over, against)
- He jumped my offer. (at, to, on, over)
- He congratulated me my success. (on, about, for, over)
- Rakesh jumped the well. (in, into, with, upon)
- Mukesh was exempted (मुक्त) the payment of the tax. (of, from, off, for)
- I wonder if I shall get my annual examination. (from, through, to, on)
- It has been raining..... Sunday. (since, for, from, by)
- My examination starts Monday. (from, about, since, over)
- He turned my request. (out, about, of, down)
- The dog sprang..... the cat. (upon, over, on, at)
- It is..... my dignity (गौरव) to talk to you. (under, below, off, beneath)

Exercise : 2

Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions from the given options—

- The land was divided..... the two brothers. (between, among, with, against)
- Distribute these apples the children. (between, among, about, with)
- Life is blind..... one eye. (in, of, to, on)
- He is blind..... his son's weaknesses. (of, to, from, about)
- Your friend willingly complied..... my request. (of, from, with, too)

6. Smoking is injurious health. (for, about, to, with)
7. I have come.....the conclusion that he is guilty. (at, on, to, over)
8. They were accusing me..... theft. (for, of, with, upon)
9. Your comments were almost irrelevant..... the topic. (for, about, to, on)
10. The smell is very familiar..... everyone. (with, to, from, at)
11. Are you familiar..... the computer software they use ? (with, to, form, by)
12. Her face is not familiar..... me. (to, with, of, against)
13. She was leaning..... the wall. (to, over, against, about)
14. Mohan leaned..... the table. (to, over, about, against)
15. A miser cannot part..... his money. (with, about, from, to)
16. When I parted..... my brother, there were tears in my eyes. (with, about, from, to)
17. She takes pride (अभिमान) her beauty. (of, in, about, for)
18. He is proud (गर्व) his country. (about, over, in, of)
19. You are responsible..... this. (for, to, on, about)
20. Suhani is engaged..... Sohan. (with, in, to, for)

Exercise : 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions from the given options—

1. The police fired..... the mob (उत्तेजित भिड़). (on, upon, at, to)
2. The road is..... repair. (about, in, under, by)
3. He put me..... an obligation (एहसान). (in, on, under, beneath)
4. He sat..... the shade of the tree. (under, beneath, below, in)
5. He was cured..... disease. (from, of, by, off)
6. He was fallen..... bad habits. (in, within, into, on)
7. He has been ill..... a week. (since, for, from, on)
8. She was false..... heart. (by, from, of, with)
9. He is putting..... weight. (up, out, on, at)
10. Life is beset..... problems (समस्याओं से ग्रस्त). (by, from, with, at)
11. I have no taste..... sweets. (with, for, in, by)
12. He comes..... a good family. (from, of, by, with)
13. The teacher was popular..... students. (among, with, across, amid)
14. We started..... six..... the morning. (in, from, at, by)
15. They travelled ten miles..... three hours. (within, in, about, after)
16. The secret..... success lies.....hard work. (in, of, behind, on)
17. He was greedy..... money. (in, for, by, at)
18. He wants to dispose..... his house. (out, off, of, on)
19. The ship is bound..... London. (to, for, from, in)
20. He is ashamed..... his behaviour. (at, from, of, by)

Exercise : 4

Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions from the given options—

1. The battle resulted.....the victory of India. (from, from, in, out)
2. One should be sure..... what one plans to do. (in, on, at, of)

3. They scoffed (ताना) my suggestion. (from, at, by, to)
4. He has great ambition..... fame. (about, around, for, of)
5. I always find him negligent (लापरवाह) his studies. (in, on, for, of)
6. I got..... difficulties. (in, into, to, at)
7. She was angry..... me. (from, by, with, to)
8. He was weak..... the head (मूर्ख). (on, from, in, with)
9. He was devoid..... sense (समझ-बूझ से रहति). (from, of, by, for)
10. Cut the apple..... half. (from, into, in, by)
11. They are engaged..... business. (at, into, in, with)
12. He prevents me..... going out. (for, with, from, since)
13. I am indebted (आभारी) you. (for, to, with, at)
14. She is gifted (प्रतिभाशाली) abilities. (by, from, with, to)
15. He counts..... my advice. (at, by, for, on)
16. She is worthy (योग्य) praise. (for, with, of, to)
17. The train met..... an accident. (with, by, from, to)
18. Eggs are sold..... the dozen. (in, for, by, to)
19. The house is..... fire. (on, at, in, with)
20. He is..... the committee. (on, in, with, for)

Exercise : 5

Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions from the given options—

1. I differ..... you at this point. (from, with, to, against)
2. She has a passion (लालसा) dance and music. (with, in, for, along)
3. A dozen consists..... twelve things. (in, at, of, for)
4. The doctor cured him..... his chronic (पुरानी) disease. (of, from, with, for)
5. The poem deals..... Nature. (in, by, out, with)
6. He died..... violence. (in, of, from, by)
7. I object..... your remark (टिप्पणी). (against, with, to, for)
8. She is accomplished (पारंगत) music. (to, for, in, of)
9. I am eligible (उपयुक्त) the post. (to, for, with, at)
10. I have no grudge (द्वेष) him. (for, to, against, with)
11. I have run debt (ऋण). (in, into, across, through)
12. The plane takes..... at 8 a.m. (उड़ान भरना) (of, off, out, in)
13. He is known..... me. (with, from, to, by)
14. He was sentenced..... death. (with, by, from, to)
15. He was held..... a high esteem (मान-सम्मान). (in, into, with, by)
16. Hope..... the best. (about, for, at, to)
17. Fill the bottle..... milk. (by, from, with, in)
18. He hankers..... riches. (behind, for, after, at)
19. He is hoping..... hope. (for, without, against, from)
20. I have no money..... me. (with, to, for, on)

Exercise : 6

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions where necessary—

1. I am short (अल्प) money.
2. Open page no 60.
3. She burst..... tears.
4. He was ashamed..... his misconduct.
5. I am proud..... my country.
6. What is the time..... your watch ?
7. He died..... malaria.
8. He died..... loss of blood.
9. I rely..... her.
argument.
10. He has passion (उत्कण्ठा).....
11. The son takes..... his father.
12. He hankers..... wealth.
13. She writes..... blue ink.
14. Wine is made grapes.
15. He was..... debt.
16. I differ..... you this point.
17. He was grateful me.
18. I was astonished..... the big size of the fish.
19. He had great affection..... her.
20. He entrusted me..... that letter.

Exercise : 7

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions where necessary—

1. Cholera has broken.....
2. Ram is good..... English.
3. She is deaf..... my request.
4. He is blind..... one eye.
5. He is blind..... the faults of his son.
6. She is worthy..... praise.
7. Shivam is clever..... English.
8. Ram was married..... Sita.
9. Oil floats..... water.
10. She excels..... dancing.
11. He has fallen..... love.
12. The prisoner escaped..... the prison.
13. This book belongs..... Ankit.
14. The money must be dealt (बाँटना) fairly and justly.
15. He was charged with murder but the judge acquitted him..... crime.
16. The old man was deprived..... his only son.
17. She was delighted..... my success.
18. Wet cloth clings..... the body.
19. We should not jeer (खिल्ली उड़ाना) the defeated enemy.
20. Her appeal..... mercy has been turned down.

Exercise : 8

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions where necessary—

1. We should live..... harmony (मिलाप) our neighbours.
2. He is the sole heir (उत्तराधिकार) the property..... his father.
3. She disposed..... her property and settled..... America.
4. You cannot count..... me..... my support.
5. The trader deals..... sugar, but he did not deal honestly..... me.
6. No one can debar him..... taking part..... the games.
7. I differ..... your..... this matter, though I do not differ..... your proposal.
8. The doctor had to operate..... him to cure him..... the disease.
9. Although I had warned him..... it, he persisted (लगे रहना) doing it.
10. As he was found to be involved..... corruption, he was relieved..... his job.

11. They rejoiced (खुश होना) not only..... their success, but also yours.
12. Can you rely..... such a person..... support times..... need ?
13. We must provide..... our children..... a rainy day.
14. Five thousand rupees have been allotted us the purchase books.
15. Portia appealed Shylock..... mercy..... Antonio, but, her words fell flat..... him.
16. Subhash Chandra Bose became President..... the All India Trade Union Congress..... 1931. His personality was a source..... inspiration..... the trade unionists..... the struggle for their rights as well as..... India's freedom., 1938, he was elected President..... the Indian National Congress..... the Haripura session.
17. A man may usually be known.....the books he reads as well as..... the company he keeps; for there is a companionship..... books as well as..... men. A good book may be..... the best..... friends.
18. Discipline is nothing but the training..... mind..... accept willingly the control..... rules or orders. It is a valuable lesson learn. The great nation attained greatness subjecting themselves..... the most rigorous discipline. Discipline is indispensable..... our *intellectual life* (बौद्धिक जीवन). The intellect must be allowed..... function..... the strict control. But the man who imbibes (ग्रहण करना) discipline..... the intellectual life is bound..... do a noble work.
19. There is no end to the kinds..... hobbies (शौक). Stamp collection seems to be one..... the most popular hobbies. Students derive great pleasure..... it. A few basic principles ought to be observed..... the selection..... hobbies. A hobby should, of course, be an absorbing (आत्मिक) source..... pleasure
20. Science has given eyes..... the blind, hearing..... the deaf and legs..... the lame. It is..... the blessings science that a train runs, an aeroplane flies and a wireless machine operates. It has linked..... distant parts..... the globe. It is..... man..... decide whether he will destroy the world..... the atom bomb or build a better one..... the aid..... atomic energy.

★★★