# Preposition

A piece of paper with writing on it

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Fixed preposition

## In and into

* The difference between in and into is whether or not there is movement. Into is used when something or someone is going or being put into another location. In is used to describe where someone or something already is. Ex: She is in the room.

## Off and out

* Off - to remove something from the surface. Out - to move something or someone from inside to the outside

## Since/from/for

* 'Since' gives an unfinished statement of the time, while From gives a finished statement of time. The word 'Since' can be used only in perfect tense forms while 'From' can be used in any tense forms.
* for is used when we discuss the duration of something.

## On time/in time

* on time‘ is used to mean at the specific time, while ‘in time‘ means early enough. Let’s take a look at these examples to understand them better:
  + Why are you never on time? If you’ve reached here in time, then we had not missed the beginning of the movie.
  + She likes to get up in time, to do all the routine activities and reach the office on time.

## To and for

* It might seem complicated, but the answer is actually very simple. **Use “to” when the reason or purpose is a verb**. Use “for” when the reason or purpose is a noun.

## Angry with/at

If directed at a person "**angry with**" should always be used.

e.g. I was very angry with her.

If directed at a situation I believe "**angry at**" would also be acceptable.

e.g. I was very angry at how rainy it was.

The key is who the anger is aimed at. "**Angry at**" is not really aimed at anyone.

## Expert in/on

They do seem interchangeable but to me "expert in" implies doing knowledge rather than knowing knowledge. So "expert in kung fu" is clearly someone who practices kung fu, whereas an "expert on kung fu" implies he knows a lot of about kung fu, its history, etc.

## Agree to/on/with

* When you agree *with* someone/something, it means you accept the point of someone/something.

I agree with you.

Matt does not agree with my answer.

* You agree *on* some issue or point of debate.

We agreed on this issue.

* You agree to demands/queries, or you agree to do something.

He agreed to my demands.

He agreed to join me for the movie.

## On, over and above

* On is used when one thing covers another or lays on the top of it. If one thing is much higher than another thing, or there is a lot of space between them, you usually use above. We heard a noise in the apartment above ours. You usually use over when one thing is at a higher level than another thing, and the first thing is moving. A plane flew over the city.

# Punctuation

## Comma

* agr 2no ind clauses hain to coorindinating conjuction ayegi beech main comma k baad
* ind agr pehly hai dep say to comma nahi ayega aur agar dep pehlay hai to ayega
* essential relative clause main na comma; non-essential say pehlay ayega

## Colon

* after an independent clause lagay ga