

# Prepositions- 11th October

Special class



Let's dive into one of the most practical parts of English grammar — **prepositions**. These tiny words pack a big punch in connecting ideas and showing relationships between words.

### ★ What Are Prepositions?

## Object of prepositions

A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship between a **noun or pronoun** and another word in the sentence. It often tells us **where**, **when**, or **how** something happens.

### Example:

*Preposition*

- The book is on the table → (on shows location)
- She arrived before noon. → (before shows time)

*Preposition*

Prepositions in English are categorized based on the relationships they express, such as time, place, movement, and more. The main types are listed below, each with clear examples and uses.

### Prepositions of Place / position

Prepositions of place show the location or position of something.

- Examples: in, on, at, above, under, between, behind, near, beside
- Sentence: The book is in the bag.

### Prepositions of Time

Prepositions of time indicate when something happens.

- Examples: at, on, in, before, after, during, since, until, by
- Sentence: The meeting is at 3 PM.

### Prepositions of Movement/Direction

Prepositions of movement or direction indicate how or where something moves.

- Examples: to, into, across, through, towards, from, along, over, up, down
- Sentence: She walked across the street.

### Prepositions of Manner

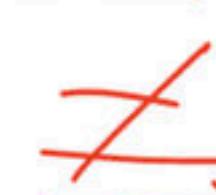
These describe the way something happens.

idiomatic usage

I am interested. in / at you.

You can be blind to my suffering.

difficult life



- Examples: by, with, like, in, on
- Sentence: They traveled by car.

#### Prepositions of Source

These indicate the origin of something.

- Examples: from, by, out of
- Sentence: The gift came from her parents.

#### Prepositions of Measure

These show quantity or measurement.

- Examples: by, of
- Sentence: Cloth is sold by the meter.

#### Prepositions of Possession

They show ownership or belonging.

- Examples: of, with, to
- Sentence: She is the owner of the house.

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Most commonly, prepositions fall under the first three types: place, time, and movement. Other types (manner, source, measure, possession) further clarify relations and enrich descriptions in English grammar.

Idiomatic usage of prepositions refers to phrases where the preposition is paired with other words to create a meaning that's not always obvious from the individual words. These combinations must be learned as fixed expressions, as changing the preposition often changes or loses the intended meaning.

#### Common Idiomatic Preposition Phrases

- words
- at a loss (confused or unable to proceed)
  - by chance (accidentally, not planned)
  - by heart (memorizing something)



- for good (permanently)
- for sale (available to buy)

- in advance (before something happens)
- in charge (being responsible for something)
- in the long run (eventually, after a long time)
- on time (punctually)
- on purpose (deliberately)
- on sale (available with a discount)
- out of the blue (unexpectedly)
- out of order (not working/broken)
- out of shape (not physically fit)
- under the weather (feeling sick).

#### Why Are These Important?

Using idiomatic prepositional expressions correctly makes speech and writing sound more natural and fluent. English learners should memorize common combinations since literal translation from another language can result in awkward or incorrect phrases.

#### Practice Examples

- She learned the poem by heart.
- I ran into him by chance.
- The computer is out of order.
- He arrived on time for the meeting.
- That dress is on sale.

phrasal verbs

word confusion

ran into → met accidentally

1893

90%

60%



# The mist in which my name

1. The mist w/<sup>ir</sup> which the name of Emma Goldman has so long been enveloped is gradually beginning to dissipate. Her energy for the furtherance of such an unpopular idea as Anarchism, her deep earnestness, her courage and abilities, find growing understanding and admiration.
- a. ~~With, to, for~~
  - b. ~~With, to, in~~
  - c. ~~It, to, in~~
  - d. None of the above

2. Emma Goldman was born of Jewish parentage on the 27th day of June, 1869, in the Russian province of Kovno.

- a. with, on, in, in
- b.  of on, of, in
- c. of, on, in, in
- d. with, on, of, in

(B)

3. Like all conservative parents they, too, were quite convinced that their daughter would marry a respectable citizen, bear him children, and round addition her allotted years surrounded by a flock of grandchildren, a good, religious woman.

- a. Like, in
- b. Unlike, in
- c. Like, out
- d. Unlike, out

~~round in~~ ~~round in~~ ~~toumble~~  
~~round in~~ ~~round in~~ ~~figures~~  
~~round off~~

4. As most parents, they had no inkling what a strange, impassioned spirit would take hold \_\_\_\_\_ the soul \_\_\_\_\_ their child, and carry it \_\_\_\_\_ the heights which separate generations \_\_\_\_\_ eternal struggle.

- a. Of, of, to, in
- b. Of, of, in, in
- c. Of, of, to, to
- d. Of, in, to, in

→ country (society) time period

5. They lived \_\_\_\_\_ a land and \_\_\_\_\_ a time when antagonism between parent and offspring was fated \_\_\_\_\_ find its most acute expression, irreconcilable hostility.

- a. In, with, to
- b. At, for, to
- c. On, for, to
- d. In, at, to

6. \_\_\_\_\_ this tremendous struggle between fathers and sons—and especially between parents and daughters—there was no compromise, no weak yielding, no truce.

- a. For
- b. In
- c. With
- d. None of the above

7. The spirit ~~of~~ liberty, of progress—an idealism which knew no considerations and recognized no obstacles—drove the young generation out \_\_\_\_\_ the parental house and away \_\_\_\_\_ the hearth \_\_\_\_\_ the home.

- a. Of, of, from, of
- b. Of, to, from, of
- c. Of, from, from, of
- d. Of, of, to, of

{ out of }  
away from }

8. Just as this same spirit once drove out the revolutionary breeder \_\_\_\_\_ discontent, Jesus, and alienated him \_\_\_\_\_ his native traditions.
- a. From, from
  - b. Of, from
  - c. Of, of
  - d. Of, to
9. Emma Goldman is one \_\_\_\_\_ the few who, while thoroughly preserving their individuality, have become an important factor \_\_\_\_\_ the social and intellectual atmosphere \_\_\_\_\_ America
- a. Of, in, of
  - b. Of, in, in
  - c. Of, of, of
  - d. Among, of, of
10. The life she leads is rich \_\_\_\_\_ colour, full \_\_\_\_\_ change and variety. She has risen \_\_\_\_\_ the topmost heights, and she has also tasted the bitter dregs \_\_\_\_\_ life.
- a. In, of, to, of
  - b. With, on, at, of
  - c. In, of, at, of
  - d. In, of, at, in

Joh. In spite of not being well scored part marks in all

11. The book begins a survey of all that led to the growth of heresy, and to the creation, in the thirteenth century, A exceptional tribunals for its suppression.

- a. With, in, of, for
- b. With, in, for, of
- c. With, in, of, of
- d. With, in, for, for

12. There can be no doubt that this is the least satisfactory portion of the whole. It is followed by a singularly careful account of the steps, legislative and administrative, by which Church and State combined to organise the intermediate institution, and of the manner in which its methods were formed by practice.

- a. Of, of, of, through
- b. Of, of, of, by
- c. Of, of, of, in
- d. Of, of, of, with

13. Nothing in European literature can compete with this, the centre and substance of Mr. Lea's great history. In the remaining volumes he summons his witnesses, calls on the nations to declare their experience, and tells how the new force acted society to the end of the Middle Ages. act upon

- a. With, with, to, upon
- b. With, in, on, to
- c. With, in, on, upon
- d. With, in, to, to

~~for want of~~ a few, the exam was canceled

14. History \_\_\_\_\_ this undefined and international cast, which shows the same wave breaking \_\_\_\_\_ many shores, is always difficult, from the want ~~of~~ visible unity and progression, and has seldom succeeded so well as in this rich but unequal and disjointed narrative.

- a. Of, upon, of, in
- b. Of, in, in, in
- c. In, in, in, through
- d. Of, upon, in, in

~~Want of~~

shortage of / lack of

~~on/In~~ the most significant of all the trials, those of the Templars and of Hus, the author spends his best research and the strife between Avignon and the Franciscans, thanks ~~to~~ the propitious aid ~~of~~ Father Ehrle, is better still.

- a. In, to, of
- b. In, to, with
- c. On, to, with
- d. On, to, of

~~On~~ the most significant of all the trials, those of the Templars and of Hus, the author spends his best research and the strife between Avignon and the Franciscans, thanks ~~to~~ the propitious aid ~~of~~ Father Ehrle, is better still.

- a. In, of, in, in
- b. To, of, in, of
- c. With, of, in, of
- d. None of the above

17. The later Inquisition, starting \_\_\_\_\_ the Spanish and developing \_\_\_\_\_ the Roman, is not so much a prolongation or a revival as a new creation. The medieval Inquisition strove \_\_\_\_\_ control states, and was an engine \_\_\_\_\_ government.

- a. With, in, to, of
- b. With, in, into, for
- c. With, into, to, of
- d. With, in, to, to

18. The modern strove to coerce the Protestants, and was an engine \_\_\_\_\_ war. One was subordinate, local, having a kind of headquarters \_\_\_\_\_ the house \_\_\_\_\_ Saint Dominic \_\_\_\_\_ Toulouse.

- a. In, in, in, in
- b. Of, in, of, at
- c. Of, at, of, for
- d. None of the above

19. The other was sovereign, universal, centred \_\_\_\_\_ the Pope, and exercising its domination, not against obscure men without a literature, but \_\_\_\_\_ bishop and archbishop, nuncio and legate, primate and professor; \_\_\_\_\_ the general of the Capuchins and the imperial preacher; \_\_\_\_\_ the first candidate \_\_\_\_\_ the conclave, and the president of the ecumenical council.

- a. In, for, for, for, in
- b. In, for, for, against, in
- c. In, against, against, against, in
- d. Against, against, against, against, in

20. \_\_\_\_\_ altered conditions, the rules varied and even principles were modified. Mr. Lea is slow to take counsel \_\_\_\_\_ the voluminous moderns, fearing the confusion of dates. When he says that the laws he is describing are technically still \_\_\_\_\_ force, he makes too little of a fundamental distinction. \_\_\_\_\_ the eye of the polemic, the modern Inquisition eclipses its predecessor, and stops the way.

- a. Under, of, in, in
  - b. In, of, in, to
  - c. Under, in, on, to
  - d. Under, in, for, in
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