



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:

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

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
about
I am interested in you.
How can you be blind to my suffering?
die like this



- 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.

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

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



- for good (permanently) → She left the city for good
- for sale (available to buy) → To let
- 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)
- on under the weather (feeling sick). 90%

1893

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. at the station
- The computer is out of order.
- He arrived on time for the meeting.
- That dress is on sale.

phrasal verbs
verb preposition

ran into → met accidentally



The mist in which my name

1. The mist ✓ which the name of Emma Goldman has so long been enveloped is gradually beginning to dissipate. Her energy ✓ 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. ~~In, 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~~

3. Like all conservative parents they, too, were quite convinced that their daughter would marry a respectable citizen, bear him children, and round up 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 out
round off
to complete
figures

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

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

Joh. ↓ (in spite of not being well) ↓ scored just marks in CAT

- 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 on society to the end of the Middle Ages.

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

act upon

for want of a nail, the exam was cancelled

14. History _____ this undefined and international cast, which shows the same wave breaking _____ many shores, is always difficult, from the want _____ visible unity and progression, and has seldom succeeded so well as _____ 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

15. _____ 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 _____ the propitious aid _____ Father Ehrle, is better still.

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

on something

help of fortunate

16. Joan of Arc prospers less than the disciples of Perfect Poverty; and after Joan of Arc many pages are allotted, rather profusely, _____ her companion in arms, who survives in the disguise of Bluebeard. The series _____ dissolving scenes ends, _____ order _____ time, at Savonarola; and with that limit the work is complete.

- 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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