Gani's English Academy, Lalmonirhat.

(HSC Academic and University Admission Care)

Notes on Prepositions

Prepositions

Pre- before, Position- Situated.

Prepositions stand before noun/pronoun to make relationship with other words.

Classification of Prepositions

- 1. Simple: by, from, through, of, in, with, at, by
- 2. Double: into, within, upto
- 3. Compound: about (on+by+out), between (by+tween), above, across, along, amidst, among, amongst, around, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, beyond, inside, outside, underneath, within, without.
- 4. Participial: present (V+ing): regarding, concerning, barring.
- 5. Phrase: according to, along with, together with, agreeable to
- 6. Disguised: O'clock (of).

Phrase Prepositions (group of words used as a single prepositions)

Away from, because of, by dint of, by means of, by reason of, by virtue of, by way of, conformably to, for the sake of, in accordance with, in addition to, on behalf of, in behalf of, in case of, in comparison to, in compliance with, in consequence of, in course of, in favour of, in front of, in lieu of, in order to, in place of, in reference to, in regard to, in spite of, instead of, in the event of, on account of, owing to, with a view to, with an eye to, with reference to, with regard to.

Participial Prepositions (V+ing).

Barring, concerning, considering, during, notwithstanding (in spite of), pending, regarding, respecting, touching.

Example:

Barring accident, the train will come tomorrow.

Considering the quality, the price is not high.

Notwithstanding his protest, he was arrested by the police.

I know nothing **regarding** the accident.

It rains heavily during the rainy season.

Both adverb and Prepositions (according to usage in a sentence)

About, before, in, off, on, after, over, since etc.

Example:

Go, and run **about**. (Adverb) Don't loiter **about** the street. (Preposition)

I could not come **before**. (Adverb) I came the day **before** yesterday. (Preposition).

Has he come in? (adverb) Is he in his room? (preposition)

Let us move on. (adverb) The book lies on the table.

Appropriate Prepositions

Abide by: You should abide by your parents.

abide with: Rana abides with me.

abound in: Hilsha fish abounds in the Padma.

abound with: Padma abounds with hilsha.

absorbed in: He is absorbed in his study.

absent from: she was absent from last Sunday.

abstain from: everyone should abstain from corruption.

abhorrent to: Smoking is abhorrent to me.

accused of: He was accused of theft.

access to: we have easy access to our minister.

accommodate to: you should accommodate yourself to any circumstance.

accompanied by: The politician joined the meeting accompanied by his supporters.

Accomplished in: the boy is accomplished in painting.

according to: He acted according to my advice.

account for: You should account for your misbehavior.

accustomed to: He was accustomed to hard work.

add to: Add two to two.

Addicted to: He is addicted to gambling.

adjacent to: His house is adjacent to mine.

Adapted from: The story is adapted from Gulliver's Travels.

Adequate for: This little amount of money is adequate for my purpose.

admit to: She was admitted to Majida college.

Affectionate to/towards: He was affectionate to/towards me.

Affix to: Affix this stamp to the letter.

Afraid of: He is not afraid of ghost.

agree with: I agreed with you.

agree to: I cannot agree to your proposal.

Agree on: I can agree with you on this point.

Argue with: We should not argue with our parents.

agreeable to: The climate of the place is agreeable to me.

Angry with/ angry for: He is angry with me for my late coming.

Angry at /about : He is angry at/about my failure.

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1.	Mr Reza works (a)a clerk in a local school. He is poor but honest. His honesty is known (b) everyone in his locality. He often suffers (c) hunger. He is deprived (d) comfort and many other things. Nevertheless, he does not long (e) wealth. He never hankers (f) name and fame. He leads his life (g) honest means. He is satisfied (h) what he has. But sometimes he runs into debt and poverty is responsible (i) this debt. However, he does not like to depend (j) others .
2.	Prepositions connects all types (a)words together and supports them make better sense (b) the readers. They help us to understand the relationship (c)objects. (d) example, the book and the table are (e) the kitchen. This ensures you a basic understanding. If we add another preposition, it makes it even clearer. This book is (f) top of the table (g) the kitchen. We have a clear picture (h) our mind about the relation (i) those two objects and their relationship (j) each other .
3.	What are the qualities of a good student? A good student is always attentive (a) his studies. He is never indifferent (b) his studies. He does not learn things (c) rote. He is always curious and innovative. He does not haunt only (d) traditional guide books. His thirst (e) knowledge knows no bounds. He does not confine himself (f) the traditional studies. He is aware (g) the current affairs (h) the world. He listens (i) his teachers and abides (j) their advice.
4.	The old grey bearded sailors sat (a) a stone (b) the church. The sailor watched the people walking (c) him. The marriage guest listen (d) him . He had a strange mad look (e) his eyes. The old man told him (f) his last journey (g) the sea. They had sailed away (h) the South (i) they arrived (j) cold grey seas.
5.	Patriotism is the quality inherent (a) a man. This is why, he feels a natural attachment (b) his native land. Love (c) motherland is necessary for the betterment of a nation. The people who are patriotic are noted (d) their patriotism. They are different (e) other people. Their contribution does not sink (f) oblivion. They are worthy (g) praise. They lay down their lives for the good of the country. They are not unaware (h) their status in the society. They are celebrated (i) their patriotism. They should not be looked down (j) in anyway .
6.	Camels are one of the few animals that can live in a desert. Camels have humps (a) their backs. They store fat (b) these humps. The fat gives them energy. Because camels do not store water, fat helps produce water when camel move (c) the desert. They can go (d) several months without water. Camels eat grass to get moisture. The camels are as useful (e) the people of the desert as the buffalo are (f) the grassland. The meat of the camel is good to eat. People make cloth (g) of camel hair. Shoes are made (h) the hides. The camels also good (i) travel in the desert. Some people travel the desert (j) camels to make a living.
7.	A teacher is an architect (a) a nation. He plays an important role (b) building up an educated nation. He dispels the darkness (c) ignorance (d) the lot of a nation. He is an actor, so to speak. He has to suit his act according (e) the need of his audience which is his class. He is a clear speaker (f) good, strong and pleasing voice which is (g) his control. He does not sit motionless (h) his class. Everybody has something valuable (i) him. A good teacher discovers the treasure hidden inside each student. He also wants the students to be happy and for this he keeps them busy. A good teacher never hankers (j) money.

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5	in	to	for	for	from	into	of	of	for	upon
6	on	in	through	for	to	for	out	of	for	on
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