



# 23. Prepositions

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## I. PREPOSITION

जो शब्द Noun या Pronoun से पहले जुड़कर sentence के अन्य शब्दों के साथ संबंध स्थापित करें, Prepositions कहलाते हैं।

(A preposition is a word which shows the relationship between the noun at the end of the phrase and the word it modifies.)

## II. KINDS OF PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions तीन प्रकार की होती हैं—

1. **Simple Prepositions** (सरल संबंधबोधक अव्यय); जैसे—  
above, over, in, against, of, on, off, to, up, with, at, by, for, from, out, till, through, down etc.
2. **Compound Prepositions** (संयुक्त संबंधबोधक अव्यय)  
ये preposition 'a' या 'be' अथवा preposition के साथ मिलकर बनती हैं; जैसे—  
without, within, outside, inside, into, behind, beside, beneath, below, across, between etc.
3. **Phrasal Prepositions** (वाक्यांश संबंधबोधक अव्यय)  
ये preposition दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों को जोड़कर बनती हैं; जैसे—  
by means of, because of, on account of, in opposition to, with regard to, for the sake of, instead of, on behalf of, in the event of, along with, in addition to, in case of, in place of, in spite of, in favour of, in accordance with, in course of, with reference to, in respect to, in comparison to, according to etc.

## III. USES OF PREPOSITIONS

### 1. AT

A. Time के लिए at का प्रयोग

(i) जब से 'कार्य प्रारंभ हुआ है' (point of time) के लिए *at* का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Exact time बताने के लिए घंटे (hour) के साथ *at* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (a) She came here *at* 9 O' clock.  
(b) He was reading a novel *at* 4 a.m.

(ii) त्यौहारों के नामों के साथ *at* का प्रयोग; जैसे—

- (a) We light earthen lamps *at* Diwali.  
(b) We eat sweets *at* Holi.

(iii) Daybreak, noon और night के साथ *at* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (a) I completed my home work *at* noon.  
(b) The sight is very lovely *at* night.  
(c) I work up *at* daybreak.  
(d) He was not at home *at* noon.

**B. Place के लिए *at* का प्रयोग**

(i) निश्चित स्थिति बताने के लिए; जैसे—

- (a) She will be *at* home.  
(b) We met her *at* the station.

(ii) गाँव, छोटे कस्बे, रहने का स्थान/ पते आदि के आगे *at* का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

दो शहरों के नाम दिए गए हों तो उनमें छोटे शहर के आगे; जैसे—

- (a) I live *at* Kalwan (village) in Haryana.  
(b) He lives *at* Narwana in Jind.

(iii) कालोनी के नाम से पहले; जैसे—

- (a) We live *at* Paschim Vihar in Delhi.  
(b) They live *at* Prem Nagar in Hisar.

## 2. IN

A. बड़े शहर, देश, प्रांत, महाद्वीप आदि के आगे *in* का प्रयोग किया जाता है। यह 'में' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) I live *in* Delhi.  
(b) He lives *in* Haryana.  
(c) They live *in* Spain.  
(d) We live *in* India.

B. कुछ देर चलने वाले समय के साथ *in* का प्रयोग; जैसे—

- (a) I was married *in* March.  
(b) She will do this work *in* two days.

C. आर्थिक स्थिति को दर्शाने के लिए 'में' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) He spent his whole life *in* poverty.  
(b) She was born *in* a rich family.

D. निश्चित स्थान के अंदर किसी व्यक्ति/ वस्तु की स्थिर अवस्था को दर्शाने के लिए; जैसे—

- (a) They were *travelling in* a car.  
(b) He is *in* his room.

## 3. TO

A. *To* का प्रयोग 'लक्ष्य' (destination), 'की ओर', दिशा के लिए किया जाता है। यहाँ *to* गतिशीलता भी प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) He is going *to* school.  
(b) Ram is going *to* France next week.

B. *To-infinitives* बनाने के लिए; जैसे—

- (a) Let us go *to* see him.  
(b) I want *to* sleep now.

**C. Time बताने के लिए; जैसे—**

- (a) It is ten *to* eleven.  
 (b) I lived there from July *to* November.

**4. ON****A. Days और dates से पहले *on* का प्रयोग होता है। *on* विशेष दिन को दर्शाता है; जैसे—**

*on* Friday, *on* Fridays, *on* 4th April, *on* 30th July 2005, *on* Christmas Day, *on* my birthday, *on* Independence day, *on* New Year's Eve etc.

- (a) He should come *on* Monday.  
 (b) His birthday is *on* 4th April.  
 (c) Where will you be *on* Christmas Day?  
 (d) Do you work *on* Fridays?

**B. Morning, evening और afternoon के पहले *in* आता है परंतु जब इनके साथ *of* + date हो, तो *on* का प्रयोग होता है।**

*on* का प्रयोग सामान्यतया *morning*, *evening* आदि के साथ नहीं होता है, किंतु *morning*, *evening* के साथ यदि *date/ day* का प्रयोग हो, तो इनके पहले भी *on* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

*on* the evening of March the first,  
*on* the morning of May the first,  
*on* the following evening,  
*on* Monday morning,  
*on* Monday mornings,  
*on* Sunday afternoons etc.

**C. 'के संबंध' के लिए *on* का प्रयोग; जैसे—**

- (a) This is a book *on* corruption.  
 (b) He wrote a book *on* English grammar.

**5. INTO****A. किसी वस्तु की बाहर से अंदर की ओर की गति को *into* प्रकट करता है। ऐसी गति के लिए *into* का प्रयोग होता है जिसमें उछलकर, कूदकर, रेंगकर अथवा तेजी से अचानक प्रवेश का भाव हो; जैसे—**

- (a) She came *into* the garden.  
 (b) He got *into* the train.  
 (c) The frog fell *into* the well.  
 (d) Ram jumped *into* the river.

**B. 'में' अवस्था परिवर्तन का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**

- (a) Translate this passage *into* English.  
 (b) The rain has changed *into* snow.

**6. UPON**

*Upon* ऊँचे की तरफ की गति को प्रकट करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। गतिशील वस्तु/ जानवर के लिए *upon* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (a) The frog jumped *upon* the table.  
 (b) He fell *upon* the bed.  
 (c) The cat jumped *upon* the wall.  
 (d) The dog pounced *upon* the cat.

**7. BY****A. सजीव साधन/ कार्यकर्ता के साथ *by* आता है। Passive Voice में 'के द्वारा' का अर्थ का प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**

- (a) A letter is written *by* me.  
 (b) The Taj Mahal was built *by* Shahjahan.

- (c) The boy was beaten *by* the teacher. (d) The snake was killed *by* Ram.
- B. *by* 'के अनुसार' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है। घड़ी से समय बताने में घड़ी के साथ *by* का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
- (a) What is the time *by* your watch?  
(b) It is ten *by* my watch.
- C. 'ढंग या बोध के द्वारा' के लिए *by* का प्रयोग; जैसे—
- (a) We went *by* bus.  
(b) Send it *by* hand.
- D. *by* 'तक' (समय से पहले) अथवा समय की आखिरी सीमा को बताने के लिए 'बजे तक' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे—
- (a) He will get back *by* 10 a.m.  
(b) She should be here *by* evening.  
(c) I shall leave this place *by* Sunday.  
(d) We shall finish our work *by* sunset.
8. **WITH**
- A. निर्जीव साधन के साथ *with* का प्रयोग होता है। 'उपकरणों (instrument) के साथ' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे—
- (a) He was beaten *with* a cane.  
(b) I always write *with* a pilot pen.  
(c) Ram killed a snake *with* a stick.  
(d) He shot him *with* a gun.
- B. किसी की संगत अथवा व्यक्ति/ जानवर के साथ को प्रकट करता है; जैसे—
- (a) She went *with* Ram.  
(b) He is playing *with* a cat.  
(c) He works *with* me.  
(d) I am playing *with* my wife.
9. **OF**
- A. संबंध प्रकट करता है; जैसे—
- (a) He is a student *of* this school.  
(b) He comes *of* a noble family.
- B. कारण (cause); जैसे—
- (a) Ram died *of* cancer.  
(b) His mother died *of* malaria last year.
- C. गुण; जैसे—
- (a) Our Principal is a man *of* principle.  
(b) Ram is guilty *of* misbehaviour.
10. **OFF**
- A. *Off* अलग होने 'पृथक्ता' (separation) अथवा संपर्क टूटने 'disconnection' 'दूर हटने को' दर्शाता है; जैसे—
- (a) He took *off* his clothes.  
(b) The dog jumped *off* the chair.  
(c) Switch *off* the light.  
(d) He fell *off* the horse.
- B. *Away* की जगह *off* का प्रयोग देखें—
- (a) The thief ran away. or The thief ran *off*.  
(b) He has gone away for a few days. or He has gone *off* for a few days.
11. **FROM**
- A. किसी स्थान से आने या जाने के लिए *from* का प्रयोग; जैसे—
- (a) He came *from* the school.  
(b) Ram walked *from* the hotel to the station.

- (c) Where do you come *from*?  
 (d) The thieves escaped from the prison in darkness.

**B. 'Time' के लिए *from* का प्रयोग।**

*From* 'Point of time' 'समय से' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) I shall start the job *from* Monday.  
 (b) He will join this class *from* tomorrow.

**C. *From* के बाद *to* या *till* का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—**

- (a) He works *from* 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
 (b) I read grammar *from* 5 a.m. to 7 a.m.  
 (c) I stayed with my friend *from* the 10th of March to the 5th of May.  
 (d) Your school will remain closed *from* tomorrow till the 15th of the next month.

**12. FOR**

**A. Time के लिए *for* का प्रयोग:** इसी Chapter में आगे विस्तार से बताया गया है। देखें—Use of For and Since

**B. 'उद्देश्य' के लिए *for* का प्रयोग; जैसे—**

- (a) I bought sweets *for* her.  
 (b) She has kept fish *for* you.

**13. SINCE**

**Time के लिए *Since* का प्रयोग:**— इसी Chapter में आगे विस्तार से बताया गया है। देखें—Use of For and Since

**14. WITHIN**

**A. Before the end of के लिए *Within* का प्रयोग होता है। *Within* का अर्थ होता है 'अंदर-अंदर'। यह दी गई 'समय सीमा' को व्यक्त करता है। *within* का प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब कार्य के समय से पूर्व ही पूर्ण होने की संभावना होती है; जैसे—**

- (a) He can repair the car *within* two hours.  
 (b) I can solve this sum *within* half an hour.

**B. चारदीवारी के भीतर को *within* से दर्शाया जाता है; जैसे—**

- (a) He is playing *within* the four walls of this school.  
 (b) A lake is a large body of water *within* land.

**C. Future Tense में *before* के अर्थ में *within* का प्रयोग point of time के पहले होता है। यहाँ *within* 'से पहले' का अर्थ बताता है; जैसे—**

- (a) He will come *within* a week.  
 (b) He will manage everything *within* a year.

**15. AFTER**

**A. Time के लिए *After* का प्रयोग:—**

**(i) Past tense में 'period of time' के साथ *after* का प्रयोग निम्न प्रकार से होता है; जैसे—**

- (a) He came *after* a week.  
 (b) He came here *after* lunch.  
 (c) She returned this book to me *after* a month.  
 (d) She came to me *after* several days.

**(ii) Past tense में 'point of time' के साथ *after* का प्रयोग निम्न प्रकार से होता है; जैसे—**

- (a) He came *after* five p.m.

**(iii) Future tense में 'point of time' के साथ *after* का प्रयोग निम्न प्रकार से होता है; जैसे—**

- (a) My brother will come *after* 5 O' clock.

**B. क्रम (order) बताने के लिए; जैसे—**

- (a) The cat ran *after* the mouse.      (b) The police ran *after* the thief.

## 16. ABOUT

- A. 'के बारे में' का अर्थ का प्रकट करता है; जैसे—  
 (a) She was talking *about* you.  
 (b) They are always careless *about* their duties.
- B. 'लगभग' का अर्थ का प्रकट करता है। इसका प्रयोग 'proximity to a certain point' के लिए होता है; जैसे—  
 (a) A tea plant is *about* one metre high.  
 (b) It is *about* four now.
- C. 'इधर-उधर' का अर्थ का प्रकट करता है। जैसे—  
 (a) They went *about* the village.  
 (b) Do not walk *about* bare-footed in the sun.
- D. Time के लिए About का प्रयोग कार्य तुरंत होने का भाव प्रकट करता है; जैसे—  
 (a) The train is *about* to start.  
 (b) I am *about* to go.
- E. The poet describes *about* the beauty of nature in this poem. यहाँ *about* का प्रयोग गलत है। इसे ऐसे लिखा जाना चाहिए—The poet describes the beauty of nature in this poem.
- F. कुछ ऐसे Adjectives जिनके साथ *about* लगता है— *anxious about*, *careful about*, जैसे—  
 (a) You should be careful *about* your studies.  
 (b) He is anxious *about* his mother's health.

## 17. ABOVE, OVER

- A. *Above* का प्रयोग level बताने के लिए होता है। *above* का अर्थ 'के ऊपर' (higher than) होता है। जब दो वस्तुएँ एक-दूसरे को छू न रही हों, लेकिन एक-दूसरे के ऊपर हों, तो *above* का प्रयोग होता है। *above* एकदम ऊपर की स्थिति को प्रकट करता है। यह 'ऊँची अवस्था या पद' का अर्थ भी प्रकट करता है। Weight, price, age और temperature में बड़ा दिखाने के लिए *above* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—  
 (a) The aeroplane is flying *above* the clouds.  
 (b) His expenditure is *above* his income.  
 (c) He is *above* thirty.  
 (d) The water is flowing *above* the danger level.  
 (e) The matter is *above* suspicion.  
 (f) Today's temperature seems to be *above* normal.
- B. *Above* का अर्थ *earlier/ previously* भी होता है; जैसे—  
 (a) I live at the *above* address.  
 (b) For details please see (P – 1) *above*.
- C. *Above* – expressions:—  
*above* all, *above* and beyond, *above* the clouds, *above* the horizon, *above* normal, *above* oneself, *above* the sea level etc.
- D. कई स्थितियों में 'higher than' ऊँचा दर्शाने के लिए *above/ over* दोनों में से किसी का भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है; जैसे—  
 (a) The helicopter is hovering *above / over* us.  
 (b) The flags were *above / over* our heads.
- E. कई स्थितियों में; जैसे— ढकना, दूसरी तरफ अथवा आर-पार के लिए *over* का तो प्रयोग किया जा सकता है परंतु *above* का नहीं; जैसे—  
 (a) I put a cloth *over* her.  
 (b) They live *over* this mountain.  
 (c) There is a bridge *over* the railway line.

F. 'In or at a position vertically higher than without touching lower part' का अर्थ प्रकट करने के लिए *over* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (a) There is a sign of fylfot *over* the door.
- (b) If you stand under this tree you will find a bunch of mangoes *over* your head.

G. *Over* – expressions—

*over* the building, *over* the door, *over* the head, *over* the mirror, *over* the mountain, *over* the wall etc.

## 18. ACROSS

A. 'उस पार' (on the opposite side of); जैसे—

- (a) My brother lives *across* the river.
- (b) Let us sail *across* the sea.

B. 'इस पार से उस पार' (from one side to another); जैसे—

- (a) A bridge is laid *across* the river.
- (b) The dog swam *across* the canal.

C. 'दोनों तरफ' (both sides) अथवा 'से होकर गुजरने' (go across) के अर्थ में; जैसे—

- (a) He threw the luggage *across* his shoulders.
- (b) Ram and Sita were going *across* the field.

D. 'अचानक मुलाकात होना' (come across); जैसे—

- (a) When I was going to school, I came *across* Ram.
- (b) I came *across* a beautiful sight when I was walking.

E. *Across* – expressions:—

*Across* the lake, *across* the lawn, *across* the bed, *across* the desert, *across* the room, *across* the sea etc.

## 19. AGAINST

A. 'प्रतिकूल' (opposite) अथवा 'के विरुद्ध' (in contravention of); जैसे—

- (a) It is difficult to sail *against* current.
- (b) Let us fight *against* corruption.
- (c) I filed a suit *against* him.
- (d) He is always *against* his friends.

B. 'से सटकर' (pressing on); जैसे—

- (a) There is ladder *against* the wall.
- (b) The ship ran *against* a rock and sank down.

## 20. ALONG

A. *Along* 'के साथ' 'Parallel' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) He is walking *along* the road. (न कि on the road.)
- (b) She walks *along* the bank of the river. (न कि on the bank.)

B. *Along* – expressions:—

*along* the bank, *along* the beach, *along* the boundary, *along* the building, *along* the fence, *along* the railway track etc.

## 21. AMONG, AMONGST, AMID, AMIDST

A. *AMONG* 'in the midst of; surrounded by' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे—

- (a) There is a house *among* trees.
- (b) The politician is standing *among* the crowd.

B. दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों/ वस्तुओं के लिए *Among* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (a) Distribute these apples *among* those three girls.
- (b) He distributed his property *among* the poor.

- C. यदि वाक्य में noun से पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं हो तो consonant sound से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के पहले प्रायः *among* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—  
*among* them, *among* you, *among* his friends, *among* your brothers.  
 इनमें दैम, यू, हिज, योर शब्दों का पहला अक्षर consonant sound है।
- D. बहुत अधिक के लिए *amongst* का प्रयोग *among* के अर्थ में होता है। यदि वाक्य में noun से पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं हो, तो vowel sound से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के पहले प्रायः *amongst* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—  
*amongst* us, *amongst* our friends.  
 इनमें अस, आवर शब्दों का पहला अक्षर vowel sound है; जैसे—  
 He distributed the toffees *amongst* us.  
 वैसे *amongst* का प्रयोग कम प्रचलन में है।
- E. *Amid* तथा *amidst* का प्रयोग भी दो से अधिक के लिए होता है। इनके प्रयोग में वही अंतर है जो *among* तथा *amongst* के प्रयोग में है।

## 22. BEFORE

- A. *Before* 'के सामने, आगे, से पहले' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे—  
 (a) A comes *before* B.  
 (b) Sita is sitting *before* you.  
 (c) He stood *before* the judge.  
 (d) Put helping verb *before* the subject in an interrogative sentence.
- B. *Before* का प्रयोग Past Tense में period of time या point of time से पहले होता है; जैसे—  
 (a) Ram married Sita *before* Vasant Panchami.  
 (b) Mohan came here *before* 9 O' clock.
- C. *Before* का प्रयोग Future Tense में हमेशा 'point of time' से पहले होता है; जैसे—  
 (a) He will complete this work *before* 10' O clock.  
 (b) He will get back *before* 10 a.m.
- D. He will join our company *before* a month. यहाँ *before* का प्रयोग गलत है क्योंकि इसका प्रयोग a month के पहले कर दिया गया है, जो कि period of time है।

## 23. BEHIND

- A. *Behind* 'to or towards the rear, at the back of (के पीछे - स्थान के संदर्भ में)' का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे—  
 (a) He was running *behind* his wife.  
 (b) She hid herself *behind* the curtain.  
 (c) Who is standing *behind* you?  
 (d) She walked *behind* me.
- B. 'के पीछे' तुलना का अर्थ प्रकट करता है; जैसे—  
 (a) He is *behind* others in his class.  
 (b) There are many countries still *behind* us in technology.
- C. Hidden और Concealed के अर्थ में *behind* का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—  
 (a) Who is *behind* the murder of this young boy?

## 24. BELOW

- A. *Below* का अर्थ 'नीचे' (Lower than) होता है। सामान्यतया *below* से वस्तु का physical contact व्यक्त नहीं होता; जैसे—  
 (a) I placed the lamp *below* the table.  
 (b) We could see the setting sun going *below*.  
 (c) His leg is defective *below* the knees.  
 (d) Do not hit *below* the belt.



**B. Below का प्रयोग level बताने के लिए होता है; जैसे—**

(a) You are *below* twenty.

(b) She is *below* sixteen.

**C. Below का प्रयोग Dignity (unworthy of या unsuitable to the rank) के Reference में किया जाता है; जैसे—**

(a) This work is *below* my dignity.

(b) It is *below* his dignity to beg for mercy.

**Below – expressions:—**

*below* the dignity, *below* the freezing point, *below* normal, *below* the surface of water.

## 25. BESIDE, BESIDES

**A. Beside का अर्थ है—by the side of (के पास/ निकट/ बगल में/ से बाहर, के सहारे), यह near का अर्थ भी प्रकट करता है; जैसे—**

(a) Who is standing *beside* your sister?

(b) Your argument is *beside* the point.

(c) There is a table *beside* the chair.

(d) My house is located *beside* the temple.

**B. Besides का अर्थ है—in addition to (के अतिरिक्त); जैसे—**

(a) *Besides* children, their parents also went to the pictures.

(b) *Besides* a book, he has a pen.

(c) I have a car *besides* a motor cycle.

## 26. BETWEEN

(*Between* indicates intermediate in the space separating two persons, places or things.)

**A. Between (in the middle of two persons, things etc.) दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—**

(a) Distribute these apples *between* the two boys.

(b) There is a keen contest *between* these two candidates.

(c) My house is located *between* the hospital and the school.

(d) Sita is sitting *between* Ram and Shyam.

**B. Between का प्रयोग दो से अधिक के लिए भी होता है बशर्ते कि उनमें पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध या कार्य (Reciprocal Relationship or action) हों अथवा जब वे आपस में closely related हों; जैसे—**

(a) There is a treaty *between* these five countries.

(b) There is an alliance *between* these four companies.

(c) There does not seem much difference *between* the three of them.

(d) A treaty was signed *between* three parties.

**C. Between के बाद हमेशा 'and' conjunction लगता है; जैसे—**

(a) *between* 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

(b) *between* 2000 and 4000.

**D. Between के बाद कभी भी each, every आदि का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे—**

*between* each boy की बजाए, ऐसे लिखें *between* the boys.

## 27. DURING

**A. During का प्रयोग 'के दौरान' 'duration' बताने के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे—**

(a) *During* the war, many people suffered hardships.

(b) What will you do *during* the summer vacation?

**B. During भी for की तरह period of time 'अवधि' का अर्थ देता है। ध्यान रखें— for के साथ, तो अनिश्चित अवधि का प्रयोग होता है परंतु *during* के साथ period of time निश्चित रहता है; जैसे—**

(a) *during* + summer/ winter/ night

(b) *during* + puja holidays/ Christmas

(c) *during* + one's childhood

(d) *during* + 2007/middle age/ holidays/ summer vacation

**C. *During* – expressions:–**

*during* assembly, *during* the match, *during* monsoon, *during* recess, *during* summer etc.

**28. OPPOSITE**

(यह 'across from' या 'facing each other' को प्रकट करता है।)

**A. *Opposite* का प्रयोग 'विपरीत एवं सामने' दोनों अर्थ में होता है; जैसे—**

(a) Ram is sitting at one side of the table and Shyam at the other side. Ram is sitting *opposite* to Shyam.

(b) There is bus-stand *opposite* the school.

(c) Mohan is standing *opposite* to Gita.

**B. *Roads* के दोनों तरफ के मकानों के लिए *opposite* का ही प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—**

His house is *opposite* to ours.

**29. OUT OF**

**A. *Out of* 'गति के साथ अंदर से बाहर की ओर' दर्शाता (outside with motion) है; जैसे—**

(a) A frog jumped *out of* the pond.

(b) He took her *out* from the well.

**B. *Out of* – expressions:–**

*out of* the bag, *out of* the box, *out of* the park, *out of* the river, *out of* the room, *out of* the window.

**Into (inside with motion) का विपरीतार्थक *out of* होता है; जैसे—**

She got *out of* the car and went *into* a shop.

**30. PAST**

**A. *Past* का अर्थ है- moving beyond; जैसे—**

The driver drove *past* the child.

**B. *Past* – expressions:–**

*Past* the meadow, *past* midnight, *past* understanding etc.

**31. ROUND**

**A. *Round* परिधि के चारों ओर (about the circumference/ periphery/ encircling) का अर्थ प्रकट करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—**

(a) The earth revolves *round* the sun.

(b) Our Principal takes a *round* of the school.

**B. *Round* – expressions:–**

*round* the sun, *round* the tree, *round* the year.

**32. IN FRONT OF**

*In front of* (same direction) का अर्थ 'के सामने' होता है। 'a place before' को दर्शाने के लिए *in front of* का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

(a) I park the motor cycle *in front of* the hospital.

(b) She put the plates on the table *in front of* us.

(c) There is a tree *in front of* our house.

(d) Ram is standing *in front of* Gita. (Note- both are facing direction)

**33. TILL, UNTIL**

Time के लिए *Till* प्रयोग होता है। *Till/ Until* का प्रयोग प्रायः Negative verb के साथ समय को व्यक्त करने के लिए (*Till* = up to) के अर्थ में होता है।

*till, until* का प्रयोग point of time के साथ होता है। 'not earlier than' के लिए *Till* का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

(a) You are to stay in bed *until* next Sunday.

or You are to stay in bed *till* next Sunday.

- (b) She will wait for us *untill till* next Sunday.  
 (c) We did not get home *till* 2 a.m.  
 (d) He worked *till* 6 p.m.

**34. THROUGH**

**A. Through** का अर्थ है- 'across/ in the interior of' एक तरफ से प्रवेश और दूसरी तरफ से निकास यानि 'in at one side and out at the opposite side of'; जैसे—

- (a) We walked *through* a garden of roses.  
 (b) We were passing *through* the tunnel.

**B. Through – expressions :-**

*through* the door, *through* the garden, *through* the window etc.

**35. TOWARDS**

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

- (a) He goes *towards* the school.  
 (b) He went *towards* the post office.

**Towards –expressions:-**

*towards* the hall, *towards* the hill, *towards* the house, *towards* the river, *towards* the school etc.

**36. UNDER**

**A. 'In or to a lower position or place than'** के लिए *Under* का प्रयोग होता है।

**B. Under** का प्रयोग 'without touching lower part in vertical position' बताने के लिए होता है। *under* का अर्थ है— किसी व्यक्ति के अधीन काम करना या के नीचे होना (बिना छुए); जैसे—

- (a) He works *under* my father as a peon.  
 (b) The cat is sleeping *under* the table.  
 (c) The book is lying *under* the table.  
 (d) Now she is *under* police custody.

**C. ध्यान रखें— Underneath** का अर्थ है- किसी वस्तु के नीचे होना; जैसे—

- (a) Tuck this paper *underneath* the table.

**37. UP**

**A. Up** (ऊपर) **from a lower to a higher point** के लिए *up* का प्रयोग होता है। *up* का प्रयोग प्रायः verb के तुरंत बाद होता है। *up* लेने के बाद verb एक phrasal verb बन जाती है; जैसे—

- (a) I climbed *up* the tree.  
 (b) We walked *up* the hill to the house.  
 (c) Those are my keys on the floor. Can you pick them *up* for me ?  
 (d) Let us go *up* stairs.

**B. Up – expressions:-**

*up* the hill, *up* the mountain, *up* the stairs etc.

**38. Up to- higher motion**

- (a) I climbs *up to* the top of the hill.  
 (b) Our soldiers put *up to* a brave fight.

**IV. USE OF PREPOSITIONS AFTER VERBS****1. AT**

कुछ ऐसी Verbs जिनके साथ *at* लगता है—

- |                     |               |  |
|---------------------|---------------|--|
| 1. aim <i>at</i>    | उद्देश्य होना | Satish aims <i>at</i> becoming a doctor. |
| 2. arrive <i>at</i> | पहुँचना       | Pawan arrived <i>at</i> Delhi yesterday. |
| 3. bark <i>at</i>   | भौंकना        | The dogs bark <i>at</i> the strangers.   |

4. call <i>at</i>	घर पर मिलने जाना	He will call <i>at</i> you tomorrow.
5. fire <i>at</i>	पर गोली चलाना	Ram fired <i>at</i> the mad dog.
6. jeer <i>at</i>	झिड़कना	Why are you jeering <i>at</i> the poor?
7. knock <i>at</i>	खटखटाना	Who is knocking <i>at</i> the door?
8. laugh <i>at</i>	की हँसी उड़ाना	He laughed <i>at</i> my friend.
9. look <i>at</i>	देखना	Look <i>at</i> the black board.
10. shock <i>at</i>	आघात लगना	Ram was shocked <i>at</i> his brother's death.
11. stare <i>at</i>	घूरना या ताकना	Why are you staring <i>at</i> her?
12. surprise <i>at</i>	हैरान होना	Why are you surprised <i>at</i> my success?
13. wonder <i>at</i>	पर चकित होना	I wonder <i>at</i> your behaviour.

## 2. FOR

कुछ ऐसी Verbs जिनके साथ *for* लगता है—

1. ask <i>for</i>	माँगना	He never asks me <i>for</i> help.
2. beg <i>for</i> (a thing from a person)	याचना करना	The beggar begged <i>for</i> alms from us.
3. blame <i>for</i>	दोष लगाना	You can't blame me <i>for</i> it.
4. care <i>for</i>	परवाह करना	She does not care <i>for</i> her husband's advice.
5. fight <i>for</i>	के लिए संघर्ष करना	We should fight <i>for</i> our rights.
6. hatred <i>for</i>	घृणा	I have great hatred <i>for</i> dishonest persons.
7. hope <i>for</i>	की आशा करना	I hope <i>for</i> your success.
8. known <i>for</i>	प्रसिद्ध होना	Rana Pratap was known <i>for</i> his bravery.
9. look <i>for</i>	की तलाश करना	He is looking <i>for</i> the cat.
10. search <i>for</i>	को ढूँढ़ना	I am searching <i>for</i> my lost pen.
11. send <i>for</i>	बुलावा भेजना	Send <i>for</i> a doctor at once.
12. start <i>for</i>	को रवाना होना	He started <i>for</i> Delhi last evening.
13. vote <i>for</i>	मत देना	Please vote <i>for</i> me.
14. wait <i>for</i>	प्रतीक्षा करना	Please, wait <i>for</i> me.
15. wish <i>for</i>	इच्छुक होना	India wishes <i>for</i> peace.

## 3. ON

कुछ ऐसी Verbs जिनके साथ *on* लगता है—

1. act <i>on</i>	पर अमल करना	Act <i>on</i> your teacher's advice.
2. call <i>on</i>	मिलने जाना	She calls <i>on</i> her husband.
3. congratulate <i>on</i>	पर बधाई देना	I congratulate you <i>on</i> your success.
4. depend <i>on</i>	निर्भर होना	He depends <i>on</i> his parents.
5. feed <i>on</i>	पर पलना	The babies feed <i>on</i> milk.
6. rely <i>on</i>	पर विश्वास करना	Do not rely <i>on</i> false friends.
7. repent <i>on</i>	पर पछताना	We repented <i>on</i> our mistake.

## 4. OF

कुछ ऐसी Verbs जिनके साथ *of* लगता है—

1. accuse <i>of</i>	का दोष लगाना	Ram accused him <i>of</i> theft.
2. avail <i>of</i>	प्राप्त करना	You should avail <i>of</i> yourself <i>of</i> this chance.

3. beware of	से सावधान होना	Beware of pickpockets.
4. boast of	डोंग मारना	Do not boast of your wealth.
5. come of	संबंध रखना	He comes of our family.
6. consist of	से बना होना	Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen gas.
7. cure of	निरोग करना	Anacin will cure you of headache.
8. die of	किसी रोग से मरना	He died of AIDS.
9. enquire of, about	से पूछना	I enquired of him about his parents. Or I inquired of him about his parents.
10. fond of	का शौकिन	I am very fond of toys.
11. guilty of	का दोषी	You are guilty of misbehaviour.
12. inform of	सूचित करना	I informed Ram's parents of his illness.
13. made of	का बना होना	This chair is made of iron.
14. remind of	की याद दिलाना	I reminded him of his promise.
15. rob of	लूटना	He has been robbed of his money.
16. think of	का विचार होना	He is thinking of going to Delhi.
17. warn of	चेतावनी देना	He warned me of the danger.

## 5. IN

कुछ ऐसी Verbs जिनके साथ in लगता है—

1. arrive in	पहुँचना	Satish arrived in India last week.
2. believe in	विश्वास करना	We believe in our traditions.
3. born in	में उत्पन्न होना	He was born in a rich family.
4. call in	बुलाना	The king called in the girl at once.
5. deal in	का व्यापार करना	I deal in gold.
6. fill in	पूरा करना	Fill in the blanks.
7. give in	हार जाना	The enemy gave in the battle.
8. indulge in	संलिप्त होना	We should not indulge in bad practices.
9. trust in	पर विश्वास करना	Trust in God.

## 6. TO

कुछ ऐसी Verbs जिनके साथ to लगता है—

1. accede to	स्वीकार करना	I accede to your request.
2. agree to	सहमत होना	He agreed to my proposal.
3. applied to	आवेदन करना	I have applied to the Secretary for this post.
4. apply to	को प्रार्थना-पत्र देना (a person for a thing)	I have applied to the Principal for an examination of English grammar.
5. attend to	ध्यान देना	Attend to what I say.
6. belong to	संबंधित होना/ करना	He belongs to a rich family.
7. compare to	दो असमान वस्तुओं की तुलना	Sleep has been compared to death.

8. complain <i>to</i>	किसी पुरुष से (a person against another)	He complained <i>to</i> his brother against his friend.
9. invite <i>to</i>	निमंत्रण देना	I invited my friends <i>to</i> dinner.
10. kind <i>to</i>	मेहरबान होना	Be kind <i>to</i> the poor.
11. lead <i>to</i>	को जाती है	This road leads <i>to</i> Delhi.
12. listen <i>to</i>	ध्यान से सुनना	Listen <i>to</i> me, please.
13. object <i>to</i>	एतराज करना	He will object <i>to</i> your proposal.
14. pray <i>to</i>	प्रार्थना करना	We pray <i>to</i> God everyday.
15. prefer <i>to</i>	अच्छा समझना	I prefer milk <i>to</i> tea.
16. refer <i>to</i>	के संदर्भ में	He always refers <i>to</i> his own problems.
17. related <i>to</i>	संबंधित	He is not related <i>to</i> me.
18. remember <i>to</i>	प्रणाम कहने में	Please remember me <i>to</i> your parents.
19. reply <i>to</i>	का उत्तर देना	You did not reply <i>to</i> my letter.

## V. USE OF PREPOSITIONS AFTER NOUNS

### 1. ON

कुछ ऐसी Nouns जिनके साथ *on* लगता है—

authority *on*, discussion *on*, to put money *on*, opinion *on*, pity *on* etc.

### 2. FOR

कुछ ऐसी Nouns जिनके साथ *for* लगता है—

affection *for*, ambition *for*, candidate *for*, capacity *for*, pity *for*, request *for*, taste *for*, appetite *for*, blame *for*, contempt *for*, craving *for*, compassion *for*, compensation *for*, desire *for*, esteem *for*, fitness *for*, fondness *for*, guarantee *for*, leisure *for*, liking *for*, match *for*, motive *for*, need *for*, opportunity *for*, partiality *for*, passion *for*, predilection *for* etc.

### 3. OF

कुछ ऐसी Nouns जिनके साथ *of* लगता है—

assurance *of*, charge *of*, distrust *of*, doubt *of*, experience *of*, failure *of*, observance *of*, proof *of*, result *of*, want *of* etc.

### 4. TO

कुछ ऐसी Nouns जिनके साथ *to* लगता है—

attention *to*, complaint *to*, key *to*, approach *to*, assent *to*, alternative *to*, access *to*, antidote *to*, exception *to*, incentive *to*, indifference *to*, invitation *to*, likeness *to*, limit *to*, obedience *to*, opposition *to*, objection *to*, obstruction *to*, preface *to*, reference *to*, resemblance *to*, sequel *to*, submission *to*, supplement *to*, succession *to* etc.

## VI. USE OF PREPOSITIONS AFTER ADJECTIVE AND PAST PARTICIPLES

### 1. OF

कुछ ऐसे Adjectives और Participles जिनके साथ *of* लगता है—

accused *of*, tired *of*, afraid *of*, certain *of*, fond *of*, full *of*, glad *of*, good *of*, assured *of*, aware *of*, cautious *of*, composed *of*, confident *of*, conscious *of*, convicted *of*, convinced *of*, defrauded *of*, deprived *of*, desirous *of*, devoid *of*, distrustful *of*, dull *of*, easy *of*, fearful *of*, greedy *of*, guilty *of*, ignorant *of*, informed *of*, innocent *of*, irrespective *of*, innocent *of*, irrespective *of*, lame *of*, negligent *of*, productive *of*, proud *of*, regardless *of*, sick *of*, sure *of*, suspicious *of*, tolerant *of*, vain *of* etc.

## 2. IN

कुछ ऐसे Adjectives और Participles जिनके साथ *in* लगता है—

experienced *in*, interested *in*, accomplished *in*, accurate *in*, assiduous *in*, absorbed *in*, backward *in*, bigot *in*, correct *in*, defective *in*, diligent *in*, deficient *in*, enveloped *in*, fertile *in*, foiled *in*, implicated *in*, involved *in*, proficient *in*, remiss *in*, versed *in* etc.

## 3. FOR

कुछ ऐसे Adjectives और Participles जिनके साथ *for* लगता है—

prepared *for*, eligible *for*, essential *for*, prepared *for*, responsible *for*, useful *for*, anxious *for*, celebrated *for*, designed *for*, destined *for*, eager *for*, fit *for*, good *for*, grateful *for*, notorious *for*, qualified *for*, ready *for*, sorry *for*, sufficient *for*, zealous *for* etc.

## VII. USE OF SOME OTHER IMPORTANT PREPOSITIONS

1. abide <i>by</i>	पूरा करना	She must abide <i>by</i> her promise.
2. absent <i>from</i>	से अनुपस्थित रहना	You must not absent <i>from</i> school.
3. act <i>upon</i>	अनुसरण करना	Act <i>upon</i> the advice of your elders.
4. agree <i>with</i> (a person <i>in</i> a matter)	सहमत होना	I agree <i>with</i> you in this matter.
5. aim <i>at</i>	लक्ष्य	I aimed <i>at</i> the bird.
6. anxious <i>about</i>	चिंतित	He is anxious <i>about</i> his mother's health.
7. aware <i>of</i>	सावधान	She was not aware <i>of</i> her difficulties.
8. blind <i>in</i>	काना	He is blind <i>in</i> one eye.
9. blind <i>of</i>	काना	Ram is blind <i>of</i> one eye.
10. born <i>of</i>	से उत्पन्न होना	He is born <i>of</i> rich parents.
11. borrow <i>from</i>	उधार लेना	I borrowed some money <i>from</i> my friend.
12. break <i>into</i>	सैंध लगाना	A thief broke <i>into</i> my house when we were out.
13. busy <i>with</i>	में लगा होना	I am busy <i>with</i> my work.
14. charged <i>with</i>	का दोष लगाना	He is charged <i>with</i> murder.
15. come <i>across</i>	भेंट होना	I came <i>across</i> a beautiful sight when I was walking.
16. come <i>by</i>	हाथ लगना, मिलना	Where did you come <i>by</i> this book?
17. compare <i>with</i>	दो असमान वस्तुओं/व्यक्तियों की तुलना	Kalidas is compared <i>with</i> Shakespeare.
18. comply <i>with</i>	स्वीकार करना	I comply <i>with</i> your request.
19. confident <i>of</i>	विश्वास करना	He is very confident <i>of</i> his victory.
20. contended <i>with</i>	संतुष्ट होना	A very few people are contended <i>with</i> their luck.
21. deal <i>with</i>	व्यवहार करना	He deals <i>with</i> all in political way.
22. depend <i>upon</i>	निर्भर होना	He depends <i>upon</i> his parents.
23. desirous <i>of</i>	इच्छुक होना	I am desirous <i>of</i> fame.
24. die <i>from</i>	किसी अन्य कारण से मरना	He died <i>from</i> over eating.
25. differ <i>from</i>	भिन्न होना	She differs <i>from</i> her sister in behaviour.
26. differ <i>with</i>	किसी व्यक्ति से असहमत होना	I differ <i>with</i> my friends on this topic.
27. disagree <i>with</i>	असहमत होना	I disagree <i>with</i> you.

28. eligible <i>for</i>	योग्य होना	You are not eligible <i>for</i> this post.
29. enquire <i>after</i>	हालचाल पूछना	He enquired <i>after</i> my health.
30. enquire <i>into</i>	छानबीन करना	The police are enquiring <i>into</i> the matter.
31. equal <i>to</i>	समान	I am not equal <i>to</i> you in wealth.
32. escape <i>from</i>	बचकर निकलना	He had a narrow escape <i>from</i> death.
33. exempt <i>from</i>	माफ करना	The Manager can only exempt you <i>from</i> paying fine.
34. faithful <i>to</i>	वफादार होना	The dog is faithful <i>to</i> its master.
35. familiar <i>to</i>	परिचित	Are you not familiar <i>to</i> him?
36. famous <i>for</i>	के लिए प्रसिद्ध	She is famous <i>for</i> honesty.
37. feel <i>for</i>	के लिए सहानुभूति प्रकट करना	I feel <i>for</i> lepers.
38. fight <i>against</i>	के विरुद्ध लड़ना	Let us fight <i>against</i> corruption.
39. fill <i>with</i>	से भरना	Fill this pen <i>with</i> blue ink.
40. fit <i>for</i>	के योग्य	You are not fit <i>for</i> the post <i>of</i> a doctor.
41. free <i>from</i>	से रहित	The boiled milk is free <i>from</i> germs.
42. full <i>of</i>	से भरा हुआ	This glass is full <i>of</i> milk.
43. give away	इनाम बाँटना	The Chief-guest gave <i>away</i> the prizes.
44. give up	त्यागना	You should give <i>up</i> smoking.
45. good <i>at</i>	कुशल होना	I am good <i>at</i> English.
46. good <i>to</i>	दयालु होना	Her uncle is good <i>to</i> me.
47. grateful <i>to</i>	का कृतज्ञ होना	I shall be grateful <i>to</i> you for this work.
48. guard <i>against</i>	रक्षा करना	Guard <i>against</i> cold.
49. hanker <i>after</i>	इच्छा करना	Everybody hankers <i>after</i> money.
50. hard <i>up</i>	हाथ तंग होना	He is hard <i>up</i> these days.
51. hide <i>from</i>	से छिपाना	Do not hide your faults <i>from</i> your teachers.
52. hopeful <i>of</i>	का आशावान	I am hopeful <i>of</i> your success.
53. ignorant <i>of</i>	अनभिज्ञ	I am not ignorant <i>of</i> your shortcomings.
54. ill <i>with</i>	से बीमार	He is ill <i>with</i> fever.
55. inferior <i>to</i>	घटिया	This cloth is inferior <i>to</i> that.
56. interfere <i>with</i>	टाँग अड़ाना	Don't interfere <i>with</i> others.
57. injurious <i>to</i>	हानिकारक	Over eating is injurious <i>to</i> health.
58. insist <i>on</i>	जिद करना	He is insisting <i>on</i> going to fair.
59. jealous <i>of</i>	ईर्ष्यालु होना	Why are you jealous <i>of</i> him?
60. junior <i>to</i>	कनिष्ठ	I am junior <i>to</i> you in age.
61. knock down	मार गिराना	He knocked <i>down</i> a man on the way.
62. known <i>by</i>	पहचाना जाना	A man is known <i>by</i> the company he keeps.
63. lame <i>of</i>	से लंगडा	My dog is lame <i>of</i> one leg.
64. lay <i>by</i>	बचाकर रखना	Lay <i>by</i> something for rainy days.
65. lay down	न्यौछावर करना	He laid <i>down</i> his life for the country.



66. look <i>after</i>	देखभाल करना	She looks <i>after</i> her children.
67. make <i>up</i>	कमी पूरी करना	Make <i>up</i> your deficiency in Hindi.
68. match <i>for</i>	मुकाबला करना	He is no match <i>for</i> you.
69. mix <i>with</i>	से मेल जोल रखना	Do not mix <i>with</i> naughty boys.
70. necessary <i>for</i>	के लिए आवश्यक	Water is necessary <i>for</i> life.
71. necessary <i>to</i>	के लिए आवश्यक	Water is necessary <i>to</i> life.
72. need <i>of</i>	ज़रूरत	I am in need <i>of</i> some money.
73. obedient <i>to</i>	का आज्ञाकारी होना	I am very obedient <i>to</i> my teachers.
74. obliged <i>to</i> (a person <i>for</i> a thing)	किसी पुरुष का किसी वस्तु के लिए अहसानमंद होना	I am obliged <i>to</i> him <i>for</i> his kindness.
75. part <i>from</i>	से जुदा होना	He had to part <i>from</i> his friend, weeping.
76. part <i>with</i>	त्यागना, बेचना, दे देना	He had to part <i>with</i> his computer.
77. please <i>with</i> (a person <i>at</i> a thing)	से प्रसन्न	He is not pleased <i>with</i> his servants.
78. popular <i>with</i>	में सर्वप्रिय	Ch. Devilal was popular <i>with</i> the public.
79. preside <i>over</i>	अध्यक्षता करना	The Principal presided <i>over</i> the meeting.
80. prevent <i>from</i>	से रोकना	My father prevented me <i>from</i> going to the pictures.
81. proud <i>of</i>	गर्व होना	She is very proud <i>of</i> her beauty.
82. qualify <i>for</i>	योग्य होना	He is fully qualified <i>for</i> this post.
83. quarrel <i>over</i>	किसी विषय में झगड़ना	I found them quarrelling <i>over</i> some matter.
84. quarrel <i>with</i> (a person)	किसी पुरुष से किसी वस्तु के लिए झगड़ना	He quarrelled <i>with</i> his cousin over a pen.
85. recover <i>from</i>	से अच्छा होना, निरोग होना	You will recover <i>from</i> your illness soon.
86. refrain <i>from</i>	परहेज करना	We should refrain <i>from</i> telling a lie.
87. remedy <i>for</i>	उपाय या समाधान	There is no remedy <i>for</i> your problem.
88. respect <i>for</i>	सम्मान	I have no respect <i>for</i> politicians.
89. responsible <i>for</i>	के लिए जिम्मेवार होना	You will be responsible <i>for</i> his safety.
90. reward <i>for</i>	पुरस्कृत होना	You will get reward <i>for</i> your honesty.
91. satisfied <i>with</i>	संतुष्ट होना	You will be satisfied <i>with</i> her.
92. sorry <i>for</i>	अफसोस करना	I am sorry <i>for</i> this mistake.
93. stand <i>by</i>	साथ देना	He always stands <i>by</i> you.
94. superior <i>to</i>	बढ़िया	This cloth is superior <i>to</i> that.
95. sympathy <i>for</i>	सहानुभूति होना	I have no sympathy <i>for</i> him.
96. take <i>off</i>	उतारना	He took <i>off</i> his shoes.
97. taste <i>for</i>	में रुचि	I have taste <i>for</i> English grammar.

98. thankful <i>to</i>	का धन्यवादी होना	I shall be thankful <i>to</i> you for this work.
99. think <i>over</i>	पर विचार करना	I thought <i>over</i> the matter.
100. tired <i>of</i>	से तंग आना	I am very much tired <i>of</i> my life.
101. to be a need <i>for</i>	के लिए आवश्यक होना	There is no need <i>for</i> anxiety.
102. to be afraid <i>of</i>	से डरना	He is afraid <i>of</i> his dog.
103. to be angry <i>at</i>	नाराज़ होना (a thing)	I am angry <i>at</i> your rudeness.
104. to be angry <i>with</i>	नाराज़ होना (a person for some reason)	I am angry <i>with</i> you for stealing my pen.
105. to be ashamed <i>of</i>	पर लज्जा आना	Ram was ashamed <i>of</i> his bad manners.

## VIII. IMPORTANT FACTS : PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions के बारे में कुछ आवश्यक तथ्य:—

### 1. HOME

यदि *home* के पहले गति व्यक्त करने वाली Verbs जैसे— bring, come, go, get, arrive, reach, send और take आदि में से किसी का भी प्रयोग हो, तो *home* शब्द के पहले किसी प्रकार की Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे—

- (a) It took me three hours to get *home*.
- (b) I go *home* by train.
- (c) Bring something *home*.
- (i) सावधान! *to home* कभी नहीं लिखा जाता। हमेशा go *home*/ come *home*/ get *home*/ arrive *home*/ on the way *home* लिखा जाता है; जैसे—
  - (a) I am tired. Let us go *home*.
  - (b) I met Ram on my way *home*.
- (ii) यदि *home* के पहले कोई Possessive case का adjective (जैसे— my, your, his, her, our, their) या noun के साथ s (जैसे— Ram's) आदि का प्रयोग हो, तो *home* के पहले to का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
  - (a) She came to my *home*.
  - (b) Sita decided to go to Ram's *home*.
  - (c) I went to her *home*.

परंतु *home* के साथ at का प्रयोग भी किया जाता है। हम be at *home*/ stay at *home*/ do something at *home* भी लिखते हैं जो सही है; जैसे—

- (a) You can do this work at *home*.
- (b) We can stay at *home*.
- (iii) In के तुरंत बाद *home* का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे—  
You can do anything in *home*. लिखना गलत है।  
परंतु You can do anything in your *home*. लिखना सही है।

### 2. TIME

(i) कुछ समय व्यक्त करने वाले शब्दों; जैसे— morning, evening, day, afternoon, night, month, week और year आदि से पहले next, this, that, every, last आदि का प्रयोग हो, तो ऐसे समयसूचक शब्दों से पहले preposition का प्रयोग कभी न करें; जैसे—

- (a) I will see you next *Friday*. (not 'on next Friday')
- (b) They got married last *March*. (not 'in last March')
- (c) We'll call you this *evening*. (not 'in this evening')
- (d) I go home every *Easter*. (not 'at every Easter')

(ii) Today, tomorrow, yesterday और the following day आदि के पहले prepositions का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है; जैसे—

I will go there *tomorrow*. (न कि on tomorrow)

(iii) tomorrow evening, tomorrow morning, tonight, yesterday after noon और yesterday evening आदि से पहले भी prepositions का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे—

He arrived here *yesterday evening*. (न कि in yesterday evening)

### 3. OBJECTIVE CASE

Preposition के बाद सामान्यतया Objective Case का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (a) She does not depend on *her*.
- (b) He relies on *me*.
- (c) I came before *you*.
- (d) We have no sympathy for *her*.

Note-Adverb के साथ object नहीं आता है; जैसे—

- (a) I have not seen him *since*.
- (b) We have visited this place *before*.

### 4. AND, OR

यदि दो ऐसे शब्दों को and, or से जोड़ना हो जिनके बाद भिन्न-भिन्न Prepositions लगती हों, तो इन शब्दों के साथ प्रयोग होने वाली Prepositions को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए। यदि वह Preposition उनमें से प्रत्येक शब्द के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है तो प्रत्येक के लिए अलग-अलग Preposition का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए; जैसे—

- (a) He is conscious *of* and engaged *in* his work.
- (b) She was surprised *at* as well as pleased *with* his performance.
- (c) We should prevent damage *to* and theft *of* railway property.
- (d) Please listen *to* and reflect *on* this matter.

### 5. WORDS

वाक्य में दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों को जोड़ने पर उनके लिए एक ही Preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है, यदि वह Preposition उनमें से प्रत्येक शब्द के लिए उपयुक्त हो; जैसे—

He is not only hopeful but also confident *of* success.

### 6. TRANSITIVE VERBS

सामान्यतया Transitive verbs के बाद Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। अतः निम्नलिखित Transitive Verbs के बाद सीधा Object लगता है— attack, demand, describe, discuss, order, reach, resemble, tell, resist, afford, accompany, assist, pick, precede, obey, benefit, inform, violate etc.; जैसे—

- (a) He *ordered* a cup of tea.
- (b) India *attacked* Pakistan.
- (c) They *informed* me yesterday.
- (d) I have not *discussed* the matter.

## IX. USE OF 'FOR' AND 'SINCE'

*For* कार्य की अवधि (period of time taken by the action) को दर्शाता है यानि कोई कार्य कब से हो रहा है। इससे यह भी बोध होता है कि कार्य कितने समय तक चला अर्थात् जो काम भूतकाल में आरंभ हुआ था वह अभी भी जारी है। *Since* कार्य के उस बिंदु (point of time) को दर्शाता है जहाँ से वह कार्य प्रारंभ हुआ है। यानि कोई कार्य 'कब से' '*since when*' से हो रहा है।

**For और Since में अंतर देखें—**

<b>For</b>	<b>Since</b>
1. Period of time प्रकट करता है।	Point of time प्रकट करता है।
2. Time की संख्या दी हो, तो for का प्रयोग करें।	Time का नाम दिया हो, तो since का प्रयोग करें।
3. काम को आरंभ हुए कितनी देर हो गई ?	काम कब शुरू हुआ ?
4. दो सेकण्ड से, दो मिनट से, दो घंटे से for two seconds, for two minutes, for two hours.	प्रातः चार बजे से, आठ बजे से since 4 a.m., since 8 O'clock.
5. दो दिनों से for two days.	दिनों के नाम, पिछले सोमवार से, since last Monday,
6. दो महीनों से for two months.	महीनों के नाम, मार्च से since March.
7. दो वर्षों से for two years.	सन् 2005 से, since 2005.
8. कई दिनों से for many days.	सुबह से, दोपहर से, शाम से since morning, since noon, since evening,
9. कुछ वर्षों से for some years. जैसे— (i) वह दो घंटे से पढ़ रहा है। He has been reading for two hours. (ii) मैं तीन वर्ष से इस स्कूल में पढ़ा रहा हूँ। I have been teaching in this school for three years. (iii) हम आधा घंटे से व्यायाम कर रहे हैं। We have been exercising for half an hour. (iii) वह कई दिनों से टी.वी. नहीं देख रहा है। He has not been watching TV for many days. (v) क्या तुम तीन दिन से उसकी प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हो ? Have you been waiting for him for three days?	तारीख से since July 30th, 2005. जैसे— (i) वह 2 बजे से पढ़ रहा है। He has been reading since 2 O'clock. (ii) मैं 30 जुलाई 2005 से इस स्कूल में पढ़ा रहा हूँ। I have been teaching in this school since July 30th, 2005. (iii) हम सुबह से व्यायाम कर रहे हैं। We have been exercising since morning. (iv) वह कब से टी.वी. नहीं देख रहा है ? Since when has he not been watching TV? (v) क्या तुम सोमवार से उसकी प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हो ? Have you been waiting for him since Monday?

**EXERCISE 113.****Correct the following sentences :**

1. Kavita resembles to her mother.
2. I knocked on his door.
3. We travelled on a bus and he on a car.
4. Word by word translation is sometimes wrong.
5. The fair begins since 3rd April.
6. He is an expert to make excuses.
7. Let's be there on time to receive the guests.
8. Reap the crops before the rain set on.
9. Do you know how to ride in a cycle?
10. I was surprised to see him sitting on a tree.

**EXERCISE 114.****Correct the following sentences :**

1. Early in bed, early to rise.
2. Our college is affiliated with your university.

3. The manager was angry on his staff.
4. Are you angry at me ?
5. The old man divided his wealth between his five children.
6. Please get on my car.
7. Finding myself short with money, I wrote to my uncle for help.
8. They suddenly got of the vehicle.
9. Pay the fine by a week.
10. I have ordered for shoes.

**EXERCISE 115.**

**Correct the following sentences :**

1. I bought this furniture in auction.
2. He has lived with the gun all his life.
3. He is anxious about his future.
4. She died of exhaustion.
5. We took a long time to decide but at the end we decided to go.
6. Ram was about to fall into the well but I managed to save him just on time.
7. Ram stays within Adayar at Chennai.
8. This place is crowded; beware from pickpockets.
9. She spends too much money for luxuries.
10. I went in the school to see the Principal.

**EXERCISE 116.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. Be careful ..... your health.
2. He warned me ..... danger.
3. Look ..... the black-board.
4. There is a tree ..... the temple.
5. The property was divided ..... the two brothers.
6. Please, sit .....
7. He goes ..... a walk daily.
8. They worked ..... morning till evening.
9. He came here ..... August.
10. Pour some more tea ..... my cup.

**EXERCISE 117.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. I am very fond ..... apples.
2. She fell ..... the tree.
3. Sita was born ..... Thursday.
4. I cannot take exercise ..... I am ill.
5. I prefer milk ..... tea.
6. The dog is sleeping ..... the table.
7. You should not quarrel ..... your brother.
8. Do not gossip ..... others.
9. The army rebelled ..... the king.
10. Ram lives ..... Akbar Road.

**EXERCISE 118.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. I have sent ..... the doctor.
2. Monkeys are fond ..... bananas.
3. She wrote ..... the notes that she had scribbled at the meeting.
4. He has been reading a story ..... three hours.
5. I am suffering ..... fever.
6. David lives ..... England.
7. The ball fell ..... the well.
8. He is jealous ..... his friend.
9. Jesus Christ died ..... the cross.
10. He went ..... the door.

**EXERCISE 119.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. I have been reading ..... morning.
2. Listen ..... me.
3. I took rest ..... the shade of a tree.
4. Ravana was killed by Rama ..... an arrow.
5. He is careless ..... his duties.
6. The villagers were warned ..... flood.
7. Ramesh was born ..... Kalwan.
8. He was sitting ..... his father.
9. You must finish your work ..... today.
10. It rained heavily ..... the night.

**EXERCISE 120.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. I am leaving ..... Delhi today.
2. I bought my shirt ..... Delhi.
3. My father deals ..... sugar.
4. The tiger moves ..... the cave.
5. Don't boast ..... your new house.
6. What is your opinion ..... this issue?
7. The lion came ..... of its hiding place.
8. He has been working hard ..... March.
9. Morning walk is beneficial ..... health.
10. The cat sits ..... the chair.

**EXERCISE 121.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. Sunita cannot write ..... her right hand.
2. She is anxious ..... her son's safety.
3. He divided his property ..... his five sons.
4. Pilgrims reached here ..... sun set.
5. The headmaster sat ..... the Chief-guest on the stage.
6. The crops were spoilt ..... the drought.
7. I shall go to Delhi ..... the summer vacation.
8. I like him ..... his honesty.

9. He is suffering ..... fever.
10. Nehru was born ..... a rich family.

**EXERCISE 122.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. Translate this passage ..... English.
2. All my furniture is made ..... wood.
3. The book is ..... the table.
4. The sky is ..... our heads.
5. He has not met me ..... Sunday last.
6. Public men should not be sensitive ..... criticism.
7. You can get everything here ..... one roof.
8. Will you take your lunch ..... us?
9. He came here ..... the story was over.
10. He is the most brilliant boy ..... them.

**EXERCISE 123.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. The train steams off ..... eight O'clock.
2. He was sitting ..... his father.
3. Have you ever travelled ..... air?
4. I will come again ..... Diwali holidays.
5. Send ..... the doctor.
6. Trust ..... God.
7. I am weak ..... studies.
8. He stepped ..... the pond.
9. This book consists ..... 600 pages.
10. Please put the photo ..... the stand.

**EXERCISE 124.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. Do not cry ..... spilt milk.
2. I have been living here ..... 1980.
3. She is very kind ..... the poor.
4. The cat fell ..... the rat.
5. The soldiers fought ..... bravery.
6. We shall start our journey ..... lunch.
7. Divide these bananas ..... these ten boys.
8. They laughed ..... the beggar.
9. Radha was sitting ..... him.
10. They ought to be back ..... now.

**EXERCISE 125.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. I shall not leave you alone ..... your illness.
2. He has no taste ..... music.
3. Ram and Shyam met ..... park.
4. Ritik is weak ..... English.
5. A dog jumped ..... the river.

6. She is blind ..... one eye.
7. We leave for Madras ..... Friday.
8. A storm suddenly blew .....
9. It has been raining ..... morning.
10. She is going ..... attend a marriage.

**EXERCISE 126.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. The cat fell ..... the rat.
2. I agree ..... you.
3. He returned ..... a week.
4. He works ..... poor people.
5. The hunter fired ..... the peacock.
6. .... two stools, we come to ground.
7. They went to Delhi ..... train.
8. He is not eligible ..... the job.
9. I shall start working ..... Monday.
10. My father deals ..... sugar.

**EXERCISE 127.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. Milk is contained ..... this jug.
2. Mithu got ..... the water.
3. Mithu is in need ..... money.
4. Her birthday falls ..... 4th February.
5. He climbed ..... the wall.
6. He worked ..... 10 O' clock.
7. She will write a letter ..... her father.
8. She should act ..... her father's advice.
9. Can you finish it ..... this week?
10. They arrived ..... day break.

**EXERCISE 128.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. Distribute these sweets ..... the girls of 8th class.
2. Who is knocking ..... the door?
3. Distribute the toffees ..... the two brothers.
4. What is the time ..... your watch?
5. I have no desire ..... anything.
6. I did my best to dissuade him ..... drinking.
7. Call ..... doctor, please.
8. The Indians live ..... India.
9. He lives ..... us.
10. Your arguments are ..... the point.

**EXERCISE 129.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. Christmas Day is ..... 25th December.
2. King Ashoka ruled ..... a vast empire.



3. I will keep it for you ..... Saturday.
4. He is senior ..... me.
5. Fill this cup ..... milk.
6. Ram was beaten ..... Mohan for no reason.
7. I will look ..... your pet dog.
8. He died ..... AIDS.
9. He is ..... the tenth class.
10. After this there was a quarrel ..... the servant and the master.

**EXERCISE 130.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. The Mahabharata was written ..... Ved Vyas.
2. Why did the headmaster send ..... you?
3. Ram has recovered ..... illness.
4. Many people live ..... cities.
5. Vivek put the pen ..... his pocket.
6. Beware ..... mad dogs.
7. The Pick-pockets had made ..... with my purse.
8. He depends ..... his salary.
9. Aeroplane flies ..... our heads.
10. Wait here ..... I come.

**EXERCISE 131.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. I am thankful ..... you for the help.
2. Do not mix ..... bad boys.
3. I agree ..... this proposal.
4. She was sitting ..... the table.
5. The hunters fired ..... the tiger.
6. The accident happened ..... six and seven O' clock.
7. What is the time ..... your watch?
8. He has been living in Delhi ..... ten years.
9. Light comes ..... the sun.
10. Do you live ..... this flat ?

**EXERCISE 132.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. We jumped ..... the well.
2. The President is ..... to come.
3. The hotel is situated ..... the tree line.
4. One must not go ..... the laws of the country.
5. She always stands ..... carol in the house.
6. It was unworthy of him to take up a job ..... his dignity.
7. He inserted a needle ..... the close petals of a flower.
8. He killed him putting a rope ..... his neck.
9. We spread our carpets ..... a shady tree.
10. Can you climb ..... a pole ?

**EXERCISE 133.**

**Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions :**

1. He was afraid ..... and alarmed ..... the sound.
2. He is neither ashamed ..... nor sorry ..... his mistakes.
3. The design of this house is different ..... and inferior *to* that of other house.
4. A bird flew ..... the kitchen through the window.
5. She is ..... to sing.
6. There is a camp at the hilltop ..... the valley.
7. I have been transferred ..... the vacant post.
8. The sky is ..... us.
9. In case of any danger, ring me .....
10. She has been ..... three days.

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