Prepositions

Preposition is a word which is used before a noun, a noun phrase or a pronoun, connecting it to another word.

Read and enjoy these sentences. Note the prepositions and phrasal verbs while you are at it.

- 1. We like it when someone **turns us on** but **not** when he or she **turns on us**. However, we're generally neutral when they **turn on** a light.
- 2. We want to **show up** at our friends' parties, but we don't want to **show them up**.
- 3. Up and down are opposites, but **slow up** and **slow down** mean the same thing.
- 4. A house **burns down**, but a piece of paper **burns up**.
- 5. Why do we **look up** the word in the dictionary instead of (the seemingly **more logical**) **look down**?
- 6. When we **wind up** a watch we are **starting** it, but when we **wind up** a conversation we're **ending** it.
- 7. Yet, at the end of a long day, when we finally **wind up** at home, what's the first thing we want to do? **Wind down (**or **unwind)**.
- 8. In and **out** are also opposites, but that pickiest of institutions the Income Tax Department– accepts our tax forms whether they have been **filled in** or **filled out**.
- 9. **See** and **look** are similar in meaning, but **oversee** and **overlook** are very different (almost opposites).
- 10. Watches, stockings, and noses don't seem to have anything in common, yet they all **run**.
- 11. And we can be **beside ourselves**, under the weather, or on top of the world all without moving an inch.

One phrasal verb, many uses

A phrasal verb is a verb that consists of two words. The meaning of the phrasal verb is usually different from the meaning of its component words.

Phrasal verbs are widely used in English. How widely? To give you an idea, let's look at just one verb "bring".

The following are examples of the phrasal verbs that can be made with the verb **bring**.

Bring around or bring round

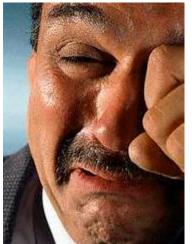
Used interchangeably, this phrasal verb can mean one of two things: to cause to adopt an opinion or take a certain course of action, or to cause to recover consciousness.

- 1. She finally **brought** her husband **around** to the idea of having a child.
- 2. After her fainting spell, the smelling salts **brought** her **round** immediately.

Bring down

The word **down** used with the verb **bring** means one of the following: to cause to fall from power or to collapse; to kill; or to lower something.

- 1. He was **brought down** by the assassin's bullet.
- 2. The political party was **brought down** by a military coup.
- 3. The stage manager decides when it's time to **bring down** the house lights.



Bring forth

To **bring forth** means to give rise to or produce. It also means to give birth to.

- 1. She **brings forth** incredibly lush vegetables from his backyard garden.
- 2. At 6.00 p.m. the baby was **brought forth** into this world.

Bring forward

Any form of to **bring** with **forward** means one of two things: to present or produce; or, in accounting terms, to carry a sum from one page or column to another.

- 1. Bring forward Her Majesty's jewels.
- 2. He **brought forward** his totals from the previous page before he deciphered the balance.

Bring in

When combining the word *in* with the verb **to bring**, an idiom is created that means to submit a verdict in a court of law, or to produce, yield, or earn.

- 1. The jury **brought in** a unanimous verdict of guilty on all counts.
- 2. At his peak, he was **bringing in** over Rs.200,000 a year.

Bring off

Simpler than the above examples, **bring off** has only one meaning: to accomplish.

1. She was able to **bring off** raising her kids while having a successful career.

Bring on

Here is another simple one, with one meaning only. To **bring on** means to cause to appear.

1. The hostess clinked her glass and said, "Bring on the hors d'oeuvres! Let the party begin!"

Bring out

We're back to multiple meanings again. The phrasal verb **bring out** can mean: to reveal or expose; to produce or publish; or to nurture and develop (a quality, for example) to the best advantage.

- 1. Last year she **brought out** her paintings, which had been in the attic for years.
- 2. Her sixth novel was **brought out** a year ago.
- 3. Godbole's art teacher has **brought out** Godbole's interest in painting trees.

Bring to

Bring to can mean: to cause to recover consciousness; or, in nautical terms, to cause (a ship) to turn into the wind or come to a stop.

- 1. He was able to **bring** her **to** with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
- 2. The sailboat was **brought to** in the small bay.

Bring up

The phrasal verb **bring up** can mean one of three things: to take care of or rear (a child); to mention or introduce into discussion; or, to vomit.



- 1. She is busy **bringing up** her three children as a single parent.
- 2. Did you have to **bring up** his drinking in the middle of dinner?
- 3. Speaking of dinner, the 6-year-old **brought** hers **up** after running around too much.

We hope you're not sick of what the verb **bring** can do, because there's more! The following examples are all non-phrasal idioms. The single verb stem in these cases is "**bring**", but it is modified by another word or phrase.

- 1. Estelle's performance **brought down the house**. *(Won overwhelming approval from an audience)*
- 2. Michael Herr's book **brought home** the lasting impact of Vietnam on the men and women who served there. *(Make perfectly clear)*
- 3. He **brought** financial pressure **to bear** on her decision. (*To exert or apply*)
- 4. The reporter succeeded in **bringing to light** the candidate's meeting with a former mobster.(*To reveal or disclose*)
- 5. "Your question **brings to mind** my own college days," said the lecturer. *(Cause to be remembered)*
- 6. She vowed that no one would ever **bring her to her knees**. (*To reduce to a position of subservience or submission*)
- 7. No matter how hard he tried to keep up with the others, he was always **bringing up the rear**. (Be the last in a line or sequence)
- 8. The Secretary of State's mandate was to **bring** the two warring factions **to terms**. (To force another to agree)
- 9. Murphy was **brought up short** by the accusation. (*To come to a sudden stop, literally or metaphorically*)
- 10. It is time to **bring up short** the discussion of "**bring**".

Use the right preposition

Often, the meaning of a verb or modifier changes when used with a different preposition. In this section we'll examine how prepositions change the meaning of the following words (mostly verbs): *agree, angry, argue, compare, contrast, differ, different* and *reconcile.*

Agree: We agree to a proposal; on a procedure; or with a person or a person's opinion/position.

- 1. I'll **agree to** that proposal if we can **agree on** the procedures for implementing it.
- 2. She **agrees with** her yoga teacher; she **agrees with** everything the teacher says.



- **Angry:** We become angry *at* or *about* a thing; and *with* a person.
 - 1. Mason was **angry about** the foreclosure.
- 2. Beverly was **angry at** their thoughtlessness.
- 3. He was **angry with** me for leaving.

Argue: I argue with a person; and for, against, or about a measure, a point, and a proposition etc.

- 1. She **argued against** the new tax laws; he **argued with** her but could not persuade her to change her mind.
- 2. "Whether I **agree with** you, **argue with** you, or **get angry with** you, I still love you," Mom said.

Compare: We use *compare to* when looking only for similarities. We use *compare with* when looking for similarities and differences.

- 1. She liked to **compare** herself **to** great actresses of the past.
- 2. Our high school baseball team **compares** favourably **to** *other* local teams.
- 3. His cooking can't **compare with** his brother's.

Contrast: *Contrast with* creates a verb construction, whereas *contrast to* creates a noun construction.

- 1. Her pessimism **contrasts with** his optimism, but they seem to get along fine.
- 2. His behaviour toward his second wife is **in** stark **contrast to** his earlier antics.

Differ: One may *differ with* a person in an opinion, but *differ from* a person in appearance.

- 1. I **differed with** him in my analysis of the economy.
- 2. Jai **differs from** his father in looks; the son is tall and pale, while the father is short and dark.

Different: Different from is used before nouns or clauses. Different than is used before a clause (and used much less frequently than different from).

2.

- Raja is **different from** Ramesh. 1.
- 3. Rohan is **different than** I remembered him.

Reconcile: We reconcile to a thing or event, but reconcile with a person.

- 1. He became **reconciled to** his illness. 2. She refused to reconcile herself to fate.
- 3. Marcus was unexpectedly reconciled with his ex-wife.

Omission of preposition

- I came here **last week**. 1.
- 3. Please wait a **minute**.
- 5. He went **this morning**.
- 7. He is coming again **next Sunday**.
- 9. He met me **in** the **evening**.
- 11. Please come tomorrow.
- 13. He came **vesterday** also.
- 15. I go home every Sunday.
- Wrong use of prepositions

- 2. I am going **abroad**.
- 4. She is waiting outside.
- 6. He met me **last evening**.
- 8. He went in the morning.
- 10. He is coming again **on Sunday**.
- 12. He is returning **today**.
- 14. I am going **home**.

Some verbs take no preposition after them.

Examples: Attack, await, accompany, assist, request, investigate, inform, obey, comprise, order, reach, resemble, resist and violate.

- America attacked on Iraq. (No "on") 1.
- 2. I await for your instructions. (No "for")
- 3. I shall **accompany with** you. (No "with")
- 4. I shall assist to you. (No "to")
- 5. I request to you. (No "to")
- 6. We shall **investigate into** the case. (No "into")
- 7. I shall inform to you. (No "to")
- I shall obey to you. (No "to") 8.
- 9. The group **comprises of ten** boys. (No "of")
- 10. I order to you. (No "to")
- 11. I reached at the station. (No "at")
- 12. He resembles to you. (No "to")
- 13. He will resist to you. (No "to")
- 14. He violated to the rule. (No "to")

Correct usage of some prepositions

In, into

"In" is used to show the **position of rest** of a thing within another thing, while "into" shows a thing in motion, something moving inside something else.

- 1. The table **is in** the room.
- 3. There **is** a tiger **in** the cage.
- 5. The thief **broke into** my room.

- 2. We shall **sit in** the hall.
- The ball **fell into** the well. 4.
- The tiger **moves into** the cave. 6.



Rahul is **different from** the boy he used to be.

In, within

"In" expresses the time-range up to the last point or moment of the given period, while "within" expresses the limit before the last moment of the given period.

- 1. He will return in (at the close of) a week's time.
- 2. He will return within (in less than or before the close of) a week's time.
- 3. You must finish the work **in** a month. (By the close of a month)
- 4. You must finish the work **within** a month. (Before the month closes)

In, at

"In" points to a large area of time or place, while "at" refers to a small area or fixed point of time and place. Therefore, we use "in" for countries, states and bigger cities, and "at" for villages and towns.

Similarly, we use "in" for larger range of time, and "at" for a fixed point of time.

Also, at refers to a stationary position, while in refers to a state of motion.

- 1. He lives at Agra.
- 3. He will come at six o'clock.
- 5. He lives in Mumbai.
- 7. The train is in motion.
- 9. The work is **in progress**.

- He lives in Uttar Pradesh. 2.
- He will come in the morning. 4
- He lives at Hathras. 6.
- He stands at the top of the hill. 8.
- 10. He is **at home**.

On, upon

"On" refers to a state of rest or stationary position, while "upon" refers to a state of motion.

- 1. The book **is on** the table.
- 2. He **jumped upon** the table.

With, by

"With" is used for instrument (lifeless), while "by" is used for a living person or agent.

- 1. The letter was written with a ball-pen.
- The branch of the tree was cut with an axe. 3.
- 2. The letter was written by **Ram**.
- 4. The branch of the tree was cut **by the servant**.

Between, among

"Between" is used for two persons, things or ideas, while "among" is used for more than two.

- 1. Divide this property **between** the **two** brothers.
- 2. Divide this property **among** the **three** brothers. He passed the night **among** the **aliens**.
- 3. There is a passage **between** the **two lanes**.
- But between is also used for more than two when we want to indicate mutual (reciprocal) relation. Between is always required when aggregation or co-operation is expressed:

4.

- The **three** children saved over a hundred rupees **between** them. 1.
- 2. There is a treaty **between** the **five** great nations.
- 3. Our choice is **between** these **four** candidates.
- 4. There is not much space **between** the **three** points.
- 5. India lies **between** Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Burma and Maldives.



Since, from

"Since" is used before a noun or a phrase to show a certain **point of time**. It is used in **perfect tense** only. "From" is also used to show a **point of time** but it is used in **non-perfect tense**.

Remember that both since and from show only a point of time, not a period of time. We can say since Friday, or since 1995, or since today, but we cannot say since four days or from a week. For a period of time we use for.

- 1. I have been living in Canada since 1990.
- 3. I shall start working from Friday.
- 5. I have been living in Canada **for five years**.
- 2. I studied English from the age of six.
- 4. He has been working very hard since July.
- 6. I worked in this office **for six months**.

On, at

Both these can show **time**. But "**on**" is used for a fixed **day** or **date**, while "**at**" is used for **hour**.

- 1. I shall come **on** Sunday.
- 3. I shall come **at** 5 p.m.



2. I shall come **on** July 15.



WATCH OUT!				
	Common errors	The correct form	Why? (The theory)	
1	Divide this food between the five beggars.	Divide this food among the five beggars.	"Between" is used for two persons, things or ideas, while "among" is used for more than two.	
2	He worked to 8 o'clock.	He worked till 8 o'clock.	NTILI is used for times and	
3	He came till the outer gate.	He came to the outer gate.	"Till" is used for time, and "to" for place.	
4	The Fort stands besides the river Yamuna.	The Fort stands beside the river Yamuna.	"Beside" means by the side of, while "besides" means in addition to.	
5	He has a scooter beside a car.	He has a scooter besides a car.		
6	He is very popular among us.	He is very popular amongst us.	"Amongst" must be used in those sentences in which the word after it begins with a vowel.	
7	He will stay with me for June.	He will stay with me during June.	"For" is used for an indefinite period, while " during" is used for a definite period.	
8	He is on leave during a month.	He is on leave for a month.		
9	He jumped of the roof.	He jumped off the roof.	"Of" is a preposition of joining, while "off" is a preposition of separation.	
10	He is an important member off the family.	He is an important member of the family.		

Preposition + gerund

There are certain **verbs** and **adjectives** after which **infinitives** are never used. In place of an infinitive, we use a **preposition** + **gerund** (verb + -*ing*) after these words.

Examples: Abstain from, aim at, assist in, based on, confident of, debar from, desirous of, desist from, despair of, disqualified from, dissuade from, excel in, excuse for, fortunate in, hinder from, hopeful of, insist on, intend on, meditate on, negligent in, passion for, perceive in, persist in, prevent from, (to take) pride in, prohibit from, proud of, refrain from, repent of, succeed in, successful in, think of.

Study these sentences:

- 1. He is **confident of winning** the prize. ("Confident to win the prize" would be wrong.)
- 2. He insists on going there. ("Insists to go" is wrong.)
- 3. I cannot think of displeasing him. ("Think to displease" is wrong.)
- 4. He is fortunate in having a friend like you. ("Fortunate to have" is wrong.)

Note: Nowadays, infinitives have also come to be used after aim, though such usage is considered grammatically incorrect.

- 1. I **aim to win** the first prize. 2. He
 - 2. He **aims to rise** to the top.

Different forms of words, different prepositions

I sympathise with you. I feel much sympathy for you. I **solicited** him **for** his help. I am solicitous of his help. He is **descended from** King Arthur. He is a **descendant of** King Arthur. I am regardful of his interests. I have regard for his interest. He is **fond of** colourful dresses. He has a **fondness for** colourful dresses. Pursuant to my wishes In pursuance of my wishes ... According to your directions In accordance with your directions ... I am **satisfied with** your progress. I feel great satisfaction at your success. He is on leave preparatory to retirement. He has made all preparations for retirement. He is **proud of** his position. He takes **pride in** his position. I am hopeful of success. I hope for success. I am **delighted with** him. I take **delight in** him. I am ashamed of him. I feel **shame at** his conduct. I am going **in search of** him. I am going to **search for** him. I dislike him. I have a **liking for** him. I am **sensible of** pain. I am insensible to pain. He is co-equal with me. He is equal to me. He is qualified to compete. He is **disqualified from** competing. He encouraged me to go forward. He **discouraged** me **from** going forward. I have trust in you. I have distrust of you. This is contrasted with that. This is **contrary to** that. This is **subsequent to** his application. This is **consequent upon** his application. She is different from you. She is indifferent to you. He is **neglectful of** his studies. He is **negligent in** his studies.

Prepositions revisited

Incorrect	Correct	
He lives at Germany.	He lives in Germany.	
I met him in Hauz Khas in New Delhi.	I met him at Hauz Khas in New Delhi.	
This week the song jumped at the top of	This week the song jumped to the top of	
the charts.	the charts.	
The office will remain open to six in the	The office will remain open till six in the	
evening.	evening.	
The bat hit the ball.	The ball was hit with the bat.	
The ball was hit with the batsman.	The ball was hit by the batsman.	
India has been playing Test cricket from	India has been playing Test cricket since	
1932.	1932.	
He will start work since Vijayadashami.	He will start work from Vijayadashami.	
The parcel has been lying here since 10 days.	The parcel has been lying here for 10 days.	
He sat besides the chair.	He sat beside the chair.	
Beside being good at studies, he has an interest in sports.	Besides being good at studies, he has an interest in sports.	
	You have to choose between tea and	
You have to choose among tea and coffee.	coffee.	
The money is to be divided between Dukh	The money is to be divided among Dukh	
Ram, Neela Rao and Kailash Yadav.	Ram, Neela Rao and Kailash Yadav.	
The bird flew above the lake.	The bird flew over the lake.	
There were few incidents of irregularity for	There were few incidents of irregularity	
the Emergency years.	during the Emergency years.	
Sanath Jayasuriya's batting may be	Sanath Jayasuriya's batting may be	
compared with the sales of a useful book:	compared to the sales of a useful book:	
they score fast right from the beginning.	they score fast right from the beginning.	
If we compare Delhi University to the	If we compare Delhi University with the	
regional ones, we find the former to be much more efficient.	regional ones, we find the former to be much more efficient.	
There has been an improvement on the	There has been an improvement in the	
weather.	weather.	
Today's weather is an improvement in	Today's weather is an improvement on	
yesterday's.	yesterday's.	
	We left at 5 o'clock expecting to come back	
We left at 5 o'clock expecting to come back	within an hour and watch the 6 o'clock	
in an hour and watch the 6 o'clock movie.	movie.	
I saw him after exactly one year. How,	I saw him after exactly one year. How, in a	
within a year, he has changed!	year, he has changed!	
I have been thinking and waiting for you	I have been thinking about and waiting	
since the morning.	for you since the morning.	
He has been looking and enquiring after	He has been looking for and enquiring	
you for a long time.	after you for a long time.	

Exercise

Find out the errors of prepositions in the following sentences.

- 1. They ought to be here before now.
- 2. He is known about charity.
- 3. The dog ran through the road.
- 4. He broke the cup in a hundred pieces.
- 5. The man laboured to good results.
- 6. I was on bed when he telephoned me.
- 7. He travelled thirty kilometres for two hours.
- 8. The child is endowed by talents difficult to find.
- 9. This work of art is worthy for praise.
- 10. The political environment is not conducive for economic reforms.
- 11. He acceded with my proposal.
- 12. Which newspaper do you subscribe for?
- 13. Kabir was born from humble parents.
- 14. He scoffed on the idea of revolution.
- 15. The soil of Poona is favourable for roses.
- 16. We must not carp with the errors of your ancestors.
- 17. Narasimha Rao is distinguished in the cartoons for his pout.
- 18. Patanjali is an authority for Sanskrit grammar.
- 19. He is a descendant from the Mughal royalty.
- 20. The shopkeeper deals with cotton and cloth.
- 21. Where have you been to?
- 22. He lives at Delhi in India.
- 23. I would occupy myself with no more important business than with this.
- 24. He has not been cured for his disease.
- 25. My brother is deficient in mathematics.
- 26. We are expecting the reply till evening.
- 27. The final decision rests upon the director.
- 28. The river flows below the bridge.
- 29. He has been studying from yesterday.
- 30. The man died from fever.
- 31. He is on the top of the class.
- 32. Srirang rushed at my room, panting for breath.
- 33. The commentator seems to be enamoured by quotes from Shakespeare.
- 34. The poor man is beset by difficulties.
- 35. The weather was not very congenial for him.
- 36. We should adapt with the changing times.
- 37. His friends condoled him on his bereavement.
- 38. The approach to this part of the book is similar with that to the other part.
- 39. He has reverted at his former job.
- 40. I am sick with the entire episode.
- 41. They feel that buying things dispenses of the necessity to produce them.
- 42. The truth is just the opposite of this.
- 43. He is blind to one eye.
- 44. Quite a few Delhiites have fallen victim of dengue fever.
- 45. A desire of success is the prerequisite for success.
- 46. He gained his rich uncle by his suave manners.
- 47. The senior-most worker here is a man of about 30 years old.
- 48. The cat jumped on the chair.

- 49. His adventure was given much prominence to in the magazines.
- 50. Do not brag of your success.
- 51. The thief entered the house at the owner's absence.
- 52. The man was staring on the gift.
- 53. The work was done out of haste.
- 54. He has been working hard for English.
- 55. The passenger lost his purse from negligence.
- 56. He walked till the bank of the river.
- 57. Manju does not go to bed by 9 p.m.
- 58. Are places of worship still inaccessible for the lower castes?
- 59. The ministers should be made accountable for the common man.
- 60. Madhu is always absorbed by her studies.
- 61. He adheres with a strict schedule.
- 62. He quarrelled against me for a trifle.
- 63. My opinion does not accord to yours.
- 64. Hard work will result success for you.
- 65. A telephone is a convenience to those in constant need of communication from afar.
- 66. Titles in India should be prefixed only with the names of military officers.
- 67. He was discharged as there was no proof against his guilt.
- 68. I have no use for it.
- 69. He was equal with the occasion.
- 70. He grasped at the meaning of the passage in no time.
- 71. After having written the letter, I began to look for an envelope.
- 72. He lay besides the charming girl.
- 73. His aversion for hard work earned him failure.
- 74. One should not brood at one's failure.
- 75. How bad of him! He defrauded me of my money.
- 76. You might choke yourself from that thing round your neck.
- 77. Gandhiji was against politics divorced by religion.
- 78. Do not laugh on him.
- 79. He has agreed with my request.
- 80. The rules and regulations apply for all.
- 81. Many people were gazing her.
- 82. He is invested by authority.
- 83. Poverty stared him at the face.
- 84. It is half past six in my watch.
- 85. He complained about headache after reading the article.
- 86. The poor are looked down by the rich.
- 87. He is given up drinking.
- 88. He should persist on being taken into the team.
- 89. Pakistan is in the habit of meddling out Indian affairs.
- 90. He is fond with American literature.
- 91. The thief jumped along the compound wall.
- 92. What is that with me?
- 93. This is a matter with little importance.
- 94. God is good for me.
- 95. Are you sorry with what you have done?

99. The ladder leaned with the wall.

- 96. He cried for spilt milk.
- 97. All of you must settle it between yourselves.

100. I hope you will stand by me when danger comes.

98. If you are looking at your watch, you will not find it here.

Solutions

- 1. They ought to be here by now.
- 2. He is known for charity.
- 3. The dog ran across the road.
- 4. He broke the cup into a hundred pieces.
- 5. The man laboured for good results.
- 6. I was in bed when he telephoned me.
- 7. He travelled thirty kilometres in two hours.
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- 9. This work of art is worthy of praise.
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- 19. He is a descendant of the Mughal royalty.
- 20. The shopkeeper deals in cotton and cloth.
- 21. Where have you been?
- 22. He lives in Delhi in India.
- 23. I would occupy myself with no more important business than this.
- 24. He has not been cured of his disease.
- 25. The sentence is correct. If you are lacking in something, you are **deficient** in it.
- $26. \quad \text{We are expecting the reply } \textbf{by} \text{ evening}.$
- 27. The final decision rests with the director.
- $28. \quad \text{The river flows } \textbf{under} \text{ the bridge}.$
- $\label{eq:29.4} \mbox{He has been studying since yesterday}.$
- 30. The man died of fever.
- 31. He is at the top of the class.
- 32. Srirang rushed into my room, panting for breath.
- 33. The commentator seems to be enamoured of quotes from Shakespeare.
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- 39. He has reverted to his former job.
- 40. I am sick of the entire episode.
- 41. They feel that buying things dispenses with the necessity to produce them.
- 42. The sentence is correct. If opposite were used as an adjective, the sentence would become: The truth is just **opposite** to this.
- 43. He is blind in one eye.
- 44. Quite a few Delhiites have fallen victim to dengue fever.
- 45. A desire for success is the prerequisite for success.
- 46. He gained upon his rich uncle by his suave manners.
- 47. The senior-most worker here is a man about 30 years old.
- 48. The cat jumped upon the chair.
- 49. His adventure was given much prominence in the magazines.
- 50. The sentence is correct. If one talks proudly about something, he **brags/ boasts** about/of it.

- 51. The thief entered the house in the owner's absence.
- 52. The man was staring at the gift.
- 53. The work was done in haste.
- 54. He has been working hard at English.
- 55. The passenger lost his purse through negligence.
- 56. He walked to the bank of the river.
- 57. Manju does not go to bed before 9 p.m.
- 58. Are places of worship still inaccessible to the lower castes?
- 59. The ministers should be made accountable to the common man.
- 60. Madhu is always absorbed in her studies.
- 61. He adheres to a strict schedule.
- 62. He guarrelled with me for a trifle.
- 63. My opinion does not accord with yours.
- 64. Hard work will result in success for you.
- 65. A telephone is a convenience **for** those in constant need of communication from afar.
- 66. Titles in India should be prefixed only to the names of military officers.
- 67. He was discharged, as there was no proof of his guilt.
- 68. I have no use of it.
- 69. He was equal to the occasion.
- 70. He grasped the meaning of the passage in no time.
- 71. Having written the letter, I began to look for an envelope.
- 72. He lay beside the charming girl.
- 73. His aversion to hard work earned him failure.
- 74. One should not brood over one's failure.
- 75. The sentence is correct.
- 76. You might choke yourself with that thing round your neck.
- 77. Gandhiji was against politics divorced from religion.
- 78. Do not laugh at him.
- 79. He has agreed to my request.
- 80. The rules and regulations apply to all.
- 81. Many people were gazing at her.
- 82. He is invested with authority.
- 83. Poverty stared him in the face.
- 84. It is half past six by my watch.
- 85. He complained of headache after reading the article.
- 86. The poor are looked down **upon** by the rich.
- He has given up drinking. Alternatively, He is given to drinking. If you are given to something, you are in the habit of it or you have a tendency to it.
- 88. He should persist in being taken into the team.
- 89. Pakistan is in the habit of meddling with Indian affairs.
- 90. He is fond of American literature.
- 91. The thief jumped across the compound wall.
- 92. What is that to me?
- 93. This is a matter of little importance.
- 94. God is good to me.
- 95. Are you sorry for what you have done?
- 96. He cried over spilt milk.
- 97. All of you must settle it among yourselves.
- 98. If you are looking for your watch, you will not find it here.

100. The sentence is correct. If you stand by someone, you remain with him

99. The ladder leaned against the wall.

even in a difficult situation.

Words Followed By Appropriate Prepositions

Nouns

Abhorrence of ingratitude. Ability for or in some work. Abstinence from wine. Abundance of food. Access to a person or place. Accession to the throne. (In) accordance with rule. Accusation of theft. Acquaintance with a person or a thing. But make the acquaintance of a person. Adherence to a plan or cause. Admission to a society of persons or class or things. Admission into or to a place. Advance (progress) of learning. Advance (of a person) in knowledge. (To take) advantage of someone's mistake. (To gain) an advantage over someone. (To have) the advantage of anyone. Affection for a person. Allegiance to a person. Alliance with a person or state. Allusion to something. Ambition for distinction. Amends for some fault. Antidote to some poison. Antidote against infection. Anxiety for anyone's safety. Apology for some fault. Appetite for food. Application to books. Application for employment. Apprehension of danger. Approach to (attitude towards) anything. Aptitude for mathematics. Arrival at a place. Arrival in a country or large town. Arrival in London, Paris, etc. Aspiration after or for fame. Assent to an opinion. Assurance of help. Atonement for sin. Attachment to a person or thing. Attack on a person or place. Attendance on a person. Attendance at a place. Attention to study. Attraction to or towards a thing. Authority over a person. Authority on a subject. Authority for saying or doing. Aversion to or from a person or thing. Bar to success. Bargain with a person. Bargain for a thing. Battle with anyone. Beneficence to the poor. Benevolence towards the poor. Bias towards a thing. Blindness to one's own faults Candidate for election. Capacity for mathematics. Care for his safety. Care of his books. Cause for anxiety Cause of trouble. Caution against error. Certainty about a matter. Certificate of good conduct. Cessation from work. Charge of murder. (Noun) Charge with murder. (Verb)

Claim on or against someone. Cloak for vice Comment on something said. Commerce with a country. Compact with a person. Comparison to or with a person or thing. Compassion for a person. Compensation for a loss. Competition with a person. Competition for a thing. Complaint against a person. Complaint about a thing. Compliance with a request. Complicity in a crime. Concession to a demand. Concurrence with a person. Concurrence in a proposal. Condemnation to death. Condolence with a person Confidence in a person. Conformity with anyone's views. Conformity to rule. Connection with a person or thing. Consciousness of guilt. Consideration for a person. Consideration of a thing. Contact with something. (A) contemporary of some person. Contempt for a person or thing. (A) contrast to a person or thing. (In) contrast with a person or thing. Contribution to a fund. Contribution towards some project. Control over a person or thing. Controversy with a person. Controversy on or about something. Conversation with a person. Conviction of guilt. Co-partner with a person. Co-partner in something. Copy from nature. Correspondence with a person. Correspondence to a thing. Craving for anything. Decision on some case. Delight in a person or thing. Deliverance from a danger. Dependence on a person or thing. Descent from ancestors. Desire for wealth. Deviation from rule Digression from a subject. Disagreement with a person. Discouragement of a person. (A) discouragement to a person. Disgrace to a person. Disgust at meanness. Dislike of or for a person or thing. Dissent from a proposal. Distaste for mathematics. Distrust of a person or thing. Dominion over sea and land. Doubt of or about a thing Drawback to success. Duty to a person. Eagerness for distinction. Economy of time. Eminence in painting. Encroachment on one's rights. Endeavour after happiness. Endurance of pain. Engagement in a business. Engagement with a person. Engagement (to marry) to. Enmity for or with a person.

Entrance into a place.

Envy at (or of) another's success. Equality with a person. Escape from punishment. Esteem for a person. Estrangement from a person. Evasion of a rule. Exception to a rule. (Make) an exception of some person or thing. Excuse for a fault. Exemption from a penalty. Experience of a thing. Experience in doing something. Exposure to danger. Failure of a plan. Failure of a person in something. Faith in a person or thing. Familiarity with a person or thing. Fine for an offence Fitness for some position. Fondness for anything. Freedom from care. Freedom of action. (Has) a genius for mathematics. (Is) a genius in mathematics. Glance at a person or thing. Glance over a wide surface. Gratitude for a thing. Gratitude to a person. Greediness for a thing. Grief at an event. Grief for a person. Guarantee for or of a man's honesty. Guess at the truth. Harmony with anything. Hatred of or for a person. Hatred of a thing. Heir to some property. Heir of some person. Hindrance to anything. Hint at some reward. Hope of better luck. (Noun) Hope for better luck. (Verb) Hostility to a person or cause. Identify with a person or thing. Immersion in water. Impediment to progress. Imputation of quilt. Imputation against someone. Incentive to industry. Inclination for or to study Independence of help. Indifference to heat or cold. Indulgence in wine. Indulgence to a person. Inference from facts. Infliction of punishment. Influence over or with a person. Influence on anyone's actions. Inkling of a secret. Inquiry into circumstances. Insight into a man's character. Instruction in music. Intercourse with a person. Interest in a subject. Interest (influence) with a person. Interference in or with a man's affairs. Interview with a person. Intimacy with a person. Intrusion into a man's house. Invitation to a dinner. Irruption into a country. Irruption by invaders. Jest at a man's bad luck. Joy in his good luck. Judge of a matter.

Jurisdiction over a province. Jurisdiction in a lawsuit. Justification of or for crime. Kev to a mystery. Laxity in morals. Lecture on a subject. Leisure for amusement. Leniency to prisoners. Liability to an illness. Libel on a person. Libel against his character. Likeness to a person or thing. Liking for a person or thing. Limit to a man's zeal. Longing for or after a thing. Look at a thing. Lust for money. Malice against a person. Margin for losses. Martyr for a certain cause. Match for a person. Menace to public health. Motive for action. Necessity for anything. Necessity of the case. Need for assistance. (In) need of assistance. Neglect of duty. Neglect in doing a thing. Nerve for riding. Nomination of a person. Nomination to a post. Obedience to orders, parents, etc. Objection to a proposal. Obligation to a person. Obstruction to traffic Offence against morality. (Take) offence at something done. Operation on a person or thing. Opportunity for action. Opposition to a person. Order for or against doing a thing. Outlook from a window. Outlook on the sea. Partiality for flatterers. Partnership in a thing. Partnership with a person. Passion for gambling. (At) peace with all men. Penance for some fault. Penetration into motives Penitence for some fault. Perseverance in well-doing. Persistence in an attempt. Piety towards God. Pity for sufferers. Popularity with neighbours. Postscript to a letter. Power over a person. Precaution against infection. Preface to a book. Preference for one thing. Preference to or over another thing. Prejudice against a person. Preparation for action. Pretension to learning Pretext for interference. Pride in his wealth. (Noun) Prides himself on his wealth. (Verb) Proficiency in mathematics. Profit to the seller. Progress in study. Proof of auilt. (Noun) Proof against temptation. (Adj.) Proportion of three to one. Protest against proceedings, decision, etc.

(In) Pursuance of an object. Qualification for office. Quarrel with another person. Quarrel between two persons. Question on a point. Ratio of one to five. Readiness at figures. Readiness in answering. Readiness for a journey. Reason for a thing. Reason against a thing. Recompense for labour. Reference to a person or thing. Reflections on a man's honesty. Regard for a man's feelings. (In or With) regard to that matter. Regret for something done. Relapse into idleness. Relation of one thing to another. Relation between two things. Relations with a person. Reliance on a man's word. Relish for food. Remedy for or against snakebite. Remonstrance with a person. Remonstrance against his conduct. Remorse for a crime. Repentance for sin. Reply to a letter. Reputation for honesty. Request for a thing. Resemblance to a person or thing. Resignation to fate. Resistance to injustice. Resolution into elements. Resolution on a matter. Respect for a man or his office. (In) respect of some quality. (With) respect (to) a matter. Responsibility to the law. Responsibility for action. Result of a proceeding. Reverence for age. Revolt against authority. Rival in anything. Rival for a position. Rivalry with a person. Satire on or upon a person, book, etc. Satisfaction for some fault. Search for or after wealth. (In) search of wealth. Shame at or for his fault. Share of a thing. Share with a person. Sin against God. (A) slave to avarice. (The) slave of avarice. Slur on his character. Sneer at good men. Sorrow for his misfortunes Specific for or against fever. Speculation in bank shares. Stain on one's character. Subjection to the laws. Submission to authority. Subscription to a fund. Subsistence on rice. Succession to an estate. Supplement to a book. Surety for a person. Suspicion of his intentions. Sympathy with or for the poor. Sympathy with a cause or with a person's views. Taste (experience) for hard work. Taste (liking) for hard work. Temperance in diet. Temptation to evil. Testimony to his character.

Testimony against his character. Traitor to his country. Trespass against the law. Trust in his honesty. (In) unison with his character. (We have no) use for that. (What is the) use of that? (There is no) use in that. (At) variance with a person. (A) victim to oppression. (The) victim of oppression. Victory over his passions. Want of money. Warrant for his arrest. Witness of or to an event. Wonder at his rudeness. Yearning for his home. Zeal for a cause. Zest for enjoyment.

Adjectives

Abandoned to his fate. Abounding in or with fish. Absorbed in study. Acceptable to a person. Accomplished in an art. Accountable to a person. Accountable for a thing. Accurate in his statistics. Accused of a crime. Accustomed to riding. Acquainted with a person or thing. Acquitted of a charge. Adapted to his tastes. Adapted for an occupation. Addicted to bad habits. Adequate to his wants. Affectionate to a person. Afflicted with rheumatism. Afraid of death. Agreeable to his wishes. Alarmed at a rumour. Alien to his character. Alienated from a friend. Alive to the consequences. Allied to a thing. Allied with a person or country. Amazed at anything. Ambitious of distinction. Angry at a thing. Angry with a person. Annoyed at a thing. Annoyed with a person for saying or doing something. Answerable to a person. Answerable for his conduct. Anxious for his safety. Anxious about the result. Applicable to a case. Appropriate to an occasion. Ashamed of his dullness. Associated with a person. Associated in some business. Assured of the truth. Astonished at his rudeness. Averse to hard work. Aware of his intentions. Backward in mathematics. Based on sound principles. Bent on doing something. Beset with difficulties. Betrayed to the enemy. Betrayed into the enemy's hands. Blessed with good health. Blessed in his children. Blind to his own faults. Blind in one eye.

Boastful of his wealth. Born of rich parents. Born in England. Bought of a person. Bound in honour. Bound by a contract. (Ship) bound for England. Busy with or at his lessons. Capable of improvement. Careful of his money. Careful about his dress Cautious of giving advice. Certain of success. Characterised by a thing. Characteristic of a person. Charged to his account. Charged (loaded) with a bullet. Charged with (accused of) a crime. Clear of blame. Close to a person or thing. Clothed in purple. Committed to a course of action. Common to several persons or things. Comparable to something else. Competent for certain work. Composed of a material. Concerned at or about some mishap. Concerned for a person's welfare. Concerned in some business. Condemned to death. Conducive to success. Confident of success. Congenial to one's tastes. Congratulated on his success. Conscious of a fault. Consistent with the facts. Conspicuous for honesty. Contemporary with a person or event. Contented with a little. Contrary to rule. Contrasted with something else. Conversant with persons or things. Convicted of a crime. Convinced of a fact. Correct in a statement. Coupled with something else. Covetous of other men's goods. Creditable to his judgment. Cured of a disease. Customary for a person. Deaf to entreaties. Defeated in battle. Defective in point of style. Deficient in energy. Delighted with success Dependent on a person or thing. Deprived of some good thing. Deserving of praise. Designed for a purpose. Desirous of success. Despairing of success. Destined for the bad. Destitute of money. Determined on doing a thing. Detrimental to health. Devoid of foundation. Different from something else. Diffident of success. Diligent in business. Disappointed of a thing not obtained. Disappointed in a thing obtained. Disappointed with a person or thing. Disgusted with a thing. Disgusted at or with a person. Dismayed at a result. Displeased with a person. Disgualified for a post. Disgualified from competing. Distinct from something else.

Distracted with pain. Distrustful of a man's motives. Divested of office. Doubtful or dubious of success. Due to some cause. Dull of understanding. Eager for distinction. Eager in the pursuit of knowledge. Earnest in his endeavours. Easy of access. Educated in the law. Educated for the bar. Effective for a purpose. Eligible for employment. Eminent for his learning. Employed in gardening. Empty of its contents. Endeared to all men. Endowed with natural ability. Engaged to some person. Engaged in some business. Engraved on the memory. Enraged at something done. Entangled in a plot. Entitled to a hearing. Enveloped in mist. Envious of another's success. Equal to the occasion. Essential to happiness. Exclusive of certain items. Exempted or exempt from a fine. Exhausted with labour. Exonerated from blame Exposed to danger. Expressive of his feelings. Faithful to a master. False of heart. False to his friends Familiar with a language. Familiar (well known) to a person. Famous for his learning. Fascinated with or by a person or thing. Fatal to his prospects. Fatigued with travelling. Favourable to his prospects. Favourable for action. Fearful of consequences. Fertile in resources. Fit for a position. Flushed with victory Foiled in an attempt. Fond of music. Foreign to the purpose. Founded on fact. Fraught with danger Free from blame. Fruitless of results. Full of persons or things. Gifted with abilities. Glad of his assistance. Glad at a result. Good for nothing. Good at cricket. Grateful for past kindness. Greedy of or after or for riches. Guilty of theft. Healed of a disease. Heedless of consequences. Held in high esteem. Honest in his dealings. Honoured with your friendship. Hopeful of success. Horrified at the sight. Hostile to my endeavours. Hungry after or for wealth. Hurtful to health. Identical with anything. Ignorant of English.

III with fever. Imbued with confidence. Immaterial to the point. Immersed in water Impatient of reproof. Impatient at an event. Impatient for results. Imperative on a person. Impertinent to his master. Implicated in a crime. Inclined to laziness. Inclusive of extras. Incumbent on a person. Indebted to a person. Indebted for some kindness. Indebted in a large sum. Independent of his parents. Indifferent to heat or cold. Indignant at something done. Indignant with a person. Indispensable to success. Indulgent to his children. Infatuated with a person. Infected with smallpox. Infested with rats. Inflicted on a person Informed of a fact. Inherent in his disposition. Inimical to a person. Innocent of a charge. Insensible to shame. Inspired with hope. Intent on his studies. Interested in a person or thing. Intimate with a person. Introduced to a person. Introduced into a place. Invested with full powers. Invested in stocks and shares. Involved in difficulties. Irrelevant to the question. Irrespective of consequences. Jealous of his reputation. Lame in one leg. Lavish of money. Lavish in his expenditure. Lax in his morals. Level with the ground. Liable to error. Liable for payment. Liberal of his advice. Limited to a certain area. Lost to all sense of shame. Loyal to the government. Mad with disappointment. Made for a teacher. Made of iron. Meet for a rich man Mindful of his promise. Mistaken for a traveller. Mistaken in a belief. Moved to tears. Moved with pity. Moved at the sight. Moved by entreaties. Natural to a person. Necessary to happiness. Neglectful of his interests. Negligent of duty. Negligent in his work. Notorious for his misdeeds. Obedient to parents. Obligatory on a person. Obliged to a person. Obliged for some kindness. Obstinate in his resistance. Occupied with some work. Occupied in reading a book. Offended with a person.

Offended at something done. Offensive to a person. Open to flattery. Opposed to facts. Overcome with sorrow. Overwhelmed with grief. Painful to one's feelings. Parallel to or with anything. Partial to the youngest son. Patient to suffering. Peculiar to a person or thing. Polite in manners. Polite to strangers. Poor in spirit Popular with schoolfellows. Popular for his pluck. Possessed of wealth. Possessed with a notion. Precious to a person. Pre-eminent above the rest. Pre-eminent in cleverness Preferable to something else. Prejudicial to his interests. Preliminary to an inquiry. Prepared for the worst. (A) preventive of fever (noun) Previous to some event. Productive of wealth. Proficient in mathematics. Profitable to an investor. Profuse with his money. Profuse in his offers. Prone to idleness. Proper for or to the occasion. Proud of his position. Pursuant to an inquiry. Qualified for teaching music. Quick of understanding. Quick at mathematics. Radiant with smiles. Ready for action. Ready in his answers. Reconciled to a position. Reconciled with an opponent. Reduced to poverty. Regardless of consequences. Related to a person. Relative to a question. Relevant to the point. Remiss in his duties. Remote from one's intentions. Repentant of his sin. Repugnant to his wishes. Repulsive to his feelings. Requisite to happiness. Requisite for a purpose. Resolved into its elements. Resolved on doing a thing. Respectful to or towards one's superiors. Responsible to a person. Responsible for his actions. Restricted in means, ability, etc. Restricted to certain persons. Revenged on a person for doing something. Rich in house property. Rid of trouble. Sacred to a man's memory. Sanguine of success. Satisfactory to a person. Satisfied with his income. Secure from harm. Secure against an attack. Sensible of kindness. Sensitive to blame. Serviceable to a person. Shocked at your behaviour. Shocking to everyone. Short of money.

Similar to a person or thing. Skilful in doing a thing. Slow of speech. Slow in making up his mind. Slow at accounts. Solicitous for your safety. Sorry for someone. Sorry about an occurrence. Sparing of praise. Stained with crimes. Startled at a sight. Steeped in vice. Strange to a person. Strange in appearance. Subject to authority. Subordinate to a person. Subsequent to another event. Sufficient for a purpose. Suitable to or for the occasion. Suited to the occasion Suited for a post. Sure of success. Suspicious of his intentions. Sympathetic with sufferers. Tantamount to a falsehood Temperate in his habits. Thankful for past favours. Tired of doing nothing. Tired with his exertions. Transported with joy. True to his convictions. Uneasy about consequences. Useful for a certain purpose. Vain of his appearance. Veiled in mystery. Versed in a subject. Vested in a person. Vexed with a person for doing something. Vexed at or about a thing. Victorious over difficulties. Void of meaning. Wanting in common sense. Wary of telling secrets. Weak of understanding. Weak in his head. Weary of doing nothing. Welcome to my house. Worthy of praise. Zealous for improvement. Zealous in a cause. Verbs Abide by a promise. Abound in or with fish. Absolve of or from a charge. Abstain from wine. Accede to a request. Accord with a thing. Account for a fact. Accrue to a person. Accuse of some misdeed. Acquiesce in a decision. Acquit of blame. Adapt to circumstances. Adhere to a plan. Admit of an excuse. Admit to or into secret. Admonish of or for a fault. Agree to a proposal. Agree with a person. Aim at a mark. Alight from a carriage. Alight on the ground. Allot to a person.

Allow of delay.

Allude to a fact.

Silent about or on a subject.

Alternate with something else. Anchor off the shore. Answer to a person. Answer for conduct. Apologise to a person. Apologise for rudeness. Appeal to a person. Appeal for redress or help. Appeal against a sentence. Apply to a person for a thing. Appoint to a situation. Apprise of a fact. Approve of an action. Arbitrate between two persons. Argue with a person for or against a point. Arrive at a small place. Arrive in a country or a large city, Arrive in London. Ascribe to a cause. Ask for a thing Ask of or from a person. Aspire after or to worldly greatness. Assent to your terms. Associate with a person or thing. Assure a person of a fact. Atone for a fault. Attain to a high place. Attend to a speaker. Attend on a person. Attribute to a cause. Avail oneself of an offer. Avenge oneself on a person. Bark at a person or thing. Bask in sunshine. Bear with someone's faults. Beat against the rocks (the waves). Beat on one's head. Become of you (suit you, befit you) Beg pardon of a person. Beg a person to do a thing. Beg for something, from someone. Begin with the first. Believe in one's honesty. Belong to a person. Bequeath a thing to a person. Bestow a thing on a person. Bethink oneself of something. Beware of the dog. Blame a person for something. Blush at an embarrassing remark. Blush for anyone who is at fault. Boast or brag of one's cleverness. Border on a place. Borrow of or from a person. Break into a house (thieves). Break oneself of a habit. Break through restraint. Break bad news to a person. Break (sever relations) with a person. Bring a thing to light. Bring to one's notice. Brood over past grievances. Burst into tears. Buy a thing from person or shop. Calculate on success. Call on a person (visit him at his house or summon to do something). Call to (shout to) a person. Call for (require) punishment. Canvass for votes. Care for (value, love, or attend upon) a person or thing. Caution a person against danger. Cease from quarrelling. Challenge a person to combat. Charge a person with a crime. Charge payment to a person.

Charge a person for goods supplied.

Charge goods to a person's account. Cheat a person of his due. Clamour for higher wages. Clash with another (of colours). Clear a person of blame. Cling to a person or thing. Close with (accept) an offer. Combat with difficulties. Come across (accidentally meet) anyone. Come into fashion. Come by (obtain) a thing. Come of (result from) something. Come to (amount to) forty. Commence with a thing. Comment on a matter. Communicate something to a person. Communicate with a person on a subiect. Compare similars with similars -as one fruit with another. Compare things dissimilar, by way of illustration - as genius to a lightning flash. Compensate a person for his loss. Compete with a person for a prize. Complain of some annoyance to a person. Complain against a person. Comply with one's wishes. Conceal facts from anyone. Concur with a person. Concur in an opinion. Condemn a person to death for murder. Condole with a person. Conduce to happiness. Confer (Trans.) a thing on anyone. Confer (Intrans.) with a person about something. Confide (Trans.) a secret to anyone. Confide (Intrans.) in a person. Conform to (follow) a rule. Conform with one's views. Confront a person with his accusers. Congratulate a person on his success. Connive at other men's misdeeds. Consent to some proposal. Consign to destruction. Consist of materials. Consist in, e.g., "Virtue consists in being uncomfortable." Consult with a person on or about some matter Contend with or against a person. Contend for or about a thing. Contribute to a fund Converge to a point. Converse with a person about a thing. Convict a person of a crime. Convince a person of a fact. Cope with a person or task. Correspond with a person (write). Correspond to something (agree). Count on a person or thing (rely on) e.g., I count on you to see this done. Crave for or after happiness. Crow over a defeated rival. Cure a man of a disease. Cut a thing in or into pieces Cut a thing in half. Dabble in politics. Dash against something. Dash over something. Dawn on a person. Deal well or ill by a person Deal in (trade in) cloth, tea, spices, etc. Deal with a person (have dealings in trade etc) Deal with a subject (write or speak about it).

Debar from doing anything. Debit with a sum of money. Decide on something. Decide against something. Declare for something. Declare against something. Defend a person from harm. Defraud a person of his due. Deliberate on a matter. Delight in music. Deliver from some evil Demand a thing of a person. Depend on a person or thing. Deprive a person of a thing. Desist from an attempt. Despair of success. Deter a person from an action. Determine on doing something. Detract from one's reputation. Deviate from a certain course. Die of a disease Die from some cause, as overwork. Die by violence. Differ with a person on a subject. Differ from anything (to be unlike). Digress from the point. Dip into a book. Disable one from doing something. Disagree with a person. Disapprove of anything. Dispense with a man's services. Dispose of (sell) property. Dispute with a person about anything. Dissent from an opinion. Dissuade from an action. Distinguish one thing from another. Distinguish between two things. Divert a person from a purpose. Divest one's mind of fear. Divide in half, into four parts. Dote upon a person or thing. Draw for money on a bank. Draw money from a bank. Dream of strange things. Drive at some point Drop off a tree. Drop out of the ranks. Dwell on a subject. Eat into iron. Elicit from a person. Emerge from the forest. Encroach on one's authority. Endorse with a signature. Endow a hospital money. Enjoin on a person. Enlarge on a subject. Enlist in the army. Enlist a person in some project. Enter upon a career. Enter into one's plans. Entitle anyone to an estate. Entrust anyone with a thing. Entrust a thing to anyone. Err on the side of leniency. Escape from jail. Exact payment from a person. Excel in languages. Exchange one thing for another. Exchange with a person. Excuse (pardon) for something. Exempt a person from a rule. Exonerate a person from blame. Explain to a person. Exult in a victory over a rival. Fail in an attempt. Fail of a purpose. Fall among thieves. Fall in love with a person. Fall in with one's views

Fall into error. Fall on the enemy (attack). Fall under someone's pleasure. Fall upon evil days. Fawn on a person. Feed (Intrans.) on grass. Feed (Trans) a cow with grass, or grass to a cow Feel for a person in his trouble. Fight for the weak against the strong. Fight with or against a person. Fill with anything. Fire on or at the enemy. Fish for compliments. Flirt with a person. Fly at (attack) anyone. Fly into a rage. Free of or from anything. Furnish a person with a thing. Furnish a thing to a person. Gain on someone in a race. Get at (find out) the facts. Get away from (escape). Get, on with a person (live or work smoothly with him). Get out of debt. Get over (recover from) an illness. Get to a journey's end. Glance at an object. Glance over a letter. Glory in success. Grapple with difficulties. Grasp at (try to seize) something. Grieve at or for or about an event. Grieve for a person. Grow upon one = (a habit grows upon one). Grumble at one's lot. Guard against a bad habit. Guess at something. Hanker after riches. Happen to a person. Heal of a disease. Hear of an event. Hesitate at nothing. Hide a thing from a person. Hinder one from doing something. Hinge on (depend on) some event. Hint at an intention. Hope for something Hover over a nest. Hunt after or for anything. Identify one person or thing with another. Impart a thing to a person. Import goods into a country. Import things from a country. Impose on (deceive) a person. Impress an idea on a person. Impress a person with an idea. Impute blame to a person. Incite a person to some action. Infer one fact from another. Inflict punishment on a person. Inform a person of a thing. Inform against a person. Infuse an ingredient into same mixture. Initiate a man into an office or society. Inquire into a matter. Inquire of a person about or concerning some matter. Insist on a point. Inspire a man with courage. Instil a thing into the mind. Intercede with a superior for someone else. Interfere with a person in some matter. Intermingle one thing with another. Intersect with each other.

Introduce a person to someone. Introduce into a place or society. Intrude on one's leisure. Intrude into one's house. Invest money in some project. Invest a person with authority. Invite a person to dinner. Involve a person in debt. Issue from some source. Issue in a result. Jar against an object. Jar on one's nerves. Jeer at a person. Jest at (make fun of) a person. Join in a game. Join one thing to another. Judge of something by something. Jump at (eagerly accept) an offer. Jump to a conclusion. Keep back (hold back) a secret. Keep (abstain) from wine. Keep off the grass. Keep to (adhere to) a point. Keep under (hold in subjection). Keep up (prevent from sinking) prices. Knock one's head against a wall. Knock at a door. Know of (be aware of) a person. Labour under a misapprehension. Labour for the public good. Labour in a good cause. Labour at some task. Lament for the dead. Languish for home. Lapse into disuse. Laugh at a person or thing. Laugh to scorn. Lay by (save money, etc.) for future needs. Lay down one's arms (surrender). Lay facts before a person. Lead to Calcutta (a road). Lean against a wall. Lean on a staff. Lean to a certain opinion. Level a city with the ground. Lie in one's power. Light on a person or object. Listen to complaints. Live for riches or fame. Live by honest labour. Live on a small income. Live within one's means. Long for anything. Look after (take care of) a person or business. Look at a person or thing. Look into (closely examine) a matter. Look for (search for) something lost. Look over (inspect one by one) an account. Look through (glance through) a book. Look to (be careful about) your movement. Look up a reference. Make away with (kill) a person. Make for (conduce to) happiness. Make for (proceed in the direction of) home, the shore. etc. Make off (run away) with stolen goods. Make up (supply) deficiency. Make up (compensate), as "make up for lost time"; "We must make it up to (compensate) him somehow." Make up (invent) a story. Make some meaning of a thing. Marry one person to another. Marvel at some sight or report. Match one thing with another.

Meddle with other people's business. Meditate on some subject. Meet with a rebuff. Merge into or with anything. Mourn for the dead. Murmur at or against anything. Muse upon the beauties of nature. Object to some proposal. Occur to one's mind. Offend against good taste. Officiate for someone in a post. Operate on a patient. Originate in a thing or place. Originate with a person. Overwhelm with kindness. Part with a person or thing. Partake of some food. Participate with a person in his gains. Pass away (die, come to an end). Pass by someone's house. Pass from one thing into another. Pass for a clever man. Pass on (hand round, transfer), as "Read this and pass it on." Pass over (make no remark upon) his subsequent conduct. Pay (suffer) for one's folly. Perish by the sword. Perish with cold. Persevere in an effort. Persist in doing something. Pine for something lost. Play on or upon the guitar. Play (trick, joke, prank) on a person. Play (trifle with, treat lightly) with one's health Plot against a man. Plunge into a river, work, etc. Point at a person. Point to some result Ponder on or over a subject. Possess oneself of an estate. Pounce on or upon a person or thing. Pray to God for guidance. Prefer one thing to another. Prejudice anyone against some person or thing. Prepare for the worst. Prepare against disaster. Present anyone with a book. Preserve from harm. Preside at a meeting. Preside over a meeting. Prevail on (persuade) a person to do something Prevail against or over an adversary. Prevail with a person (have more influence than anything else). Prevent from going. Prey upon one's health (or mind).

Pride oneself on a thing. Proceed with a business already begun. Proceed to a business not yet begun. Proceed from one point to another. Proceed against (prosecute) a person. Prohibit from doing something. Protect from harm. Protest against injustice. Provide for one's children. Provide against a rainy day. Provide oneself with something Provoke one to anger. Pry into a secret. Punish anyone for a fault. Purge the mind of false notions. Quake with fear. Qualify oneself for a post. Quarrel with someone over or about something. Quote something from an author. Reason with a person about something. Rebel against authority. Reckon on (confidently expect) something. Reckon with (settle accounts with) a person. Recompense one for some service. Reconcile to a loss. Reconcile with an enemy. Recover from an illness. Refer to a subject. Reflect credit on a person. Reflect (Intrans.) on a man's conduct. Refrain from tears. Rejoice at the success of another. Rejoice in one's own success. Relieve one of a task. Rely on a person or thing. Remind a person of a thing. Remonstrate with a person against some proceeding. Render (translate) into English. Repent of imprudence. Repose (Intrans.) on a bed. Repose confidence in a person. Reprimand a person for a fault. Require something of someone. Resolve on a course of action. Rest on a couch. (It) rests with a person to do, etc. Result from a cause. Result in a consequence. Retaliate on an enemy. Revenge myself of someone for some iniurv. Revolt against government. Reward a man with something for some services done Ride at anchor. Rob a person of something.

Rule over a country. Run after (eagerly follow) new fashions. Run into debt. Run over (read rapidly) an account. Run through one's money. Save a person or thing from harm. Scoff at religion. Search for something lost. Search into (carefully examine) a matter. See about (consider) a matter. See into (investigate) a matter. See through (understand) his meaning. See to (attend to) a matter. Seek after or for happiness. Send for a doctor. Sentence a man to imprisonment (or death). Set about (begin working at) a task. Set down (put in writing) your terms. Set forth (begin journey or expedition). Set in, as "A reaction set in" Set out (begin journey). Set a person over (in charge of) a business. Set upon (attack) a traveller. Show a person over a house, into a room. Shudder at cruelty. Side with a person in a dispute. Smile at (deride) a person's threats. Smile on (favour) a person. Snatch at (try to seize) a thing. Speak of a subject (briefly). Speak on a subject (at great length). Speculate in shares. Speculate on a possible future. Stand against (resist) an enemy. Stand by (support) a friend. Stand on one's dignity. Stand up for (defend) something or someone. Stare at a person. Stare a person in the face. Start for Calcutta. Stick at nothing. Stick to his point. Stoop to meanness. Strike at (aim a blow at) someone. Strike for higher pay. Strike on a rock (of a ship). Strike up (begin playing). Struggle against difficulties. Subject a person to censure. Submit to authority. Subscribe to a fund or a doctrine. Subsist on scanty food. Succeed to a property. Succeed in an undertaking. Succumb to difficulties. Sue for peace.

Supply a thing to a person. Supply a person with a thing. Surrender to the enemy. Sympathise with a person in his troubles. Take after (resemble) his father. Take a person for a spy. Take off (of an aeroplane leaving the ground). Take to (acquire the habit of) gambling. Take upon oneself to do a thing. Talk of or about an event. Talk over (discuss) a matter. Talk to or with a person. Tamper with statistics. Taste of salt. Tell of or about an event. Testify to a fact. Think of or about anything. Think over (consider) a matter. Threaten anyone with a lawsuit. Throw a stone at anyone. Tide over losses. Touch at Gibraltar (ships). Touch upon (briefly allude to) a subject. Tower over everyone else. Trade with a country in oranges. Tremble with fear at a lion. Trespass against rules. Trespass on a person's time or land. Trifle with anyone's feelings. Triumph over obstacles. Trust in a person. Trust to someone's honesty. Trust someone with money. (Trans.) Turn verse into prose. Turn to a friend for help. Turn upon (hinge on) evidence. Upbraid a person with ingratitude. Urge a fact on one's attention. Venture upon an undertaking. Vie with another (person). Vote for (in favour of) anything. Vote against a thing. Wait at table. Wait for a person or thing. Wait on (attend) a person. Warn a person of danger or consequences. Warn a person against a person or thing or doing. Wink at one's faults. Wish for anything. Work at mathematics. Work for small pay. Worm oneself into another man's confidence. Wrestle with an adversary. Yearn for affection.

Yield to persuasion.