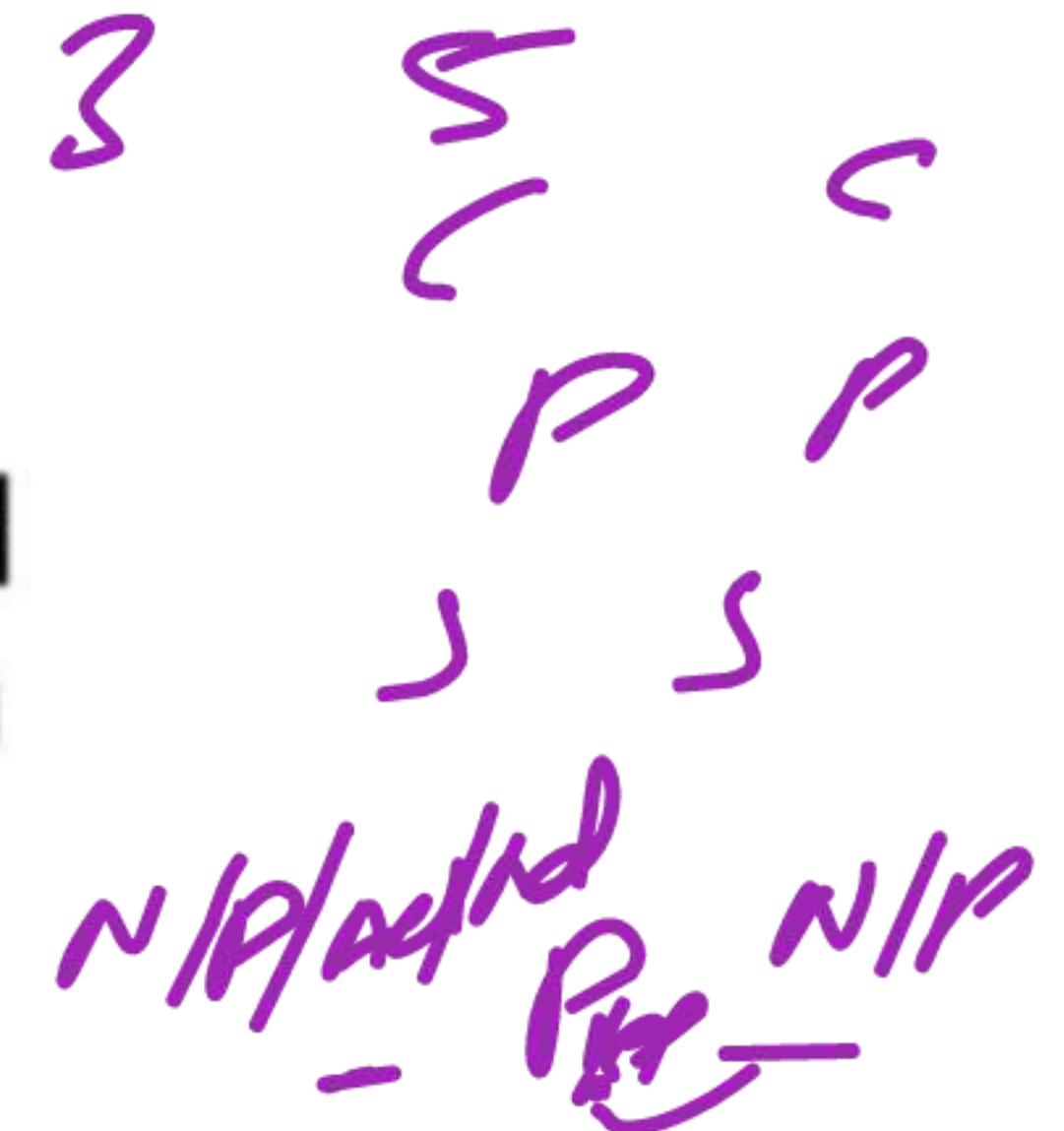


PREPOSITION

- A preposition (pre + position) is a word that is placed before a NOUN or a PRONOUN. It shows the relation of that noun or pronoun with some other word (noun, pronoun, adverb, adjective) in the sentence.

- Ex :- (1) He is ~~f~~ ^N bond of music.
- (2) He slipped off the stairs.
- (3) The book is on the table.
- (4) The book is lying on the table.
- (5) There is a temple beside my house.
- (6) He said to me.



posture - poʊstʃər
besides - bi'saɪdз

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PREPOSITION AND ADVERB

- (1) The plane took off. - ^{Adv}
- (2) Switch off the fans. ^N ^{Prep}
- (3) He was in the room. ^N ^{Adv}
- (4) He came in and took rest. ^{Adv}
- (5) Come down. ^{Adv}
- (6) The ship sailed down the river. ^N ^{Prep}

Prep N/P

— —
Adv N/P

- POSITION OF PREPOSITIONS

Prep N

- Ex :- (1) The postman was standing at the doorstep.

(2) At the time of the opening ceremony, the minister was present.

(3) What are you looking at ?

~~Adj~~
Prep

I'm looking at you

prep p

At what are you looking?

p

- TYPE OF PREPOSITIONS
- (1) Preposition of Time ✓
- (2) Preposition of Place ✓
- (3) Preposition of Direction ✓
- Ex :- (1) He will come at down. *Time*
- (2) He aimed at the bird. *Direction*
- (3) He was standing at the bus stop. *place*

PREPOSITION OF TIME

- (1) SINCE/ FOR

• SINCE :- It denotes definite "POINT OF TIME."

• FOR :- It denotes "LENGTH OF TIME." (Duration)

• Ex :- (a) He has been living here since/ for a month.

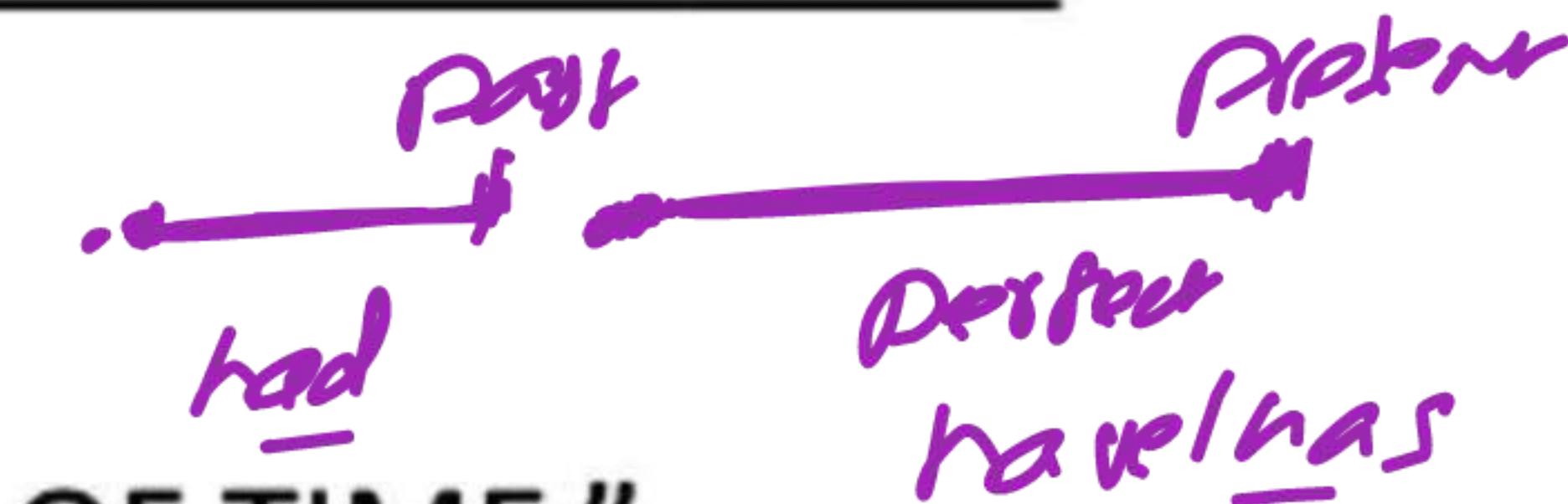
(b) He has been living here since/ for January.

(c) I have known him since/ for 2014.

(d) I have known him since/ for a year.

(e) He has been reading since/ for 20'clock.

(f) He has been reading since/ for two hours.



Since / AS / because

since \ conj - Reason - காரணம்

since \ prep - காலமிட்டு

FOR - கால

since
Jan

March

3 months
Duration
for

- (g) He has been working since/ for Monday.
- (h) He has been working since/ for a week.
- (i) He has been working since/ for last week.
- (j) This custom has been in prevalence since/for ancient times.
- (k) The custom has been in prevalence since/ for time immemorial.
- (l) He has been playing cricket since/for childhood.

grasNisG

- DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SINCE AND FROM

- Since :- point of time (perfect tense)

had, had, have

- From :- point of time

- Ex :- He is working here from Monday.(✓)

has been

He is working here since Monday. (✗)

has been

He is working (a) / on the project (b) / since morning. (c) / No error (d)

- AT/ IN/ ON
- AT :- It denotes exact/ definite time
- IN :- For longer duration
- Ex :- He arrived at/in 8 O'clock in/at the morning.

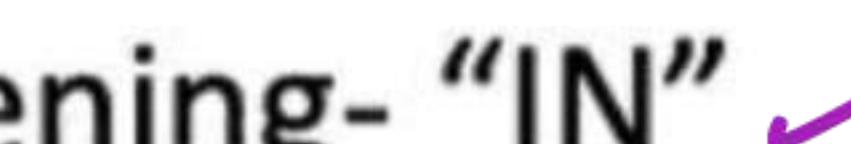
PARTS OF THE DAY

- (1) dawn/ sunrise/daybreak – “AT”

6 → 7 → 8 →
- (2) morning- “IN”

6 → 12 →
- (3) noon- “AT” - 12:00

12 → 6 →
- (4) afternoon- “IN”

2:00 → 6:00 →
- (5) evening- “IN”

6 → 12 →
- (6) dusk/sunset/twilight – “AT”

6 → 8 →
- (7) night- “AT”/ “IN”

12 → 6 →
- (8) midnight- “AT”

12 →

12:59

- Ex :- I sleep late at/in night.

He goes for a walk at/in night.

The inaugural function is at/ in the night.

- Note :- At the beginning / In the beginning.

- Ex :- (a) At/ IN the beginning of the movie, I felt bored.

(b) AT/IN the beginning of the civilisation, man did not know how to count.

At night - Regular work
In night - particular night

ON

- on :- With days/~~dates~~
- Ex :- (a) He will meet you on Monday.
(b) He will meet you on Monday evening.
(c) The meeting is scheduled on 16th March.
- Note :- (a) He came on Monday.(✓)
(b) He came on last Monday.(✗)
(c) He comes on every Monday.(✗)
(d) He will come on next Monday.(✗)
(e) He will come on Monday next.(✓)

- IN :- With years/ months/ seasons
- Ex :- (a) He will come in/at 2016.
(b) My birthday is in/at May.
(c) My birthday is in/at/on May 11th.
(d) My birthday is in/at/on 11th May.
(e) He will come in/at summer.

At - \nearrow
on - day
date

- With festivals

Date fixed - ON
at
in

- Ex :- (a) He will come at/on Holi.

(b) He will come on/at the occasion of Holi.

(c) He will come on/at the eve of Holi.

(d) He will come at/on Christmas. Dec 25

(e) He is busy in/at the moment.

- IN/WITHIN - *Within - इनमें में In - A
Duration*
- IN :- It is used in sense of "AFTER"
- WITHIN :- It is used in sense of "BEFORE"
- Ex :- I will return the book in 5 days.(when 5 days are over)
- Ex :- I will return the book within 5 days.(before 5 days)
- Ex :- The students will complete the work in an hour.
- Ex :- The students will complete the work within an hour.

✓
• DURING/WHILE ~~Prep~~
~~Conj~~ → દરેક સમય

• During :- It is used with a period of time as well as
with an activity going on.

• Ex :- We enjoyed during the trip.

• Ex :- Everyone was present during the speech.

• Ex :- There was fog during the morning.

• Ex :- There was fog in the morning.

• While :- It is used with an action.

• Ex :- He got hurt while playing. (while he was playing)

• Ex :- While I was watching the movie, he was
studying.

While ✓
Capround
→ ing
↑
during - Ci
O O
Whil R

while he worked hard, he failed

↓ s v /s v

conj C AVE C VP

though

- UNTIL/TILL/BY
- UNTIL/TILL :- It marks the end of an action.
- Ex :- I will be there until Wednesday.
- Ex :- I will be there till Wednesday.
- BY :- Before/no later than
- Ex :- By noon, the fog cleared a way.
- Ex :- I will have completed the work by Monday.

by -
—

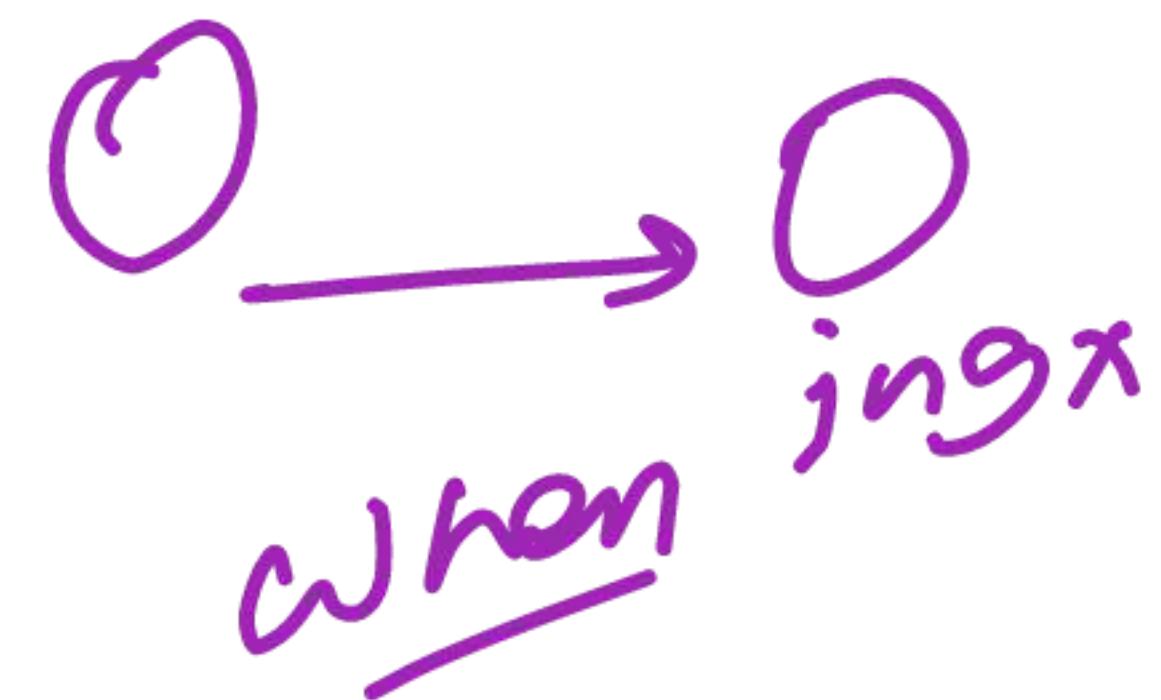
He has to find a new job by/until March

We can't leave the house by/until your mother calls

- WHEN/WHILE - giving background
- WHILE - ing ↗
- (1) It is used to denote two simultaneous continuous actions.



- WHEN - ingx
- (1) It is used to denote two single actions at the same time.(one immediately after another)



- Ex :- (a) I picked up the phone when/while it rang.
- (b) When/while I get home, I help my kids in their homework.
- (c) While/when I was working, you were reading.
- (d) He came out when/while the bell rang.
- (e) You got hurt while/when playing cricket.
- (f) While/when he was a child, he used to help his mother in the daily work.

PREPOSITION OF PLACE

✓ ↗

- AT/IN

- AT :- It denotes exact place/location

- IN :- Larger areas

- Ex :- (1) The students are sitting in/at the room.

(2) The students are sitting in/at the corner of the room.

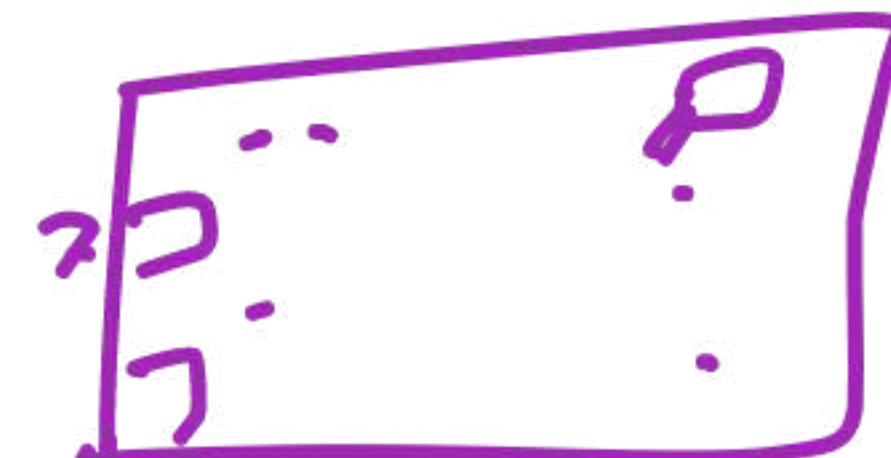
(3) The postman was standing in/at the doorstep.

(4) The guests were waiting in/at/on the table in/at the restaurant.

(5) He lives in/at Rohini in/at Delhi.

(6) He lives in/at Park street.

(7) He lives in/at 30 Park street.



Go, goes, went, going, gone < ^{to (place)}
^{for (work)}

- from



He went to/for school

He went to/for work

He went to/for the park to/for a walk

He went to/for shopping

- Note :- Ex :- (1) He lives in India.
- (2) He went to India.
- (3) He arrived in India.
- (4) He arrived at the station.
- (5) He reached no prep India.
- (6) He visited no prep India.
- (7) He has been to India.
- (8) He was at school.(✓)
- (9) He was in school.(✓)
- (10) He went ~~to~~ abroad.(✗)

Attack < Noun - on
 Verb - no prep

Visit < Noun - to
 Verb - x

Affect < Noun - on
 Verb - x

Effect < NOUN - on
 Verb - x

Order < N - for
 v - x

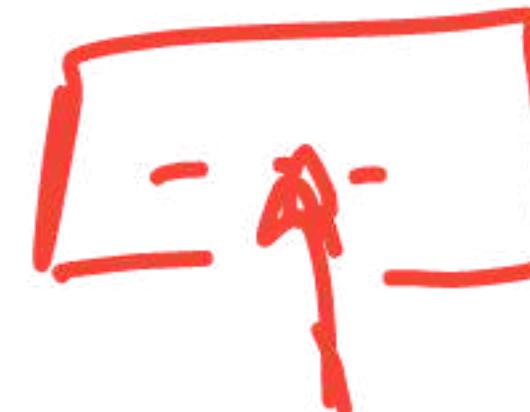
Emphasis - N - on

Emphasize - v - x

A, an, the

- vrb*
- Ex :- (1) The thief attacked ~~on~~ the boy. (✗) *a, an, the*
 - (2) There was ~~an~~ attack ~~on~~ the boy. (✓)
 - (3) He ordered ~~for~~ two cups of coffee. (✗)
 - (4) He gave ~~an~~ ~~order~~ ~~for~~ two cups of coffee. (✓)
 - (5) Will you ~~order~~ ~~for~~ a cup of coffee? (✗)
 - (6) He emphasized ~~on~~ the point. (✗)
 - (7) He put emphasis ~~on~~ the point. (✓)
 - (8) Television ~~affects~~ ~~on~~ our eyes. (✗)
 - (9) Television has ~~an~~ effect ~~on~~ our eyes. (✓)
- ✗ ✓

- IN/INTO
- IN :- No change of medium/state
- INTO :- Medium/state changes
- Ex :- (1) He dived in/into the river.
(2) He was swimming in/into the river.
(3) The students walked in the room.
(4) The students walked into the room.
(5) The frog was lying in/into the well.
(6) The frog jumped in/into the well.



- (7) The water was in/into the bottle.
- (8) He poured the water in/into the bottle.
- (9) The residents were in/into trouble.
- (10) The residents got in/into trouble.
- (11) The pen was in/into the pocket.
- (12) He put the pen in/into the pocket.
- (13) The filthy roads were changed in/into clean roads.
- (14) Translate the passage in/into English.
- (15) Translate the passage from Hindi in/into/to English.

- Note :- (1) ENTER (Place) – INTO(✗)
ENTER(Place) – IN(✗)
ENTER(Place) – NO Preposition

- Ex :- (a) He entered in/into the classroom.
(b) He entered in/into the bank.

But,

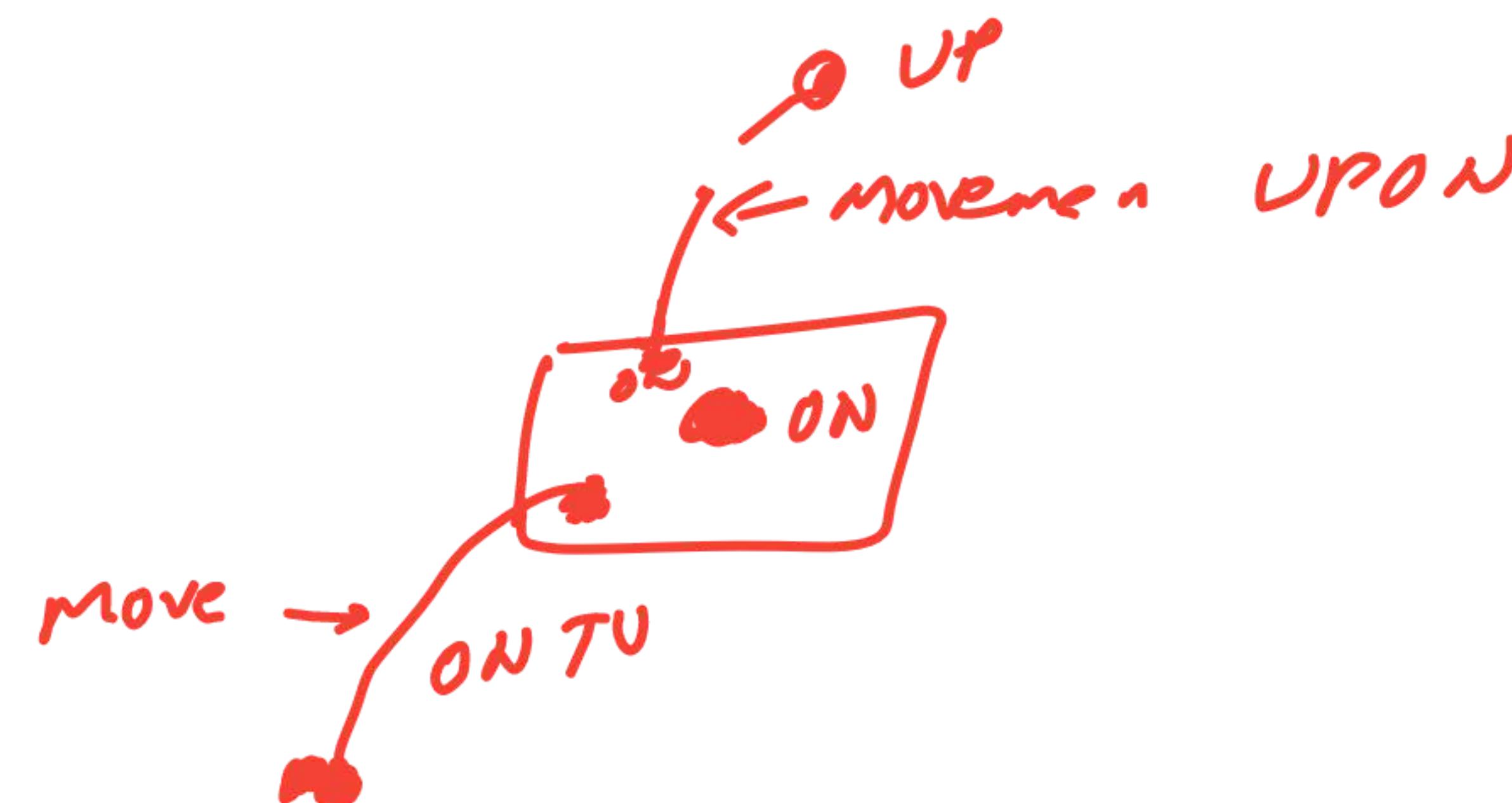
enter into an alliance(✓)
enter into an agreement(✓)
enter into a discussion(✓)

- Note :- His entry in/into/to the hall was banned.

- THROW/THREW – INTO(✗)
 - IN (✓) ✓
- Ex :- (a) He threw the paper in/into the dustbin.
(b) He threw the bucket in/into the river.

- ON/UPON/ONTO
- ON :- When the body/object is in contact with some other object. (No movement) “ON” is used in sense of stationary object.
- UPON :- First movement and then the body come in contact. “UPON” is used in sense of an object in motion.

ONTO



- Ex :- (1) The book is lying on/upon the table.
(2) The book fell on/upon the table.
(3) The cat was sitting on/upon the chair.
(4) The cat jumped on/upon the chair.
(5) The tiger pounced on/upon the boy.
- ONTO :- It denotes a sense of movement towards something.
- Ex :- (1) He was sitting on/onto the horse.
(2) He mounted on/onto the horse.
(3) He climbed on/onto the vehicle and settled on the soft cushion.

Over/under

Movement + NO Movement

Height ↑ ↓

Contact + NO Contact

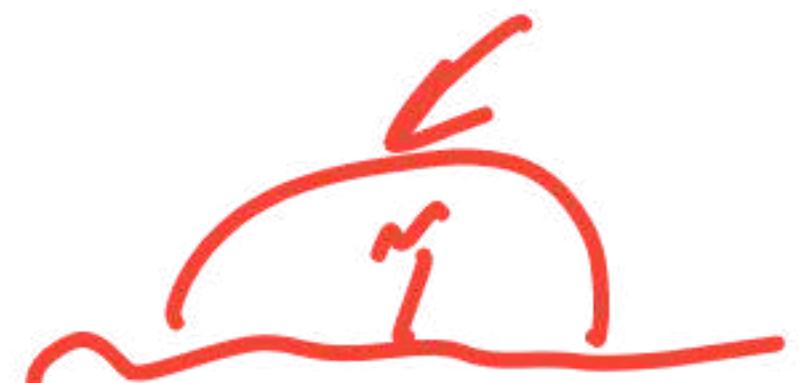
Above/below

NO movement

Level

NO Contact

- OVER/ABOVE/UNDER/BELOW
- OVER :- vertically upwards (height)
- ABOVE :- horizontally upwards (level)
- Ex :- (1) The aeroplane flew over/above my head.
(2) The fan is over/above my head.
(3) His performance is over/above average.
(4) We are flying above/over the clouds.
(5) He is over/above poverty line.
(6) There is a bridge over/above the river.

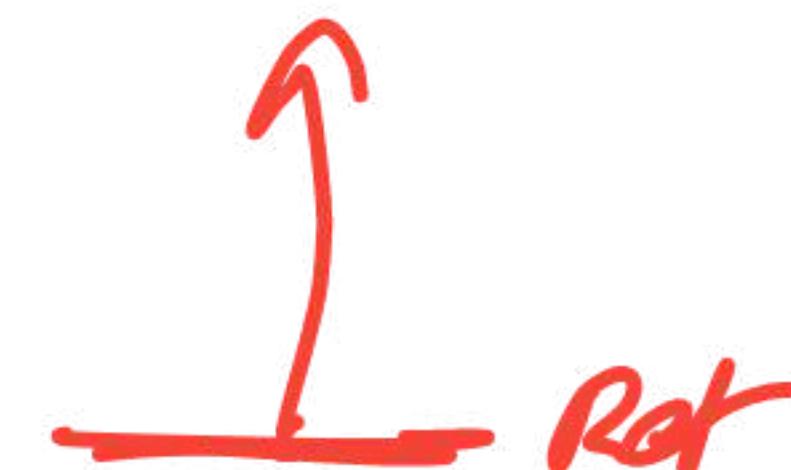


- Note :- OVER :- (1) It also denotes 'movement'.

- Ex :- (1) He jumped over/above the fence.

(2) The clouds hovered over/above the sky.

(3) The clouds lingered over/above the sky.



(2) It is used 'when one thing covers the other'.

- Ex :- (1) Put the blanket over/above the child.

(2) Spread the cloth over/above the table.

Over age

Over wt



- UNDER :- vertically downwards (height)
- BELOW :- horizontally downwards (level)
- Ex :- (1) The cat is under/below the table.
(2) The sun sets below/under the horizon.
(3) Students below/under 25 years of age cannot take the examination.
(4) He was sitting below/under the tree.

• Note :- Over/Above age

Under/Below age

Over/Above 15 years

Under/ Below 15 years



• Note :- Ex :- (1) The ground is slippery under/beneath my feet.

(2) I found the purse under/beneath the pillow.

(3) She wore a sweater under/beneath her coat.

- OF/OFF
- OF :-
 - (1) It shows possession/ownership ✓
 - (2) It shows cause/reason ✓
 - (3) It shows what something is made of ✓
- Ex :-
 - (1) The dramas of Shakespeare are very interesting.
 - (2) He died of cancer.
 - (3) The water of the Ganga is dirty.
 - (4) She wore a necklace made of gold.

- Note :- (1) He died of Malaria. (disease) ✓ ✘
- (2) He died in an accident. (accident) ✓ ✘
- (3) He died from wound. (injury/over-eating)
- (4) He died of hunger. (starvation/thirst)
- (5) He died with grief. (shame/sorrow)
- (6) He died by violence.
- (7) He died in the Gujarat riots.
- (8) He died for his country.

Suffer

Noun - of

Verb - from

N

The suffering of the poor

He is suffering from cancer

Arc

He suffered failure ✓

- MADE OF/MADE FROM

- MADE OF :- When the basic material doesn't change in the process of making an object.

- MADE FROM :- The basic material changes.

- Ex :- (1) Paper is made of/from wood.

- (2) The almirah is made of/from iron.

- (3) Curd is made of/from milk.

- (4) Flour is made of/from wheat.

- (5) Glass is made of/from melted sand.



- OFF :- It shows separation/detachment
- Ex :- (1) He switched off the fans.
(2) The wheels came off the cart.
(3) He took off his hat.
- Note :- Ex :- (1) He fell off/from the chair.
(2) The apple fell off/from the tree.
(3) He fell off/from the bike.
(4) The leaves fall off/from the tree.

*fall off - Temp
fall from - Per*

- Note :- (1) Switch off the lights.(✓)
(2) Put ~~off~~ the candle.(✗) *Postpone*
(3) ~~Put out~~ the candle.(✓)
(4) ~~Blow off~~ the candle.(✗) - *Pausis*
(5) ~~Blow out~~ the candle.(✓)

- Note :- Apart from separation/detachment, “OFF” can also be used in sense of “FAR AWAY”/ “CANCELLATION”

- Ex :- (a) The deal is off.
(b) Our anniversary is a long way off.
(c) My friend is off in America.

- BESIDE/BESIDES
- BESIDE :- By the side of - *বিন্দুর পাশে*
- BESIDES :- In addition to - *যাতেও*
- Ex :- (a) Beside/Besides English, he speaks French.
(b) The pilgrims took some medicines beside/besides food.
(c) There is a temple beside/besides my house.

- BETWEEN/AMONG
- Between :- For two persons/things. It is used when we talk about things which are "SEPARATE" / "DISTINCT".
and
- Among :- For more than two persons/things. It portrays the idea of being part of a "GROUP".
And X
- Ex :- (1) The two cats divided the bread between/among themselves.
(2) The negotiations among/between the countries are going well.
(3) Innovation distinguishes between/among a leader and a follower.

- Note :- “Between” can also be used with more than two persons/things as long as they are separate and distinct.
- Ex :- (1) The negotiations among/between the countries of South Africa are going well.
(2) The negotiations between/among England, America and Russia are going well.
(3) There is a match between/among India, Australia and England.
(4) There is match between/among the countries of South America.
(5) India lies between/among Nepal, Bhutan and China.

2 - D_i - ② $T_{ij} \sim 3$

- Note :- There are certain words which are followed by "BETWEEN"
- Ex :- Distinguish, choose, divide, differentiate, connection, difference, link, relationship.
- (1) I didn't want to choose between/among the singers.
- (2) Is there any difference between/among the brothers?
- (3) There is no connection between/among all the incidents.
- (4) Divide the property between/among the members of the family.

~~x~~

place

- AMONG/AMID
- AMONG :- For more than two persons/things. It is used with countable nouns.
- AMID :- For more than two persons/things. It is used with countable as well as uncountable nouns. 'Amid' means "surrounded by" or "in the middle of".
- Ex :- (a) The cottage was hidden among the trees.
(b) Don't worry, you are sitting among your friends.

- (c) She has written a story of love and hope amid/among the tension.
- (d) The robbers escaped amid/among the confusion.
- (e) He walked amid the trees.
- (f) He walked among the trees.
- (g) He was sitting amid his friends.

Among/Amongst

For consonant - *Among*

For vowel - *Amongst*

Share the sweets *among/ amongst* the boys

Share the sweets *among /amongst* us

- **MODES OF TRANSPORT TAKING DIFFERENT PREPOSITIONS**

- Ex :- (1) He goes to office on/by foot. on bike on a cycle
- (2) He goes to office walking on foot. (*)
- (3) We travelled by train. ✓ by road
- (4) We travelled in Rajdhani Express. by air
- (5) We went to Delhi by car. ✓ by sea
- (6) We went to Delhi in Mr. Sharma's car.

- WITH/BY
- WITH :- (1) It is used to indicate “being together”
- Ex :- (a) I will be with you shortly.
(b) He was working with his sister.
- (2) With instruments/weapons used by the doer. X
- Ex :- (a) He opened the box with/by a screwdriver.
(b) He cut his finger with/by a knife.
(c) I wrote the answers with/by a blue pen.
(d) I wrote the answers in blue ink.

- BY :- (1) It is used in sense of NEAR/CLOSE/BESIDE/NEXT TO
- Ex :- (a) The house is by the lake.
(b) She came and sat by me.
(c) I will stand by you through thick and thin.
- (2) “BY” also indicates the “DOER” in passive voice.
- Ex :- (a) The work was done by him.
(b) She was taken to the hospital by her friends.
(c) He was killed by/with a dagger by/with a highwayman.

PREPOSITION OF DIRECTION

- "AT" :- For exact direction
- Ex :- (1) He aimed at/on the bird.
(2) The hunter shot at/on the tiger.
(3) The hunter shot the tiger.
- TO/TOWARDS
- TO :- It denotes movement from one place to another/destination.
- TOWARDS :- It denotes the direction of the movement.

- Ex :- (1) He went to school.
- (2) He went towards the school.
- (3) A snake was moving to/towards me.
- (4) He turned to/towards the mirror.
- (5) He walked to/till the end of the road.
- (6) Send the parcel to/towards my address.
- (7) Could you tell me the way to/towards the station?

6 ill - time

Along



- ACROSS/ALONG

- ALONG :- In the same line.

- ACROSS :- From one side to another.

- Ex :- (1) He walked along the road.

(2) He walked across the road.

(3) There are tall trees along/across the sea-side. ~~++~~

(4) The clothes were hung across/along the rope.

(5) There is a bridge across/along the river.



- ACROSS/THROUGH
- ACROSS :- From one side to another
- THROUGH :- From one side to another (in sense of inside)
- Ex :- (1) I can see through/across the window.
(2) He swam across/through the river.
(3) The wounded tiger passed across/through the forest.
(4) The train passed across/through the tunnel.
(5) Mohan came out of his house. He walked across the front garden, through the gate and then across the road to the corner.