

### What is a Preposition?

The word **Preposition** (as is indicated by Prefix '**Pre**') is a word or a group of words that is placed before a noun or pronoun to indicate direction, method, place, source etc. In other words, the noun or pronoun is shown to have a kind of relation with regard to something else with the help of a Preposition. *e.g.*,—

- (i) The Preposition may join one noun to another.

**Sheena** was in the **kitchen**.

('Sheena' and 'kitchen')

- (ii) It may join noun to a verb.

She **slipped** off the **stairs**.

('slipped' and 'stairs')

- (iii) It may join noun to an adjective.

We are **proud** of our **country**.

('proud' and 'country')

1. '**At, in, on, of, off, through, below, with**' etc., are some of the prepositions.

2. The noun or pronoun used with the preposition is in the **accusative case**. *e.g.*,—

(i) The book is on the **table**.

(ii) I did not talk to **him**.

Here '**table**' and '**him**' have been used in the accusative case because these are words the objects of the preposition.

3. A Preposition sometimes may have more than one object. *e.g.*,

(i) I gave money to Ritu and her brother.

(ii) Distribute the mangoes among the boys and the girls.

4. A clause can also be the object to a preposition. *e.g.*,

(i) I was pleased with what she did for me.

(ii) Pay attention to what your parents say.

5. Adverbs of time and place can also be the object of preposition. *e.g.*,

(i) I don't like to go from here.

(ii) She had returned by then.

6. When verbs are placed after prepositions (other than 'to') they should be in the gerund form except when they are used in infinitive form. *e.g.*,

(i) I am confident of winning her love.

(ii) She does not believe in wasting time.

(iii) She insisted on going to Pune.

## Prepositions before Particular Words

### (A) Travel and movement—

- (a) From, to, at, in, by, on, into, onto, off, out, out of. *e.g.*,  
We travel daily from Meerut to Delhi.
- (b) Arrive at/in, get to (reach). *e.g.*,  
(i) They arrived in India in March.  
(ii) I arrived at Patel Bridge.  
(iii) I go to the Bus stand late.
- (c) Home (Without preposition) *e.g.*,  
(i) They went home by bus. (Without Preposition)  
(ii) She returned to her home late. (With Preposition)

### (B) Above and over—

- (a) 'Above', 'over' mean higher than
- (b) But 'over' can also mean 'covering on the other side of', across, from one side to the other and in every part of the region. *e.g.*,  
(i) We put a sheet over his body.  
(ii) There is a bridge over the river.  
(iii) He has friends all over the world.

### (C) Under, below beneath—

- (a) 'Below', 'under', mean lower than, but 'under' can indicate contact. *e.g.*,  
(i) She kept money under the bed.  
(ii) The old man was crushed under the car.
- (b) However, 'below' is used when there is a space between the two surfaces. *e.g.*,  
They live below us. (We live above them)
- (c) 'Under' can mean junior in ranks. *e.g.*,  
He is under me. (I am his superior, below doesn't have this meaning)
- (d) 'Beneath' has the same meaning as under, but it is better to use it for abstract meanings. *e.g.*,  
He would think it beneath him to do such a small work. (Unworthy of him)

### (D) Time and date—

(Use at, on, by, in) at dusk, at noon, at dawn, at midnight, at midday, at sixteen (the age) at night, at six, at 7.30, in/on the morning/afternoon/evening/night (of a certain date)  
*e.g.*,

We left on the evening of the sixth at 5.30 p.m.  
We left in the evening/afternoon.

### (E) On time, in time, in good time—

- (a) 'On time' (at time arranged, neither before nor after) *e.g.*,  
The train is running on time.
- (b) 'In time' (not late) *e.g.*,  
Passengers should be in time for their train.
- (c) 'In good time' (with comfortable margin) *e.g.*,  
I arrived at the theatre in good time.

- (F) **At the beginning/at the end, in the beginning/in the end, at first, at last**
- (a) At the beginning of a book, there is a foreword. (Literally at the beginning)
  - (b) At the end, there may be an index.
  - (c) 'In the beginning/at first' = In the early stage. It implies that later there was a change. e.g.,  
In the beginning we used hand tools, later we had machines.
  - (d) 'In the end/At last' = eventually/after sometime. e.g.,  
At first he opposed marriage, but in the end he gave his consent.
  - (e) in, on, at, the back of
    - (i) What is there at the back of the table. (behind)
    - (ii) There is glossary at the back of the book. (few pages)
    - (iii) There is a room on the back of the house. (back of as part/area)
    - (iv) He was stabbed in the back.
- (G) **By, before—**
- By time/date (not later than)  
Please be at home by 8.00 p.m.  
By the end of this year my study will have finished.

## Rules of Preposition

### Rule I

A preposition is usually placed before its object but sometimes it is placed after it in the following cases :

- (A) When the object in the interrogative pronoun is understood. e.g.,
- (i) To whom are you talking?  
Who are you talking to? (Incorrect)  
Whom are you talking to? (Correct)
  - (ii) About what are you talking?  
What are you talking about? (Incorrect)  
(Correct)
  - (iii) For what are you looking?  
What are you looking for? (Incorrect)  
(Correct)
  - (iv) For what are you waiting?  
What are you waiting for? (Incorrect)  
(Correct)
- (B) When the object of the preposition is a relative pronoun 'that'. e.g.,
- (i) This is the book for that I have been looking.  
This is the book that I have been looking for. (Incorrect)  
(Correct)
  - (ii) This is the picture of that she always talks.  
This is the picture that she always talks of. (Incorrect)  
(Correct)
- (C) When an infinitive qualifies a noun, the preposition should be placed after the infinitive, if required. e.g.,
- (i) It is not a safe place to live. (Say 'live in')
  - (ii) He gave me a pen to write. (Say 'write with')
  - (iii) He gave me money to spend. (Correct)

**Rule II**

- (A) As a rule no preposition is placed after the following verbs when these verbs are used in active voice.

**'Stress, emphasise, discuss (matter), investigate, comprise, accompany, consider, violate, demand, resemble, pervade, precede, succeed, reach (at), resign (post), attack, invade, resist, enter (come into), eschew, befall, order, direct, join, sign, affect, ensure, board, describe, await, lack, regret, concern**  
e.g.,

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| (i) The police are investigating into the case.                | (Drop 'into')  |
| (ii) The teacher emphasised on the need of discipline in life. | (Drop 'on')    |
| (iii) I have ordered for his transfer.                         | (Drop 'for')   |
| (iv) I shall discuss about the problem with you.               | (Drop 'about') |
| (v) Soni resembles with her mother.                            | (Drop 'with')  |
| (vi) Our college comprises of class rooms.                     | (Drop 'of')    |
| (vii) India has never attacked on any country.                 | (Drop 'on')    |
| (viii) She promised to accompany with me to the park.          | (Drop 'with')  |
| (ix) The Committee is comprised of five members.               | (Correct)      |

- (B) Omission of 'to' with verbs of communication before the object, 'advise, tell, ask, beg, command, encourage, request, inform, order, urge. e.g.,—

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| (i) I advised to him to go.                    | (Drop 'to') |
| (ii) I informed to the police of the accident. | (Drop 'to') |
| (iii) I enquired of him.                       | (Correct)   |

**Rule III**

**Use of preposition in relation to its object—**

- (A) Omission of preposition before Indirect Object.

**Study the following verbs.**

**'bring, give, lend, promise, leave, sell, buy, show, take, fetch, tell, hand, send, sing, read, cost, play (an instrument), find, get, ask, offer etc.'** e.g.,

- |   |
|---|
| (i) I shall fetch you books from market.    |
| Or I shall fetch books for you from market. |
| (ii) Her father left him large property.    |
| Or Her father left large property to him.   |
| (iii) I shall buy you this necklace.        |
| Or I shall buy this necklace for you.       |
| (iv) I shall find Robin a nice job.         |
| Or I shall find a nice job for Robin.       |
| (v) Will you sing me a song?                |
| Or Will you sing a song for me?             |

- (B) Note the placement of proper object (Direct/Indirect) with the use of the following verbs with special reference to the preposition.

The use of verbs **'provide, supply, furnish, entrust, present'** e.g.,

- |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|
| I provided him money. (Incorrect)     |
| I provided him with money. (Correct)  |
| Or I provided money to him. (Correct) |

- (C) The correct use of '**rob, fine, inform, explain, recommend, compensate, suggest, propose**', in relation to objects. *e.g.*,
- (a) Rob a person of something.
  - (b) Fine someone (ten rupees etc).
  - (c) Inform someone of something.
  - (d) Explain something to a person.
  - (e) Recommend/Suggest/Propose something/some-body to others.
  - (f) Compensate someone for something. *e.g.*,

**Examples worked out—**

- (i) He robbed the old woman of all her ornaments.
- (ii) The teacher fined him ten rupees.
- (iii) We informed the police of the accident.
- (iv) The teacher explained the meaning of the poem to us.
- (v) He recommended me for promotion to the Principal.
- (vi) He recommended this book to his students.
- (vii) I shall compensate you for the loss.

## **Rule IV**

A student should take special note of the following Prepositions :

**(A) 'Than & but' as Preposition :**

'**Than & but**' are usually conjunctions. However, they may be sometimes used as Prepositions. *e.g.*,

- (i) I did not see any other person than your brother.
- (ii) I did not see any body else but your brother.

**(B) 'A' in the following sentences has been used as a Preposition, though in a weakened form of (in) *e.g.*,**

- (i) He earns fifty rupees a day.
- (ii) She visits me once a month.

**(C) Between, Among**

'**Between**' is used while referring to two persons/things. It may also be used for two or more in choice.

'**Among**' is used while referring to more than two persons/things. *e.g.*,

- (i) The two brothers divided the property between themselves.
- (ii) The two brothers and their sisters divided the property among themselves.

**Note :** Between the students in the class which is the best?

(between is correct in choice for more than two)

**(D) Beside, Besides**

'**Beside**' means 'by the side of '.

'**Besides**' means 'in addition to'. *e.g.*,

- (i) Besides studying he is also working somewhere.
- (ii) She sat beside him at the party.

**(E) By, With**

'By' is used for 'doer' of the action.

'With' is used to denote the instrument. e.g.,

- (i) He struck the dog with a stick.
- (ii) A dog was struck by him.

**(F) Since (as a preposition)****(a) Since is used for time expression (time from the past to the present.)**

Since is used for a definite time in the past or some past occasion. e.g., since birth, since last Sunday, since Diwali, since 2'o clock.

- (i) I have not met him since last month. (From last month till now)
- (ii) She has been doing home work since morning. (From morning till now)

**(b) Since as a conjunction**

- (i) It is ten years since I saw him. (or has been)
- (ii) I have not met him since he came back.

**(c) Since as an Adverb**

- (i) She went to the USA in 2003 and I have not seen her since. (From 2003 till now)
- (ii) It was indeed a shock but she has since recovered from it. (long before now.)

**(G) 'For' is used for time expression (indefinite) and a specific period of time**

(for two months/six years/two hours etc.) e.g.,

- (i) I shall go to Delhi for two weeks. (Period of time)
- (ii) He stayed with me for two hours daily.
- (iii) She has been sleeping for two hours. (Time Expression)
- (iv) She has been in Delhi for one week.

**(H) From, Between**

'From' is normally used with 'to/till/until'.

'Between' is used with 'and'. e.g.,

- (i) He works in the office from ten to five.
- (ii) The reception will be held between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m.

**(I) Before, Ago**

'Before' denotes the preceding action and can also be used in place of 'Ago'.

'Ago' refers to the past action. e.g.,

- (i) She left India two days ago/before.
- (ii) She had left India before she was married. (Conjunction) (Preceding action)

**(J) In, At**

'In' refers to towns, cities and countries in a wider sense while 'at' is used for speaking of comparatively smaller places. e.g.,

- (i) He lives in Delhi.
- (ii) He lives at Rohini in Delhi.



**(K) In, Into**

'In' denotes position whereas 'into' shows movement and entrance. e.g.,

- (i) The students are in the classroom.
- (ii) The students came into the classroom.

**(L) On, Upon**

'On' denotes position, 'upon' denotes movement. e.g.,

- (i) The book is on the table.
- (ii) He threw the book upon the table.

**(M) Within, In, On, In good time**

'Within' means before the end of time, 'In' means at the end of time while denoting a period of time. e.g.,

- (i) He will return in ten minutes.
- (ii) He will return within ten minutes.
- (iii) The train is running on time.

(Neither before nor after)

**(N) Till, To (upto)**

- (a) 'Till' is used of time. e.g.,

He studied till 11 p.m.

- (b) To (upto) is used of place/distance. e.g.,

I went upto Rani Bagh.

**Rule V**

When two words or adjectives require different prepositions, appropriate prepositions should be used with both the words. e.g.,

- (i) He is senior and older than I.

(Use 'to' after 'senior')

- (ii) His dress is different and cheaper than mine.

(Use 'from' after 'different')

- (iii) She is younger and taller than her sister.

(Correct)

**Important Prepositions****Preposition**

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Abound in (V)      | (rich in)—Uttar Pradesh <i>abounds in</i> water resources.                                      |
| 2. Abound with (Adj.) | (full of)—The forest is <i>abound with</i> streams. (teeming with)                              |
| 3. Absolve from       | (declare free from guilt, promise, duty etc.)—The court has <i>absolved him from</i> the crime. |
| 4. Absorb in          | (busy in work)—He is completely <i>absorbed in</i> his work.                                    |
| 5. Abstain from       | (hold oneself back, used for food habits)—His doctor asked him to <i>abstain from</i> drinks.   |
| 6. Abstemious in      | (eating & drinking)—Those who are <i>abstemious in</i> food habits enjoy good health.           |
| 7. Accede to          | (a request or proposal)—He <i>acceded to</i> my request.  |
| 8. Access to          | (means of reaching, approaching)—I have no <i>access to</i> the Prime Minister.                 |

9. Adhere to (stick to)—We decided to *adhere to* the programme already agreed upon.
10. Approve of (give one's approval)—She *approved of* my proposal in no time.
11. Assent to (official agreement e.g. to a proposal)—The President has given *assent to* the Bill.
12. Abhorrent of (abhor, to hate)—He is *abhorrent of* dowry system.
13. Acquaint with (familiar with)—I am not *acquainted with* this lady.
14. Addicted to (be given to something harmful)—He is *addicted to* alcohol.
15. Assured of (positive about)—I am *assured of* his help in need.
16. Attain to (arrive at a position/post)—He *attained to* this status after hard struggle.
17. Attraction for (a thing or person)—He has *attraction for* her.
18. Attracted to (thing or person)—He was *attracted to* her at first sight.
19. Avail of (take advantage of)—She *availed herself of* this opportunity and got success.
20. Aloof from (keep from)—Keep *aloof from* bad boys.
21. Advance for (mature)—He is *advanced for* his years.
22. Advance by (prepone by)—The visit of Viru has been *advanced by* two days.
23. Abide by (rules, comply with)—You should *abide by* the rules laid down by the committee.
24. Accused of (a crime, charge with)—He was *accused of* theft and convicted.
25. Acquit of (crime, fault) He was *acquitted of* the crime.
26. Admit to (admission)—He was *admitted to* the school on merit.
27. Admit of (scope for)—Your crime does not *admit of* any excuse.
28. Admit into (admittance)—He was *admitted into* the room of the Principal.
29. Alight on (the ground)—The birds *alighted on* the roof of my house.
30. Alight from (a bus, car, train)—When he *alighted from* the car, he was welcomed with open arms.
31. Alight at (site, a place)—The birds *alighted at* the antenna.
32. Annoy with (a person)—Noddy was *annoyed with* his friends an account of their misbehaviour.
33. Annoy at (an act)—Suhani was *annoyed at* the misbehaviour of her friends.
34. Aspire after (fame) – It is human nature to *aspire after* fame.
35. Aspire to (the post)—All the candidates *aspire to* the post of commissioned officers.
36. Amuse at (mock at, laugh at)—Everyone was *greatly amused at* his awkward behaviour during the ceremony.
37. Amuse with (enjoy)—They *amused themselves with* playing video games.
38. Answer (to) (a person)—What will you *answer to* your father?  
(a) She did not *answer* my question.  
(b) She did not give *answer* to my question. (Used as a noun)



39. Answer for (explain, account for)—You will have to *answer for* your misdeeds.
40. Account for (explain)—You should *account for* your absence from the office.
41. Antipathy to (averse to a thing)—I have great *antipathy to* wine.
42. Antipathy against (a person)—We should not have *antipathy against* the poor.
43. Ask for (demand)—I *asked him for* help but he refused.
44. Affiliated to (a University or Board)—Agra college is *affiliated to* the B.R. Ambedkar University.
45. Affiliated with (a party)—Indian Communists are *affiliated with* the Communist Parties of Russia & China.
46. Attend to (pay attention to)—He did not *attend to* what his mother advised him.
47. Attend upon (serve, wait upon)—He has no servant to *attend upon* him in old age.
48. Antidote to (that counteracts the effect of poison)—There is no effective *antidote to* poison.
49. Antidote against (cure for)—Quinine is an effective *antidote against* Malaria.
50. Agree with (a person)—I do not *agree with* you.
51. Agree on (a point)—After much discussion they *agreed on* the terms of Partnership.
52. Agree to (views)—He *agreed to* all my views but his father did not.
53. Afflicted with (disease, problem, mental trouble)—India is *afflicted with* extreme poverty.
54. Allowance for (allow for)—Always make *allowance for* the mistake of others and pardon them.
55. Atone for (a fault, sin)—The Hindus go to the Ganga to *atone for* their sins.
56. Aptitude for (talent)—He shows some *aptitude for* languages.
57. Alliance with (joined or united)—China has entered into *alliance with* Pakistan against India.
58. Acquiesce in (accept passively)—I had no alternative but to *acquiesce in* his unfair demand.
59. Apprise of (inform)—I *apprised* him of the serious food situation in the state.
60. Act upon (comply with)—Always *act upon* the advice of your elders.
61. Adept in (proficient in)—He is *adept in* the art of dancing.
62. Adept at (thing)—My brother is *adept at* classical music.
63. Adapt to (make suitable)—You must *adapt* yourself to new situations for attaining to high position in life.
64. Accustomed to (be used to) I am *accustomed to* early rising.
65. Akin to (similar to)—Your behaviour of indifference is *akin to* jealousy.
66. Alien to (foreign to)—French is *alien to* me because I have never studied it.
67. Alive to (aware of)—He is fully *alive to* the danger of the situation.
68. Amenable to (advice, willing to be guided)—Now-a-days majority of the student are not *amenable to* discipline.

69. Analogous to (similar to)—Jahanara's wisdom was *analogous to* her beauty.  
 70. Aware of (know about)—I am *aware of* your success.  
 71. Beware of (cautious)—*Beware of* dogs lest you should be bitten.  
 72. Blush at (praise)—She *blushed at* the mention of her qualities.  
 73. Blush for (a fault, ashamed of)—I *blush for* the vices of my son who has disgraced the family.  
 74. Blind in (the eye)—He is *blind in* left eye and needs major surgery.  
 75. Blind to (defects)—We should not be *blind to* the fault of our children.  
 76. Born of (parents)—She was *born of* a beautiful mother/parents.  
 77. Born to (passive voice)—A son was *born to* her.  
 78. Bearing on (relation to)—Your speech has no *bearing on* the subject we are discussing.  
 79. Beset with (surrounded with)—India is *beset with* many problems these days.  
 80. Believe in (to have faith)—I *believe in* him because he is honest.  
 81. Believe (regard as true)—I *believe* him because he is speaking the truth.  
 82. Benefit by (verb)—You should *benefit by* the experience of others.  
 83. Benefit from (noun)—You should derive *benefit from* the experience of others.  
 84. Compensate for (give something to make up)—He *compensated* me for the damage to my scooter.  
 85. Cure of (a disease)—He is *cured of* illness after long treatment.  
 86. Cure for (treatment)—There is no *cure for* AIDS yet.  
 87. Compete with (person)—He will *compete with* me for the first position in the college.  
 88. Compete for (trophy etc.)—Our team will not *compete for* Roman Trophy.  
 89. Conformity with (views)—I acted in *conformity with* the opinion of the majority.  
 90. Conformity to (rules, according to)—I did that in *conformity to* the traditions of the family.  
 91. Cling to (to hold tight)—The child was *clinging to* her mother.  
 92. Comply with (act in accordance with)—You must *comply with* the rules laid down by the committee.  
 93. Condemn to (Punishment)—The accused was *condemned to* death.  
 94. Congratulate on (Success)—Arnav congratulated his friend on *success*.  
 95. Certain of (Sure of)—Those who work hard should be *certain of* their success.  
 96. Confident of (Success)—My sister is always *confident of* success.  
 97. Count on (depend on)—You should never *count on* unreliable persons.  
 98. Charge of (Noun) crime—Charge of murder was framed against him.  
 99. Charge with (verb) crime—He was *charged with* the murder of his neighbour.  
 100. Cope with (manage work)—My advocate cannot *cope with* heavy court work.  
 101. Contrast to (noun)—Her character is a *contrast to* her husband's.  
 102. Contrast with (verb)—They tried to *contrast* the character of their father with mine.

103. **Cash in on** (avail of)—Every body of them was trying to cash in on reservation of posts announced for the community.
104. **Contribute to** (add to a thing)—Every Indian should *contribute to* the success of Indian economy.
105. **Complain against** (a person)—He *complained to* the Principal *against* me.
106. **Complain of** (a thing)—The teacher *complained of* his rude behaviour.
107. **Cordone off** (protect)—The dias of the P.M. was *cordoned off*.
108. **Commit to** (a promise, pledge, sentence)—He has *committed himself to* the service of the society.
109. **Confide in** (a person)—I have always *confided in* him and he has never deceived me.
110. **Confide to** (a person)—Do not *confide* your secrets to unreliable friends.
111. **Consist in** (remain)—Beauty *consists in* the character of a person.
112. **Consist of** (comprise)—The house *consists of* four rooms.
113. **Commence** (on a day, at time, in a month)—The examinations will *commence* on monday next at 10 o'clock.
114. **Commence with** (as first item)—He *commenced with* grammar when he started teaching English.
115. **Clamour for** (demand)—The labourers are *clamouring for* the rise in their wages.
116. **Clamour against** (complain against)—The residents are *clamouring against* the negligence of the police.
117. **Cause for** (reason for)—There is no *cause for* anxiety.
118. **Cause of** (result from)—The *cause of* Cancer is still unknown.
119. **Concerned for** (worried)—I am greatly *concerned for* the safety of his money.
120. **Concerned with** (have anything to do)—I am not *concerned with* his business.
121. **Condole with** (a person)—I *condoled with* my friend in the death of his father.
122. **Disappoint of** (hopes)—I was *disappointed of* my success in the new venture.
123. **Despair of** (hopes)—He was *despaired of* the hope of early marriage of her daughter.
124. **Dabble in/at** (art, politics etc.)—Though he belonged to the family of politicians, he never *dabbled in* politics.
125. **Destined for** (some future)—He is *destined for* the post of D.M. and is expected to be promoted soon.
126. **Disgrace on** (dishonourable)—He is a *disgrace on* his family.
127. **Dwell on/upon** (speak/write in detail)—The teacher *dwelt on* the need of discipline.
128. **Die of** (a disease)—He *died of* malaria after a few days' illness.
129. **Die from** (some cause)—He *died from* over work because hard work had affected his health adversely.
130. **Differ with** (a person in views)—I *differ with* you on the views of life.
131. **Differ from** (in something)—She *differs from* me both in habits and looks.
132. **Deal in** (trade in)—My friend *deals in* cloth.
133. **Deal with** (a matter, a person)—You must learn how to *deal with* customers.

134. Dispense with (to remove, to do without)—You cannot *dispense with* the use of fan in summer.
135. Dispense (to deal out, distribute)—As a judge he *dispenses* equal justice to all and one.
136. Dispose of (sell)—I shall *dispose of* my old furniture and buy new one.
137. Disposed to (inclined to)—He is *disposed to* travelling abroad.
138. Decamp with (booty)—The robbers had *decamped with* the booty before the police arrived.
139. Disgust with (person, life)—Being spiritual he is disgusted with materials lie life.
140. Disgust at (an act)—Every one felt disgusted at his jokes.
141. Discriminate against (not to treat well)—No one should discriminate against the poor.
142. Discriminate between (difference between)—We should always discriminate between right and wrong.
143. Embark on (venture, undertake)—He has decided to *embark on* new business undertaking.
144. Enter (place, no preposition)—He *entered* my room without my permission.
145. Enter into (alliance, agreement)—India and America have *entered into* various agreements.
146. Enter upon/on (undertake)—My brother has decided to *enter upon* expansion programme of his business.
147. Enlarge on/upon (write or say more)—I need not *enlarge on* the problem and waste your time.
148. Endowed with (gifted with)—His wife is *endowed with* both charms and talents.
149. Enamoured with (a person)—Rosalind was *enamoured with* Orlando at first sight.
150. Enamoured of (a thing)—Though it was their first meeting, he was *enamoured of* her talents.
151. Enrage at (a thing, an act)—The teacher was enraged at the student's insolence.
152. Enrage with (a person)—The teacher was enraged with the student for his insolence.
153. Exult over (enjoy (bad sense))—The spectators exulted over the defeat of Pakistani team.
154. Exult at (enjoy)—The spectators exulted at the victory of Indian team.
155. Eligible for (a post)—Only graduates are eligible for the post.
156. Familiar to (to know)—Her face is quite *familiar to* everyone.
157. Familiar with (knowledge)—I am not very *familiar with* botanical names.
158. False of (heart)—He is not *false of* heart.
159. False to (friends or principles)—We should not be *false to* our friends.
160. Fascinated by (a thing)—The children were *fascinated by* all the toys in the shop windows.
161. Fascinated with (a person)—I was *fascinated with* her because of her admirable manners.

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|---|--|
| 162. Fly into                             | (anger)—On hearing my father's death I flew into a rage.                             |
| 163. Feed on                              | (live on)—Ants feed on animal food or flesh.   |
| 164. Fondness for                         | (liking for)—He has a fondness for classical music.                                  |
| 165. Fond of                              | (liking for)—He is fond of classical music.  |
| 166. For lack of For want of For short of | (something)—For lack of money he could not go any farther.                           |
| 167. Grieve for                           | (a person)—He grieved for the victims of the storm.                                  |
| 168. Grieve over                          | (a thing)—He grieved over the loss of money he had won.                              |
| 169. Grieve at                            | (an event)—He grieved at my father's death when I told him of my personal tragedy.   |
| 170. Guard against                        | (mistakes, temptation)—You should guard against the wrong use of words.              |
| 171. Guard from                           | (a danger of a thing etc.)—You should guard from him because he is false of heart.   |
| 172. Glance at                            | (take a quick look)—He glanced at her face and started when he saw her address.      |
| 173. Glance through                       | (go through)—He glanced through the letter in a hurry and handed it back to me.      |
| 174. Good at                              | (expert)—He is good at playing.  |
| 175. Good for                             | (nothing)—He is good for nothing fellow.   |
| 176. Hear from                            | (a person)—I have not heard from you for a long time.                                |
| 177. Hear of                              | (something)—I heard of this event in Mumbai and rushed here to Delhi.                |
| 178. Hear by                              | (post, through communication)—I heard by a letter about my uncle's death.            |
| 179. Hard by                              | (near)—The college is hard by and I go to college on foot.                           |
| 180. Hard up                              | (financially tight)—He is hard up these days.  |
| 181. Hanker after                         | (run after, hunger after)—Don't hanker after money and fame.                         |
| 182. Healed of                            | (a disease, cured of)—He is healed of illness after long treatment.                  |
| 183. Infer from                           | (statement)—You cannot infer anything from his statement.                            |
| 184. Insight into                         | (reality, situation)—Wise persons have insight into the reality of life.             |
| 185. Impress upon                         | (a person, advice)—The Principal impressed upon the students the need of discipline. |
| 186. Impress with                         | (with a thing)—He impressed me very much with his good manners.                      |
| 187. Inquire for/about                    | (a thing)—He has just gone to inquire for the supply of ration.                      |
| 188. Inquire after                        | (welfare, ask after)—I inquired after his father's health.                           |
| 189. Inquire of                           | (ask a person)—I inquired of him the name of his father.                             |
| 190. Inquired into                        | (investigate)—The police are inquiring into the case.                                |
| 191. Interfere in                         | (a thing)—Don't interfere in my private affairs.                                     |
| 192. Interfere with                       | (hinder)—Refrain from interfering with the course of justice.                        |
| 193. Invest with                          | (authority)—The Principal was invested with powers to deal with this problem.        |
| 194. Influence with                       | (a person)—He has immense influence with the police.                                 |



205. Influence over  
206. Influence on  
207. Intrude into  
208. Intrude on  
209. Intimate with  
210. Irritated at  
211. Incensed at  
212. Indignant at  
213. Judge of  
  
214. Judge by  
215. Jump to  
  
216. Jump at  
217. Jeer at  
  
218. Jest at  
219. Known to  
220. Known by  
221. Known for  
222. Knocked at  
223. Knock on  
224. Key to  
225. Lean on  
226. Lean to  
  
227. Live in  
228. Live at  
229. Live on  
230. Live by  
  
231. Live off  
232. Listen to  
233. Liable for  
234. Liable to  
235. Laugh with  
  
236. Laugh at  
237. Lacking in  
  
238. (Have) Liking for

- (the people)—The P.M. has great influence over the people of that region.  
(a thing)—The influence of books on young children is great.  
(intrude)—He intruded into the room but was turned out.  
(person)—Don't intrude on the privacy of anyone.  
(intimate)—She is intimate with my family.  
(thing)—He seems greatly irritated at my refusal.  
(thing)—He was greatly incensed at his conduct.  
(thing)—Instead of being happy, he is indignant at my offer.  
(give opinion)—Don't judge of things by their outward appearance.  
(test by)—He was judged by his academic qualifications.  
(conclusion)—Don't jump to conclusion without giving due consideration to the facts.  
(an offer)—He jumped at the offer and was highly pleased.  
(an act, a person)—The spectators jeered at their team on their fourth defeat.  
(an act, a person)—Never jest at those who are in trouble.  
(passive voice)—You are known to her very well.  
(recognize)—A man is known by the company he keeps.  
(a quality)—Amoy is well-known for his benevolence.  
(the door)—I knocked at the door but there was no reply.  
(noun)—Mala heard a knock on the door.  
(success)—Hard work is key to success.  
(depend on)—I had to lean on him in difficulties.  
(inclined towards)—He seems to lean more to his daughter than his son.  
(region, area, country)—He is living in America.  
(indicate the place)—He is living at Agra.  
(food)—He lives entirely on vegetables these days.  
(Livelihood, manner)—I have to live by the labour of my own hands.  
(source)—Now-a-days he is living off rental income.  
(advice)—You should listen to my advice.  
(responsible for)—I hold you liable for the murder.  
(deserve)—He is liable to imprisonment and fine.  
(enjoy with others)—It is better to laugh with than to laugh at others.  
(an act, person)—Never laugh at the old persons.  
(something, wanting in)—Even educated persons were lacking in table manner.  
(a person, a thing)—She has great liking for children.



229. (Take) Liking to (a person, a thing)—My friend took liking to Arnav and married him.
230. Likeness between (Similarity)—There is likeness between the Chinese and the Koreans.
231. Limit to (extent)—There is always a limit to friendship.
232. Move to (tears)—On listening to the tale of my sufferings Pearl was moved to tears.
233. Move with (pity)—Pearl was moved with pity at his plight.
234. Move by (condition)—We were moved by her pathetic condition.
235. Married to (a woman)—Arnav was married to a famous doctor.
236. Married with (a man)—She was married with Arnav.
237. Mix with (a thing)—Please don't mix water with milk.
238. Menace to (Treat to)—Terrorists are menace to the security of the country.
239. Match for (a person in quality)—His father is no match for my uncle.
240. Mock at (an act, a person)—Never mock at the poverty of others.
241. Meditate on (Past act)—She was in tears when she meditated on her humiliation.
242. Meditate (future act)—She is meditating revenge for her humiliation.
243. Neglectful of (a person, work, a thing)—He has been neglectful of his business.
244. Negligent in (careless in duty)—Don't be negligent in your duty.
245. Need for (something)—There is no need for further action in the matter.
246. (in) need of (Something)—I am not in need of money (feelings).
247. Originate in (place as a source)—Modern civilization originated in Europe.
248. Originate with (a person)—This scheme originated with the Finance Minister.
249. Occupied in (doing a thing)—I am just now occupied in solving the problems.
250. Occupied with (a thing)—My father is occupied with the expansion of his business.
251. Operate on/upon (in the sense of operation)—The doctor decided to operate on her leg immediately.
252. Oblivious of (having no memory, ignorant of)—Oblivious of danger, they kept on marching ahead.
253. Offend at (thing)—He was offended at my words.
254. Offend with (person)—Please don't get offended with her as she is honest.
255. Overwhelm with (feelings)—Her mother was overwhelmed with love for his son.
256. Overwhelm by (defeated by)—The enemy was overwhelmed by our army.
257. Part with (a thing)—A miser cannot part with a single penny.
258. Part from (a person)—I parted from my friend in Delhi.
259. Preface to (a book)—He wrote a preface to his book.
260. Profit by (learn)—You will profit by experience.
261. Profit from (gain)—We may profit from new pension policy.
262. Partiality for (a thing, liking)—She has partiality for sweets.
263. Partiality to (a person's favour)—He always shows partiality to his relatives.
264. Prone to (inclined to)—Thickly populated areas are prone to riots and diseases.

265. Perish by  
 266. Perish with  
 267. Prevail against  
 268. Prevail on/upon  
 269. Point out  
 270. Point at  
 271. Point to  
 272. Preside at  
 273. Preside over  
 274. Provided against  
 275. Provided for  
 276. Popular for  
 277. Popular with  
 278. Pine for  
 279. Pine away  
 280. Play at  
 281. Play upon  
 282. Partake of  
 283. Prey on  
 284. Passion for  
 285. Peculiar to  
 286. Pity for  
 287. Pity on  
 288. Pity  
 289. Pride on  
 290. Pride in  
 291. Proud of  
 292. Prompt in  
 293. Quick at  
 294. Quick in  
 295. Quick of  
 296. Quarrel over  
 297. Quarrel with  
 298. Reputation for  
 299. Remorse for
- (destroy, famine, sword)—The tyrants *perish by sword*.  
 (suffer from)—They are *perishing with* starvation.  
 (a thing, face)—They *prevailed against* all odds in life.  
 (a person, to compel)—I have *prevailed on* him to come to attend the function.  
 (reveal)—I *pointed out* his errors and he got annoyed with me.  
 (blame)—No one can *point at* his character because he is quite honest.  
 (refer to)—His speech *pointed to* a few problems relating to poverty.  
 (a party, chief guest)—The Governor *presided at* the feast.  
 (meeting, president)—He *presided over* the meeting in the absence of the chairman.  
 (adversity)—We should always *provide against* a rainy day.  
 (arrange what is necessary)—He died without *providing for* his family.  
 (a good quality)—He is *popular for* his honesty.  
 (the people)—He is *popular with* the students of the class.  
 (crave for a person)—She is *pinning for* the return of her lost son.  
 (die away with grief)—She *pined away* in the memory of her lost son.  
 (cards)—We are *playing at* cards.  
 (a musical instrument)—She is *playing upon* the piano.  
 (share any thing)—They *partook of* our food and were satisfied.  
 (exploit)—The rich *prey on* the poor.  
 (strong desire)—He has *passion for* writing poetry.  
 (particular)—This habit is *peculiar to* my father.  
 (noun) We should feel *pity for* the poor.  
 (noun) He should take *pity on* the poor.  
 (verb) We should *pity* the poor.  
 (verb) They *prided themselves on* their wealth.  
 (noun) They take *pride in* their wealth.  
 We should be *proud of* our country.  
 (quick in)—You should be *prompt in* doing your duty.  
 (a thing)—The dog is *quick at* smelling.  
 (doing a thing)—The boy is *quick in* working out the problems.  
 (understanding)—The child is very *quick of* understanding.  
 (a thing)—They *quarrelled over* the division of their ancestral property.  
 (a person)—Don't *quarrel with* your friends over trifles.  
 (a quality)—My brother has a reputation for honesty.  
 (wrong doing)—She felt remorse later on for neglecting her old parents.

300. Respite from (relief from)—People have felt no respite from cold waves.
301. Replace by (a new object)—Old furniture will be replaced by new one.
302. Repent of (an action)—He repented of the misdeeds of his youth.
303. Recourse to (resort to, adopt as means)—They took recourse to wrong means for success.
304. Revenge oneself on (verb) (a person)—He *revenged himself* on his enemies for the murder of his brother.
305. Revenge for (noun) (an injury)—She took *revenge* on him for his misdeeds.
306. Reconcile oneself to (a thing)—You must *reconcile yourself* to the circumstances and endure them.
307. Reconcile with (a person)—He has not yet been *reconciled* with his wife.
308. Reason with (a person)—I *reasoned* with him but could not bring him round.
309. Reckon on/upon (depend on)—You can safely *reckon upon* the books for advice.
310. Remonstrate with (a person)—The players *remonstrated* with the umpire against his L.B.W. decision.
311. Remiss in (duty)—Those found *remiss* in duty will be punished.
312. Sure of (a thing)—We are sure of victory in the game.
313. Sequel to (as a result)—Sequel to success in life he became extremely rich.
314. Smile at (mock at)—All his friends *smiled* mockingly at his failure.
315. Smile on (favour)—At last fate *smiled* on him and he was successful.
316. Slow at (doing something)—On account her old age she is slow at cooking.
317. Substitute for (Old thing)—New furniture will be substituted for old one.
318. Scare of (afraid of)—I got scared of the sound of bomb blast.
319. Shoot at, strike at, catch at, Hit at (Unsuccessful attempt)—The police shot at the thief who escaped in darkness.
320. Shoot at, Strike at, Catch at, Hit at (Successful in attempt)—The police shot the robber dead.
321. Speak for (favour)—I shall *speak for* you to the Commander.
322. Speak of (praise)—There is no scenic spot here to speak of.
323. Start on (journey)—He *started on* journey for Mumbai though he did not have enough money.
324. Strive for (try for)—It is futile to *strive for* permanent joy in life.
325. Strive with (compete with)—Don't *strive with* the rich and the powerful.
326. Side with (verb) (favour)—He would never *side with* those who are unjust.
327. Search for (a thing)—He is still *searching for* a good house.
328. Search (frisk)—He was *searching* his pocket.
329. Seek (try to find)—He *sought* shelter in the house of his friend when there were riots.
330. Seek after (in demand)—He is much *sought after* actor these days.
331. Seek for (try to win)—He always *sought for* his aim in his life.
332. Seething with (anger, discontent)—The residents of the locality were *seething with* anger over the apathy of the police.
333. Suffer (loss)—He *suffered* heavy loss in business.

334. Suffer from  
(disease)—He is *suffering from* cancer and is not likely to survive long.
335. Show off  
(display)—The modest persons do not show off their wealth.
336. Sentence to  
(Punishment)—Madho was sentenced to death by the judge.
337. Spark off  
(give rise to, trigger off)—Communal speech will spark off riots in the town.
338. Think of  
(remember a subject)—*Think of* a plan and let me know tomorrow.
339. Think over  
(to consider)—I will *think over* your case after sometime.
340. Tantamount to  
(equal in effect)—His remarks are *tantamount to* insult.
341. Tired of  
(sick of, fed up with, weary)—I am *tired of* listening to his flattering words.
342. Treat of  
(a subject, deal with)—You should *treat of* this problem patiently.
343. Tresspass on  
(encroach on, land)—Do not tresspass on government land.
344. Tresspass against  
(law)—He was punished for tresspassing the rules of the road.
345. Triumph over  
(difficulties)—At last he *triumphed over* his difficulties.
346. Trifle with  
(make fun of)—Don't *trifle with* the feelings of the poor.
347. Usher in  
(begin, bring out)—Globalisation has ushered in an era of market economy.
348. Verse in  
(Thing, expert in)—She is versed in the art of cooking.
349. Vote for  
(a person)—I don't *vote for* worthless politicians.
350. Vote on  
(resolution)—The members *voted on* the resolution which was passed by majority.
351. Vote to  
(win)—He was *voted to* power with thumping majority.
352. Venture upon  
(an undertaking)—He did not dare to *venture upon* new enterprise.
353. Vain of  
(proud of)—Though rich, she is not *vain of* her wealth.
354. Vexed with  
(person) Don't get *vexed with* me.
355. Vexed at  
(a thing)—I am *vexed at* my brother's absence.
356. Wait upon  
(attend upon, to serve)—Who is *waiting on* this table?
357. Wait for  
(person, thing)—He is *waiting for* her.
358. Weary of  
(a thing)—He was *weary of* study and retired to bed.
359. Warn against  
(fault, danger)—I have already *warned* you *against* your carelessness.
360. Warn of  
(danger)—He *warned* the nation of financial crisis.
361. Wish for  
(a thing)—I don't *wish for* anything in life.
362. Worthy of  
(praise, note)—Your remarks are really *worthy of* note.
363. Wanting in  
(lacking in)—She is *wanting in* common sense.
364. Ward off  
(keep at a distance)—Hindus believe in many rituals to *ward off* the evils.
365. Wary of  
(Something, Chary of)—We should be *wary of* strangers.
366. Yearn for  
(acute desire, long for)—She *yearned for* the return to her own home.
367. Zealous for/about  
(a thing)—A good soldier is always *zealous for* his country's honour.

## Work Book Exercise (A)

**Directions :** Spot the errors, if any, in the following sentences—

1. We should always listen the advice of our well wishers.
2. He closely resembles with his father in facial features.
3. While taking examinations, always write with dark ink.
4. The Insurance Company has promised to compensate the damage to my house.
5. You must revise your answer sheet again.
6. He suffered from heart attack last year.
7. Everybody complains against callous treatment of the police.
8. She is very popular among her friends and relatives.
9. The highway robbers robbed all their belongings.
10. Would you please ring me up on next Monday?
11. Don't quarrel on trifles with your friends.
12. My house comprises of five rooms and is spacious enough for two families.
13. There is no cause of anxiety about his health.
14. Children should be taught to write by a fountain pen.
15. Pakistan invaded on India in 1965.
16. His employers were compelled to dispense his services.
17. On Diwali he will order for a new pair of shoes.
18. You should at least congratulate your friend for his grand success in the elections.
19. The accused was bound by a chain and taken to prison.
20. My father has assured me to present me a new scooter on my next birthday.
21. The charge with murder against him could not be proved.
22. In vain you are searching your lost purse.
23. For coming late the teacher fined ten rupees on him.
24. It is very different and costlier than your shirt.
25. Don't laugh on the poor if they can't afford comforts of life.
26. Fragrance pervaded in the garden and we enjoyed our evening stroll.
27. Due to lack of common sense he cannot succeed in life.
28. He parted with his wife in tears.
29. It is not his nature to pick up a quarrel with his neighbours.
30. The residents informed the tragedy to the police long ago.
31. The reforms must come from up.
32. She never wavered from her loyalty to me.
33. Please do not play into the hands of criminals.
34. She has aversion for senseless TV serials.
35. Your remarks are worthy to note.



**Work Book Exercise (B)**

**Directions :** Spot the errors, if any, in the following sentences—

1. In a democratic society no one should be discriminated because of caste and creed.
2. A summons was served to him last week.
3. As a responsible officer you should dispense with justice to the poor and the needy.
4. Whenever she goes out her chaperon accompanies with her.
5. The meeting began at about 2. p.m. and he had arrived quite earlier.
6. The news of the Prime Minister's death spread in all over the country.
7. He always travelled in second class with a view to understanding the pulse of his countrymen.
8. She was admitted in the hospital when she met with a serious accident.
9. After his death, his wife and children died of misery and starvation.
10. While going to college, I met my old friends in the way.
11. My friends entrusted me his valuables when he went abroad.
12. Our neighbour was charged of murder last year.
13. You must comply by the orders of your seniors.
14. The father of my friend deals with medicine.
15. She has been ill from fever since Monday.
16. Real beauty consists of good character.
17. The dacoits set fire on the house.
18. There was warning on the notice board "No admission without permission."
19. While returning back from Delhi, he lost his purse.
20. He was overwhelmed by grief on the demise of his father.
21. It is very difficult to resist against the prevailing system and traditions.
22. My father did not agree to me on this point.
23. The show will commence from 3 p.m.
24. Two terrorists were shot, but were able to escape through the dense forest.
25. Those who violate against the law of the country should be sent behind the bars.
26. You are not eligible to the post because you don't have the experience required by the company.
27. He aspires for fame in whatever field he takes up a job.
28. Though recently married they are not pulling on well with each other these days.
29. They are working with heart and soul and are sure to succeed in the long run.
30. She stayed at home in whole day because she felt sick.
31. What is time in your watch?
32. My uncle went to abroad last year.
33. The train is running in time.
34. His character is a contrast to my sister's.
35. He is not able to cope up with heavy work.
36. We suffer because we mistake the unreal as real.
37. There is tendency of leaving work undone on the part of children.
38. Please tear away this letter.



## Work Book Exercise (C)

**Directions :** Spot the errors if any, in the following sentences—

1. She is very arrogant because she comes from a rich family.
2. He has not come to meet me although he came back before a week.
3. I saw him climbing on the tree to pluck mangoes.
4. Everybody knows what for Kanpur is famous.
5. He has never wished any reward although he has served suffering humanity throughout his life.
6. Do you know he will be operated tomorrow in a Delhi hospital?
7. Six teams are competing the Singer World Cup.
8. They were talking something but I don't know what they were talking.
9. She prays God everyday for the safe return of her son.
10. In a short time the new staff will be substituted by those who are on long leave.
11. You should not leave now because this road is not safe to travel.
12. My father has promised to provide me a scooter next year.
13. He always differs from his friends in views on life.
14. Indians should learn to remain united together.
15. She has a great liking to sweets.
16. He is wanting of honesty and nobody trusts him.
17. In accordance to my advice she did not go there.
18. After he had struggled, fate smiled at him at last.
19. Such a glorious success has never been dreamt by us.
20. In the meanwhile she kept on waiting outside.
21. I can't say to whom she was talking on phone yesterday.
22. She has been crying from morning.
23. He is not in fault and so he should be excused.
24. Always side those who are just and honest.
25. Selfish persons always seek after cheap popularity.
26. Please fill water in the bucket.
27. Kashmir is to the north of India.
28. He will wait here upto 5 o'clock.
29. The D.M. will preside over the feast.
30. He was moved with tears on her condition.
31. They went to home soon after the accident.
32. It is a saying in the Kashmiries.
33. He does not seem to be aware as to his qualities.
34. His behaviour cannot be called into question.
35. The banquet to all accounts was lavish.
36. You must learn to tackle with complex problems.
37. I regret for my absurd remarks.

## Work Book Exercise (D)

**Directions :** Fill up the blanks with suitable prepositions from the alternatives given under each sentence.

1. His professional ability proves that he is cut ..... for this job.  
(a) out (b) up (c) down
2. The history of Hindu religion dates ..... ancient times.  
(a) from (b) since (c) for
3. Now government servants have the day ..... every Saturday.  
(a) out (b) off (c) since
4. Nothing can deter him ..... pursuing his aim of life.  
(a) for (b) from (c) in
5. After the death of his father the responsibility has devolved ..... him.  
(a) on (b) at (c) from
6. In accordance with the advice of a doctor she is ..... diet.  
(a) on (b) at (c) off
7. Normally he stays ..... until 11 p.m. these days.  
(a) up (b) out (c) on
8. No one believes him because he is false ..... heart.  
(a) to (b) at (c) of
9. The officials have the habit of fawning ..... ministers.  
(a) above (b) at (c) on
10. The problem of communal harmony cannot be glossed ..... by government.  
(a) at (b) on (c) over
11. Kanishka was initiated ..... Buddhism by Buddhist monks.  
(a) to (b) into (c) in
12. Consequent upon heavy loss he is worse ..... these days.  
(a) upon (b) off (c) over
13. Co-operation between friends stems ..... mutual consideration.  
(a) in (b) out (c) from
14. Many Russians name their children ..... Indians.  
(a) after (b) to (c) for
15. Indians have pinned their hopes ..... the emergence of some superman.  
(a) on (b) in (c) at
16. She could not muster ..... courage to stand against the maltreatment.  
(a) to (b) up (c) about
17. Strangely her name did not occur ..... me on the second meeting.  
(a) to (b) on (c) about
18. The whole town was plunged ..... sorrow after the massacre of the students.  
(a) in (b) into (c) to
19. On seeing a robber he at once reached ..... his pistol in his pocket.  
(a) to (b) for (c) on
20. The government acted judiciously to stave ..... the crisis.  
(a) of (b) out (c) off
21. The boys were seen hanging ..... girls' hostel.  
(a) out (b) on (c) about

22. There is a tendency to trump ..... charges against opposition leaders in every country.  
 (a) up (b) on (c) at
23. In fact there is no library in our town to speak .....  
 (a) for (b) about (c) of
24. To my surprise even well to do persons have no scruple ..... cheating others.  
 (a) in (b) into (c) on
25. You should not mind his ..... the cuff remarks.  
 (a) on (b) off (c) over
26. The court has yet to serve summons ..... him for the suit filed against him.  
 (a) to (b) on (c) for
27. The court has yet to serve him ..... summons for the suit filed against him.  
 (a) to (b) on (c) with
28. He is 5' 1" and he is tall ..... his age.  
 (a) over (b) upon (c) for
29. He stared me ..... the face as if he would devour me.  
 (a) at (b) in (c) into
30. Don't stare ..... the girls as long as you are in the class.  
 (a) at (b) in (c) into

### Work Book Exercise (E)

**Directions :** Fill up the blanks with suitable prepositions from the alternatives given under each sentence.

1. You cannot expect respect from him because he is lost ..... sense of shame.  
 (a) in (b) to (c) into
2. You have not to get up because the book is lying ..... hand.  
 (a) at (b) in (c) on
3. After all hard work has come to tell ..... your health.  
 (a) on (b) upon (c) at
4. Dishonesty is always detrimental ..... progress in life.  
 (a) to (b) for (c) in
5. He made insulting remarks that are derogatory ..... his reputation.  
 (a) for (b) to (c) in
6. In the long run, drinking proved fatal both ..... his reputation & health.  
 (a) for (b) to (c) of
7. The rich are not inured ..... manual labour.  
 (a) of (b) on (c) to
8. Disintegration of the country is inimical ..... the progress of the people.  
 (a) to (b) for (c) from
9. The court has absolved him ..... all the charges levelled against him.  
 (a) of (b) from (c) to
10. Children, by the force of habit, are attracted ..... anything that glitters.  
 (a) by (b) to (c) with

11. Anyone who comes in contact with him is enamoured ..... his charismatic personality.  
(a) with (b) of (c) by
12. Encouraged by the success of his ventures he has decided to embark ..... the expansion programme.  
(a) for (b) upon (c) at
13. At the sight of his former wife he flew ..... a rage.  
(a) in (b) into (c) to
14. Now a days there is rage ..... pop music among the Indian youth.  
(a) for (b) with (c) of
15. Most of the family members dissented ..... the suggestion he made.  
(a) to (b) from (c) of
16. The President dwelt ..... the problems facing the country.  
(a) on (b) for (c) with
17. The robbers not only injured the landlord but also decamped ..... booty.  
(a) with (b) off (c) about
18. The labourers are clamouring ..... hike in their wages.  
(a) against (b) for (c) about
19. On the eve of the Prime Minister's visit, Civil Line has been cordoned .....  
(a) off (b) in (c) for
20. .... the campus there is much indiscipline for want of proper management.  
(a) In (b) On (c) At
21. He has great antipathy ..... those who are hypocrites.  
(a) to (b) against (c) for
22. Quinine is an effective antidote ..... Malaria.  
(a) to (b) against (c) for
23. As a dancer she has aptitude ..... Classical system.  
(a) for (b) to (c) in
24. One should never acquiesce ..... unjustified demands of the employees.  
(a) in (b) on (c) for
25. She blushed ..... the mention of her lover's name.  
(a) on (b) at (c) for
26. He is born ..... an intelligent mother.  
(a) from (b) to (c) of
27. Your remarks don't have any bearing ..... the communal problem.  
(a) at (b) for (c) on
28. He was vexed ..... the belated reply from his son.  
(a) at (b) with (c) on
29. The lady was greatly incensed ..... the misbehaviour of the bus conductor.  
(a) for (b) with (c) at
30. He decided to enter ..... a new course of life.  
(a) into (b) upon (c) for

## Work Book Exercise (F)

**Directions :** Fill up the blanks with suitable prepositions from the alternatives given under each sentence.

1. As a step to renovation he has decided to replace old furniture ..... new one.  
(a) with (b) by (c) for
2. During the course of speech the Principal enlarged ..... the need of improving college library.  
(a) upon (b) to (c) in
3. He was in a hurry and just glanced ..... the letter.  
(a) over (b) at (c) through
4. Now-a-days the rich persons enjoy influence ..... the police authorities.  
(a) with (b) over (c) on
5. Nobody likes anyone to intrude ..... his privacy.  
(a) in (b) into (c) on
6. Think over the matter. Please don't jump ..... conclusions in a hurry.  
(a) to (b) at (c) for
7. The scheme of Rozgar Yojna originated ..... the Prime Minister.  
(a) in (b) with (c) by
8. We must not show partiality ..... our relatives.  
(a) to (b) for (c) of
9. The Hindus believe in many rituals to ward ..... evils.  
(a) against (b) off (c) out
10. There is no limit ..... the wants of man.  
(a) for (b) to (c) of
11. The mosquito is a menace ..... the health of mankind.  
(a) for (b) to (c) of
12. Don't think that there is any exception ..... the rules of moral conduct.  
(a) to (b) for (c) in
13. Cold climate is conducive ..... working conditions for man.  
(a) for (b) to (c) on
14. We have decided to adhere ..... the original programme.  
(a) by (b) for (c) to
15. Those abstemious ..... habits are known to live long.  
(a) for (b) in (c) of
16. Don't mix with those who don't approve ..... your style of living.  
(a) with (b) by (c) of
17. The visit of the P.M. has been advanced ..... two days.  
(a) for (b) by (c) to
18. Since her failure in the exams, she prefers to remain aloof ..... her friends.  
(a) from (b) by (c) of
19. Everyone was greatly amused ..... her ignorance of simple facts of life.  
(a) with (b) by (c) at
20. We have the habit of exulting ..... the discomfiture of our rivals.  
(a) at (b) over (c) by

## Work Book Exercise (G)

**Directions :** Fill up the blanks with appropriate preposition.

1. Disruptive forces in the country are fatal ..... the integrity of the nation.
2. Politeness is a quality that is alien ..... Mrs. Kapoor.
3. Liquor is not the best means to gain respite ..... sufferings in life.
4. I think his long silence is tantamount ..... a refusal.
5. Never in life has he been beset ..... grave financial problems.
6. Heedless ..... consequences he remained deaf ..... her request.
7. Temperance in life is conducive ..... health.
8. As a literary artist he is indifferent ..... praise or blame.
9. There is no need ..... helping a reckless fellow like him.
10. For want ..... experience he was easily taken in by his sweet words.
11. The newspaper will issue a supplement ..... the issue of August 15.
12. Pollution is growing as a potential menace ..... human survival.
13. Sequal ..... the announcement of new fiscal policy the industrial sector has started looking up.
14. Pakistan has ever been hostile ..... India since it came ..... being.
15. The Yadavs claim their descent ..... the clan of Lord Krishna.
16. As an educated lady she is very much alive ..... her rights.
17. Afflicted ..... penury he died a miserable death.
18. Pre-independent India had given birth to a number of sons fired ..... patriotism.
19. She was overcome ..... fatigue and went to bed.
20. How can a highly successful person like him be devoid ..... common sense.
21. She is destined ..... a career higher than you expect.
22. The youngman eligible ..... marriage can apply to the Matron of the Rescue Home.
23. As a policy of the office he is not fit ..... the post he is holding.
24. After straying/digressing ..... the main subject he reverted ..... it again.
25. The two injured persons succumbed ..... their injuries in the District Hospital.
26. At dusk the intruder emerged ..... behind the bushes.
27. Although it is an exaggerated statement it does not detract ..... the truth.
28. The players remonstrated ..... the umpire ..... his partiality.
29. Learn to grapple ..... the problems of life.
30. This fellow is good ..... nothing.

## Work Book Exercise (H)

**Directions :** Fill up the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1. He is always distrustful ..... the prejudicial motives of his partners.
2. The attitude of the fanatics is always prejudicial ..... other religion.
3. The way she uses cosmetics is offensive ..... good taste.
4. The competitive exams should never be allowed to coincide ..... university examinations.
5. At the fag end of his life he was bereft ..... wealth and home.



6. Extremism is detrimental ..... the progress of a country.
7. The Minister has decided to sue the newspaper ..... libellous writing.
8. You have no right to trespass ..... the law of the land.
9. The government has decided to impose enhanced excise duty ..... luxury goods.
10. Aurangzeb divested Shahjahan ..... royal powers.
11. He is a cosmopolitan and tolerant ..... the religious views of others.
12. Your behaviour of indifference smacks ..... jealousy.
13. Now-a-days the majority of students are not amenable ..... discipline.
14. The D.M. has consented to preside ..... the function.
15. The rich are always susceptible ..... flattery.
16. Since the death of his son he remains confined ..... his home.
17. This year the result is contrary ..... the expectations of everyone.
18. The thickly populated localities are prone ..... communal riots.
19. "Have compassion ..... every creature", preached Buddha.
20. Those found remiss ..... duty will not be pardoned.
21. The climate of Mumbai does not agree ..... me.
22. He is still smarting ..... humiliating behaviour of his boss.
23. Your future plans rest ..... imaginary ideas.
24. The jewellery recovered from the robbers has not yet been restored ..... him.
25. The police had to resort ..... lathi charge ..... extreme provocation.
26. The question of unemployment bristles ..... insurmountable difficulties.
27. The godowns of the F.C.I. are infested ..... rats.
28. Her house is adjacent ..... Amitabh's.
29. Never do any thing that is incompatible ..... national interests.
30. He treated ..... religious communalism in India exhaustively.

### Work Book Exercise (I)

**Directions :** Fill up the blanks with appropriate preposition.

1. Don't side ..... those who act contrary ..... national interests.
2. She took exception ..... his oblique reference to her parents.
3. Mr. Narayan has been overwhelmed ..... grief since his young son met with a fatal accident.
4. At last she acceded ..... his proposal of marriage after long courtship.
5. The team was elated ..... joy ..... their victory.
6. Despite financial programme they could not adhere ..... it.
7. The emergency meeting of the college staff approved ..... the budget proposals for the coming year.
8. They have apprised the authorities concerned ..... the failure of the plan.
9. Never judge ..... a metal ..... its glitter as all that glitters is not gold.
10. My guest had to pay for lunch since I had no money ..... me.
11. His head is teeming ..... brilliant ideas.
12. At present the country is agog ..... rumours of civil war.

13. You must account ..... your absence ..... the hostel warden.
14. "Who is waiting ..... this table?" The customer asked.
15. At present India is beset ..... many problems.
16. He is dead ..... all sense of honour.
17. No noble act is prompted ..... selfish motives.
18. She is proficient ..... the art of cooking.
19. Now-a-days material values take precedence ..... spiritual values.
20. Mr. Kakkar has a retinue of servants working ..... him.
21. He fell ..... the horse and sustained injuries.
22. We have not yet decided ..... the venue of the meeting.
23. I have done ..... her as she is impervious ..... reasonable advice.
24. Don't despair ..... your efforts despite failure.
25. How come, you are getting negligent ..... your duty.
26. Your apprehensions about your wife borders ..... lunacy.
27. Have you caught up ..... your pending work?
28. Sitting idle and living ..... rental, income does not agree ..... my taste.
29. He smelled ..... liquor when he entered the banquet hall.
30. The visit of the Prime Minister has been preponed ..... ten days.



# Review Exercise

**Directions :** Some of the following sentences are grammatically incorrect and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark that part. If there is no error mark that part as your answer.

1. He does not seem to be aware as to his merits. No error  
a b c d e
2. Between every blow of the hammer the blacksmith looked up at the door.  
a b c d  
No error  
e
3. As we see, she appears to be unreasonable anxious about pleasing her husband. No error  
a b c d e
4. The landscape of Kashmir is by far more enchanting of all. No error  
a b c d e
5. She stated to me as blunt as she could the reasons why she was opposed to my thoughtless suggestion. No error  
a b c d e
6. They were charged of having sheltered anarchists. No error  
a b c d e
7. It was barely midnight when I arrived home but I found them both sitting at the table waiting on me. No error  
a b c d e
8. She can understand Marathi but she cannot speak it proper or fluent.  
a b c d  
No error  
e
9. Hardly any other monument in the world is beautiful as the Taj Mahal.  
a b c d  
No error  
e
10. She was noticeably upset by how indignant he responded to her final question. No error  
a b c d e
11. I don't know why he has been unreasonably anxious to solve this problem.  
a b c d  
No error  
e

12. The two or three first chapters of most of the novels are dull reading.  
a b c d

No error

e

13. He had no other wish but to see his son fixed up in a steady job. No error  
a b c d e

14. This widely publicised detergent is not much different than the one which  
a b c

I have been using. No error

d

e

15. Lata parted with her mother with tears but the journey to Delhi amused her.  
a b c d

No error

e

16. After toiling very hardly over a long period of time he found that people  
a b c

recognised him as a successful person. No error

d

e

17. Sorry I cannot drink this tea There is too many sugar in it. No error  
a b c d e

18. Although there are some similarities in the qualifications of  
a

both the candidates the differences among them are considerably pronounced.

b

c

d

No error

e

19. The woman who is certain of her judgement is sure a match for a man who  
a b c

doesn't know his own mind. No error

d

e

20. During the final minutes of his speech the speaker requested to the audience  
a b

to hold its applause. No error

c

d

e

21. He has been trying to search the lost book since Monday. No error  
a b c d e

22. Journey by Car is as quick or perhaps quicker than by train. No error  
a b c d e

23. Like the committee has written in its current report the rules need to be  
a b c

enforced more strictly. No error

d

e

24. There is no other way to end war except disarmament. No error  
a b c d e

25. Found guilty on murder the accused was sentenced to death. No error  
a b c d e
26. The smuggler yielded for the temptation and fell into the Police trap. No error  
a b c d e
27. The girl said that she preferred the blue gown than the black one. No error  
a b c d e
28. She is either intelligent or honest, if not both. No error  
a b c d e
29. The students repeated the lesson word by word. No error  
a b c d e
30. I complimented him for his brilliant success in the examination. No error  
a b c d e
31. He returned quicker than I expected. No error  
a b c d e
32. The extent to which he is guilty is not a matter of our consideration. No error  
a b c d e
33. The real important thing to remember is that language learning requires a  
a b c d  
lot of practice. No error  
e
34. These days one hears of less railway accidents than motor accidents.  
a b c d  
No error  
e
35. Everyone looked uneasy while I was trying to explain why we ought to  
a b  
protest but in the end no one had any objection of it. No error  
c d e
36. They found themselves in competition with men who were as good  
a b c  
if not better than themselves. No error  
d e
37. We should appreciate that the telephones here have been working  
a b c  
as efficient as in the past. No error  
d e
38. The mission in his life is to improve the lot of the economically deprived and  
a b c d  
the socially oppressed. No error  
e
39. I was promoted to the post of Principal though I was junior than  
a b c  
all the other members of the staff. No error  
d e

40. My friend is equally intelligent and hard working as your sister. No error  
a b c d e
41. Merely speeches made from all sorts of public platforms cannot bring about an economic revolution. No error  
a b c d e
42. Do you insist that we met at least once tomorrow to discuss about the subject. No error  
a b c d e
43. Our people must work hard with a view to improving our national economy. No error  
a b c d e
44. The tallest among them expressed a keen desire to sit under the shade of a tree. No error  
a b c d e
45. Except he and possibly our mother, all others have agreed to come back soon. No error  
a b c d e
46. Believe me I couldn't hardly believe what anyone of them had said. No error  
a b c d e
47. The Socialist Party is as good if not better than any other political party. No error  
a b c d e
48. I got much less marks in my History paper which I had offered as an alternative to Economics. No error  
a b c d e
49. The principal forbade us not to use the entire central hall. No error  
a b c d e
50. The interviewer asked the candidate to what district he came from. No error  
a b c d e
51. For young Mamu peace in Kashmir is almost terrible as war. No error  
a b c d e
52. Everyone felt that the big glittering diamond was most unique. No error  
a b c d e
53. I advised my son to engage two coolies instead of one because the luggage was too much heavy for a single coolie. No error  
a b c d e





66. With little patience you will be able to cross this hurdle. No error  
a b c d e
67. When asked about his children the veteran sportsman said  
a b c  
that his yougest son's health was too good. No error  
d e
68. To perform this experiment, drop little sugar into a glass of water. No error  
a b c d e
69. As he had taken only few sips there was still a little water left in the glass.  
a b c d  
No error  
e
70. This town isn't very well-known and there isn't much to see  
a b c  
so a few tourists come here. No error  
d e
71. Mr. Smith was accused for murder but the court found him not guilty  
a b c  
and acquitted him. No error  
d e
72. On his attitude it seems that what he wants is that the decision making power  
a b c  
should rest with him. No error  
d e
73. My uncle frequently goes to abroad on business by air. No error  
a b c d e
74. Our laxity in duty increases with our aversion for work. No error  
a b c d e
75. Globalization is not likely to usher economic progress of  
a b c  
the country as we are expecting. No error  
d e
76. The situation is so tense in the city that even a small incident can spark  
a b c  
communal riots in the city. No error  
d e
77. I have advised my brother to dispose off his old car and buy new one. No error  
a b c d e
78. Our Mathematics teacher often emphasises on the need for a lot of practice.  
a b c d  
No error  
e
79. Children of ten quarrel on petty issues. No error  
a b c d e



92. He was not considered for promotion because his performance was not  
a b  
so good as the other members of the organization. No error  
c d
93. In some tribal areas people worship snakes and are not scared from them.  
a b c  
No error  
d
94. Not only it is our duty to support our parents but also to respect them.  
a b c  
No error  
d
95. After nagging constantly for months and administering weekly tests  
a b  
the teacher was at last pleased for the boy's progress. No error  
c d



# ANSWERS

## UNIT-IV

### 11. Adjective

#### Work Book Exercise (A)

1. 'fewer' in place of 'less'
3. Say 'movie worth seeing'
5. Drop 'most'
7. Insert 'the' before 'whole'
9. delete 'The' before 'few'
11. 'any other' in place of 'any'
13. 'the most' in place of 'more'
15. 'a few' in place of 'few'
17. Delete 'other'
19. 'of all' in place of 'than anybody'
21. 'some' in place of 'somewhat'
23. 'some' in place of 'any'
25. 'A little' in place of 'Little'.

2. 'The few' in place of 'Few'
4. 'the least' in place of 'less'
6. 'quiet' in place of 'quietly'
8. 'a most' in place of 'the most'
10. 'more wise' in place of 'wiser'
12. Drop 'any'
14. 'she is neither intelligent'
16. Delete 'more than'
18. 'last two' in place of 'two last'
20. 'very bad' in place of 'worst'
22. 'to' in place of 'than'
24. Drop 'most'

#### Work Book Exercise (B)

1. Insert 'as' after 'intelligent'
3. 'the last' in place of 'latest'
5. Insert 'most' before 'beautiful'
7. Drop 'other' before 'my neighbours'
9. Insert 'those of' after 'than'
11. Say, 'this kind' and 'is'
13. 'farther' in place of 'further'
15. Insert 'other' after 'No'
17. Insert 'as' after 'clever'
19. 'Patel's/Patel's name' in place of 'Patel'
21. Remove 'more'
23. Delete 'the' before 'most'
25. No error
27. Say other for another
29. Rest of for remaining

2. Insert 'other' after 'any'
4. 'later' in place of 'latter'
6. 'to' in place of 'than'
8. 'all' in place of 'any'
10. Drop 'all the more' before 'better'
12. 'very' in place of 'too'
14. 'bitterly' in place of 'bitter'
16. 'delicious' in place of 'deliciously'
18. Say 'vegetables cheap' in place of 'cheap vegetables'
20. Place 'only' before 'he'.
22. No error
24. Add 'else' after 'Somebody'
26. Say plentiful
28. Unripe for raw
30. Delete 'of'

## 12. Adverb

### Work Book Exercise (A)

1. 'did not meet' in place of 'never met'
2. 'manfully' in place of 'manly'
3. 'much' in place of 'too'
4. 'knew' in place of 'did not know'
5. 'anything' in place of 'something'
6. 'more nobly' in place of 'nobler'
7. 'kind enough' in place of 'enough kind'
8. say 'fast'
9. 'either' in place of 'neither'
10. Drop 'not'
11. 'very' in place of 'much'
12. Place 'often' before 'meet'
13. 'bluntly' in place of 'blunt'
14. 'not to talk of' in place of 'what to talk of'
15. 'more quickly' in place of 'very quicker'
16. 'independently' in place of 'independent'
17. 'surely' in place of 'sure'
18. 'aloud' in place of 'loudly'
19. 'miserly'/'a miser' in place of 'miser'
20. 'hard' in place of 'hardly'
21. Use 'how to swim'
22. Say 'light'
23. Add 'as' after 'regarded'
24. Use 'if neither' in place of 'if not both'
25. Say 'straight'

### Work book Exercise (B)

1. 'don't' in place of 'never'
2. 'very' in place of 'so'
3. 'well' in place of 'good'
4. 'sweeter' in place of 'more sweetly'
5. Drop 'with'
6. 'never' in place of 'ever'
7. 'late' in place of 'lately'
8. 'slept soundly' in place of 'soundly slept'
9. Add 'don't' after 'I'
10. 'anything' in place of 'nothing'
11. 'No' in place of 'Yes'
12. Say 'bitterly cold'
13. 'unreasonably' in place of 'unreasonable'
14. 'has there been' in place of 'there has been'
15. 'a month' in place of 'monthly'
16. place 'only' before 'poetry'
17. Delete 'with'
18. Drop 'as'
19. Drop 'as'
20. 'safe' in place of 'safely'
21. Say 'in a gentlemanly manner'
22. Say 'No, Thanks'

## 13. Prepositions

### Work Book Exercise (A)

1. listen to
2. Drop 'with'
3. write in dark ink
4. compensate me for damage
5. Drop 'again'
6. drop 'from'
7. 'of' in place of 'against'
8. 'with' in place of 'among'
9. robbed them all of the belongings
10. drop 'on'
11. 'over' in place of 'on'
12. drop 'of'



13. 'for' in place of 'of'
15. invaded India
17. Drop 'for' after 'order'
19. 'bound with' in place of 'bound by'
21. 'of' in place of 'with'
23. fined him two rupees
25. laugh at the poor
27. 'For' in place of 'Due to'
29. to pick a quarrel
31. 'from above'
33. 'Play in the hands'
35. 'worthy of'
14. write with
16. dispense with
18. on his grand success
20. present me with a new scooter
22. searching for your lost purse
24. different from
26. Drop 'in' after pervaded
28. parted from his wife
30. informed the police of
32. 'waver in'
34. 'aversion to'

### Work Book Exercise (B)

1. discriminated against
3. dispense justice
5. began at 2 p.m. about 2 p.m.
7. travelled second class
9. died from
11. entrusted me with his valuables
13. 'with' in place of 'by'
15. 'with' in place of 'from'
17. 'to' in place of 'on' set house on fire
19. Drop 'back'
21. Remove 'against'
23. 'at' in place of 'from'
25. Remove 'against'
27. 'after' in place of 'for'
29. Remove 'with'
31. by your watch
33. Say 'on time'
35. Remove 'up'
37. 'tendency for'
2. 'on' in place of 'to'
4. accompanies her
6. spread all over the country
8. admitted to the hospital
10. on the way
12. 'with' in place of 'of'
14. 'in' in place of 'with'
16. 'in' in place of 'of'
18. Say 'admittance'
20. 'with' in place of 'by'
22. 'with' in place of 'to'
24. 'at' after 'shot'
26. 'for' in place of 'to'
28. Remove 'on'
30. Remove 'in'
32. Delete 'to'
34. No error
36. 'unreal for'
38. 'tear up'

### Work Book Exercise (C)

1. 'of' in place of 'from'
3. 'up' in place of 'on'
5. Insert 'for' after 'wished'
7. Insert 'for' after 'competing' cases.
9. Insert 'to' after 'prays'
11. Insert 'by' after 'travel'
13. 'with' in place of 'from'
15. 'for' in place of 'to'
17. 'with' in place of 'to'
19. Insert 'of' after 'dreamt'
21. who she was talking to
2. a week before/ago
4. what Kanpur is famous for
6. 'on/upon' after 'operated'
8. Insert 'about' after 'talking' on both the
10. 'for' in place of 'by'
12. Insert 'with' after 'me'
14. Remove 'together'
16. 'in' in place of 'of'
18. 'on' in place of 'at'
20. Delete 'In'
22. 'since' in place of 'from'

23. 'at' in place of 'in'
25. 'for' in place of 'after'
27. Use 'in' for 'to'
29. Use 'at'
31. 'went home'
33. 'aware of'
35. 'for all accounts'
37. delete 'for'

24. Insert 'with' after 'side'
26. fill the bucket with water
28. Say 'till'
30. Use 'to'
32. 'saying among'
34. 'call in question'
36. 'tackle problems'

### Work Book Exercise (D)

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a)  | 2. (a)  | 3. (b)  | 4. (b)  | 5. (a)  | 6. (a)  | 7. (a)  | 8. (c)  | 9. (c)  | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (a) | 25. (b) | 26. (b) | 27. (c) | 28. (c) | 29. (b) | 30. (a) |

### Work Book Exercise (E)

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b)  | 2. (a)  | 3. (b)  | 4. (a)  | 5. (b)  | 6. (b)  | 7. (c)  | 8. (a)  | 9. (b)  | 10. (b) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (a) | 25. (b) | 26. (c) | 27. (c) | 28. (a) | 29. (c) | 30. (b) |

### Work Book Exercise (F)

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b)  | 2. (a)  | 3. (c)  | 4. (a)  | 5. (c)  | 6. (a)  | 7. (b)  | 8. (a)  | 9. (b)  | 10. (b) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) | 16. (c) | 17. (b) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |

### Work Book Exercise (G)

- |          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1. to    | 2. to             |
| 3. from  | 4. to             |
| 5. with  | 6. of, to         |
| 7. to    | 8. to             |
| 9. for   | 10. of            |
| 11. to   | 12. to            |
| 13. to   | 14. to, into      |
| 15. from | 16. to            |
| 17. with | 18. with          |
| 19. by   | 20. of            |
| 21. for  | 22. for           |
| 23. for  | 24. from, to      |
| 25. to   | 26. from          |
| 27. from | 28. with, against |
| 29. with | 30. for           |

### Work Book Exercise (H)

- |        |            |
|--------|------------|
| 1. of  | 2. to      |
| 3. to  | 4. with    |
| 5. of  | 6. to      |
| 7. for | 8. against |

9. on
11. of
13. to
15. to
17. to
19. for
21. with
23. on
25. to, under
27. with
29. with

10. of
12. of
14. at
16. to
18. to
20. in
22. under
24. to
26. with
28. to
30. of

### Work Book Exercise (I)

1. with, to
3. with
5. with, over
7. of
9. of, by
11. with
13. for, to
15. with
17. by
19. over
21. off
23. with, to
25. in
27. with
29. of

2. to
4. to
6. to
8. with
10. on
12. with
14. on
16. to
18. in
20. for
22. on
24. of
26. on
28. off with
30. by

### Review Exercise

1. (d) 'of' for 'as to'
3. (c) Say 'unreasonably anxious'
5. (b) Say 'bluntly'
7. (d) Say 'waiting for'
9. (c) Add 'as' before 'beautiful'
11. (a) No error
13. (c) Use 'than' for 'but'
15. (b) Say 'part from'
17. (d) Say 'too much'
19. (b) Say 'surely'
21. (c) 'search for' in place of 'search'
23. (a) Say 'As' for 'Like'

2. (a) Say 'after' for 'between'
4. (d) Use 'the most enchanting'
6. (b) Use 'charged with'
8. (d) Say 'properly or fluently'
10. (c) Say 'indignantly'
12. (a) Say 'the first two or three'
14. (c) Use 'from'
16. (a) Say 'hard'
18. (c) Use 'between' for 'among'
20. (b) Omit 'to'
22. (b) Place 'as' after 'quick'
24. (d) Say 'than' for 'except'

25. (b) Use 'of' for 'on'  
27. (d) Say 'to' for 'than'  
29. (d) Say 'word for word'  
31. (b) Say 'more quickly'  
33. (a) Say 'the really important'  
35. (d) Say 'to' for 'of'  
37. (d) Say 'efficiently'  
39. (c) 'junior to' is correct  
41. (a) Say 'Mere' for 'Merely'  
43. (d) Say 'their' for 'our'  
45. (a) Say 'him' for 'he'  
47. (b) Add 'as' after 'good'  
49. (c) Delete 'not'  
51. (c) Add 'as' after 'almost'  
53. (c) Delete 'much'  
55. (d) Say 'less expensive'  
57. (b) Say 'very neatly and carefully'  
59. (a) Say 'how carefully'  
61. (b) Remove 'more'  
63. (d) Say 'the more intelligent'  
65. (e) No error  
67. (d) Say 'very good'  
69. (c) Say 'a few'  
71. (a) Say 'accused of'  
73. (b) Say 'goes abroad'  
75. (b) Say 'usher in'  
77. (b) Say 'dispose of'  
79. (b) Say 'quarrel over'  
81. (b) Say 'with him'  
83. (b) Say 'to' for 'in'  
85. (d) Say 'ill of others'  
87. (d) Remove 'of'  
89. (b) 'and' in place of 'to'  
91. (c) Say 'that of a politician' after 'from'  
93. (c) 'of' in place of 'from'  
95. (c) 'with' in place of 'for'
26. (b) Say 'to the temptation'  
28. (d) Say 'neither' for 'not both'  
30. (b) Use 'on' in place of 'for'  
32. (d) Say 'for our consideration'  
34. (c) Say 'fewer'  
36. (c) Add 'as' after 'good'  
38. (b) Use 'of' in place of 'in'  
40. (b) Use 'as' for 'equally'  
42. (d) Delete 'about' after 'discuss'  
44. (d) Say 'in the shade'  
46. (b) Remove 'not'  
48. (a) Say 'fewer' for 'less'  
50. (c) Delete 'to'  
52. (d) Remove 'most'  
54. (c) Say 'loudly'  
56. (c) Say 'hard won'  
58. (d) Say 'fast'  
60. (d) Say 'the least arrogant'  
62. (e) No error  
64. (c) Say 'Thorough cleaning'  
66. (a) Say 'with a little patience'  
68. (c) Say 'a little'  
70. (d) Say 'few'  
72. (a) Say 'From his attitude'  
74. (d) Say 'aversion to'  
76. (c) Say 'spark off'  
78. (b) Delete 'on' after 'emphasises'  
80. (d) Delete 'on' after 'affects'  
82. (d) Say 'for the last four years'  
84. (a) Say 'was going on'  
86. (a) Delete 'to'  
88. (b) Remove 'back'  
90. (d) Use 'much' for 'very'  
92. (c) Say 'that of the other members'/other members'  
94. (a) Use 'not only' before 'to support'