Chapter-13

PREPOSITIONS

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

- (i) There is a box under the table.
- (ii) There is a table in the corner of the room.

ध्यान दें कि वाक्य (i) में under एक Preposition है, जो Definite Noun 'table' के पहले प्रयुक्त होकर 'table' तथा 'box' का संबंध बताता है। उसी प्रकार, वाक्य (ii) में 'in' एक Preposition है, जो Definite Noun 'corner' के पहले प्रयुक्त होकर 'corner' तथा 'table' का संबंध बताता है। इसी वाक्य में 'of' फिर एक Preposition है जो Definite Noun 'room' के पहले प्रयुक्त होकर 'room' तथा 'corner' का संबंध बताता है।

NOTE: वैसे Definition के अनुसार Preposition का प्रयोग किसी Noun या Pronoun के पहले होता है। किन्तु, कभी-कभी Preposition का प्रयोग Noun या Pronoun के पहले नहीं भी हो सकता है: जैसे—

- (i) Who was he talking to?
- (ii) This is the person whom I gave some money to.
- (iii) This is the house I live in.

CLASSIFICATION OF PREPOSITIONS

1. PREPOSITIONS OF DIRECTION to, towards, for, along, against, across, up, down, into. USES—

- (A) TO का प्रयोग लक्ष्य (destination) के लिए किया जाता है;
 - (i) He is going to the station.
- (B) Towards का अर्थ है 'की ओर' (in the direction of); यह दिशा बताता है, न कि लक्ष्य; जैसे—
 - (i) He is going towards the station.
- (C) For का प्रयोग भी Preposition of Direction के रूप में लक्ष्य (destination) के लिए होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) He is leaving for Delhi tonight.
- (D) Along (के साथ)
 - (i) He walks along the road. (न कि on the road)
 - (ii) She walks along the bank of the river.
- (E) Against का प्रयोग कई अर्थों में है-
 - (a) সনিকুল (opposite)
 - (i) It is difficult to sail against current. (धारा के विपरीत नाव खेना कठिन है।)
 - (b) से सटकर (pressing on)
 - (i) There is a ladder against the wall.
 - (ii) He is leaning against the tree.

- (c) के विरुद्ध (in contravention of)
 - (i) One must not go against the laws of the country. (किसी को देश के कानून के विरुद्ध नहीं जाना चाहिए।)
- (F) Across का प्रयोग भी कई अर्थों में होता है-
 - (a) उस पार (on the opposite side of)
 - (i) My best friend lives across the river.
 - (b) इस पार से उस पार तक (from one side to another)
 - (i) A bridge is laid across the river.
 - (c) दोनों तरफ (both sides)
 - (i) He threw the luggage across his shoulders.

Across के कुछ अन्य प्रयोग

- (d) go across (से होकर गुजरना)
 - (i) Rita and Ravi were going across the field.
- (e) come across (अचानक मुलाकात होना)
 - (i) When I was going to market, I came across Mohan.

NOTE: ध्यान रखें कि come across पर दो प्रकार से सामान्यत: Problems दिए जाते हैं—

- (i) I suddenly came across him.
- (ii) I came across with him.

वाक्य (i) में suddenly का प्रयोग गलत है तथा वाक्य (ii) में 'with' का।

सदा ध्यान रखें कि come across के साथ कभी भी suddenly या with का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

- (**G**) **Up** (ऊपर)
 - (i) He climbed up the tree.
- (H) Down (नीचे)
 - (i) Mani climbed down the tree.
- (I) Into का प्रयोग अन्दर की तरफ की गति के लिए (motion towards inside) के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे—
 - (i) A dog fell into the well.
 - (ii) She went into the room.

2. PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE/POSITION

at, in, on, above, below, over, under, between, among, amongst, amid, amidst, before, behind.

- (A) At (में) का प्रयोग छोटे स्थानों के नामों के पहले; जैसे-
 - (i) He lives at Samastipur.
 - (ii) They are at home.
- (B) In (में) का प्रयोग बड़े स्थानों के नामों के पहले; जैसे—
 - (i) You live in Kolkata.
 - (ii) We live in India.

- (C) On (पर) का प्रयोग स्थान के लिए; जैसे-
 - (i) The books are lying on the table.
 - (ii) There is a cap on his head.
- (D) Above तथा Below का प्रयोग level बताने के लिए होता है;
 - (i) The aeroplane is flying above the clouds.
 - (ii) This work is below my dignity.
 - (iii) His expenditure is above his income.
 - (iv) The matter is above suspicion.
 - (v) He is above thirty.
 - (vi) You are below twenty.
- (E) Over तथा Under का प्रयोग vertical position बताने के लिए होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) There is a fan over your head.
 - (ii) A cat is sitting under the table.
- '(F) Between के प्रयोग के संबंध में निम्नलिखित तथ्यों को देखें।
 - (a) Between का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है: जैसे—
 - (i) Sunita is sitting between Moti and Meera.
 - (ii) Distribute the sweets between the two children.
 - (b) Between के बाद हमेशा Objective Case का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) Between you and me (न कि you and I)
 - (ii) Between Sita and him (न कि Sita and he)

NOTE : इस प्रयोग पर आधारित Problems बहुधा दिए जाते है।

- (c) Between के बाद हमेशा 'and' Conjunction का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
 - (i) Between Meera and Madhuri.
 - (ii) Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (牙 f to 4 p.m.)
 - (iii) Between 2000 and 4000. (ব কি to 4000)

NOTE : इस प्रयोग पर आधारित Problems बहुधा दिये जाते हैं।

- (d) Between के बाद Noun या Pronoun हमेशा Plural होते हैं;
 जैसे—
 - (i) Between the boys.
 - (ii) Between the girls.
 - (iii) Between these two boys.
 - (iv) Between these two girls.
 - (v) Between them.
 - (vi) Between us.
- (e) Between के बाद कभी भी each, every आदि का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) Between each boy.
 - (ii) Between every girl.

इनके बदले

(i) Between the boys. (या between each boy and the next)

- (ii) Between the girls. (या between each girl and the next) आदि का प्रयोग होगा।
- (f) Between का प्रयोग दो से अधिक के लिए भी होता है बशर्ते कि उनमें पारस्परिक संबंध (Reciprocal relationship) हो; जैसे—
 - (i) There is a treaty between these four countries.
 - (ii) There is an alliance between these three companies.

इस नियम की पृष्टि के लिए निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को देखें-

- (i) There does not seem much difference between the three of them.
- (ii) The three children saved over a hundred pounds between them.

-F.T. Wood: CURRENT ENGLISH USAGE (p. 40)

फिर देखें---

...... between can be used for more than two things or persons to denote some reciprocal action or relation.

- -Nesfield: ERRORS IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION
- (G) Among का प्रयोग हमेशा दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या चस्तुओं के लिए होता है।
 - (i) The Chief Minister distributed the blankets among the poor.
 - (ii) The headmaster distributed the books among the poor
- (H) Amongst का प्रयोग among के अर्थ में होता है। दोनों के प्रयोग के संबंध में देखें—
 - (a) Among / Amongst + the + Noun (Plural)
 - (i) Among the boys.

या,

(ii) Amongst the boys.

किन्तु, यदि 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं हो तो सामान्यत: 'among' का प्रयोग Consonant Sound से शुरू होने वाले शब्दों के पहले तथा amongst का प्रयोग Vowel Sound से शुरू होनेवाले शब्दों के पहले होता है: जैसे—

- (i) among them ('देम' का पहला sound 'द' एक Consonant है।)
- (ii) among you ('यू' का पहला sound 'य' एक Consonant है।)
- (iii) among his friends ('हिज' का पहला sound 'ह' एक Consonant है।)
- (iv) among your brothers ('योर' का पहला sound 'य' एक consonant है।)

फिर,

- (i) amongst us ('अस' का पहला sound 'अ' एक Vowel है।)
- (ii) amongst our friends ('ऑवर' का पहला sound 'ऑ' एक Vowel है।)

- (I) Amid तथा Amidst का प्रयोग भी दो से अधिक के लिए होता है। इनके प्रयोग में वही अन्तर है जो among तथा amongst के प्रयोग में है; जैसे—
 - (i) Raghu is sitting amid his friends.
 - (ii) Ranjan is sitting amidst us.
- (L) Before (सामने, आगे)
 - (i) Kalpana is sitting before you.
 - (ii) He appeared before the judge.

(M) Behind (पीछे)

- (i) She was running behind her brother.
- (ii) She hid herself behind the curtain.

3. PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

at, on, for, since, before, after, within, in, till, by, during, from.

- (A) At का प्रयोग 'घंटा' (hour) बताने वाले शब्दों के साथ; जैसे-
 - (i) He came here at 8 o'clock.
 - (ii) She was reading a novel at 9 a.m.

फिर,

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

- (B) On का प्रयोग दिन (day) के नाम तथा तिथि (date) के पहले; जैसे-
 - (i) You should come here on Monday.
 - (ii) He will open the shop on 22nd October.

NOTE: On का प्रयोग सामान्यत: morning/evening आदि के साथ नहीं होता है, किन्तु morning/evening के साथ यदि date/day का प्रयोग हो, तो इनके पहले भी 'on' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (i) in the morning
- (ii) in the evening.

किन्तु,

- (i) "on the evening of May the first."
- —A.S. Hornby : OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNER'S DICTIONARY OF CURRENT ENGLISH USAGE

फिर देखे—"On is used before morning, afternoon, evening, and night when these periods are identified by the day of which they are a part: On Monday evening, On the following evening."

-Geoffrey Leech & Jan Svartvik : A COMMUNICA-TIVE GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH (P. 77)

- (C) For का प्रयोग Period of Time के साथ होता है; जैसे-
 - (i) He has lived here for a month.
 - (ii) They have been working in this office for two years.

 NOTE: For का प्रयोग Preposition of Time के लिए

 Imperfect (Continuous) Tense में नहीं होता है; जैसे—

- (i) Manisha is reading for an hour.
- (ii) You are sleeping for five hours.
- इन वाक्यों को Present Perfect या Present Perfect Continuous में रखना पड़ेगा।
- (D) Since का प्रयोग Point of Time के साथ होता है; जैसे-
 - (i) He has been absent since May.
 - (ii) He has been living in America since 1990.

NOTE: Since का प्रयोग Preposition of Time के रूप में सिर्फ Present Perfect / Present Perfect Continuous / Past Perfect / Past Perfect Continuous में होता है।

- (E) After तथा Before: Prepositions के रूप में After का प्रयोग Past Tense में Period of Time या Point of Time के साथ होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) He married Sangita after Vasant Panchami.
 - (ii) You left London **after your result**. इन वाक्यों में 'Vasant Panchami' तथा 'Your result' Points of Time हैं।

फिर देखें---

(i) Jayant returned this book to me after a month.
কিন্তু,

After तथा Before का प्रयोग Future Tense में हमेशा Point of Time के साथ होता है; जैसे—

- (i) I will complete this work before October.
- (ii) I will start some new business after Monday.

NOTE: (i) He will do it after a week.

(ii) They will join our company before a month.

इन दोनों वाक्यों में after या before का प्रयोग गलत है क्योंकि इनका प्रयोग a week तथा a month के पहले कर दिया गया है, जो Periods of Time हैं।

- (F) In तथा within: Preposition of Time के रूप में Future Tense में After के अर्थ में In तथा Before के अर्थ में Within का प्रयोग Period of Time के पहले होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) She will inform you in a month.
 - (ii) We will manage everything within a year.
- (G) Till / until का प्रयोग Point of Time के साथ होता है; जैसे-
 - (i) You are to stay in bed until / till next Monday.
 - (ii) They will wait for you until / till next Monday.
- (H) By का प्रयोग Preposition of Time के रूप में Point of Time के साथ होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) By Sunday I had been exhausted.
 - (ii) John will have reached America by next Tuesday.
- (I) During का प्रयोग अवधि (duration) बताने के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे—
 - (i) During the war, many people suffered hardship.
 - (ii) What will you do during the summer vacation?

- (J) From का अथोग Point of Time के साथ Past Tense या Future Tense में होता है।
- (i) My friends lived with me from September to November.
 - (ii) He will start coming here from next month.

4. SOME OTHER PREPOSITIONS

about, off, of

- (A) About
 - (a) के बारे में
 - (i) He was talking about you.
 - (ii) They are always careless about their duties.
 - (b) about + Infinitive (कार्य तुरंत होने का भाव)
 - (i) I am about to go.
 - (ii) She is about to sing.
- (B) Off से विलगाव (separation) का बोध होता है; जैसे-
 - (i) He is off duty.
 - (ii) A button has come off.
- (C) Of का प्रयोग विभिन्न अर्थों में होता है-
 - (a) स्रोत (origin)
 - (i) Miss Priyanka comes of a rich family.
 - (b) कारण (cause)
 - (i) He died of cholera.
 - (c) संबंध (relation)
 - (i) The plays of Shakespeare.

PREPOSITIONS के बारे में कुछ आवश्यक तथ्य

- (A) Preposition के बाद सामान्यत: Objective Case का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) I do not depend on $\xrightarrow{\text{him.}}$.

 Prep. Objective Case
 - (ii) She relies $\underbrace{\begin{array}{ccc} \text{on} & \underline{\text{me.}} \\ & & \downarrow \end{array}}_{\text{Prep. Objective}}$
- (B) यदि दो ऐसे शब्दों को किसी Conjunction (and, or) आदि से जोड़ना हो जिनके बाद भिन्न-भिन्न Prepositions लगते हैं तो इन शब्दों के साथ प्रयुक्त होनेवाले Prepositions को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए; जैसे—
 - (i) She is conscious of and engaged in her work.
 - (ii) He was surprised at as well as pleased with her performance.

NOTE : इन पर आधारित Problems बहुधा दिये जाते हैं; जैसे-

(i) She is conscious / and engaged / in her / work. /
(A) (B) (C) (D)

No Error.

(E)

[Part (A) में conscious के बाद of का प्रयोग करना पड़ेगा।]
(C) about, after, at, before, for, from, in, on, to आदि
Prepositions के बाद यदि मुख्य Verb (Main Verb) का प्रयोग
हो तो वह मुख्य क्रिया हमेशा (-ing) रूप में अर्थात् Present
Participle (V⁴) रूप में रहती है; जैसे—

(i) All his brothers are addicted to <u>drinking</u>.

↓ ↓
Prep. V⁴

(ii) You prevented me $\frac{\text{from}}{\downarrow}$ $\frac{\text{doing}}{\downarrow}$ it.

Prep. V⁴

(iii) I take delight in working hard.

Prep. V⁴

(iv) They were fined for being late.

Prep. V⁴

- (D) today, tomorrow, yesterday, the following day, the next day आदि के पहले on, at, in आदि Prepositions का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है; जैसे—
 - (i) He will go there tomorrow. [न कि on tomorrow]
- (E) yesterday evening, yesterday afternoon, last night, this morning, this afternoon, tonight, tomorrow morning, tomorrow evening आदि के पहले भी on, at, in आदि Prepositions का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) They arrived here yesterday evening.
 [ন কি in yesterday evening]

इनके संबंध में निम्नलिखित नियम को देखें—

We almost always leave out the preposition; before phrases beginning last, next; this, that; also before today, yesterday, tomorrow; Did you go to the meeting last Thursday? I'll mention it next time I see him. Plums are more plentiful this year. (The phrases at this / that time, on this / that occasion are however normal)

-Geoffery Leech & Jan Svartvik : A COMMUNICA-TIVE GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH (P. 77)

(F) Home शब्द के पहले किसी Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं होता है यदि इसके पहले निम्नलिखित में से किसी भी Verb का प्रयोग हो—

जैसे—Bring, go, get, arrive, reach.

(i) Bring somebody or something home.
নি কি at home যা to home]

इसी प्रकार

(ii) Come home, (iii) Go home, (iv) Get home, (v) Arrive home, (vi) Reach home, (vii) Send somebody / something home. (viii) Take somebody / something home.

NOTE: किन्तु, यदि home के पहले कोई Possessive Case के Adjective (जैसे my, your, his, her, our, their) या noun के साथ 's (जैसे Ram's, Shyam's) आदि का प्रयोग हो तो home के पहले 'to' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (i) I went to his home.
- (ii) I decided to go to Ram's home.
- (G) Transitive Verbs (जैसे—discuss, describe, reach, order, tell, demand, attack, resemble, ridicule आदि) के बाद सीधा Object का प्रयोग होता है। किन्तु ऐसे Verbs के बाद किसी Preposition का प्रयोग कर Problem दिया जाता है; जैसे—
 - (i) The poet describes / about the beauty / of Nature /
 (A) (B) (C)
 - in this poem. / No Error.

(D) (E)

[इस वाक्य के Part (B) में 'about' का प्रयोग गलत है। इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।]

(D)

(ii) He ordered / for / two cups / of tea. / No Error.

(A) (B)

- (C)
- (E

[इस वाक्य के Part (B) में 'for' का प्रयोग गलत है। इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।]

- (H) Say / suggest / propose के बाद हमेशा 'to' Preposition का प्रयोग होता है यदि इसके बाद Object के रूप में कोई व्यक्ति का प्रयोग हो; जैसे—
 - (i) You suggested to him that he should leave the place.
 - (ii) She said to me that she would help me.
- (I) speak, reply, explain, complain, talk, listen, write आदि के बाद भी हमेशा 'to' Preposition का प्रयोग होता है यदि इनके बाद Object के रूप में कोई व्यक्ति का प्रयोग हो; जैसे—
 - (i) He did not reply to me.
 - (ii) You never write to me.

SOME NOUNS & APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

- 1. Abstinence (परहेज, संयम) from wine.
- 2. Ability (योग्यता, क्षमता) for or in some work.
- 3. Abundance (प्रचुरता, बहुलता) of wealth.
- 4. Accession (राज्यारोहन, पद महण) to the throne.
- 5. Access (पहुँच, पैठ) to a person or place.
- Accomplice (सह-अपराधी, सह-कर्मी) with a person in a crime.
- 7. Accusation (अभियोग, दोषारोपन) of forgery.
- 8. In accordance with (के अनुसार) some rule.
- 9. Adherence (चिपकाव, लागाव) to a rule.
- 10. Affection (चाहत, स्नेह) for somebody.
- 11. Affinity (लगाव, आकर्षण) with something.

- 12. Affinity (आकर्षण) between two things.
- 13. Alliance (मैत्री, संधि) with a person or state.
- 14. Allusion (संकेत, इशारा) to something.
- 15. Alternative (विकल्प) to a method / something.
- 16. Analogy (अनुरूपता) of one thing with another.
- 17. Analogy (अनुरूपता) between things.
- 18. Animosity (दुश्मनी) against somebody.
- 19. Antidote (प्रतिकारक) against infection.
- 20. Antidote (विषहर) to some poison.
- 21. Apprehension (आशंका, बोध) of danger.
- 22. Approach (पहुँच) to (step towards) anything.
- 23. Arrival (आगमन) in a country.
- 24. Arrival (आगमन) at a place.
- 25. Assault (प्रहार, हमला) on a person or thing.
- 26. Attack (vt) (हमला करना) + somebody.
- 27. Attack (n/c) (हमला) on a country.
- 28. Attraction (आकर्षण) to or towards a thing.
- 29. Authority. (अधिकार) over a person.
- 30. Authority (किसी विषय का महान् विद्वान) on a subject.
- 31. Aversion (विमुखता) to a person or thing.
- 32. Candidate (उम्मीदवार, प्रत्याशी) for a post.
- 33. Care (जिम्मेदारी) for somebody's safety.
- 34. Care (परवाह, चिन्ता) for his health.
- 35. Charge (आरोप, अभियोग) of murder.
- 36. Charge (आरोप, अभियोग) with theft.
- 37. Claim (दাবা) on or against somebody.
- 38. Claim (दावा) to property.
- 39. Compact (समझौता) with a person.
- 40. Comment (टिप्पणी) on something.
- 41. Comparison (বুলেনা) of somebody with somebody.
- 42. By/in comparison with. (की तुलना में)
- 43. Compassion (दया, करुणा) for somebody.
- 44. Competition (प्रतियोगिता) with somebody.
- 45. Competition (प्रतियोगिता) for something.
- 46. Complicity (संलिप्तता) in a crime.
- 47. Compliance (अनुपालन) with a request.
- 48. Condemnation (सजा) to death.
- 49. Confidence (विश्वास) in somebody.
- 50. Conformity (तद्नुसार) with anyone's views.
- 51. Conformity (अनुकूलता) to rule.
- 52. Compensation (क्षतिपूर्ति) for a loss.
- 53. Connection (सम्बन्ध) with a person or thing.
- 54. Connivance (मौनानुकूलता) at anyone's fault.
- 55. Consciousness (चेतना) of guilt.
- 56. Consideration (विचार) for somebody.
- 57. Contact (सम्पर्क) with somebody / something.
- 58. Contempt (तिरस्कार) for a person or thing.
- 59. A contrast (विषमता) between two things.

- 60. A contrast (विरोध, विषमता) to a person or thing.
- 61. Controversy (विवाद) on or about something.
- 62. Contribution (चन्दा) to a fund.
- 63. Contribution (चन्दा) towards some project.
- 64. Conversation (बातचीत) with somebody.
- 65. Decision (निर्णय) on some case.
- 66. Decision (निर्णय) of some dispute.
- 67. Decline (पतन) of an empire.
- 68. Decline (पतन, गिरावट) in moral / price.
- 69. Degradation (पदावनित) from rank.
- 70. Delight (आनन्द) in music / in something.
- 71. Descent (वंश-क्रम) from ancestors.
- 72. Desire (इच्छा) for wealth.
- 73. Desirous (Adj.) (इच्छुक) of something.
- 74. Disgust (भूणा) at meanness.
- 75. Dislike (नापसंदगी) to a person or thing.
- 76. Distaste (अरूचि) for mathematics / something.
- 77. Doubt (संदेह) of or about a thing.
- 78. Duty (कर्त्तव्य) to a person.
- 79. Encroachment (अतिक्रमण) on / upon one's rights.
- 80. Engagement (सगाई, वचनबद्धता) with somebody.
- 81. Entrance (प्रवेश) into a place.
- 82. Enmity (दश्मनी) with somebody.
- 83. Esteem (सम्मान) for somebody.
- 84. Exception (अपवाद) to a rule.
- 85. (Make) an exception (স্থাবার) of somebody or something.
- 86. Excuse (क्षमा) for a mistake.
- 87. Failure (विफलता) of electricity.
- 88. Failure (असफलता, विफलता) of somebody in something.
- 89. Faith (विश्वास) in somebody or something.
- 90. Familiarity (परिचय) with a person or thing.
- 91. Freedom (मुक्ति) from care something.
- 92. Freedom (स्वतंत्रता, मुक्ति) of action.
- 93. Glance (বৃষ্টি) at a person or thing.
- 94. Glance (বৃষ্টি) over a wide surface.
- 95. Gratitude (कृतज्ञता, आभार) for a thing.
- 96. Gratitude (कृतज्ञता, आभार) to a person.
- 97. Grief (दু:ख) at an event.
- 98. Grief (दु:ख) for a person.
- 99. Guess (अनुमान) at the truth / something.
- 100. Harmony (सामन्जस्य) with anything.
- 101. Hatred (घृणा) of or for somebody.
- 102. Hatred (घृणा) of a thing.
- 103. Heir (उत्तराधिकारी) to some property.
- 104. Heir (उत्तराधिकारी) of somebody.
- 105. Hindrance (ৰাখা) to something.
- 106. Hint (इशारा) at some reward.

- 107. Hope (आशा) of or for better luck.
- 108. Hostility (दश्मनी) to a person or cause.
- 109. Identity (पहचान, परिचय) with somebody / something.
- 110. Immersion (इवाना) into water.
- 111. Implication (उलझन) in this crime.
- 112. Implication (उलझन) on someone.
- 113. Imputation (लांक्षण, आरोप) against somebody.
- 114. Incentive (प्रोत्साहक) to a worker.
- 115. Inclination (ব্লুকাব, अभिरूचि) for sport / something.
- 116. Indifference (उदासीनता) to help others.
- 117. Indulgence (पक्षपात, आसक्ति) to a beautiful woman.
- 118. Influence (স্থাৰ) over or with somebody.
- 119. Influence (স্পাৰ) on anyone's action /decision.
- 120. Inquiry (पুত্তবান্ত, जाँच) into circumstances / a case.
- 121. Insight (রান) into something / somebody's character.
- 122. Intercession (पक्षपात) with a superior.
- 123. Intercession (दूसरे का पक्ष लेना) for a friend.
- 124. Jurisdiction (न्याय करने का अधिकार) in a lawsuit.
- 125. Justification (औचित्य) of or for crime.
- 126. Key (चाभी, कुंजी) to understanding of the problem.
- 127. Liability (बाध्यता) to an illness.
- 128. Libel (अपमान, मानहानि) against his character.
- 129. Liking (पसंद) for non-vegetarian / something.
- 130. Longing (चाह, चाहत) for luxury / something.
- 131. Lust (लालसा) for life / something.
- 132. Malice (देष) against an enemy.
- 133. Neglect (अवहेलना, उपेक्षा) of duty.
- 134. Neglect (उपेक्षा, अवहेलना) in doing a thing.
- 135. Nomination (नामांकन) of a member.
- 136. Nomination (मनोनयन) to a position.
- 137. Opportunity (अवसर) for going abroad / doing something.
- 138. Partnership (साझेदारी) in a thing.
- 139. Power (प्रभुत्व, अधिकार) over a person.
- 140. Precaution (पूर्वीपाय) against infection.
- 141. Preface (प्रस्तावना, भूमिका) to a book.
- 142. Preference (पसंद, वरीयता) for something.
- 143. Preparation (तैयारी) for examinations / something.
- 144. Proof (प्रमाण) against somebody.
- 145. Proof (प्रमाण) of guilt.
- 146. Qualification (योग्यता) for a post.
- 147. Quarrel (झगड़ा) with somebody / something.
- 148. Readiness (तत्परता, शीघता) in responding.
- 149. Readiness (शीघ्रता, तत्परता) for a journey.
- 150. Reference (हवाला) to a person or thing.
- 151. With regard (के संदर्भ में) to that matter.
- 152. Regard (আব্য) for a person.
- 153. Relation (सम्बन्ध) between two things.
- 154. Relation (सम्बन्ध) with somebody.

- 155. Remonstrance (आपत्ति) against somebody's conduct.
- 156. Remonstrance (आपत्ति) with somebody.
- 157. Reply (उत्तर, जवाब) to a query / a person.
- 158. Request (आग्रह) for a thing.
- 159. Resemblance (अनुरूपता) to a person or thing.
- 160. In respect of (के सम्बन्ध में) some quality.
- 161. Rivalry (प्रतिद्वंदिता) with a person.'
- 162. Rival (प्रतिद्वंदी) in something.
- 163. Search (खोज) for or after wealth.
- 164. In search (खोज) of wealth / a job etc.
- 165. Share (हिस्सा) in the property / something.
- 166. Share (हिस्सा, भाग) with somebody.
- 167. Sin (पाप) against God / mankind / humanity.
- 168. Sympathy (सहानुभूति) with or for somebody.
- 169. Temptation (प्रलोभन, लालच) to evil.
- 170. Temptation (प्रलोभन, लालच) in diet.
- 171. Trespass (अतिक्रमण) against the law.
- 172. Warrant (न्यायालय का आदेश) for somebody's arrest.
- 173. With a view to. (के उद्देश्य से)
- 174. Witness (गवाह) of or to a case.
- 175. Wonder (आश्चर्य) at somebody's behaviour / something.

SOME VERBS & APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

- 1. Abound (बहतायत में होना) in or with something.
- 2. Accrue (सूद आदि के रूप में बढ़ना) to somebody.
- 3. Accrue (सूद आदि के रूप में बढ़ना) from something.
- 4. Accuse (दोषारोपण करना) somebody of theft.
- 5. Acquit (मुक्त करना, बरी करना) a person of all charges.
- 6. Acquit (मुक्त करना, बरी करना) a person in a crime.
- 7. Adapt (अनुकूल बनाना) to new surroundings.
- 8. Adhere (चिपकना) to a plan / a rule / a principle.
- 9. Agree (सहमत होना) to a proposal.
- 10. Agree (सहमत होना) with a person.
- 11. Agree (सहमत होना) on some matter.
- 12. Aim (निशाना साधना, लक्ष्य बनाना) at a target.
- 13. Aim (निशाना साधना, लक्ष्य बनाना) at doing something.
- 14. Alight (उतरना) from a bus / a train etc.
- 15. Allude (संकेत कर कहना) to a fact.
- 16. Answer (उत्तर देना) to a person.
- 17. Answer (उत्तर देना) for misconduct / something.
- 18. Apologize (क्षमा याचना करना) to somebody.
- 19. Apologize (क्षमा याचना करना) for something.
- 20. Appeal (अपील करना) to the judge / somebody.
- 21. Appeal (आवेदन करना) against a sentence.
- 22. Appeal (अपील करना) for mercy / something.
- 23. Apply (आवेदन करना) to a person.
- 24. Apply (आवेदन करना) for some post / something.
- 25. Appoint (नियुक्त करना) a person to a post.

- 26. Argue (बहस करना) with a person for or against a point.
- 27. Arrive (पहुँचना) at a conclusion.
- 28. Arrive (पहुँचना) at a station / a place.
- 29. Arrive (पहुँचना) in a country.
- 30. Ask (माँगना) for assistance.
- 31. Ask (पूछना) of somebody.
- 32. Associate (मिलना) with a group.
- 33. Blame a person (दोष लगाना) for something.
- 34. Blame something (दोष लगाना) on somebody.
- 35. Blush (झेंप जाना) at one's own mistake.
- 36. Blush (झेंप जाना) for somebody who is at fault.
- 37. Border (सीमा होना) on a place.
- 38. Borrow (उधार लेना) of or from a friend / somebody.
- 39. Break the news (समाचार देना) of somebody's death.
- 40. Break (रास्ता बनाना) through restraint.
- 41. Break ill news (जुरी खबर देना) to a friend / to somebody.
- 42. Break (समाप्त करना) (dissolve partnership) with somebody.
- 43. Bring (लाना) a thing to light.
- 44. Bring (लाना) a thing under notice.
- 45. Burst **upon** (suddenly invade) (अचानक हमला करना) a country.
- 46. Burst **into** laughter. (ठठाकर हँसना)
- 47. Burst into tears. (फूट-फूटकर रोना)
- 48. Call at a place. (किसी स्थान पर जाना)
- 49. Call on a person. (किसी व्यक्ति के यहाँ जाना)
- 50. Call for (demand, require) (माँग करना) something.
- 51. Call something in (order or request the return of). (वापस माँगना)
- 52. Canvass for votes. (वोट माँगना)
- 53. Care for (पसंद करना) (attach value to) a person or thing.
- 54. Care about (feel interest, anxiety or sorrow, चिन्ता करना) something.
- 55. Challenge (चुनौती देना) a man to combat / fight.
- 56. Charge (दोषारोपण करना) a man with a crime.
- 57. Charge (माँगना) payment to a person.
- 58. Coincide (सहमत होना) with one's opinion.
- 59. Come about (happen). (घटित होना)
- 60. Come across (to meet suddenly). (अचानक मिलना)
- 61. Come after somebody (follow). (पीछा करना)
- 62. Come into fashion. (प्रचलन में आना)
- 63. Come by something (obtain by effort). (प्राप्त करना)
- 64. Come (आना) of a rich family.
- 65. Commence (प्रारम्भ करना) with a thing.
- 66. Communicate (सूचना देना) a thing to somebody. 67. Communicate (बातचीत करना) with somebody.
- 68. Compare (तुलना करना) somebody with somebody.

- 69. Compare (तुलना करना) something with something (similar).
- 70. Compare (तुलना करना) to (dissimilar things).
- 71. Compensate (क्षतिपूर्ति करना) for loss.
- 72. Compete (स्पर्धा करना) with somebody for a prize / something.
- 73. Complain (शिकायत करना) to somebody.
- 74. Complain (शिकायत करना) against somebody.
- 75. Complain (शिकायत करना) of A about something.
- 76. Conceal (छिपाना) facts from somebody.
- 77. Concede (मान लेना) to some demand.
- 78. Concur (सहमत होना) with a person.
- 79. Concur (सहमत होना) in an opinion.
- 80. Condemn (दंड देना) a person to death.
- 81. Conform (पालन करना) to a norm.
- 82. Conform (सहमत होना) with one's opinion.
- 83. Congratulate (बधाई देना) somebody on his success.
- 84. Consult (राय, मशविरा करना) with (discuss with) one's friends.
- 85. Consult (सलाह लेना, सूचना प्राप्त करना) a person / a lawyer / a map / a dictionary (take advice, get information etc.)
- 86. Contribute (चंदा देना) to a fund.
- 87. Converse (बातचीत करना) with a person about a thing.
- 88. Cope (संभालना) with a situation.
- 89. Correspond (पत्राचार करना) with a person (write).
- 90. Correspond (सहमत होना) to something (agree).
- 91. Cure (चंगा करना) a man of a disease.
- 92. Cure (n/u) (चंगा, निरोग) for a disease.
- 93. Cut (काटना) a thing in or into pieces.
- 94. Cut (काटना) a thing in half.
- 95. Dash (टकराना) against a wall / shore / something.
- 96. Dash (तेजी से गुजरना) over anything.
- 97. Dash into a shop. (टकराना)
- 98. Deal in (trade in) (व्यवसाय करना) something.
- 99. Deal (व्यवहार करना) with a person.
- 100. Deal (वर्णन करना) with a subject.
- 101. Debar (निषेध करना) from doing anything.
- 102. Decide (निर्णय करना) the issue in somebody's favour.
- 103. Defer (स्थगित करना) to a later date.
- 104. Degenerate (भष्ट करना) into an obsession / a lower position.
- 105. Defraud (धोखा देना) a person of his money.
- 106. Demand (माँगना) a thing of a person.
- 107. Depend (निर्भर करना) on a person or a thing.
- 108. Deprive (वंचित करना) a person of a thing.
- 109. Desist (छोड़ देना) from an attempt.
- 110. Despair (निराश होना) of success.
- 111. Deviate (विचलित होना) from a certain course.
- 112. Differ (असहमत होना) with a person on a subject.

- 113. Differ (असहमत होना) from anything (to be unlike).
- 114. Digress (प्रसंग से बहकना) from the path.
- 115. Disagree (असहमत होना) with a person on some matter.
- 116. Disapprove (नामंजूर करना) of something.
- 117. Dispute (झगड़ना) with a person about something.
- 118. Dissent (विसम्मत होना) from an opinion.
- 119. Dissaude (रोकना) from an action.
- 120. Distinguish (अन्तर करना) between two things.
- 121. Distinguish (विभेद करना) one thing from another.
- 122. Dwell (रहना) in some place.
- 123. Embark (शुरू करना) on the right path.
- 124. Embark (शुरू करना) in business.
- 125. Enlist (भर्ती करना) in the army.
- 126. Enter (में प्रवेश करना) a house /a room.
- 127. Enter (में प्रवेश करना, शामिल होना) into a new era / conversation.
- 128. Enter (प्रारंभ करना) upon a career.
- 129. Entrust (सौंपना) somebody with something.
- 130. Entrust (सौपना) something to somebody.
- 131. Escape (बचकर निकल जाना) from a cage / from jail.
- 132. Excell (उत्कृष्ट होना) in something.
- 133. Exchange (विनिमय करना) one thing for another.
- 134. Exchange (विनिमय करना) something with a person.
- 135. Exempt (बरी करना) a person from a fine.
- 136. Exonerate (बरी करना) a person from blame.
- 137. Fail (असफल होना) in an experiment / an examination.
- 138. Fail (असफल होना) in something.
- 139. Fall (गिरना) into a well.
- 140. Fall (गिरना) among rotten apples.
- 141. Fall **in with** sb/sth. (मिलना, सहमत होना)
- 142. Fall on (attack) (हमला करना) the enemy.
- 143. Fall in love with a person. (किसी से प्रेम हो जाना)
- 144. Feed (int) (भोजन लेना) on milk.
- 145. Feed up. (अतिरिक्त भोजन देना)
- 146. Fight (লঙ্না) with or against poverty.
- 147. Fill (भरना) with anything.
- 148. Get at (ढूँड निकालना) (find out) the facts.
- 149. Get to (पहुँचना) journey's end.
- 150. Get over (निरोग होना) (recover from) an ailment.
- 151. Get on with a person (live or work smoothly with him).
- 152. Get out of (से बाहर निकलना) trouble.
- 153. Glance (निगाह डालना) at a picture.
- 154. Glance (निगाह डालना) at an event.
- 155. Guess (अनुमान लगाना) at something.
- 156. Hanker (तीव उत्कंठा होना) after money.
- 157. Hear (सुनना) of an event.
- 158. Hide (छिपाना) a thing from a person.

- 159. Hope (आशा करना) for good.
- 160. Import (आयात करना) goods into a country.
- 161. Import (आयात करना) goods from a country.
- 162. Impress (मन पर गहरा प्रभाव डालना) an idea on somebody.
- Impress (मन पर गहरा प्रभाव डालना) a person with an idea.
- 164. Impute (आरोप लगाना) blame to a person.
- 165. Indorse (बेचान करना) with signature.
- 166. Induldge (लिप्त होना) in undesirable activities.
- 167. Indulge (लिप्त होना) oneself with wine.
- 168. Infer (निष्कर्ष निकालना) one fact from another.
- 169. Inflict (कष्ट देना, दंड देना) pain on a person.
- 170. Infringe (अतिलंघन करना) on one's rights.
- 171. Inquire (पूछताछ करना) of a person about an event.
- 172. Inspire (प्रेरित करना) a man with courage.
- 173. Interfere (हस्तक्षेप करना) with a person in his affairs.
- 174. Intersect (विभाजित करना) with each other.
- 175. Intrigue (षडयंत्र करना) with the opposition.
- 176. Introduce (परिचय कराना) a man to others.
- 177. Introduce (डालना, शामिल करना) into a story.
- 178. Intrude (घुसना, बिना बुलाए जाना) on somebody.
- 179. Invest (निवेश करना) money in education.
- 180. Invest (देना) a man with authority.
- 181. Jump at (eagerly accept, उत्सुकता से स्वीकार करना) an
- 182. Jump **to** a conclusion. (बहुत जल्दी किसी नतीजे पर पहुँचना)
- 183. Live (जीना) by honest means / labour.
- 184. Live (जीना) on somebody's charity/diet/fruit/juice.
- 185. Live (रहना) within one's budget / means.
- 186. Look after (देखभाल करना) (watch) one's children.
- 187. Look into (ध्यान से समझना) (closely examine) a case.
- 188. Look for (खोजना) something lost.
- 189. Look over (examine) an account. (जाँच करना)
- 190. Look **through** (examine carefully) (सावधानी से परीक्षण करना) a report.
- 191. Look upto. (किसी की ओर आशा भरी निगाह से देखना)
- 192. Lust (तीव्र लालसा) for wordly possession.
- 193. Make (पहुँचना) to (approach) a person.
- 194. Make some meaning of (अर्थ लगाना) a statement.
- 195. Marvel (आश्चर्यित होना) at some sight or report.
- 196. Match (मिलान करना) one thing with another.
- 197. Meditate (ध्यान देना) on an issue.
- 198. Merge (विलय होना) into one.
- 199. Mortgage (बंधक रखना) land to a person.
- 200. Mourn (शोक मनाना) for the dead.
- 201. Murmur (शिकायत करना) at or against anything.
- 202. Occur (आना) to one's mind.
- 203. Pass (गुजरना) from one thing into another.

- 204. Pass for (माना जाना; स्वीकृत होना) a clawn.
- 205. Pass over (omit) a passage. (मिटा देना)
- 206. Pass through by (घुसना) his gate.
- 207. Pass (suffer) for one's mistake. (भोगना)
- 208. Penetrate (आर-पार जाना, भेदन करना) into something.
- 209. Perish (नष्ट हो जाना) by the sword.
- 210. Perish (नष्ट हो जाना) with poverty.
- 211. Point (लक्ष्य करना)at a person.
- 212. Point (,,) to some result.
- 213. Pray (प्रार्थना करना) somebody for something.
- 214. Pray (प्रार्थना करना) to God for success.
- 215. Prepare (तैयारी करना) for the test.
- 216. Prepare (तैयारी करना) against disaster.
- 217. Proceed (कानूनी कार्रवाई करना) against (prosecute) a culprit.
- 218. Prohibit (मना करना) from doing something.
- 219. Protect (बचाना) from disaster.
- 220. Protest (विरोध करना) against injustice.
- 221. Provide (आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करना) for one's family.
- 222. Provide (संचय करना) against the rainy day.
- 223. Provide (प्रदान करना) oneself with something.
- 224. Rail (दोष निकालना) against somebody.
- 225. Reconcile (निपटारा करना) to situation.
- 226. Reconcile (मैत्री करना, पुनर्मिलन करना) with an opponent.
- 227. Recover (चंगा होना) from ailment.
- 228. Rejoice (खुश होना) at the success of a person.
- 229. Rejoice (खुश होना) in one's own success.
- 230. Relapse (लौटना) into idleness.
- 231. Relieve (मुक्त करना) of or from duty.
- 232. Remind (पुन: याद दिलाना) somebody of something.
- 233. Repose (विश्राम करना) on a bed.
- 234. Repose (पुन: स्थापित करना) confidence in friends.
- 235. Reprimand (डॉंटना) a person for a fault.
- 236. Result (परिणत होना) from a situation.
- 237. Result (परिणत होना) in a consequence.
- 238. Retaliate (प्रतिशोध लेना) on upon/against somebody.
- 239. Revolt (विद्रोह करना) against authority.
- 240. Rob (वंचित करना) a person of something.
- 241. Rule (शासन करना) over a country.
- 242. Stand against (विरोध करना) (resist) any infiltrator.
- 243. Stand by (समर्थन देना) (support) a person.
- 244. Stand on (पालन करना) formalities.
- 245. Take after (समान दिखना) somebody.
- 246. Take upon (अपने पर जिम्मेवारी लेना) oneself to do a thing.
- 247. Think (सोचना) of or about a person.
- 248. Think over (consider) (विचार करना) a problem.
- 249. Trespass (हस्तक्षेप करना) against rules.

- 250. Trespass (अतिक्रमण करना) on somebody's privacy.
- 251. Trespass (अनिधिबृश्त रूप से जाना) in a person's company.
- 252. Wait (प्रतीक्षा करना) at bus stop.
- 253. Wait (प्रतीक्षा करना) for a person or thing.
- 254. Warn (चेतावनी देना) a person of disaster.
- 255. Warn (चेतावनी देना) a person against a fault.

ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS

- 1. Absorbed (तल्लीन) in study.
- 2. Acceptable (स्वीकार्य) to a person.
- 3. Accessible (ধুল্ম) to strangers.
- 4. Accessory (सहायक) to a crime.
- 5. Accomplished (কুशল) in an art.
- 6. Accountable (उत्तरदायी) to a person.
- 7. Accountable (उत्तरदायी) for a thing.
- 8. Accruing (बढ़ने वाला) to a person from something.
- 9. Accurate (ठीक, सही) in his statistics.
- 10. Accused (अभियुक्त) of theft.
- 11. Acquainted (परिचित) with a person.
- 12. Acquitted (रिहा, मुक्त) of a charge.
- 13. Addicted (व्यसनी, आदी) to gambling / smoking/ drinking.
- 14. Adequate (पर्याप्त) to a person's wants.
- 15. Adverse (प्रतिकूल) to a person's interests.
- 16. Affectionate (प्रिय, स्नेही) to a person.
- 17. Affection (प्रेम, स्नेह) for somebody. (noun)
- 18. Afflicted (पीड़ित, दु:खी) with pain.
- 19. Aggravated (ব্যা) at a thing.
- 20. Aggravated (बिगड़ा हुआ) with a person.
- 21. Akin (सगारक्त सम्बन्धी) to a person or thing.
- 22. Alarmed (सतर्क) at a rumour.
- 23. Alien (সনিকুল) to a person's character.
- 24. Alienated (असम्बद्ध) from the party.
- 25. Alive (सचेत) to the problems.
- 26. Amazed (आश्चर्यित, चिकत) at a person's behaviour.
- 27. Ambition (महात्वाकांक्षा) for something. (noun) .
- 28. Ambitious (महात्वाकांक्षी) of something.
- 29. Amused (विनोदित) at something.
- 30. Angry (क्रुड) at a thing.
- 31. Angry (कुद्ध) with a person.
- 32. Annoyed (नाराज) at a remark.
- 33. Annoyed (নাবার) with a person for saying or doing something.
- 34. Answerable (उत्तरदायी) to a person for something.
- 35. Anxious (उत्सुक, बेचैन) for his safety.
- 36. Anxious (चिन्तित) about the result.
- 37. Appalled (भयभीत) at the sight.

- 38. Apparent (दृश्यमान, स्पष्ट) to everyone.
- 39. Applicable (लागू होने योग्य) to a situation.
- 40. Apprehensive (आशंकित) of result.
- 41. Apprised (सूचित) of a matter.
- 42. Appropriate (उपयुक्त) to an occasion.
- 43. Apt (expert) in a subject. (विशेषज्ञ, निपुण)
- 44. Apt (तत्पर, सही) for a purpose.
- 45. Ashamed (লত্সির) of one's conduct.
- 46. Assiduous (परिश्रमी) in one's studies.
- 47. Associated (सम्बद्ध) with a person.
- 48. Associated (सहयोगी, साझी) in some business.
- 49. Assured (आश्वस्त) of the truth.
- 50. Astonishing (चिकत करनेवाला) to a person.
- 51. Astonished (अचंभित) at one's rudeness, misconduct
- 52. Averse (प्रतिकूल) to hard word.
- 53. Bereft (वंचित, महरूम) of qualities.
- 54. Born (जन्मा हुआ) of rich parents.
- 55. Born (जन्मा हुआ) in city.
- 56. Charged (खाते में लिखा) to one's account.
- 57. Charged (भरा हुआ) with anger.
- 58. Charged (अभियुक्त) with (accused of) forgery.
- 59. Close (নিকৰ) to a person or thing.
- 60. Clothed (ढँका हुआ) in mist.
- 61. Clothed (ढॅका हुआ, भरा हुआ) with shame.
- 62. Committed (प्रतिबद्ध) to a course of action.
- 63. Common (सार्वजनिक) to several persons or things.
- 64. Comparable (तुलनीय) to something.
- 65. Compatible (अनुरूप) with one's temper.
- 66. Competent (योग्य, सक्षम) for certain work.
- 67. Composed (ৰনা हुआ) of materials.
- 68. Commune (बातचीत करना) with one's friends.
- 69. Concerned (परेशान, चितित) about something/ somebody.
- 70. Concerned (चिंतित, परेशान) of one's welfare.
- 71. Concerned (व्यस्त) in some business.
- 72. Conducive (सहायक) to a situatin.
- 73. Conscious (सचेत, चैतन्य) of a fault.
- 74. Contrary (विपरीत, विरुद्ध) to rule.
- 75. Covetous (लोभी) of other men's goods.
- 76. Creditable (प्रशंसनीय) to one's judgement.
- 77. Cured (चंगा, निरोग) of a disease.
- 78. Customary (प्रथागत) for a person.
- 79. Deprived (वंचित) of rights.
- 80. Derogatory (अपमानपूर्ण) to one's character.
- 81. Designed (तैयार किया हुआ नमूना) for a purpose.
- 82. Desirous (इच्छुक) of success.
- 83. Destitute (अभावग्रस्त) for money.
- 84. Dexterous (হস্ত্র) in or at doing something.
- 85. Disappointed (निराश) in a thing obtained.

- 86. Disappointed (निराश) with a person.
- 87. Disgusted (ঘূणিत, अरुचिकर) with a thing.
- 88. Disgusted (नफरत से भरा हुआ) at or with a person.
- 89. Disqualified (अयोग्य) for a post.
- 90. Disqualified (अयोग्य) from competing.
- 91. Doubtful or dubious (संदेहास्पद) of intension.
- 92. Eager (उत्प्रक) for result.
- 93. Eager (বন্ধক) in the pursuit of knowledge.
- 94. Effective (प्रभावशाली) for a purpose.
- 95. Eligible (योग्य) for a post.
- 96. Eminent (प्रसिद्ध, उत्कृष्ट) for one's writing.
- 97. Endowed (सम्पन्न) with natural ability.
- 98. Engaged (तल्लीन) in some work.
- 99. Engaged (सगाई हुआ) to some person.
- 100. Envious (इष्यीलु) of another's achievement of success.
- 101. Essential (आवश्यक) to hapiness.
- 102: Estranged (विरक्त, विच्छिन) from a friend.
- 103. Exempted (मुक्त, बरी) from a fine.
- 104. Exhausted (थका हुआ) with running.
- 105. Exonerated (मुक्त, बरी) from blame.
- 106. Exposed (खुला) to light.
- 107. Faithful (विश्वासी) to a person.
- 108. Familiar (परिचित) with a problem.
- 109. Familiar (परिचित) (well known) to a person.
- 110. Favourable (सहायक) to one's prospects.
- 111. Fearful (भयभीत) of consequences.
- 112. Fertile (उर्वरा, उपजाऊ) in resources.
- 113. Fit (योग्य, उपयुक्त) for a job.
- 114. Free (मुक्त) from errors.
- 115. Fruitful (फलदायी, उर्वरा) in resources.
- 116. Fruitless (निष्फल) of results.
- 117. Gifted (प्रतिभाशाली) with qualities.
- 118. Glad (ব্ৰুখা) of one's success.
- 119. Grateful (कृतज्ञ, आभारी) for kindness.
- 120. Greedy (लालची, लोभी) of or after or for wealth.
- 121. Guilty (दोषी) of murder.
- 122. Honest (ईमानदार) in one's dealings.
- 123. Horrified (भयभीत) at a sight.
- 124. Hostile (प्रतिकृत) to conducive situation.
- 125. Ignorant (अनभिज्ञ) of something.
- 126. Ill (बीमार) with fever.
- 127. Impertinent (अनुपयुक्त) to something.
- 128. Incumbent (जरूरी, लाजिमी) on a person.
- 129. Indebted (आभारी, ऋणी) to a person.
- 130. Indebted (आभारी, ऋणी) for some goodness.
- 131. Indebted (ऋणी) in huge sum.
- 132. Interested (रुचि रखने वाला) in a person or thing.
- 133. Introduced (प्रवेश कराया गया) into a place.

- 134. Introduced (परिचित कराया गया) to a person.
- 135. Invested (अधिकृत) with full powers.
- 136. Invested (निवेशित) in business.
- 137. Involved (संलिप्त) in crime.
- 138. Irrelevant (विसंगत, अनुपयुक्त) to a topic.
- 139. Jealous (ईर्ष्यालु) of somebody.
- 140. Liable (जवाबदेह) for payment.
- 141. Liable (जवाबदेह) to error.
- 142. Moved (द्रवित) to tears.
- 143. Moved (द्रवित) at the sorry sight.
- 144. Moved (द्रवित) with pity.
- 145. Moved (द्रवित) by requests.
- 146. Neglectful (लापरवाह) of one's interests.
- 147. Negligent (लापरवाह) of duty.
- 148. Negligent (लापरवाह) in one's work.
- 149. Obliged (कृतज्ञ, आभारी) for some help.
- 150. Obliged (कृतज्ञ, आभारी) to a person.
- 151. Oblivious (विस्मरणशील) of the past.
- 152. Obnoxious (हानिकर, अरुचिकर) to a person.
- 153. Occupied (व्यस्त) with one's clients.
- 154. Occupied (व्यस्त) in writing a story.
- 155. Offended (नाराज) with a person at sometime.
- 156. Offensive (आक्रामक) to a person.
- 157. Overwhelmed (अभिभूत) with grief.
- 158. Overcome (विजयी) with sorrow.
- 159. Painful (दर्दनाक) to one's feeling.
- 160. Peculiar (खास) to a person or thing.
- 161. Pertinent (प्रासंगिक) to a question / a topic.
- 162. Polite (नम, विनम, शिष्ट) in manners.
- 163. Polite (नम, विनम, शिष्ट) to all.
- 164. Profitable (লামসহ) to a company.
- 165. Prodigal (अपव्ययी) of expenditure.
- 166. Profuse (प्रचर, अत्यधिक) in one's offers.
- 167. Profuse (प्रचर, अत्यधिक) with one's money.
- 168. Ready (तैयार, तत्पर) at action.
- 169. Ready (तैयार, तत्पर) with excuses.
- 170. Ready (तैयार, तत्पर) in one's response.
- 171. Related (सम्बन्धित) to a person.
- 172. Relevant (प्रासंगिक) to the statement.
- 173. Replete (भरा हुआ) with examples.
- 174. Requisite (अपेक्षित) to success.
- 175. Requisite (अपेक्षित) for a purpose.
- 176. Resolved (पृथक) into its elements.
- 177. Resolved (संकल्पित) on completing the work.
- 178. Responsible (उत्तरदायी) for an incident / something.
- 179. Responsible (उत्तरदायी) to a person.
- 180. Sanguine (आशावान) of success.
- 181. Satiated (संतुष्ट, तृप्त) with pleasure.

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182. Satisfactory (संतोषजनक) to a person. 183. Satisfied (संतुष्ट, आश्वस्त) of (concerning) a fact. 184. Satisfied (संतुष्ट, तृप्त) with one's work. 185. Secure (सुरक्षित, चिन्तामुक्त) from harm.	7. The students complained / to the principal against / the (A) (B) warden and the / poor management of the hostel. (C) (D)
186. Secure (सुरक्षित, चिन्तामुक्त) against an attack. 187. Sensitive (संवेदनशील) to criticism. 188. Shocked (सदमायस्त) at the sad news. 189. Shocking (सदमा पहुँचाने वाला) to all.	8. Without considering / for a moment he / entrusted me in / all (A) (B) (C) the important work. / No Error. (D) (E)
190. Silent (खामोश) about a matter. 191. Similar (समान, सदृश्य) to a person or thing. 192. Solicitous (चिन्तित) of a reply. 193. Solicitous (चिन्तित) for somebody's safety.	9. Somebody reported to me / that Suman had fallen in / the (A) (B) well and nobody had / tried to save him. / No Error. (C) (D) (E) 10. There are certain animals / that can live without / any
194. Startled (भौचक्का) at somebody's behaviour. 195. Strange (विचित्र, अपरिचित) to a person. 196. Subject (विषय) to change. 197. Suited (सटीक, उपयुक्त) to the occasion.	(A) (B) effort both / in water and land. / No Error. (C) (D) (E) 11. The plan was to go for / the cinema but / owing to certain
198. Suitable (ঠীক, उचित) for one's income. 199. Suitable (ঠীক, उचित) to the occasion. 200. Suited (ও্যযুক্त, उचित) for a post. 201. Thankful (अहसानमंद) for past favours.	(A) (B) hindrances / it failed. / No Error. (C) (D) (E) 12. The angry boatman / threw the cracked oar / into the
202. Vexed (परेशान) at a thing. 203. Vexed (परेशान) with a person for doing something. 204. Worthy (योग्य) of praise.	(A) (B) (C) river / and returned home. / No Error. (D) (E)
PROBLEMS BASED ON PREPOSITIONS	13. My friends proposed me / that we should go to / the (A) (B)
Directions: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if any. If there is no error, your answer is 'E'	movies and then have / dinner at a hotel. No Error. (C) (D) (E)
1. Nobody can deny / that Gandhi's ideas / are different (A) (B) (C) than / Lenin's. / No Error. (D) (E) 2. He was very much engaged / in his work when the	14. She became able / to free herself / with her debts by (A) (B) (C) working day and night. / No Error. (D) (E)
(A) (B) thieves / entered into his house / and took away a lot of (C) (D) things. / No Error. (E)	15. My brother said that / he preferred the white / shirt than (A) (B) the black one / which I usually wore. / No Error. (C) (D) (E)
3. While she was returning / from college, / a ruffian (A) (B) attacked / on her with a dagger. / No Error. (C) (D) (E) 4. The decline of his moral / was caused by a lot / of factors	16. He always insists / that he prefers / to go home / to stay (A) (B) (C) anywhere at night. / No Error. (D) (E)
(A) (B) that were / once fascinating to him. / No Error. (C) (D) (E) 5. Two of my intimate friends / called on me / on yesterday (A) (B) (C)	17. Glimpses to / the religious side of his / nature appear in (A) (B) (C) the majority of his plays. / No Error. (D) (E)
when I was / away from home. / No Error. (D) (E) 6. Simmi took me to a hotel / and ordered for / two cups of (A) (B) coffee / which the waiter brought in no time. / No Error. (C) (D) (E)	18. Hardly had we settled down / for the night's rest when (A) (B) we were startled / by the loud noise being made outside (C) (D) the house. / No Error. (E)

(E)

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19. There appears / to be very little / liasion among / the two	31. Rakesh Sharma, the Indian space / hero, is much sought /
(A) (B) (C) wings of the party. / No Error.	after by college students and / is invited for various (C) (D)
(D) (E)	functions. / No Error. (E)
20. Sedimentary rocks / largely comprised of / minute frag- (A) (B)	32. His father is / sick but / he does not / look for him. /
ments derived from / the disintegration of existing rocks. / (C) (D)	$(A) \qquad (B) \qquad (C) \qquad (D)$
No Error.	No Error. (E)
(E) 21. Found guilty / on murder, the accused / men were (A) (B)	33. I advised / him to consult with a doctor / but he refused / (A) (B) (C)
sentenced / to life imprisonment. / No Error.	to do so. / No Error. (D) (E)
(C) (D) (E) 22. Today he revealed / the fact that he was / angry on me	34. Ordinarily when in difficulty / Renu prefers keeping
(A) (B) because I/had not helped him. / No Error.	her counsel / rather than going about here and / there
(C) (D) (E)	for advice. / No Error.
23. He looked upon me / level eyed for a / few moments (A) (B) (C)	(D) (E) 35. Those who are / suffering from diabetes / are advised to
before he / started speaking. / No Error. (D) (E)	(A) (B)
24. The girl said / that she preferred / the blue gown than / (A) (B) (C)	substitute / saccharine by sugar. / No Error. (C) (D) (E)
the black one. / No Error.	36. This book deals / in the burning probelms / our country is (A) (B) (C)
25. The smuglar yielded / for the temptation / and fell into the (A) (B)	facing / at present. / No Error. (D) (E)
police trap from / which escape was impossible. / (C) (D)	37. The debacle of the Party / admits no other explanation / (A) (B)
No Error. (E)	than its / poor performance. / No Error.
26. Numerous people in India / are dying from hunger / but (B)	29 In spite of being very / busy at domestic work, / she saves
the Government seems / to be ignorant of this fact.	(A) (B) time / to the visitors. / No Error.
(C) (D) No Error.	(C) (D) (E)
(E) 27. The man who / was blind with the right / eye was a (C)	39. My father has the reputation for / being the sort of / (A) (B)
(A) notorious criminal of this area. / No Error.	manager who is at least willing to listen to / anyone who (C)
(D) (E) 28. Some persons / get jobs even if / they are not worthy / for (C) (D)	in a point / No Error.
(A) (B)	40 Despite of the best efforts / made by the Government.
them. / No Error. (E)	(A) Sels country is / going from bad to
29. The poet describes about / the beauty of a landscape / in (A) (B)	(C) worse. / No Error.
very / attractive way. / No Error.	(E)
30. During his tour / to the north he visited / not only	to 41. The captain distributed / the sweets among our / friends (A) (B) (C)
(A) Delhi / but also Agra. / No Error.	who / had invited him. / No Error. (D) (E)
(D) (E)	

130	A Mirror of Co
42. The bride said / that she would not / ma (A) (B)	erry the man over / (C)
thirty- five. / No Error. (D) (E)	
43. The invitation card / says that Satish (A) (B)	
Sunita next month. / No Error. (D) (E)	
44. The constitution of India comprises of / (A)	three wings—the
legislature, the judiciary / and the execu (B)	tive, and each is / (C)
independent in its own way. / No Error. (D) (E)	
45. The council does / not hold itself respon (A) (B)	sible / for the loss
or damage / to any article. / No Error. (C) (D)	V
46. When he was / under house arrest / he (A) (B)	(C)
send / a letter even to his wife. / No Error (D) (E)	r.
47. We may have to await for / a new p (A)	olitical order to (B)
restructure / our economy by adoptin	g a modal of /
development closer to our needs. / No Er (D) (E	
48. Governments should refrain / to associ	(B)
with anything / that tends to affect the / (C)	secular character
of our state. / No Error. (D) (E)	•
49. It was apparent for / everyone present th (A) (B)	at if / the patient
did not receive medical / attention fast, (C) (D)	he would die. /
No Error. (E)	
50. She looked very / different from / the ph (A) (B)	
(A) (B) of her. / No Error. (D) (E)	(C)

51. In his concluding / remarks, he said / almost nothing /

(E)

(C)

(A)

worthlistening to. / No Error.

(D)

		ANSWERS		
1. (C)	2. (C)	3. (D)	4. (A)	5. (C)
6. (B)	7. (C)	8. (C)	9. (B)	10. (D)
11. (A)	12. (C)	13. (A)	14. (C)	15. (C)
16. (D)	17. (A)	18. (D)	19. (C)	20. (B)
21. (B)	22. (C)	23. (A)	24. (C)	25. (B)
26. (B)	27. (B)	28. (D)	29. (A)	30. (C)
31. (D)	32. (D)	33. (E)	34. (C)	35. (D)
36. (B)	37. (B)	38. (D)	39 . (A)	40. (A)
41. (B)	42. (C)	43. (C)	44. (A)	45. (C)
46. (C)	47. (A)	48. (B)	49. (A)	50. (E)
51. (D)			` ,	` '

EXPLANATIONS

- 1. (C) 'than' के बदले 'from' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'different' के तुरंत बाद 'from' का प्रयोग होता है। ध्यान रखें कि different के बाद 'than' का प्रयोग भी होता है लेकिन तब जब different के बाद कोई Noun हो; जैसे-
 - (i) I have read a different book than this.

Noun than

- 2. (C) 'into' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि enter का अर्थ है 'में प्रवेश करना' 'come into / go into'; जैसे-
 - (i) He went into the class.

या.

(ii) He entered the class.

किन्तु,

enter into some business / enter into a conversation / enter upon a career आदि का प्रयोग होता है।

- 3. (D) 'on' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि 'attack' का प्रयोग जब Verb के रूप में हो तो इसके बाद तुरंत Object आता है; जैसे---
 - (i) China attacked India in 1962.

किन्तु atack का प्रयोग जब Noun के रूप में होता है तो इसके बाद on का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—An attack on my life, two attacks on my life.

फिर, make an attack + on + Object का प्रयोग किया जाता है: जैसे-

(i) China made an attack on India in 1962.

on Obj.

4. (A) 'of' के बदले 'in' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि decline of an empire / decline of a party / decline of a man আदি কা अयोग होता है किन्तु decline in moral / decline in prices आदि का प्रयोग होता है।

- 5. (C) yesterday के पहले 'on' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि Yesterday, two days before yesterday, the day before yesterday, today, tomorrow, two days after tomorrow, the day after tomorrow आदि के पहले on, in आदि का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।
- 6. (B) ordered के बाद 'for' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि order एक Transitive Verb है और इसके बाद सीधा Object आता है: जैसे—
 - (i) He ordered a cup of tea. [न कि for a cup of tea]
 - (ii) He ordered me to go out of the room. लेकिन, order + somebody + for + something का प्रयोग होता है: जैसे—
 - (i) He ordered the shopkeeper for a shawl. फिर, यदि order का प्रयोग Noun के रूप में हो तो इसके बाद for का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—He gave order for a cup of tea.
- 7. (C) the poor के पहले 'about' या 'of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि
 - (i) Complain to somebody.
 - (ii) Complain against somebody.
 - (iii) Complain about/of something का प्रयोग होता है।
- 8. (C) 'in' के बदले 'with' का प्रयोग होगा, क्योंकि entrust + somebody + with + something का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) He entrusted me with some work. लेकिन entrust + something + to + somebody का प्रयोग होता है: जैसे—
 - (ii) He entrusted some work to me.
- 9. (B) 'in' के बदले 'into' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि fall into a well / into the river / into certain division / into line आदि का प्रयोग होता है।

किन्तु, fall in का अर्थ होता है 'collapse' 'गिर जाना'; जैसे---

- (i) The roof fell in. (छत गिर गया।)
- 10. (D) 'land' के पहले 'on' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि जब दो ऐसे शब्द 'and' से जुड़े हों जो भिन्न-भिन्न Prepositions लेते हैं तो दोनों शब्दों के लिए प्रयोग में आने वाले Prepositions को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए: जैसे—
 - (i) in water and on land.
 - (ii) desirous of and loving to আবি।
- 11. (A) 'for' के बदले 'to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि go to the cinema/go to the theatre/go to the circus/go to the station आदि का प्रयोग होता है।
- 12. (C) 'into' के बदले 'in' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'in' से static condition (स्थिरावस्था) का बोध होता है, जबकि into से motion (गति) का; जैसे—
 - (i) He is in the room. (वह कमरे में है।)
 - (ii) He fell into the well. (वह कुओं में गिर पड़ा।)

किन्तु देखें ...with verbs of motion or change, 'in' is used:—

He put the letter in his pocket.

She cut it in half.

She threw the letter in the fire.

- -Nesfield: (New Edition) ENGLISH GRAMMAR, COMPOSITION AND USAGE (P. 187)
- 13. (A) proposed के बाद 'to' Preposition का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Proposed to somebody / suggested to somebody / reported to somebody आदि का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) She suggested to her friends that they should start dancing.
 - (ii) He reported to me that the wall had fallen down.
- 14. (C) 'with' के बदले 'from' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि free somebody from something या free from something का प्रयोग होता है: जैसे---
 - (i) Rita tried to $\frac{\text{free}}{\downarrow}$ $\frac{\text{herself}}{\downarrow}$ $\frac{\text{from}}{\downarrow}$ $\frac{\text{all liabilities}}{\downarrow}$.

free somebody from something

(ii) Minu was free
ot
 from all blames.

free from something

- 15. (C) than के बदले 'to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Prefer से जब दो Nouns या Gerunds की तुलना हो तो Prefer के बाद 'to' Preposition का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) She prefers $\underline{\min}$ to \underline{tea} .

Noun to Noun

(ii) She preferred playing \downarrow to gossiping.

Gerund to Gerund

लेकिन जब Prefer से दो Infinitives की तुलना हो तो Prefer के बाद 'rather than' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जैसे---

(i) We preferred to read \downarrow rather than \downarrow write

Infinitive rather than Infinitive

16. (D) 'to' के बदले 'rather than' का प्रयोग होगा।

NOTE : विस्तृत जानकारी के लिए प्रश्न सं० (15) की व्याख्या देखें।

17. (A) 'to' के बदले 'of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'glimpse of' 'get / catch a glimpse of' आदि का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

(i) He caught a glimpse of her.

- 18. (D) 'by' के बदले 'at' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि startled / surprised / astonished / amazed आदि के बाद 'at' Preposition का प्रयोग होता है, न कि 'by' Preposition का; जैसे—
 - (i) They are amazed at her beauty.
- 19. (C) 'among' के बदले 'between' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि चर्चा सिर्फ दो खेमे (Two wings) की है। ध्यान रखें कि between

का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए किया जाता है;

- (i) There is a great dispute between these two boys.
- (ii) There is a great enemity between Ram and Mohan.

किन्तु, दो से अधिक की चर्चा हो तो 'among' का प्रयोग किया जाता है: जैसे—

- (i) Distribute the coal among the three / five / ten members.
- 20. (B) 'comprised' के बाद 'of' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि comprise = consist of. अत:,
 - (i) The book comprises five chapters. [ৰ কি comprises of]

या, (ii) The book consists of five chapters.

- 21. (B) 'on' के बदले 'of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'be guilty of a crime' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
 - (i) He is guilty of theft.
- 22. (C) 'on' के बदले 'with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'angry with somebody' तथा 'angry at something' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

(i) He is angry with you.

angry with somebody

(ii) He is angry at your behaviour.

angry at something

- 23. (A) 'upon' के बदले 'at' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'look at (= देखनां) somebody / something' का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—
 - (i) You looked at \downarrow her.

looked at somebody

(ii) You looked at the picture.

looked at something.

लेकिन Look somebody in the eye(s) / face आदि का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (i) She looked him in the eyes.
- 24. (C) 'than' के बदले 'to' का प्रयोग होगा।

 NOTE: विस्तृत जानकारी के लिए उत्तर संख्या (15) की व्याख्या देखें।
- 25. (B) 'for' के बदले 'to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि yield to somebody / something (किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के आगे आत्म समर्पण करना) का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

(i) He <u>yielded to</u> his enemy

yielded to Somebody (उसने अपने दश्मन के आगे आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया।)

(ii) She yielded to her husband's will.

yielded to something . (उसने अपने पति की इच्छा के आगे आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया।)

- 26. (B) 'from' के बदले 'of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'die of a disease", 'die of hunger', die from a wound / over eating / over drinking / food poisoning' आदि का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) Dr. Sinha died of cholera/cancer/diabetes.
 - (ii) The old woman died of hunger.
 - (iii) He died from food poisoning.
- 27. (B) 'with' के बदले 'in' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'blind in the right eye/the left eye' आदि का प्रयोग होता है किन्तु 'blind with both the eyes' का प्रयोग होता है।
- 28. (D) 'for' के बदले 'of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'worthy of something' लेकिन 'qualified for a post' 'competent for something' आदि का प्रयोग होता है: जैसे—
 - (i) He is not worthy of this job.
 - (ii) He is not qualified for this post.
 - (iii) He is not competent for this team.
- 29. (A) about का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि describe/ discuss/explain + something का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

(i) He explained this poem.

⇒ this poem.

⇒ V²

this poem.

Something.

लेकिन,

- (i) Describe something to somebody.
- (ii) Explain something to somebody.
- (iii) **Discuss** something with somebody का प्रयोग होता है: जैसे—

(i) He described \downarrow the event \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow describe \downarrow something to somebody \uparrow \downarrow \downarrow

- 30. (C) 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि visit का प्रयोग जब Verb के रूप में हो तो इसके बाद सीधा Object आता है; जैसे—
 - (i) He visited me.
 - (ii) He visited Kashmir. .

लेकिन make a visit to somebody / some place.

Verb Noun आदि का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

(i) He $\underline{\text{made}}$ a $\underline{\text{visit}}$ to $\underline{\text{me}}$.

Make Noun to Object

्का Past रूप

- (ii) He $\underbrace{\text{made}}_{\begin{subarray}{c} \downarrow \\ \hline \downarrow \\ \hline \\ \text{make} \end{subarray}}_{\begin{subarray}{c} \downarrow \\ \hline \text{object} \\ \hline \end{subarray}}_{\begin{subarray}{c} \downarrow \\ \hline \text{object} \\ \hline \end{subarray}}_{\begin{subarray}{c} \downarrow \\ \hline \end{subarray}}_{\b$
- 31. (D) 'for' के बदले 'to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि be invited to a place / a party आदि का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) I was invited to lunch.

- 32. (D) 'for' के बदले 'after' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Look for' का अर्थ है 'खोजना' जबिक 'Look after' का अर्थ है 'देखभाल करना' और चूँकि 'उसके पिता बीमार हैं' अत: उनकी 'देखभाल' की आवश्यकता है, न कि उनको 'खोजने' की। ध्यान रखें कि look के साथ विभिन्न Prepositions के प्रयोग से विभिन्न अर्थ निकलते हैं: जैसे—
 - (i) look (दिखना)
 - (ii) look at (देखना)
 - (iii) look after (देखभाल करना)
 - (iv) look into (छानबीन करना)
 - (v) look for (खोजना)
 - (vi) look down upon (तिरस्कार की दृष्टि से देखना)
- 33. (E) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
- 34. (C) 'rather than' के बदले 'to' का प्रयोग होगा।

 NOTE: विस्तृत जानकारी के लिए उत्तर संख्या (15) की
 व्याख्या देखें।
- 35. (D) 'by' के बदले 'for' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Substitute something for something' लेकिन 'Replace something by something' का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे—(i) **Substitute** saccharine **for** sugar. लेकिन, (ii) **Replace** a Noun **by** a Pronoun.

- 36. (B) 'in' के बदले 'with' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'deal in' का अर्थ है 'व्यापार करना' लेकिन 'deal with somebody' का अर्थ है 'किसी व्यक्ति के साथ बर्ताव करना' तथा 'deal with a subject' का अर्थ है 'किसी विषय का वर्णन करना'; जैसे—
 - (i) You deal in rice. (तुम चावल का व्यापार करते हो।)
 - (ii) You do not deal with him. (तुम उसके साथ बर्ताव नहीं करते हो।)
 - (iii) This poem deals with the beauty of Nature. (यह कविता प्रकृति के सौंदर्य का वर्णन करती है।)
- 37. (B) 'admits' के बाद 'of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'admit of' का अर्थ होता है 'can have' (रख सकना) लेकिन 'admit somebody into a house/some place' 'किसी व्यक्ति का किसी संस्थान, स्थान आदि में दाखिल करना'; जैसे—
 - (i) The words admit of other meanings. (शब्द अन्य अर्थ रख सकते हैं)

किन्तु,

(ii) He admitted me into the house. (उसने मुझे घर में प्रवेश कराया / दाखिल किया।)

किन्त

- (iii) I was admitted to this institution. (मेरा इस संस्थान में दाखिला हुआ।)
- 38. (D) 'to' के बदले 'for' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि "save something for something', 'save for something' किन्तु 'Save somebody from something' आदि का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

(i) He has sayed some money for this purpose.

saved something for something (उसने इस उद्देश्य के लिए कुछ पैसा बचाया है।)

- (ii) He suggested to me that I should save for a rainy day. (उसने मुझे सुझाव दिया कि मैं बुरे दिन के लिए संचय करूँ।)
- (iii) They have $\underbrace{\text{saved}}_{\begin{subarray}{c} \downarrow \\ \end{subarray}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \underline{\text{me}} \\ \downarrow \\ \end{subarray}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \text{from} \\ \downarrow \\ \end{subarray}} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \text{being drowned.} \\ \downarrow \\ \end{subarray}}_{\begin{subarray}{c} \downarrow \\ \end{subarray}}.$

body

(उन्होंने मुझे डूबने से बचा लिया है।)

- 39. (A) 'for' के बदले 'of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'have the reputation of doing something' का प्रयोग होता है। किन्तु, 'have a reputation for something' या 'make a reputation for something' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) You have the reputation of being a miser.
 - (ii) He has a reputation for honesty.
 - (iii) She made a **reputation for herself.** ध्यान रखें कि वाक्य (iii) में 'has', 'have' का Singular रूप है जबकि वाक्य (iii) में 'made' make का Past रूप है।
- 40. (A) Despite के बाद 'of' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि Despite = In spite of. अत:,
 - (i) Despite his good performance, he was not selected.

लेकिन.

- (ii) In spite of his good performance, he was not selected.
- 41. (B) 'among' के बदले 'amongst' का प्रयोग होगा। ध्यान रखें कि 'among' या 'amongst' का प्रयोग दो से अधिक के लिए होता है, साथ ही 'the' के पहले among या amongst का प्रयोग हो सकता है, किन्तु यदि 'the' नहीं है तो 'among' का प्रयोग Consonant sound से शुरू होने वाले शब्द के पहले तथा 'amongst' का Vowel sound से शुरू होने वाले शब्द के पहले किया जाता है: जैसे—

Amongst the boys.

किन्तु, (i) Among them [देम का पहला sound 'द' Consonant है]

तथा, Amongst us / our friends ['अस' का पहला sound 'अ' Vowel है। उसी प्रकार, 'ऑवर' का पहला sound 'ऑ' Vowel है।]

- 42. (C) over के बदले 'above' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'over / under age' का प्रयोग होता है किन्तु above / below twenty, thirty, forty आदि का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) She is below sixteen. [न कि under sixteen]
 - (ii) They are under age. [न कि below age] लेकिन,
 - (iii) They are under / above the age of thirteen.

- 43. (C) marries के बाद 'with' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। ध्यान रखें कि मुख्य क्रिया के रूप में 'marry' अपने बाद सीधा Object लेता है; जैसे—
 - (i) Ram married Sita. [न कि married with Sita] या (ii) Sita married Ram. [न कि married with Ram] किन्तु, be + married + to + Object का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे—(i) Ram is married to Sita. उसी प्रकार

- (i) Deepa weds Mohan. [ন কি weds with Mohan]
- (ii) Mohan weds Deepa. [न कि weds with Deepa]
- 44. (A) comprises के बाद 'of' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
- 45. (C) loss के बाद 'of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'loss of something जैसे, 'loss of blood / prestige / health / money' आदि का प्रयोग होता है और ध्यान दें कि 'the loss of or damage to any article' दो Phrases का Synthesis है। ये दोनों Phrases हैं 'the loss of any article', 'the damage to any article' इन दोनों Phrases को or से जोड़ने पर

the loss of or any article the damage to

अर्थात् 'the loss of or damage to any article'

NOTE: नियम के रूप में यह याद रखें कि जब दो शब्द and, or आदि से जुड़े हों तथा वे अलग-अलग Prepositions लेते हों तो दोनों Prepositions को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए।

NOTE: विस्तृत जानकारी के लिए उत्तर सं० (11) की व्याख्या देखें।

- 46. (C) 'to send' के बदले 'from sending' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि debar / abstain / refrain + from + V(ing) का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) He abstains $\underbrace{\text{from}}_{} \underbrace{\text{smoking}}_{}$.

 from Verb (ing)

- 47. (A) await के बाद 'for' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि 'await' = 'wait for'. अत:
 - (i) He is waiting for the result.

या, (ii) He is awaiting the result.

48. (B) 'to associate' के बदले 'from associating' का प्रयोग होगा।

NOTE : विस्तृत जानकारी के लिए उत्तर सं० (46) की व्याख्या देखें।

- 49. (A) for के बदले 'to' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि apparent / clear / obvious to somebody का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—
 - (i) It is apparent / clear / obvious to me.
- 50. (E) वाक्य शुद्ध है।
- 51. (D) 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि listen to somebody / listen to the radio आदि का प्रयोग होता है। किन्तु, worthlistening के बाद 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

NOTE: 'listen' Intransitive Verb तथा Transitive Verb के रूप में काम करता है। यदि इसका प्रयोग Intransitive Verb के रूप में हो तो इसके बाद 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। अर्थात, यदि 'listen' के बाद कोई Object नहीं हो तो इसके बाद 'to' भी नहीं होता है; जैसे—

- (i) We listened but heard nothing.
- (ii) Please listen carefully for the telephone while I'm upstairs.
- —A. S. Hornby: OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNER'S DICTIONARY OF CURRENT ENGLISH USAGE किन्तु, जब listen का प्रयोग Transitive Verb के रूप में हो तो इसके बाद to का प्रयोग करके तब Object का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

अर्थात्

listen + to + object

जैसे---

- (i) Listen to what he says.
- (ii) I listened to him.