

12. Use of "At"

Rule-1 :- At का use "में" के अर्थ में small places (छोटे स्थानों) के नाम से पहले किया जाता है।

- ⇒ She lives at Kalyanpura.
 ⇒ I lives at Rampura village.

Note :- परन्तु यदि हम Comparatively (अपेक्षाकृत) दो स्थानों की तुलना करें तो हमें छोटे स्थान से पहले at का तथा बड़े स्थान से पहले in का use करना चाहिये

- ⇒ She lives at Kalimori in Alwar.
 ⇒ I lives at Rajasthan in India.

Rule-2 :- निम्नलिखित से पहले at का use होता है:-

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. At home | (12) At noon |
| 2. At school | (13) At dawn |
| 3. At collage | (14) At dusk |
| 4. At the airport | (15) At daybreak |
| 5. At the page to 60 | (16) At midnight |
| 6. At a match | (17) At afternoon |
| 7. At the bottom | (18) At twilight |
| 8. At a conference | (19) At this hour |
| 9. At the station | (20) At this movement |
| 10. At a lecture | (21) At christmas |
| 11. At night | (22) At easter |

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 23 At that movement | 31 At the same time |
| 24 At the age of | 32 At the weekend |
| 25 At the top | 33 At the end of the month |
| 26 At the door | 34 At the end of January |
| 27 At hospital | 35 At the end of the match |
| 28 At a party | 36 At the end of the film |
| 29 At present | 37 At the end of the course |
| 30 At the theatre | 38 At the end of the concert. |

⇒ What are you doing at this movement.

⇒ Please see at the page 50 for more detail.

⇒ He became orphan at the age of thirteen. 252 / 366

⇒ I am going away at the end of January.

⇒ All the players shook hands at the end of the match.

⇒ At the end of the concert, there was great applause.

[Note]:- Summer, Winter, Morning, Evening, Afternoon से पहले In का use होता है।

Rule-3 :- At का use Temporary Action को व्यक्त करने के लिये किया जाता है।

⇒ I am at work with my elder brother.

⇒ Radhika is at play.

Rule-4 :- निम्नांकित के बाद At का use होता है-

1. Shout at - चिल्लाना
2. Aim at - निशाना साधना
3. Shoot at - गोली मारना
4. Laugh at - मजाक उड़ाना
5. Mock at - मजाक उड़ाना
6. Scoff at - मजाक उड़ाना
7. Jeer at - मजाक उड़ाना
8. Sneer at - मजाक उड़ाना
9. Make a fun of - मजाक उड़ाना
10. Grumble at - बड़बड़ाना
11. Enraged at - नाराज होना
12. Delighted at - प्रसन्न
13. Hint at - संकेत
14. Good at - अच्छा, बुद्धिमान
15. Guess at - अनुमान लगाना
16. Connive at - आनाकानी करना
17. Grieve at - दुःखी होना
18. Glare at - घूरकर देखना
19. Astonished at - चकित होना
20. Smile at - मुस्कुराना

- 21 Murmur at - बड़बड़ाना
- 22 Wonder at - आश्चर्य
- 23 Vexed at - परेशान
- 24 Shocked at - आघात
- 25 Slow at - मंद होना
- 26 Alarmed at - डर
- 27 Rejoice at - खुश होना
- 28 Amazed at - चकित
- 29 Fire at - गोली चलाना
- 30 Kick at - लात मारना
- 31 Shout at - चिल्लाना
- 32 Growl at - गुराना
- 33 Annoyed at - नाराज (वस्तु से)
- 34 Amused at - विनोदित
- 35 Busy at - व्यस्त होना
- 36 Quick at - फुर्तिला
- 37 Look at - किसी की तरफ देखना
- 38 Throw at - किसी पर कुछ उछालना
- 39 Gaze at - निहारना
- 40 Stare at - निहारना
- 41 Stare in the face - निहारना
- 42 Clever at - चतुर
- 43 Disgusted at - तंग आ जाना (वस्तु से)
- 44 Dwell at - निवास करना (स्थान पर)
- 45 Dwell in - निवास करना (देश में)
- 46 Held at - आयोजित करना (स्थान पर)
- 47 Held by - किसी के द्वारा आयोजित करना
- 48 Glad at - खुश होना (Result, Success)

- 49 Surprised at - चकित होना
 50 Angry at - गुस्सा होना (वस्तु से)
 51 Point at - इशारा करना (व्यक्ति से)
 52 Point to - इशारा करना (वस्तु से)
 53 Shudder at - कांपना
 54 Smile at - मुस्कुराना (वस्तु पर)
 55 Smile on - मुस्कुराना (व्यक्ति पर)
 56 Knock at - खटखटाना
 57 Play at Cards - खेलना
 58 Arrive at - पहुँचना (स्थान)
 59 Arrive in - पहुँचना (स्थान का नाम)
 60

Rule-5 :- At का use कीमत, दर, चाल, गति व निश्चित तापक्रम बताने के लिये करते हैं।

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- ⇒ She was running at full speed.
 ⇒ He bought the pen at high price.
 ⇒ Onion is sold at two hundred rupees a bag.
 ⇒ He got that book at Rs. 50.
 ⇒ The bank has sanctioned the loan at six percent.
 ⇒ Mangoes are being sold at three rupees a kilo.
 ⇒ She drove her at 70 km per hour.
 ⇒ Water boils at 100°C.

Rule-6 :- Age (आयु) तथा घड़ी के समय से पहले At का use किया जाता है।

⇒ He goes to school at 10.30 A.M.

⇒ She will reach here at 5.00 P.M.

⇒ He died at the age of sixteen.

⇒ She became orphan at fourteen.

Rule-7 :- किसी कार्य में लगा हुआ [engaged in] होने पर At का use किया जाता है -

At work, At play, At lunch, At dinner

⇒ To express a state or condition (स्थिति / दशा)
At war, At peace, At rest, At ease,
At liberty.

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⇒ To express Rate - भाव बताने के लिए

⇒ Oil sells at rupees forty a kilo.

Rule-8 :- त्यौहार [Festival] के नाम से पहले At का use करते हैं।

⇒ We met each other at Deepawali Vacation.

⇒ They had a break at Dussehra.

Note :- निश्चित दिन के साथ त्यौहारों के संदर्भ में On का use होता है।

⇒ He was awarded on the Republic Day.

⇒ People worship Goddess Laxmi on Deepawa

13. Use of "In"

Rule-1 :- निम्नांकित से पहले In का use होता है।

1. In July 2. In march
 3. In winter 4. In summer
 5. In Spring 6. In Autumn
 7. In 1948 8. In 2012
 9. In the night 10. In the evening
 11. In the morning 12. In the afternoon
- परन्तु At night तथा At noon

Rule-2 :- In का use "में" के अर्थ में बड़े स्थानों से पहले किया जाता है।

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⇒ We live in India.

⇒ My elder brother lives in Rajasthan.

Note :- यदि हम तुलनात्मक रूप से दो स्थानों की तुलना करें तो हम छोटे स्थान के लिए At तथा बड़े स्थान के लिए In का use करते हैं।

⇒ He lives at Rajasthan in India.

⇒ We live at India in Asia.

Rule-3 :- In का use Period of time expressing words से पहले किया जाता है।

⇒ He will come back in a week.

⇒ We shall finish this work in a month.

13. In love 14 In a fix
 15 In tears 16 In doubt
 17 In time 18 In debt
 19 Born in poverty 20 Died in a battle
 21 In the shade of a tree
 22 Died in an accident 25. In a car
 23. In one's opinion 26. In a taxi
 24. Born in richness 27. In a jeep

Rule-4: निम्नांकित के बाद In का use होता है -

1. Engulf in - घिरा हुआ
2. Confident of - आश्वस्त होना
3. Confidence in - आत्मविश्वास
4. Interfere in - दखल अंदाजी करना (matter) 258 / 366
5. Interfere with - " (व्यक्ति से)
6. Excel in - सर्वोत्तम होना
7. Born in - जन्म लेना (a poor family)
8. Born in - जन्म लेना (a rich family)
9. Born of - जन्म लेना (Poor Parents)
10. Born of - जन्म लेना (Rich Parents)
11. Born to - किसी से जन्म लेना (Born to Gaint)
12. Absorbed in - मगन होना
13. Accomplished in - कुशल
14. Abounding in - प्रचुर मात्रा में
15. Acquiesce in - सहमत होना
16. Believe in - विश्वास करना
17. Weak in - कमजोर
18. Trust in - विश्वास करना

19. Swear/swore/sworn in - शपथ लेना

20 Proficient in - निपुण

21 Delight in - खुश होना

22 Faith in - विश्वास

23 Interest in - रुचि

24 Indulge in - लिप्त होना

25 ~~Write~~ Write in ink - लिखना

26 Write in pencil - लिखना

27 Write with a pencil - लिखना

28 Contain in - रखना

29 Abound in - प्रचुर मात्रा में होना

30 Involve in - शामिल होना

31 Embody in - रखे हुये

32 Honest in - ईमानदार होना

33 Deficient in - कमी होना

34 Pride on - गर्व करना

35 Take pride in - गर्व करना

36 Proud of - गर्व करना

37 Absorb in - मग्न

38 Deal in - व्यापार करना

39 Deal with - व्यवहार करना

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⇒ The merchant deals in food grains.
⇒ I have to deal with people who
come from villages.

14. Use of "Above"

Rule-1 :- Above का use हम Level (स्तर) बताने के लिए करते हैं।

- ⇒ The aeroplane is flying above the clouds.
- ⇒ He is above thirty.
- ⇒ The fan is five feet above the table.
- ⇒ His expenditure is above his income.

15. Use of "Over"

Rule-1 :- निम्नांकित के बाद over का use होता है

1. Control over - काबू पाना
2. Tide over - काबू पाना
3. Brood over - विचार करना
4. Think over - सोचना
5. Hover over - भँडरना
6. Jurisdiction over - क्षेत्राधिकार
7. Preside over - अध्यक्षता करना
8. Ponder over - चिंतन करना
9. Triumph over - विजयी होना
10. Prevail over - जीतना
11. Hand over - सुपुर्द करना
12. Rule over - शासन करना
13. Take over - पदभार संभाल लेना

Rule-2 :- Over का use 'ऊपर' के अर्थ में स्पर्श करते हुए तथा बिना स्पर्श किये लंबवत ऊपर रहने पर किया जाता है।

⇒ The plane flew over our head.

⇒ Please spread the cloth over the table.

16. Use of "Behind"

Rule-1 :- Behind का use 'पीछे' के अर्थ में होता है।

⇒ There is an orchard behind the house.

⇒ Your school day will soon be for behind you.

⇒ The sun was behind the clouds.

17. Use of "Without"

Rule-1 :- Without का use 'के बिना' के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

⇒ A man live without water.

⇒ No one can see behind eyes.

⇒ He came to visit me without any ~~any~~ delay.

18. Use of "AFTER"

Rule-1 :- After का use "के बाद" या "के पश्चात्" के अर्थ में Time expressing word से पहले किया जाता है।

⇒ Sunday comes after Saturday.

⇒ December comes after November.

⇒ I went to college after 10.30 A.M.

Rule-2 :- After का use एक साथ Past simple (V₂ form) तथा Past Perfect (had + V₃) को जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है।

⇒ Rakesh went to school after I had reached there.

Rule-3 :- निम्नांकित के बाद After का use किया जाता है -

1. Hanker after - चाहत रखना।

2. Enquire after - पूछना (Health)

19. Use of "During"

Rule-1 :- During का use "के दौरान" [in course of] के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

- ⇒ The sun give us light during the day.
 ⇒ They travelled during night.

Rule-2 :- During का use किसी कार्य के दौरान आदत को दिखाने के लिए किया जाता है।

- ⇒ During the dinner he talked about his plan.

Rule-3 :- During का use "के दौरान" के अर्थ में Certain period of time के साथ करते हैं-

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1. During the war
2. During the winter
3. During the strike
4. During the meeting
5. During the night
6. During the function
7. During the examination
8. During the month
9. During the middle age
10. During the hole

20. Use of "Along"

Rule-1 :- Along का use "के किनारे-किनारे" के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

⇒ He was walking along the road.

Rule-2 :- "Along with" का use "के साथ-साथ" के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

⇒ Ram along with ten friends have gone for a picnic.

⇒ He was busy along with his friends.

21. Use of "Before"

Rule-1 :- Before का use "के सामने" [in presence of] के अर्थ में होता है।

⇒ The case was brought before the judge.

⇒ He was standing before the police inspector.

Rule-2 :- Before का use "से पहले" के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

⇒ The patient had died before the doctor reached the hospital.

22. Use of "Off"

Rule-1 :- Off का use "दूर होने" या "अलग होने" के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

⇒ The mango fell off the tree.

⇒ The book slipped off the table.

Rule-2 :- Off का use "से लेने" के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

⇒ He borrowed two rupees off me.

23. Use of "Through"

Rule-1 :- Through का use "शुरु से अंत तक" के अर्थ में समय से पहले किया जाता है।

⇒ The patient will not live through the night.

⇒ You can't work in the sun through the day.

⇒ A child cannot sit quietly through a long lesson.

Rule-2 :- आर-पार के अर्थ में (में से होकर गुजरने के लिए) या "के माध्यम से" के अर्थ में Through का use किया जाता है।

⇒ Two friends were passing through the forest.

⇒ Can you see through the glass?

⇒ He looked through a telescope.

⇒ I knew it through a newspaper.

- ⇒ The thief entered the house through window.
- ⇒ The train is moving through a tunnel.

24. Use of Across

Rule-1 :- "एक ओर से दूसरी ओर" का अर्थ दर्शाने के लिए Across का use किया जाता है।

- ⇒ There are many bridges across the Ganga.
- ⇒ He walked across the field.
- ⇒ Can you row me across the river?
- ⇒ He drew a line across the sheet of paper.

25. Use of "Under"

Rule-1 :- Over का Opposite "Under" होता है जो "नीचे" के अर्थ में use होता है।

- ⇒ The cat is sitting under the table.
- ⇒ The hen is under the basket.
- ⇒ The children play under the tree in the afternoon.
- ⇒ It is my habit to put the books under the pillow.

26. Use of "Below"

Rule-1 :- Above का Opposite "Below" होता है जो "सो नीचे" के अर्थ में use होता है।

- ⇒ My father is below sixty.
- ⇒ Below is given a list of words.
- ⇒ This work is below my dignity.
- ⇒ My income is below Rs. 20,000/- a month.

27. Use of "About"

Rule-1 :- 'लगभग' के अर्थ में About का use करते हैं।

- ⇒ It is about 11:30 A.M.
- ⇒ He is about seventy years old.

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Rule-2 :- "के विषय में" या "के बारे में" के अर्थ में About का use होता है।

- ⇒ He is careless about his duties.
- ⇒ What do you know about him?

Rule-3 :- "तुरन्त घटित होने" के अर्थ में [About + Infinitive verb] के रूप में

- ⇒ The train is about to leave.
- ⇒ She is about to die.

Wander

1. Wander about - विचरण करना
2. Roam about - विचरण करना
3. walk about - विचरण करना

28 Use of "Against"

Rule-1 :- Against का use "के विरुद्ध" या "के प्रतिकूल" या "के विपरीत" के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

⇒ One should not go against the rules of the country.

⇒ Sonia Gandhi is against this proposal.

Rule-2 :- निम्नांकित के बाद हम Against का use करते हैं -

1. Lean on - के सहारे झुकना (stick)
2. Lean against - के सहारे झुकना (बाकी के साथ)
3. Knock at - खटखटाना (The door)
4. Knock against - टकराना (wall)
5. Complain against - के विरुद्ध शिकायत करना
6. Fight against - के विरुद्ध लड़ना (thing)
7. Appeal against - के विरुद्ध निवेदन करना [Decision]
8. Assure against - के विरुद्ध आश्वस्त होना [Loss]
9. Guard against - रक्षा करना
10. "से सटकर" स्थान का बोध कराने में Against का use होता है
⇒ Put a ladder against the tree.
11. "की तुलना में" Against का use करते हैं
⇒ There were fifty murders this year against a hundred last year.
12. "की तैयारी" में Against का use होता है।
⇒ This is an injection against cholera.

Special facts about Preposition

Rule-1:- Today, Tomorrow, Yesterday, Last Day / Month etc.

This morning, this Afternoon, Tonight, This evening, The following, The next
 से पहले हम on, At, IN आदि का use नहीं करते हैं।

⇒ He did not come / to visit me / since yesterday.

Ans. yesterday.

⇒ I shall go to / Jaipur on tomorrow / with my elder brother.

Ans. tomorrow.

⇒ On last day / we went to Delhi / by bus.

Ans. last day.

Rule-2:- कुछ Transitive verbs जैसे - Discuss, Describe, Reach, Order, Tell, Demand, Attack, Resemble, Ridicule आदि के बाद सीधा object का use किया जाता है।

⇒ Ravi does not / resemble with / his elder brother.

Ans. resemble.

⇒ The poet describes / about the beauty / of nature in this poem.
Ans. the beauty.

Rule-3 :- यदि Home के बाद कोई preposition दिया है, तो हमें Home से पहले निम्नांकित verbs का use करना चाहिये।

1. Bring Home
2. Send Home
3. Arrive Home
4. Go Home
5. Get Home
6. Come Home
7. Take Home
8. Reach Home

⇒ I went to home with my friend. [X]
⇒ I went home with my friend. [✓]

(1)

9. Non Finite Verb

⇒ English में Non-finite Verb तीन प्रकार की होती हैं-

- I Gerund Verb
- II Participle Verb
- III Infinitive Verb

[I] Gerund Verb

⇒ Verb की 1st form में ing का use करके हम Gerund Verb बनाते हैं। Gerund Verb हमेशा Noun का काम करती है।

Gerund verb का use Subject के रूप में

⇒ जब हम Gerund Verb का use sub. के रूप में करते हैं, तो हमें verb का use हमेशा singular में करना चाहिये। 271/366

[S+N]

⇒ Walking is good for health.

⇒ Solving various complicated questions is a child's play for her.

⇒ Watching various movies are one of her habits.
~~is~~ is.

Gerund Verb का use Object के रूप में

⇒ She likes watching movies. [A.V.]

⇒ Watching movies is liked by her. [PV]

Gerund Verb से संबंधित कुछ महत्वपूर्ण नियम

Rule-1 :- यदि हम And के use द्वारा एक साथ दो Gerund verbs को जोड़ते हैं, तो हमें Verb का use हमेशा Plural में करना चाहिये।

⇒ Speaking and writing are two basic skills.

Rule-2 :- यदि हम And का use करते हुए एक साथ दो या दो से अधिक Gerund Verbs को जोड़ते हैं, तो इस स्थिति में समस्त Verbs Gerund होनी चाहिये।

⇒ She prefers watching movies, visiting various historical places, reading novels and to talking to her friend on the phone.

~~was~~ talking.

Rule-3 :- Possessive Adjective - [my, our, your, his, her, their, its, one's] के बाद यदि Verb का use पूछा जाये तो हमें सदैव Gerund Verb का use करना चाहिये।

⇒ He does not like me going / to Delhi by bus.
~~about~~ my.

⇒ I did not like / Sita's to come / here yesterday.
~~about~~ coming.

⇒ I did not like / his to stay / at home yesterday.
~~about~~ staying.

(3)

Rule-4 :- Noun के साथ Apostrophe ['] का use करके हम एक Possessive Adjective बनाते हैं और हमें Noun के Apostrophe case के बाद Gerund verb का use करना चाहिये।

⇒ रवि का दिल्ली जाना Ravi's going to Delhi.

Rule-5 :- जैसे तब to के बाद हमेशा V₁ आती है। लेकिन निम्नांकित के बाद to आने पर हम Gerund verb का use करते हैं।

1. Addict to
2. Look forward to
3. With a view to
4. Averse to
5. Averse to
6. Prone to
7. In addition to
8. Object to
9. Accustom to
10. Habituated to
11. Get + used to
12. Be + used to
13. Give to
14. take to] **Phrasal Verb**

⇒ I am not/proned to / smoke .
~~Am~~ smoking.

Note :- Object का अर्थ होता है - 'हेतराज करना' और Object के बाद हमेशा to + Possessive Adjective + Gerund verb का use किया जाता है।

⇒ He objected to my coming late yesterday.

⇒ She objected to me using ~~my~~ my.

Rule-6 :- निम्नांकित Phrases के बाद सदैव Gerund Verb का use किया जाता है।

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Can't help | 6. Couldn't stand |
| 2. Couldn't help | 7. Any use |
| 3. Can't bear | 8. much use |
| 4. Couldn't bear | 9. little use |
| 5. Can't stand | 10. No good |

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⇒ She can't help to smoke.
~~she~~ smoking.

⇒ It is no good / to exploit / the poor.
~~Ans.~~ exploiting.

Rule-7 :- निम्नांकित verbs के बाद यदि कोई दूसरी verb आये तो हमें हमेशा Gerund verb का use करना चाहिये।

1. Stop - stopped - stopped
2. Avoid - Avoided - Avoided
3. Evade - Evaded - Evaded
4. Deny - Denied - Denied

(5)

5. Postpone - Postponed - Postponed
6. Delay - Delayed - Delayed
7. Mind - Minded - Minded
8. Fancy - Fancied - Fancied
9. Imagine - Imagined - Imagined
10. Start - Started - started
11. finish - finished - finished
12. Confess - Confessed - Confessed
13. Enjoy - Enjoyed - Enjoyed
14. Hate - Hated - Hated
15. Detest - Detested - Detested
16. Risk - Risked - Risked
17. Admit - Admitted - Admitted
18. Refute - Refuted - Refuted
19. Contradict - Contradicted - Contradicted
20. Consider - Considered - Considered
21. Excuse - Excused - Excused
22. Suggest - Suggested - suggested
23. Propose - proposed - proposed
24. Acknowledge - Acknowledged

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Note :- ① प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में उपर्युक्त verbs के बाद अव्यय Infinitive verb देकर के Problem दी जाती है।
⇒ She often imagines / to go / abroad.
~~Ans~~ going.

⇒ She hates / to talk / to the strangers.
~~Ans~~ talking.