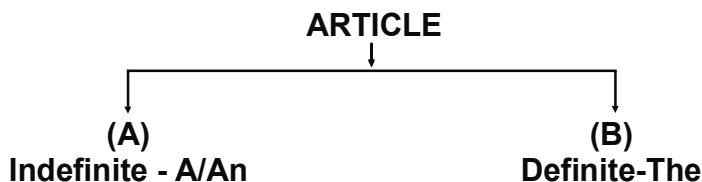


‘A’, ‘An’ एवं ‘The’, Articles कहलाते हैं। **A/An** को **Indefinite** तथा **‘The’** को **Definite article** कहते हैं।



(a) यह कुर्सी है।

This is **a** chair.

(b) सीता ने गाना गाया।

Sita sang **a** song.

(c) यह छतरी है।

This is **an** umbrella.

- इन हिन्दी वाक्यों में ‘एक’ नहीं होते हुए भी, इनका अंग्रेजी अनुवाद करते समय हमने ‘**A/An**’ का प्रयोग किया है।
- वाक्यों में **Singular Countable Noun** से पूर्व, (यदि वह अनिश्चित है) **Article ‘A/An’** का प्रयोग अवश्य किया जाता है। इन वाक्यों का यह अनुवाद गलत है:

(a) This is chair.

(Incorrect)

(b) Sita sang song.

(Incorrect)

(c) This is umbrella.

(Incorrect)

ARTICLE

She is _____ excellent.

- कई लोग ‘excellent’ देख तुरंत ‘an’ का प्रयोग कर देते हैं परन्तु इस वाक्य में कोई article का प्रयोग नहीं होगा क्योंकि ‘excellent’ के बाद कोई noun नहीं है।

जैसे: She is an excellent student.

- Article का प्रयोग **noun** के पहले होता है।

जैसे: She is **a** student.

noun

- अगर noun की विशेषता बताने वाला adjective वाक्य में मौजूद हो तो article का प्रयोग **adjective** के पहले होगा।

जैसे: She is **an** excellent student.

adj noun

अन; मकज.क

1. **An** hour.
2. **An** honour.
3. **An** honourable person.
4. **An** honest man
5. **An** heir.
6. **A** house
7. **An** honorarium.
8. **A** historical monument.
9. **A** young man.
10. **A** ewe.
11. **An** eagle.
12. **A** European.
13. **A** university.
14. **A** unit.
15. **A** union.
16. **An** Umbrella
17. **A** unique planet.
18. **A** useful book.
19. **A** year.
20. **A** one-rupee note.
21. **A** one-eyed man.
22. **An** orange
23. **An** F.O.
24. **A** forest officer.
25. **An** M.P
26. **A** Member of Parliament.

USE OF INDEFINITE ARTICLE A/AN

1. **Singular Countable noun** से पूर्व **A/An** का प्रयोग किया जाता है। **Countable** का अर्थ है जिसकी गिनती की जा सकती है; अगर **Noun** का प्रयोग न हो तो **Article** का भी प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
जैसे: (a) I have **a** pen (b) She has **a** car. (b) Ram has **an** umbrella. (d) She is **a** house wife.
नोट: '**Noise**' **uncountable Noun** है। फिर भी इसके साथ Article '**a**' का प्रयोग होता है।
जैसे: Do not make **a** noise.
2. **Exclamatory** वाक्यों में '**What/How**' के बाद व **Singular Countable nouns** से पूर्व **A/An** का प्रयोग किया जाता है;
जैसे: (a) What **a** grand building!
(b) What **a** pretty girl!
3. 'प्रति माह' या 'प्रति वस्तु कीमत' के सन्दर्भ में प्रयोग करने पर **A/An** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
जैसे: (a) This car runs twenty kilometers **a** litre.
(b) I earn Rs. ten thousand **a** month.
(c) This train runs seventy kms. **an** hour.
4. कुछ गिनती बताने वाले शब्द जैसे: **hundred, thousand, million, dozen, couple** से पूर्व '**a**' लगता है।
जैसे: (a) **A** dozen pencils were bought by her.
(b) I have **a** hundred pens.
5. **Half** से पूर्व **a** का प्रयोग निम्न प्रकार से किया जाता है; जैसे:
जैसे: (a) $2\frac{1}{4}$ Metre -two and **a** quarter metre.
(b) $3\frac{1}{2}$ Kilo-three and **a** half kilo.
(c) She has to run half **a** mile every day.
6. जब वाक्य में **Verb** (क्रिया) का प्रयोग **Noun** की तरह किया जाता है, उससे पहले **A/An** लगाया जाता है;

- जैसे: (a) He goes for **a walk** daily.
 (b) He has gone for **a ride**.
 (c) I had **a long talk** with them.
 (d) I want to have **a drink**.

7. Many/rather/quite/such के बाद यदि **singular noun** आता है तो **noun** के पूर्व **A/An** का प्रयोग किया जाता है;

- जैसे: (a) Many **a** citizen would welcome such a change.
 (b) It is rather **a** pity.
 (c) It was quite **an** impossible task.
 (d) It was such **a** foolish decision.

8. कुछ विशेष Phrases में A/An का प्रयोग होता है;

In a fix, in a hurry, in a nutshell, make a noise, make a foot, keep a secret, as a rule, at a stone's throw, a short while ago, at a loss, take a fancy to, take an interest in, take a liking, a pity, tell a lie.

- जैसे: (a) Never tell **a** lie.
 (b) Do not make **a** noise.
 (c) Twelve inches make **a** foot.

➤ कुछ **phrases** के साथ **article** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है;

to lose heart, to set foot, to give ear, at home, last but not least, to catch fire, in hand, set on fire, by car/bus etc, at last, by mistake, in danger, to take heart.

- जैसे: (a) I am at home.
 (b) The house was set on fire.
 (c) I go to college by bus.

A/An

(1) किसी भी **Plural noun** से पूर्व **A/An** का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है।

- जैसे: A boys have come (×)
 pl. n.

Boys have come (✓)

The boys have come (✓)

(2) Uncountable nouns से पूर्व **A/An** का प्रयोग सामान्यतः नहीं किया जाता है; जैसे: **Advice, Accommodation, Baggage, Luggage, News, Permission, Progress, Scenery, Weather, Traffic, Knowledge, Music, Wine, Equipment, Information, Poetry, Furniture, Hair, Business, Mischief, Bread, Stationery, Crockery, Postage, Wastage, Money, Jewellery, Breakage, Work, Evidence.**

- जैसे: (a) He gave me an advice (remove 'an')
 (b) I will buy a furniture today (remove 'a')

➤ **Uncountable nouns** के पूर्व जब **A/An** का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो इनके साथ कुछ शब्दों का प्रयोग करके उन्हें **Countable Noun** बनाया जाता है।

- जैसे: (a) I have **a piece of information** for you.
 (b) I ate **a slice of bread**.
 (c) He gave me **a piece of work** to do.

➤ Article का प्रयोग '**kind of**', '**sort of**', '**type of**', '**variety of**' के बाद प्रयुक्त **Nouns** के पहले नहीं

होता है।

जैसे: What sort of a man is he ! (×)
What sort of man is he ! (✓)

USE OF DEFINITE ARTICLE 'THE'

➤ **'The'** का प्रयोग उस **noun** से पूर्व किया जाता है, जो निश्चित है या जिसकी चर्चा पहले की जा चुकी है। **'The'** को इसी कारण **Definite article** कहा जाता है।

'The' का प्रयोग करने के नियम-

➤ जब किसी पूर्व निर्धारित वस्तु के बारे में कहा जाता है; जैसे:

जैसे: Once upon a time there lived **a king**. **The king** was very kind. One day he met **an old man**. **The old man** was very poor.

(a) प्रथम वाक्य में **king** से पूर्व सर्वप्रथम **'a'** का प्रयोग किया गया है, क्योंकि **introduction** के समय से पहले हमें ये ज्ञात नहीं था कि कहानी किस की सुनाई जा रही है। बाद में **'the'** का प्रयोग किया गया है, क्योंकि **introduction** के बाद **king** निश्चित हो गया है। इसी प्रकार **old man** से पहले सर्वप्रथम **'a'** का प्रयोग किया गया लेकिन बाद में **'the'** का, क्योंकि तीसरे वाक्य में **old man** का उल्लेख पहली बार हो रहा है लेकिन चौथे वाक्य में वह **already introduced** हो चुका है।

(b) **The** man in white shirt is my brother.

(c) **The** boy standing near the gate is my brother .

वाक्य (b) एवं (c) में **'the'** का प्रयोग, एक निश्चित, निर्धारित **Noun** के तरफ इंगित करता है।

USE OF ARTICLE WITH DIFFERENT KINDS OF NOUN

PROPER NOUN:

1. किसी भी व्यक्ति अथवा स्थान के नाम के साथ Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

जैसे: Ram was an ideal son.
Rome is an ancient city.

अपवाद:

➤ निम्न स्थिति में **Proper Noun** से पूर्व **A/An** का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है-

जैसे: (a) **A** Mr Sharma has come to meet you.

(b) This book is written by **a** Suresh Mishra.

'Mr. Sharma' proper noun हैं, जब ये वक्ता के लिए अनजान हैं तो इनसे पूर्व **'a'** के प्रयोग का अर्थ किसी (कोई) Mr. Sharma हो जाता है।

➤ अगर किसी व्यक्ति अथवा स्थान को उसके गुण या दोष की वजह से उदाहरण स्वरूप प्रयोग किया जाये तो उस नाम के पहले **Article** का प्रयोग होगा।

जैसे: He is **the** Ram of modern India.

Jaipur is **the** Rome of India.

He is **a** Hitler.

➤ कुछ स्थान के नाम के साथ Article **'The'** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे: **The** Ukraine

The Great Britain

The Netherlands

The Hague.

2. राज्यों के नाम के साथ Article का प्रयोग नहीं होता। अपवाद -**The** Punjab.

3. किसी भी देश के नाम के साथ **Article** का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

जैसे: America, Russia.

➤ लेकिन यदि देश के नाम में **Union, United, Republic** या **Kingdom** शब्द का प्रयोग हो तो Article '**The**' का प्रयोग करें।

जैसे: **The** Soviet Union, **the** United States, **the** Irish Republic

4. पर्वत शृंखला के साथ '**The**' का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे: **The** Himalayas, **the** Alps,

➤ लेकिन पर्वत की चोटी के नाम के साथ **Article** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

जैसे: Mt. Everest, Mt. Abu.

5. **Nationality** (राष्ट्रीयता) व्यक्त करने वाले शब्दों से पूर्व '**The**' का प्रयोग करें लेकिन भाषा के साथ **Article** का प्रयोग न करें।

The English speak English.

The English defeated **the** French.

6. बिमारियों के नाम के साथ **Article** का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

अपवाद:

The Measles, **the** Rickets, **the** Mumps, **the** Plague, **the** Flu.

7. नीचे दिए गये **Proper Noun** के साथ **Article** 'The' का प्रयोग करें। साथ में कुछ उदाहरण प्रत्येक बिन्दु को स्पष्ट करने के लिए दिए गए हैं

(a) नदियों के नाम: जैसे- **The** Yamuna, **the** Ganga, **the** Godawari, **the** Sutlej.

(b) समुद्र के नाम: जैसे- **The** Arabian sea, **the** Caribbean sea.

(c) महासागर के नाम: जैसे- **The** Indian Ocean, **the** Pacific Ocean, **the** Atlantic Ocean.

(d) द्वीप के समूह: जैसे- **The** lakshdweep, **the** Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(e) भौगोलिक पिण्ड के नाम- जैसे: **The** Sun, **the** Venus, etc.

नोट: जो वस्तु **Unique** हैं, उससे पूर्व '**the**' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे:

➤ **The** world, **the** universe, etc. लेकिन Heaven, Hell, God, Parliament के पूर्व '**article**' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है;

जैसे: (a) The world is in danger due to green house effect.

(b) Go to hell.

(c) God resides in heaven.

(d) The Bill was passed in Parliament.

➤ **Environment** एवं **Atmosphere** से पूर्व '**The**' का प्रयोग किया जाता है;

जैसे: (a) The atmosphere consists of three layers.

(b) We must protect the environment.

➤ जब **Space** का अर्थ 'अंतरिक्ष' होता है, तो **Space** से पूर्व **article** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, लेकिन यदि **Space** 'जगह' के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त हुआ है तो '**The**' का प्रयोग होगा;

जैसे: (a) Many astronauts dream of going to space.

(b) He tried to park his car but **the** space was not sufficient.

8. दिशाओं के नाम: जैसे- **The** East, **the** West, etc.

लेकिन यदि इनके साथ किसी **Place** का नाम जोड़ा गया हो तो '**The**' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। जैसे: **West Bengal**.

➤ इसी तरह **Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western** से पूर्व **article** नहीं आता है; जैसे: **Western India**.

कुछ अन्य उदाहरण-

जैसे: 1. **The** sun rises in **the** east.

2. He is going to **North America**.

3. Rajasthan is in **Western India**.

4. Sweden is in **Northern Europe**.

9. खाड़ी के नाम: जैसे- **The** Bay of Bengal

10. रेगिस्तान के नाम: जैसे- **The** Sahara desert

11. नहरों के नाम: जैसे- **The** Suez Canal

12. समाचार पत्र के नाम: जैसे- **The** Hindu, **The** Times of India

13. पवित्र ग्रंथ के नाम: जैसे- **The** Gita, **the** Bible

➤ लेकिन **Valmiki's Ramayan, Banabhatt's Kadambari**, जैसी स्थिति में, इनके पूर्व '**The**' नहीं लगता है क्योंकि यहाँ धार्मिक ग्रंथ के नाम के पहले उसके लेखक का भी नाम जुड़ा हुआ है।

14. ऐतिहासिक इमारतों के नाम: जैसे- **The** Taj Mahal, **the** Red Fort.

➤ बहुत-सी महत्वपूर्ण **Buildings एवं Monuments** के नाम दो शब्दों से मिलकर बने होते हैं। जिनमें से एक शब्द किसी व्यक्ति या स्थान का नाम होता है, ऐसे नाम के साथ '**The**' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता; जैसे:

Delhi Airport, Victoria Palace, London Zoo, Jai Singh Palace, Indira Gandhi Airport

15. आंदोलन के नाम: जैसे- **The** Quit India movement

16. संगठन के नाम: जैसे- **The** United Nations,

17. रेल/हवाई मार्ग के नाम: जैसे- **The** Jet Airways, **the** Intercity, **the** Rajdhani Express.

18. राजनैतिक पार्टियों के नाम: जैसे- **The** B.J.P, **the** Congress, **the** Communist Party.

19. अधिनियम/संवैधानिक इकाई के नाम: जैसे- **The** Indian Penal Code, **the** Legislature

20. वाद यंत्र के नाम: जैसे- **The** Flute, **the** Violin

21. धार्मिक समुदायों के नाम: जैसे- **The** Hindus, **the** Muslims, **the** Sikhs.
 22. व्यक्ति के पद के पूर्व: जैसे- **The** Chairman, **the** Director (अगर 'एक' के संदर्भ में पद का उल्लेख हो तो **a director, an author** इत्यादि भी हो सकता है। यानि **a/an** का भी प्रयोग हो सकता है।)
 23. किसी आविष्कार (**Invention**) के नाम के पूर्व: जैसे- **The** telescope.
 24. समिति, क्लब तथा ट्रस्ट के नाम के पूर्व: जैसे- **The** Lions' Club, **The** Rotary Club.
 25. वंशजों के नाम: जैसे- **The** Marathas, **the** Peshwas.
 26. शरीर के अंगों (**Parts of the body**) के पूर्व '**the**' का प्रयोग तभी होता है जब **possessive adjective (my, his, etc.)** के स्थान पर **Article** का प्रयोग हो; जैसे- He was wounded in **his/the** eye.
 27. तारीख के साथ: जैसे- **The** 10th of May.
 28. सशस्त्र बल के साथ: जैसे- **The** Army, **the** Police.
 29. ग्रहों (**Planets**) के नाम के साथ: जैसे- **The** Venus, **the** Mars.
 30. होटल के नाम के साथ: जैसे- **The** Taj Hotel.
 31. खेल की टॉफी एवं कप के नाम के साथ: जैसे- **The** World Cup.
 32. युद्ध, क्रांति एवं सदी के नाम के साथ: जैसे- **The** French revolution, the Middle Ages.
- नीचे दिये गये **Proper Noun** के साथ **Article** का प्रयोग न करें।
1. महीने के नाम: June, July, September etc.
 2. दिन के नाम: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday etc.
 3. विषयों के नाम: Mathematics, Physics etc.
 4. मार्ग के नाम: M.G. Road, Mall Road etc.
 5. **Meals** के नाम: Lunch, Dinner, etc.
 6. भाषा के नाम: English, Hindi, etc.
 7. **Hobbies** के साथ: Gardening, singing.
 8. खेल के नाम के साथ: Hockey, Cricket.
 9. **Noun Complement** के पहले; **appoint, make, elect, select** के साथ।
जैसे: They elected him **the** president.

COMMON NOUN:

1. जब कोई वस्तु **Understood** होती है तो उससे पूर्व '**The**' का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे:
 - (a) Kindly return **the** book. (That I gave you)
 - (b) Can you turn off **the** light? (The light in the room.)
2. अगर **Singular Common Noun** के पहले **Article** का प्रयोग किया जाये तो वह पूरी प्रजाति का उल्लेख कर सकता है पर इनके साथ **Singular verb** का प्रयोग होगा।
जैसे: **A** dog **is** a faithful animal.
नोट:- सिर्फ **man** के उल्लेख मात्र से अर्थ मानव जाति निकलता है।
जैसे: Man **is** mortal.
3. जब कोई **Noun** किसी व्यक्ति के अंदर मौजूद गुण, भाव या अभिव्यक्ति को व्यक्त करे, तो उससे पूर्व **article** का प्रयोग होता है;

जैसे: (a) **The** judge (moral of judge) in him, prevailed upon **the** father (Love of father for his son) and he sentenced his son to death.

(b) **A** mother (feelings of motherhood) was born in her when she saw the baby.

4. जब स्कूल, कॉलेज, मन्दिर इत्यादि का उल्लेख उनके प्राथमिक उद्देश्य के संदर्भ में हो तब **article** का प्रयोग न करें।

जैसे: Children should go to school.

I go to temple every morning.

➤ लेकिन जब स्कूल, कॉलेज इत्यादि का उल्लेख किसी बिल्डिंग या स्थान के संदर्भ में हो तब Article का प्रयोग करें।

जैसे: My house is behind a school.

The college is next to the temple.

ABSTRACT/MATERIAL NOUN:

➤ **Abstract/Material noun** के साथ सामान्यतः **Article** का प्रयोग नहीं होता। वैसे भी ये **Uncountable Nouns** है। **A/An** का प्रयोग तो हो भी नहीं सकता है।

Gold is precious.

Honesty is the best policy.

➤ लेकिन अगर हम इन Noun का प्रयोग नीचे दिये गये **Sentence formation** में करें तो तब Article '**The**' का प्रयोग होगा।

Article + Noun + of + ...

The cotton of Egypt is known for its superior quality.

The honesty of this boy is liked by all.

USE OF ARTICLE WITH ADJECTIVE

1. **Superlative degree** से पूर्व '**the**' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे: (a) He is **the best** student of our class.

(b) She is **the most** beautiful girl of the town.

2. **Comparative Degree** से पूर्व **article 'the'** का प्रयोग किया जाता है जब दो **comparative degree** को एक दूसरे से **directly** या **inversely proportional** दिखाया जाए;

जैसे: (a) **The more** electricity you use, **the higher** your bill will be.

(b) **The higher** you rise, **the greater** is the fall.

3. अगर दो में से एक का चुनाव किया जाए तो **Comparative degree** का प्रयोग होता है जिसके पहले '**the**' और जिसके बाद '**of**' का प्रयोग होगा;

जैसे: (a) He is **the stronger of** the two wrestlers.

(b) She is **the better of** the two players.

➤ अगर सभी में से एक का चुनाव किया जाए तो **superlative degree** का प्रयोग होगा। **Superlative Degree** के पहले भी **article 'the'** और उसके बाद '**of**' का प्रयोग होगा।

जैसे: She is **the best of** all the players.

4. जब **Adjectives** जैसे **honest, rich, poor, meek** इत्यादि के पहले '**the**' का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो वह पूरे वर्ग को सम्बोधित करता है। इनके साथ **Plural Verb** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे: (a) The honest are always rewarded.

(b) The rich exploit the poor.

(c) The young and the old, the poor and the rich, all demand corruption free India.

5. किसी **Proper noun** के बाद या साथ जब कोई **Adjective/Noun** उसी **Noun** को **qualify** करते हुए लगाया जाता है तो **Proper Noun** के बाद '**the**' का प्रयोग होता है;

जैसे: Ashoka, **the great**, **the great Akbar**.

Napolean, **the warrior**.

6. **Ordinals** से पूर्व '**The**' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। **first, second, third...ordinals** तथा **one, two, three...cardinals** कहलाते हैं;

जैसे: (a) Chapter **two** of this book is very difficult.

(b) **The second** chapter of this book is very difficult.

(c) Volume **one** is on verbs.

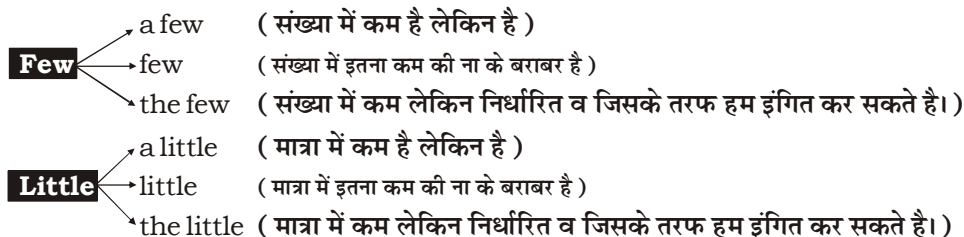
(d) **The first** volume is on verbs.

7. **Adjective 'same'** एवं '**whole**' के पहले और '**all**' एवं '**both**' के बाद **article 'the'** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे: (a) He is **the same** boy that met me in the market.

(b) **The whole** period was wasted.

8. **Few** एवं **little** के साथ '**a**' एवं '**the**' लगाने पर उनके अर्थ परिवर्तित हो जाते हैं।



9. यदि **Adjective** से पहले **so, as, too, how, quite** का प्रयोग होता है तो उसके बाद **A/An (Indefinite Article)** का प्रयोग किया जाता है;

जैसे: (a) It is too heavy **a** box for me to carry.

(b) Rohit is not so big **a** businessman as you think.

USE OF ARTICLE ACCORDING TO SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT

1. यदि दो या दो से अधिक **Noun** एक ही व्यक्ति के लिए प्रयुक्त हुए हों तो '**The**' का प्रयोग प्रथम **Noun** के पूर्व किया जाता है;

जैसे: (a) The secretary and treasurer was present there.

(b) The director and Producer has come for the shooting.

- यहाँ Secretary and treasurer तथा director and producer एक ही व्यक्ति है।
लेकिन अगर अलग-अलग व्यक्ति को सम्बोधित करना हो तो article 'the' का प्रयोग सभी पद के पहले करें।
जैसे: (a) The secretary and the treasurer were present there.
➤ यहाँ secretary एवं treasurer अलग-अलग व्यक्ति है।

A/AN, one's and its use

- A/An Article** हैं, जबकि **One** एक **Adjective** है।
- प्रतिदिन, प्रति सप्ताह, प्रति किलो, कीमत या दर के लिए 'a' का प्रयोग ही किया जायेगा 'one' का नहीं।
Ten rupees a kilo, four times a day, Sixty kilometers an hour, Twelve rupees a dozen.
- 'a' एवं 'one' का **noun** के साथ प्रयोग करने पर भिन्न-भिन्न अर्थ निकलता है। **A/An** का अर्थ **any** या **every** से भी होता है;
जैसे: One cow is not enough for the family's requirement. (We need two or more cows.)
A cow is a useful animal. (Cows are useful.)
- 'One' का प्रयोग **another/other** के साथ किया जा सकता है, 'a' का प्रयोग नहीं;
जैसे: (a) One student wants to study, another wants to play.
(b) One day he comes, the other day he does not.
- 'One' का प्रयोग **day/week/month/year/summer/winter etc.** के नाम के पूर्व किया जा सकता है जो उस दिन/समय होने वाली किसी घटना के सन्दर्भ में प्रयुक्त होता है;
जैसे: (a) One night there was a terrible storm.
(b) One day Ravana came to Sita's cottage.
- One day** का प्रयोग 'किसी दिन' के अर्थ में किया जाता है;
जैसे: (a) **One day** you'll realise your mistake.
(b) **One day** you will feel sorry for what you have done.
- 'One' का प्रयोग 'a/an' के **pronoun** के समरूप भी किया जाता है;
जैसे: (a) Did you get any berth? Yes, I managed to get **one**.
➤ 'One' का बहुवचन (plural) उक्त प्रयोग में 'some' होगा;
जैसे: Did you get berths? Yes I managed to get **some**.
- 'Noun' के 'repetition' से बचने के लिए pronoun 'one' the का प्रयोग होता है।
जैसे: (a) This car is better than that one.

SPOTTING THE ERROR

- (a) The loss of jobs/ (b) is regarded by some as an necessary evil/ (c) in the fight against inflation./ (d) No error.
- (a) It is a/ (b) quarter to ten/ (c) by my watch./ (d) No error.
- (a) Gita doesn't usually/ (b) wear jewellery but yesterday/ (c) she wore ring./ (d) No error.

4. (a) The police asked us/ (b) about our movements/ (c) on a night of crime./ (d) No error.
5. (a) In science the credit goes to a man/ (b) who convinces the world,/ (c) not to the man to whom the idea first occurs./ (d) No error.
6. (a) It is only after/ (b) the match is over/ (c) that people realize/ how exciting it is./ (d) No error.
7. (a) Of the two/ (b) sisters, she/ (c) is better./ (d) No error.
8. (a) It is unfortunate enough/ (b) to lose few friends we make/ (c) during our school days./ (d) No error.
9. (a) There were a number of intelligent gentlemen at the party/ (b) but it was Mr. Subramaniam, an eminent scientist,/ (c) who remained a centre of attraction./ (d) No error.
10. (a) I have been/ (b) informed that/ (c) Mr. Sharma, the director and the chairman will visit Patna the following month./ (d) No error.
11. (a) He is/ (b) the best worker/ (c) of the factory but unfortunately least paid./ (d) No error.
12. (a) He has come out/ (b) with an unique proposal/ (c) for his friends (d) No error.
13. (a) When the house was/ (b) set on the fire, all the people/ (c) started shouting at the top of their voices./ (d) No error.
14. (a) Little knowledge/ (b) of medicine that he possessed/ (c) proved to be a blessing for him when he was in great pain./ (d) No error.
15. (a) It was/ (b) by a mistake/ (c) that he injured her hand./ (d) No error.
16. (a) These orders of/ (b) the Manager/ (c) may put the lives of two thousand workers in a danger./ (d) No error.
17. (a) I inspired him/ (b) to take the heart/ (c) in all adverse situations and deserve to be called a real hero./ (d) No error.
18. (a) The most happy/ (b) marriage would be/ (c) a union of a deaf man and a blind woman./ (d) No error.
19. (a) John suggested to/ (b) the children of his village that they should/ (c) go to the school regularly and do their home work sincerely./ (d) No error.
20. (a) Some people say that/ (b) her husband is in the jail/ (c) and so she lives alone./ (d) No error.
21. (a) The Greek peoples/ (b) are considered/ (c) very brave/ (d) No error.
22. (a) His father/ (b) asked him to go/ (c) to the temple every morning/ (d) No error.
23. (a) There was little/ (b) milk in the refrigerator and she gave it/ (c) to her crying son./ (d) No error.
24. (a) He leads/ (b) a very luxurious life / (c) so he goes to every part of India by a car./ (d) No error.
25. (a) Thanks to an effort/ (b) and persistence of the doctors, the victims of the blast/ (c) have been able to start a normal life again./ (d) No error.
26. (a) In a hour's time/ (b) I will be back/ (c) but now I have to go./ (d) No error.
27. (a) Terrorist organizations/ (b) kill innocent people/ (c) to spread a violence./ (d) No error.
28. (a) Whole world is/ (b) today facing the threat of extinction/ (c) due to the inventions of Science./ (d) No error.
29. (a) The answer/ (b) to all the sufferings of / (c) human beings lies in the Science./ (d) No error.
30. (a) The police should exercise/ (b) their authority with little/ (c) bit of sensitivity

- and humanity./ (d) No error.
31. (a) This is/ (b) most important/ (c) lesson which we will have to study very carefully./ No error.
 32. (a)The Ganges/ (b) is for North India/ (c) what Krishna is for South India./ (d) No error.
 33. (a) I like to travel/ (b) by the air as/ (c) I am a very busy person./ (d) No error.
 34. (a) The Chairman and the Trustee/ (b) was removed from his/ (c) post because he had misappropriated the fund./ (d) No error.
 35. (a) She found/ (b) herself in a trouble/ (c) when she saw the stalker following her persistently./ (d) No error.
 36. (a) All the people/ (b) of India know that/ (c) Gandhi ji was a very wise and a noble soul./ (d) No error.
 37. (a) The man/ (b) is the only creature/ (c) that is endowed with the art of humour./ (d) No error.
 38. (a) It is very difficult/ (b) to find out the number of/ (c) the creatures living on the earth./ (d) No error.
 39. (a) While climbing/ (b)the hill, to his amazement , the/ (c) poor man found the box of pearls./ (d) No error.
 40. (a) The blast derailed the lives / (b)of many people but in an year/ (c) time leaving apart the victims,no one remembered anything/ (d) No error.
 41. (a)Cowards die/ (b) several times,/ (c) the braves die but once/ (d) No error.
 42. (a) Akbar became a heir/ (b)to the throne at/ (c) a young age of thirteen/ (d) No error.
 43. (a) The both brothers/ (b) are safe now/ (c) and are recuperating./ (d) No error.
 44. (a) When the principal entered the classroom/ (b) all boys shook/ (c) in their shoes/ (d) No error.
 45. (a) Father in him/ (b) could not bear the condition of/ (c) his ailing daughter/ (d) No error.
 46. (a) Let judge in you/ (b) decide what/ (c) punishment should be given to him/ (d) No error.
 47. (a) My teacher said that/ (b) Sun is a/ (c) star/ (d) No error.
 48. (a) Due to its beauty/ (b) Kashmir is known as/ (c) Switzerland of India/ (d) No error.
 49. (a) Most of the people of Southern India/ (b) do not know/ (c) the Hindi/ (d) No error.
 50. (a) He went for the lunch/ (b) at 1 p.m. and then/ (c) returned/ (d) No error.
 51. (a) The honesty/ (b) is/ (c) a virtue./ (d) No error.
 52. (a) Every morning the Sun/ (b) rises/ (c) in east/ (d) No error.
 53. (a) He is/ (b) best player/ (c) in India./ (d) No error.
 54. (a) When I met him/ (b) the couple of days back/ (c) he was writing a new book,/ (d) No error.

Answers with explanation

1. (b) 'necessary evil' के पहले 'an' नहीं 'a' का प्रयोग करें। 'necessary' vowel नहीं consonant sound से शुरू होता है।
2. (a) 'Quarter to ten' के पहले 'a' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

3. (c) 'ring' singular countable noun है जिसका पहली बार जिक्र हो रहा है। अतः 'a' का प्रयोग करें।
4. (c) 'night of crime' वह निश्चित रात है जिस रात crime हुआ। अतः definite article 'the' का प्रयोग करें।
5. (a) जिस व्यक्ति ने world को convince किया वह निश्चित व्यक्ति है। अतः definite article 'the' का प्रयोग करें।
6. (b) यहाँ किसी निश्चित match की बात नहीं की जा रही है अतः 'the' का प्रयोग गलत है। वाक्य का अर्थ है कि जब कोई match खत्म हो जाता है तब लोग समझ पाते हैं वह match कितना exciting था। अतः match के पहले 'a' का प्रयोग करें।
7. (c) better के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग करें। अगर दो में से एक का चुनाव किया जाता है तो comparative degree का प्रयोग होता है जिसके पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।
8. (b) यहाँ 'few' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होगा। यहाँ उन कुछ दोस्तों की बात हो रही है जिन्हें हम school days में दोस्त बना लेते हैं। वे दोस्त निश्चित noun है अतः definite article 'the' का प्रयोग होगा।
9. (c) 'centre of attraction' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग करें। क्योंकि 'Mr. Subramaniam' निश्चित noun है अतः definite article 'the' का प्रयोग होगा।
10. (c) यहाँ एक ही व्यक्ति Mr. Sharma को दो पद उपलब्ध है। अतः सिर्फ director के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग करें, Chairman के पहले नहीं। (sub-verb agreement देखें)
11. (c) 'Least' superlative degree of adjective है। अतः least के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि adjective के superlative degree के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।
12. (b) Unique 'यू' sound से शुरू होता है। अतः 'an' नहीं 'a' का प्रयोग करें।
13. (b) 'Set on fire' उपयुक्त Phrase है।
14. (a) यहाँ 'little' का प्रयोग 'थोड़ा सा' के संदर्भ में प्रयुक्त हो रहा है 'न' के बराबर के संदर्भ में नहीं। फिर 'medicine' शब्द से ये definite भी हो जा रहा है अतः 'the little' का प्रयोग करें। वैसे यहाँ 'a little' का भी प्रयोग करना ठीक रहेगा।
15. (b) 'By mistake' सही प्रयोग है।
16. (c) 'in danger' सही प्रयोग होता है।
17. (b) 'to take heart' सही phrase है। इसका अर्थ है आशावादी होना।
18. (c) 'Union' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग करें। यहाँ किसी एक 'union' की बात नहीं हो रही है।
19. (c) अगर 'school' से हमारा तात्पर्य 'पढ़ाई करना' है तो 'school' के पहले article का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
20. (b) यहाँ 'jail' से हमारा तात्पर्य jail के प्राथमिक उद्देश्य सजा से है अतः jail के पहले article का प्रयोग न करें।
21. (a) 'Peoples' का अर्थ है विभिन्न नस्ल के लोग। 'The Greeks/The Greek people' से हम पूरे Greek नस्ल को सम्बोधित करते हैं। अतः 'peoples' शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
22. (c) यहाँ 'temple' से हमारा तात्पर्य पूजा है। अतः temple के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
23. (a) यहाँ हमारा तात्पर्य थोड़ा सा दूध है जिसे बच्चे को दिया गया अतः 'a little' का प्रयोग करें।
24. (c) 'By car' सही प्रयोग होगा।
25. (a) 'effort' के पहले 'the' लगाये। यहाँ एक effort की बात नहीं हो रही है।
26. (a) 'hour' का उच्चारण 'अ' से शुरू होता है। अतः hour के पहले 'a' नहीं 'an' का प्रयोग करें।
27. (c) 'Violence' Countable नहीं है। अतः 'violence' के पहले 'a' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।

28. (a) Whole के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।
29. (c) किसी भी विषय के नाम के साथ article का प्रयोग नहीं होता। 'Science' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग न करें।
30. (b) little के पहले a का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि 'a little' का अर्थ होता है 'थोड़ा-सा' और 'little' का अर्थ होता है 'न के बराबर'।
31. (b) 'most' superlative degree है। अतः most के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग करें।
32. (c) Krishna के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि नदियों के नाम के साथ 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।
33. (b) 'by air' सही प्रयोग है।
34. (a) वाक्य से ज्ञात होता है कि दोनों पद एक ही व्यक्ति को हासिल है। अतः 'the' का प्रयोग सिर्फ पहले पद (chairman) के लिए करें। 'Trustee' के पहले का 'the' हटा दें।
35. (b) 'trouble' uncountable noun है। अतः उसके पहले 'a' का प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता।
36. (c) Gandhiji (एक व्यक्ति) के दो विशेषताओं का उल्लेख हो रहा है। अतः 2nd adjective 'noble' के पहले 'a' का प्रयोग गलत है।
37. (a) 'Man' का अर्थ होता है मानव जाति। अतः 'man' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग न करें।
38. (c) 'Creatures' के पहले का 'the' हटा दें। 'number of' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग हो चुका है।
39. (c) 'a box of pearls' सही प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि उस 'poor' man का इसकी जानकारी नहीं थी अतः box of pearls उसके लिए definite नहीं था।
40. (b) 'year' के पहले 'a' का प्रयोग होता है। year का उच्चारण 'इ' से नहीं 'य' से शुरू होता है।
41. (c) 'The brave' का अर्थ है सभी वीर। 'brave' adjective है। Adjective का बहुवचन नहीं बनाया जा सकता 'Cowards' noun है।
42. (a) 'heir' का उच्चारण 'ए' से शुरू होता है। अतः 'heir' के पहले 'an' का प्रयोग करें। यहाँ 'the' का प्रयोग भी उपयुक्त रहता।
43. (a) Both के बाद 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।
44. (b) 'All' के बाद 'the' का प्रयोग करें।
45. (a) 'father' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग करें। जब किसी व्यक्ति के अंदर मौजूद किसी व्यक्तित्व का उल्लेख करना हो तो उसके पहले article का प्रयोग होता है।
46. (a) प्रश्न 45 की व्याख्या देखें।
47. (b) 'sun' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग करें।
48. (c) 'Switzerland' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग करें।
49. (c) 'Hindi' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग न करें।
50. (a) 'lunch' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग न करें।
51. (a) 'The' हटा दें। Abstract noun के साथ 'article' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
52. (c) 'east' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग करें।
53. (b) 'best' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होगा।
54. (b) 'The' को 'a' में परिवर्तित करें।

14

PREPOSITION

CHAPTER

Preposition कहएवं हलहएवं के सहकते हैं। थइ Noun क प्र Proun के रूप पड़ू हिअकौ। हसथ ह Noun हल

Pronoun हा। ही 'लहनागछै हा' हथ इअहथ रिस हि दादाहकते सैक

(i) There is a cat sitting **under** the table.

(ii) We need a roof **over** us.

(iii) I go to school **by** bus

नोट: ह **Preposition** क हमलौएह Noun क प्र Proun के रूप पड़ू पसकवकौहथ। दाहकत

'सै' (i) Who was he talking **to**?

(ii) He does not have a pen to write **with**.

CONFUSING PAIR OF PREPOSITION

Between	- Among	Beside	- Besides	For	- Since
Across	- Through	on	- upon	on	- over
in	- into	in	- within	by	- with
before	- in front of	at	- in	in spite of	- despite

(1) Among Between

➤ **Among**। हमलौएहकौ नाहछैहथै ही 'न'। हा'हथ छ, हा'हथैहकौ दाहकत

'सै' 1. A lot of co-operation is needed **among** the different States to combat naxalism.

between

2. Alms were distributed **among** the beggars.

3. The teacher distributed sweets **among** them.

➤ **Between** क ही इअहथ जै हा'हथ य हथैर

among

'सै' The match will be played **between** India and Australia.

➤ **Between** हा हमलौएह क क्रे.)' क हें: ख, इअहथै दाहकत नादेखने क क्रे.)' (मि क जचक Mutual relationship) कौव

'सै' (i) There is a tournament to be played **between** India, Australia and New Zealand.

(ii) There is an alliance **between** the **three European nations**.

➤ **Between** हा'हथ इअहथै नाह **objective case** हा। हमलौएहकौ दाहकत

– English – from Plinth to Paramount

➤ **Since** । हमलैएहका दे मक्क के श्ही ही इहमैह, एकवैदाहकत

‘सै’ **Since** he drove recklessly, he met with an accident.

➤ **Since, because** ख रस । हPair **so** चकहवैदाहकत

since....., (✓), since so /therefore(×)

as , (✓), as..... so /therefore (×)

because , (✓), because..... so/therefore (×)

‘सै’ **Since** I was ill so I could not come. (×)

Since I was ill , I could not come. (✓)

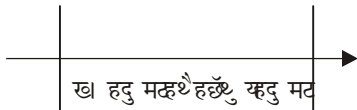
नोट: **As** you sow, **so** shall you reap

समु-दहPhraseहै **as** हाँ हथाइह **so** हाँ । हमलैएहकवैदाहकतहलका **as.....so** हाँ । ही इहमैह ~~का ककका कक~~ । : दाहकत

➤ **'For'** । ॥ इहक क्रम ; काकहवैदाहकत

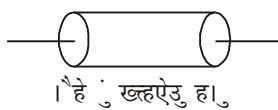
‘सै’ The police is **for** our safety.

(4) Across



‘सै’ 1. I swam **across** the river.

Through



1. The message was conveyed to me by him **through** her.

2. The train passed **through** the tunnel.

Across । हमलैएह, एक। ब्ही शौहमैहकवैदाहकत-

➤ गा क कक **on the opposite side of**

(i) He is waiting for me **across** the road.

➤ ~~का कक~~ **both sides**

(i) A tree fell **across** the railway line that caused the accident.

➤ **come across** कै प क के व व कककक

(i) When I was going to college, I **suddenly came across** my childhood friend. (×)

नोट: (1) च्हाहुँ है । ह' **come across** 'हा । ही इहमैह कै प क के व व कककककी द' ह' **come across** 'हा' हथाइ ' **suddenly** 'क हमलैएहह । ुरै

When I was going to college, I **came across** my childhood friend. (✓)

(2) **come across** हाँ हथाइह **with** हाँ । हमलैएहकहकवैदाहकत

‘सै’ (i) I came across with him. (×)

(ii) I came across him. (✓)

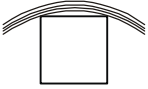
(5) on upon



- ‘ है ’ 1. The book is **on** the table. बल्माह**on**के कै उक्सरके क्रं (लर्क क सलर्क क्रं) एके क्रम
2. The cat jumped **upon** the rat. बल्माह**upon**के कै उक्सरके क्रं (लर्क क motion) क्र

(6) **over**

- ‘ है ’ We need a roof **over** our head. बल्माह**over**के कै उक्सरके क्रं (लर्क लर्क) एके क्रम
➤ ‘ है ’ ए हं । थक् धदहमु हं । थक्पये हा है व लु ककौहदौह **over** । हमलौएहा, हपाकैह । touch हैहकौहलहक्क



- ‘ है ’ 1. The bridge was built **over** the river.
2. Put a blanket **over** the baby.

(7) **Over** ~~हअक्क~~ **Under** कू वि क **vertical position** कनअक्क क्रम ; कवअक्कइ
Over **Under**

- ‘ है ’ (i) There is a fan **over** your head.
(ii) A cat is sitting **under** the table.

(8) **In** **Into**

- ‘ है ’ 1. We are sitting **in** the classroom. बल्माह**in**के कै उक्सरके क्रं ककै चल्म
2. The boy jumped **into** the river . बल्माह**into**के कै उक्सरके क्रं ककै वक्कसौद व क motion क्र
नोट: Enterहं हैथइह'into'ह। हमलौएह ककौद हल्माह Throw'ह। हैथइह, थक्'into' ककह'in' । हमलौएहा, रै

- ‘ है ’ He entered **into** the room. (into ककहलैस)

He threw the ball into the well. (into हैथइहहमु ह**in**ह। हमलौएहा, सै)

- नोट: **Enter into agreement/alliance** ख हenter on/upon बी इक्कto undertake) । हमलौएहा, ष
थक्कक्रत

(9) **On time** **In time**

कै ल कर्कल । कै ल क ,

- ‘ है ’ 1. We reach the examination centre **in** time.
2. The examination starts **on** time.
3. We thought that the train would be late but it arrived exactly **in** **on** time.

(10) **By** **With**

ककक्क । ककै कक्कक्क कक्क कक्क

- ‘ है ’ 1. The paper was signed **by** him **with** a parker pen **in** black ink.
2. The snake was killed **by** the man **with** a stick.
3. You cannot catch a big fish **with** a small rod.

(11) **Before** **In front of**

ककपयीके कक भव

ककवेन,

१ व्र पय छ

'सै' I came **before** you.

१ क्रमे श्वर

‘सै’ India raised the issue of cross-border terrorism **before** the U.N.

In front of:

१ क्लवेन,

'सै' Don't park your car **in front of** my gate.

(12) At - In

➤ थमैवहण महथैहत्तैहैहद्दशाह। हैहद्दशाह **at**'क हमलौएह। हैही गुत्तह हैहद्दशाह। हैहद्दशाह **in**'क हमलौएह। है

'**वै**' I live **at** Mukherji Nagar **in** Delhi.

(13) In spite of Despite

। 'ह' । 'छ'

। 'ह' । 'छ'

‘स’ **In spite of** working hard, he failed.

नोट: 'Despite'। 'है' 'इस' 'of' 'क' 'ए' 'ह' '।' 'error' 'ह' 'छ' 'के' 'द' 'ह' 'क' 'ह' 'Despite' 'के' 'क' 'क' 'of' 'के' 'क' 'वि' 'क' 'के' 'ल'।

४. **Despite** being rich, he is not happy.

(14) By - In

सै 1. I am sitting **in** the car. (✓)

2. I am going in car. (×)

3. I am going **by** car. (✓)

➤ । थक, एक कइहैलगा। दैहकहज्जा लैहदौ'By + vehicle'क हमलैएहं। लहे दाहकतः'। षी ए हमक
लागा। पैह। कदिह। के लैहदहि'on foot'हा हमलैएह। दैहकत

'सै' I go to Paramount **on** foot.

(15)	exact time (hour)	month	year	Day	Date
	at	in	in	on	on

'सँ' I reached Delhi **at** 7 O' clock

in May

in 2005

on Monday

on 7th September

➤ 'At'हा।हमलैएहं ङः ॥ दहश्भक्तौहैहशहा।रै
at dawn, at dusk, at day break, at sunrise, at noon, at sunset, at night, at midnight etc.

नोट: Morning/evening के क ककक । हहू वि कककक Morning/evening के क ककक) कlate/day
 क वि कककक क पय कककक क क वि कककक

'सै' (i) **in** the morning.

(ii) **in** the evening.

(iii) **on** sunday morning.

(iv) **on** the evening of May, the 2nd.

➤ **today, tomorrow, yesterday, the following day, the next day, yesterday evening, yesterday afternoon, last night, this morning, this afternoon, tonight, tomorrow**

morning, tomorrow evening के व) की क पय **Preposition** के कू वि क कहं । लहे दाहकत

- ‘ सै ’ (i) He will go there on **tomorrow**. ('on' क कहैस
(ii) They arrived here on last night. ('on' क कहैस

(16) After बाँही छ कह दशाह **Before** बाँहम क चै

- ‘ सै ’ (i) He returned India **after** a long time.
(ii) I left America **before** Christmas.

(17) Till/until । हमलै एह **Point of Time** । हथाइह कौदाहकत

- ‘ सै ’ (i) The Government will not pass any Bill **until/till** next session.

(18) By । हमलै एह **Preposition of Time** क (के क **Point of Time** क क कहौदाहकत

- ‘ सै ’ (i) We shall have finished the syllabus **by** the end of next month.

(19) During । हमलै एह :) क **duration**) दिाहै हः खं । लहे दाहकत

- ‘ सै ’ (i) **During** the strike, many people died.

(20) Up Down Upto

↑ ↓ ↑

- ‘ सै ’ 1. He climbed **up** the tree.
2. He ran **down** the stairs.
3. Children can get free education **upto** the age of 14.

दोN वU; PREPOSITION-

(1) TO । हमलै एहः बलह (**destination**) क हैः खं । लहे दाहकत

- ‘ सै ’ (i) Ram is going **to** college
(ii) Send him **to** school.

(2) Towards ह। ही इाहसर्त सै क **in the direction of**; हलकहं छाहा दिादाहकत हं । हः बलव

- ‘ सै ’ (i) He is going **towards** the college.

(3) For ह। हमलै एह, क **Preposition of direction** ह। हण महभैहः बलह (**destination**) ह। हैः ख कहौदाहकत

- ‘ सै ’ (i) He is leaving **for** America tonight.

(4) Along हगे क क अक

→
→

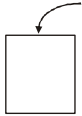
- ‘ हिं । थकख हा है । थकछ थ धदह। है थ भां दु ह छाभा भ कौदहि ह **along** ह। हमलै एह। दैहकत

- ‘ सै ’ 1. I walked **along** the railway line.
2. He walks **along** the road. हबहं । ह on the road)
‘ हि छै ह थ इाक थ इाक थ भां दु ह कौदहि ह **alongwith** ह। हमलै एह कौदाहकत
‘ सै ’ come **alongwith** me.

(5) Against ह। हमलै एह। ब्ही इौह भैहकत

- (a) वह धिरे **सक** **opposite**)
 ➤ 'सक', It is difficult to sail **against** current.
 ➤ (b) मैं **क्र** **व** -
 ➤ 'सक', I am **against** terrorism.
 ➤ (c) हा पक्का **वर्ग**, लकू **वर्ग**, कम। व ल
 ➤ 'सक', Do not stand **against** the railing. You may fall down.

(6) Onto



He jumped **onto** his horse and rode away.

(7) With

१ कृ वृ

'सै' I am **with** you through all thick and thin.

(8) Beyond

क्रजवले कं कल

‘सै’ The case is **beyond** the jurisdiction of the court.

(9) **About**ह। हमलौएह। ब्ही डौहैहक्त्त

- (a) मैं कलवक्ते तू।
I know **about** him.
- (b) वक्ता । तब
It is **about** 100 kms. away from Delhi.
- (c) 'about + Infinitive' ठे तू कसकराकरा करवा ऊ
I am **about to** start a new lesson.
- 'about + to+V₁' । हेइआह्मु ह'going + to+V₁ 'ह्लाह' be + to + V₁ हा हा, आम्ही ऐहा हैहेह ।-लाह'
any form
- ,॥ इअहैह । न्हंमु दहकहकहौदाहक्रत
1. I am **going to** start a new lesson now.
2. The minister **is to** deliver a speech.

(10) Aboveकच्चाBelow' कच्चा वि levelकच्चा कच्चा कच्चा; कच्चा कच्चा। स्टे कच्चा (standard), कच्चा level) कच्चा कच्चा (mark)। कच्चा (ल) Aboveकच्चा कच्चा वि कच्चा कच्चा कच्चा कच्चा Belowकच्चा कच्चा वि कच्चा कच्चा

६. (i) The river is flowing **above** the danger level.
(ii) His English is **below** average.
(iii) The selling price of every commodity in the Multiplex is **above** MRP.
(vi) The score was **below** hundred when the last batsman was declared out.

(11) Of

➤ 'Of' । हमलैएहं षे अह। ही ं । उ हछाअैहं : लैहं । लहे दाहक्रत

- ‘ सै ’ 1. Table's wood (×) 2. Chair's leg (×)
Wood **of** table (✓) Leg **of** chair (✓)

➤ **Of**ह। हमलैएहं ं, ं ही शौरैहवैदाहक्रत

➤ (a) **Origin**

- ‘ सै ’ (i) He comes **of** a royal family.

➤ (b) ं भु अहैहं षह- 'die **of**'. हा उ अहैहं षह- 'die **from**'.

- ‘ सै ’ (i) He died **of** cancer.
(ii) He died **from** thirst.

➤ (c) **Relation**

- ‘ सै ’ (i) The problems **of** Delhi.

(12) **Off**ह क्रै य। व **separation** के कनव कवअक्रत

- ‘ सै ’ (i) Keep the dog **off** the flower beds.

(13) **Behind** बमयैच

- ‘ सै ’ (i) The police are running **behind** the thief.
(ii) She hid **behind** the curtain.

PREPOSITION ds ckjs esa dN vko' ;d rF;(1) **Preposition** के कनव **Objective Case** के कू वि हवैदाहक्रत

- ‘ सै ’ (i) I do not depend on him.
Prep. Objective Case

- (ii) She relies on me.
Prep. Objective Case

(2) लंछैहैहैहं हागछैहं हैहं । थय **Conjunction (and, or)** तै ं छैहैहैहै (हहैहै ष। तै छैहैहै ' **Prepositions** : एदैहवहदौहक्रनकव कं क ककू हिअक्रनकव व **Prepositions** के कं (अह। हछैहपां कख

- ‘ सै ’ (i) She is **conscious of** and **engaged in** her work.
(ii) I was **surprised at** as well as **pleased with** her performance.
(iii) He is senior and older **than** I. (Use 'to' after 'senior')
(iv) His watch is different and cheaper **than** mine. (Use 'from' after 'different')
(v) She is younger and taller **than** her brother. (✓)

(3) **Prepositions** के कनव क **verb** के कू वि कवअक्रनकव **verb 'v₁+ing'** form हैहवैहपां कख

- ‘ सै ’ I am **looking forward to** going to London.
V₁+ing

(4) **Home** नागछा हैमकर है। थक **Preposition** है कर्तृ वि कपण औदाहरण छह थक हैमकर हैंठ ऽः ० दह है है। थक, **verb** । हमरौ एहकौव

३. **Bring, go, get, arrive, reach.**

(i) I went home by car.

नोट: '।' दक्षलंछ'home'हो'हमकर'हो'ह'।'Possessive Case'हो'ह'Adjective'हवे'सै'ह'my, your, his, her, our, their'हल'ह'noun'हो'ह'थ'।'श'ह's'हवे'सै'ह'Ram's, Rohit's'हो'ह'।'छ'।'हमल'ए'ह'वो'ह'दो'ह'home'हो'ह'हमकर'ह'।'to'।'हमल'ए'ह'वो'ह'दो'ह'ह'।'

सै' (i) I went **to his home**.

(ii) I decided to go **to Ram's home**.

(5) Stress, emphasise, investigate, comprise, accompany, consider, violate, pervade, precede, succeed, invade, resist, enter, eschew, direct, join, sign, affect, ensure, board, discuss, describe, reach, order, tell, demand, attack, control, resemble, ridicule.

हिलेहल verbs 'Active Voice' के कूवि की ० तम काल तम काल वर्तमान (वर्तमान की) । २ Preposition के कूवि नपसमौण

सं. 1. The teacher emphasised on the need of discipline in life. (Drop 'on').
 2. I have ordered for a cup of tea. (Drop 'for')
 3. I shall discuss about the problem with you. (Drop 'about')
 4. (a) He described/ (b) about the incident/ (c) in his story./ (d) No error

[(b) है 'about' । हमलै एहए: दहक्रह]

(6) **श्राव्य (Communication)** है। हमलौएहं। खे हैह I: verb बे हैह। श्रा (Object) है। हमक है। दाहमैका है। हाइ।
to । हमलौएहं। रहलैह verb कौ **advise, tell, ask, beg, command, encourage, request, inform, order** etc.

सु (i) I advised **to** him to go. (Drop 'to')
(ii) I informed **to** the police of the accident. (Drop 'to')

(7) **Say / suggest / propose** क्रान्त के **एक** to Preposition है। हमलै एहमै दावतल छह। है छह **Object**
 'क' (के क' क' है अह। हमलै एहमै

सैं (i) You **suggested to him** that he should leave the place.
(ii) She **said to me** that she would help me.

(8) **Speak, reply, explain, complain, talk, listen, write** **to Preposition**
 'कह वि हकौदाहकलं छक' कनव व **Object** के क (के क कन हउक कह वि हकौव

सूँ, (i) He did not **reply to** me.

- 作、

(1)

- 作，

- (2)**

- ५५

- (3)**

- ५,

- (4)**

- 作，

- (5)

- (5)

- 8.

- 4

- 作，

- A

- 11

- (6)

- प्र

- (7)**

- 作、

- (8)**

- 作，

- (9)

- 作，

- (10)

- (10)

(11) **By means of-** क पव अमक ,

‘ है ’ He amassed a lot of money **by means of** sharp practices.

(12) **For the sake of-** क वँअ,

‘ है ’ Save plants atleast **for the sake of** your children.

(13) **In favour of-** क भूके त्र

‘ है ’ He voted **in favour of** his friend.

(14) **In lieu of-** क कन यके त्र

‘ है ’ He got fifty thousand rupees **in lieu of** his claim.

(15) **On account of-** क कु व

‘ है ’ **On account of** his negligence, the company suffered heavy loss.

(16) **In relation to-** क त्रके त्र

‘ है ’ There are some rules **in relation to** the organization of the match.

उक्तिः-

1. I acted **according to** your order.
I acted **in accordance with** your order.
2. Mother Teresa had **affection for** all.
Mother Teresa was **affectionate to** all.
3. He has **ambition for** fame.
He is **ambitious of** fame.
4. I am **capable of** doing hard work.
I have **capacity for** doing hard work.
5. I have **confidence in** myself.
I am **confident about** myself.
6. He has **desire for** money and fame.
He is **desirous of** money and fame.

USE OF APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

A

Abhorrence of	ऐहमटु द
Abhorrent to	ऐहमटु दहकौष
Absorbed in	ऐहधतध
Abstemious in	ऐहमकु
Abstinence from	ऐहमकु
Acceptable to	। ह्य य लअ
Access to	द। हमक हकौष
Accessible to	द। हमक
Accession to	। थकमहद। हमक ष
Accomplished in	ऐहमड
Accurate in	ऐहक्षय

Accused of	भैही जु मयकौष
Accustomed to	। ही छहकौष
Acquaintance with	थैह ि। मट
Acquainted with	थैह ि। मयकौष
Acquit of	थैह ि यकौष
adapted to	। ही षः हकौष
Addicted to	। हः दहकौष
Adjacent to	। ही एः हभैर
Affable to	मलत्तं भ/हकौष
Affection for	थैहः ए
Affectionate to	थैहः ए हकौष
Afflicted with	थैह/धदहकौष
Afraid of	थैह ष
Agreeable to	। ही षः
agree with someone	। थयकधलं-दहथैहथकभदहकौष
Agree to something	। थयकपये लतै षहथैहथकभदहकौष
Akin to	। हे षहकौष
alarmed at	थैत्सु हधदग हकौष
Alien to	थैही र षत्ते र, हकौष
Allegiance to	मदछु त्मवहभैहकौष
Alliance with	थैह = त्थरि हकौष
Alternative to	। हं । स्महकौष
Ambition for	। हः वलहकौष
Amenable to	बत्त ष हकौष
Analogous to	। हे षहकौष
angry with (someone)	। थयकधलं-दहथैहएषथहकौष
Angry at (something)	। थयकदिदत्पये हमु हएषथहकौष
annoyed at (something)	। थयकपयग्रहथैहमु नाहकौत्तपपहे ष
annoyed with (someone)	। थयकधलं-दहथैहमु नाहकौत्तपपहे ष
Antidote to	। थयके कुहा हा। थहकौष
Antipathy to	थैहषमुट दहकौष
Anxiety for	। थयक प दाहकौष
anxious about something	। थयक। जु बहं प दयहकौष
Apologise for a fault.	एस्दयक। हं : खभामयहभएष
Apologise to a person.	। थयकथैहभामयहभएष
Apology for	। हू षहकौष
Appetite for	। ह, जूहकौष
Applicable to	मु हः एहकौष

Apply for a post etc.	मच्छाहैहं : खी । छैहा ष
Apply to a person, office etc.	। थका हैी । छैहा ष
Appoint to a post	। थकमच्छमु हं षलंउ दहकौष
Apprehensive of	। खी नार हकौष
Apprise of	। हैहि हभैहथ पदहा ष
Approach to	। हैहथसा झ ष
Appropriate to	। हैी षः हकौष
Approve of	। थक थकं दहकौष
Argue before someone	किहा षहब। हैहथभैच
Argue with a person	। थकथैकिहा ष
Arrive at (a place)	मकष षहबे एकमु च
Arrive in (a country)	मकष षहबछैनाहभैस
Ashamed of	। हैहं : खः छे दहकौष
Ask for (a thing)	भाहा षहबं । थकपयहा तं । थकथैच
Ask of or from somebody for something.	भाहा षहबं । थकथैचहं । थकपयहा हैहं : ख
Assent to	। थक थकं दहकौष
Assiduous in	भैहभैकदकौष
Associated with	। हैथझात्त करैएककौहे ष
Assurance of	। हा,ु हैथ
Assure of	। हा,ु हैथहं छः ष
Astonished at	मु ही पंर, दहकौष
Attachment to	थैहः ए हकौष
Attend to (duty etc.)	ष, षाषहब। दकषहबलं छव
Attention to	। हैहु मकच्छा षहछै
Attract to or towards (a person or thing)	। हैहु मकी । जदहकौष
Avail of (opportunity etc.)	। हः । हसझाष
Averse to	षामथ छहकौष
Aware of	थैह । मककौष
Abound in (mineral etc.)	भैहथ षं षहकौष
Abound with (things)	थैहा
Absolve from (guilt, promise, duty etc.)	थैहभउदत्तु कौष
Absorb in (work)	भैहधलध
Abstain from (bad habits)	थैहमु कै
Accede to (a request or proposal)	भरहे षहबं । थकं छैहा हैच
Adhere to (rules)	। ही षसाः षहा ष
Approve of (proposal)	। थक थकं दहकौष
Acquaint with	थैही एद
Attain to (a position/post)	मु हमकष ष

Attraction for (a thing or person)	। हर्म दही ।। ज्ञ
Aloof from (bad company)	थैही : ए
Abide by (rules)	। तमा: षहा ष
Admit to (school etc.)	भैह, दय्म ष
Admit of	। यऐराना
Alight on (the ground)	मु हसदु ष
Alight from (a bus, car, train)	थैहसदु ष
Amuse at	। हभे ।। हस(ष
Amuse with	। हथाझाह: जमसझाष
Answer to (a person)	। ते ।। हछै
Answer for (etc.)	। हे ।। छैहकौष
Antipathy to (a thing)	। थयपये हथैहुं -द
Antipathy against (a person)	। थयधलं-दहथैहुं -द
Affiliated to (a University or Board)	थैहथ िठ
Affiliated with (a party)	थैहथाझाहकौष
Attend to	। हदु मकृत्ताहछै
Antidote to (poison)	। तधना।
Antidote against	। तठ: ।
Agree with (a person)	। थयथैहथ कदहकौष
Agree on (a point)	। थयभैहमु हथ कदहकौष
Agree to (views)	। थय प। हथैहथ कदहकौष
Atone for (a fault, sin)	। तमालंनप दहा ष
Acquiesce in	भैहथ कदहछै
Act upon (advice etc.)	। ती षसा: षहा ष
Adept in (art etc)	भैहं षमड
Adept at (thing)	बं । थय। तलभैसहं षमड
Adapt to (environment)	। ती षड: ह। षष
Aspire after (fame)	बर्म थं ठ चहा य: ।: थहा ष
Aspire at (the post)	बमछकहा य: ।: थहा ष
Attracted to	। हदु मकी ।। ज्ञदहकौष
Avail of	। त: ।, तसझाष
Abide by	। तलभैह। ती षसा: षहा ष
Admit to	भैहछूं ।: तह, दय्मसौष
Alight at	सदु ष
Account for	। डहछैसुधू लहा ष
Allowance for	ऐरानवाहा षसुध य। हा ष
Aptitude for	भैहमदयाहछनाभ

B

Backward in	पैहं मत् (हकौष)
Bargain with	शैहभो: व, ा हा, ष
Bathe in	पैहकषा
Beg for (a thing)	। शकपक्यहा ह, य हभाषा
Beg of (a person)	। शकशैह, य हभाषा
Begin with	शैहनाष्ठ हा, ष
Belong to (a person, place, etc)	। कयशैत्त हकौष
Beneficial to	। शैहं : खः ।, ा, ि कौष
Bent on (doing something)	दउ हे ा
Bereft of	शैह रपदहकौष
Beset with	शैहएधदहकौष
Bestow (something) upon (a person)	ष ाघात्तै
Beware of (something)	शैहथा ाहकौष
Bigoted in	पैही राहकौहे ाहब-भं प हभैस
Blame for	। ही िमैहः ाष
Blind in (love etc)	पैही ाहकौष
Blind in an eye.	। मूहशैही ाहकौष
Blind to (something)	। शकपक्यहा शैहमं दही ाहकौष
Born of parents/Born in family	महकौषाहबParentsहो शैहशह'of'के कुतहfamily । शैहशह'in'हः ऐएच
Born to them (past participle when used passively)	Passive voice शैह'born to' । हर्मलैएहकौदाहव्रत
Borrow of or from a person.	शैहस-ि हः ष
Break into (a building etc.)	। ि षत्तिहाही ष दहखू ।: हछै
Break with (a person)	शैहशरि हू ाहहा, ष
Burdened with (work etc.)	। ाह। ह, ि ह (।
Busy with	पैहधलधदहकौष
Blush at (praise)	शैहदैसहे ा
Blush for (a fault)	। शैह। ि डहः 'टे दहकौष
Benefit by	शैहः ।, ार दहकौष
Believe in	पैहं न ाहत्तन्नठाहु, ा
Benefit from	शैहमवलखतः ।, ाहझा

C

Callous to	। शैहमं दहू हकौष
Candidate for	। हर्मजलनाहकौष
Capacity for	। कवभादाहकौष
Care for or about (something)	। शकपक्यहा हमु ाहकौष
(take) Care of child etc.	चलाहु, ा
Careful about	। शैहः ।, हथा ाहु क
Cautious of	शैहथा ाहकौष

Certain of	थऊं नपदहकौषा
Characteristic of	। यं नौज्ञदाख
Charge of	पैदङ्ग हभैहकौषा
Charge with (responsibility, blame etc.)	। यं)भैद्यु यहन्ने Iभह(I: षा
Cheat a person of money etc.	धनं-दहा ^१ ह्याइहcheatहभैहा ^१ न्यPrepositionहकम् : एदाहक्रतपयहा ^१ ह्याइहcheatहा ^१ होहोह: एल्लै
Cling to (a seat, job or place)	थैहपमा षा
Command on (language)	मु हमा (हकौषा
Common to	। Iभहकौषा
Comparable to	। यदउ षाहभैर
Comparison with	थैहदउ षा
Compassion for	। हम ^१ दहक ^१ छछभ
Compatible with	। हैही षङ्ग: हकौषा
Compensation for	। हैहं: खभैष्टा ^१ I
Compete with (a person/etc.)	थैहम ^१ दधमआहा ^१ षा
Competent for a job.	भैहथवभहकौषा
Complain against (someone)	बधनं-दचहा ^१ हं ण ठहं ना। लदहा ^१ षा
Complain of (something)	बपय्यचहा ^१ हं ण ठहं ना। लदहा ^१ षा
Complain to (a person)	। हैहं ना। लदहा ^१ षाह(Complain (verb)हा ^१ ह्याइ 'to'हा। हमलौएहकौदाहक्रतव
Complaint with	(Complaint (Noun)हा ^१ ह्याइहwith'हा ^१ हमलौए
Comply with (rules, wishes etc.)	। हैही षङ्गु हप: षाह। हैही षङ्गु डहा ^१ षा
Composed of	थैह ^१ ह ^१ हकौषा
Concede to (a request)	। ष ^१ ह ^१ हभ ^१ ह: हैषा
Concession to	। हैहुं लालद
Condemned to	। रत दहं धां दहभैह(I: हलैषा
Conducive to (health)	: I, II J यकौषा
Confer honour on (a person)	। हैहथ)भाहथैह षा
Confidence in a person.	भैहं न नाहकौषा
Confident of	थऊं नपदहकौषा
Confined to	भैहथयंभदहकौषा
Conformity with/to	। षङ्ग मदाहकौषा
Congenial to	। हैही षङ्ग: हकौषा
Conscious of	थैही एदत्त I। महकौषा
Consent to (a proposal)	। यथ यकं दहलैषा
Consistent with	। है: त्थ ह्या
Contempt for	। हैम ^१ दही थ)भाहकौषा
Content with	थैहथदहकौषा
Contrary to	। हैहं मु य

Conversant with	थैह ि। मट
Convicted of	। हलैज्ञय
Convinced of	थैहथ दत्तं णं नपद
Convulsed with	थैहथैहे ण
Copy from a book.	थैहसदु णत्त। : हा, ण
Copy of something.	। हमं दं : महकौष
Count on something.	मु हं ण, उअ कष
Covetous of	। त्विं, ि: ज्ञय
Craving for	। ह: ि: ि लदहकौष
Cure for	। हव: ि हकौष
Cured of (disease)	बं भि थैहथैहज्ञय हकौष
Compensate for (loss etc.)	। थकं दमं दत्तु ण
Cure of (a disease)	थैहु ि एभदहकौष
Cure for (treatment)	। हव: ि
Compete with (person)	थैहमं दध्म-त्तु ण
Cling to (something/someone)	थैहं पमा हा, हु कष
Cordone off	कु हदु मकथैहौ हा, हथुउंवदहं। लहे ण
Commit to (a promise, pledge, sentence)	। हमं दह पषाठ हकौष
Confide in (a person)	। हौ ि हं दाष
Consist in	थैहकौष
Consist of	थैहं णहकौष
Commence with	थैहनाष्ठ हकौष
Clamour for	। हं : खे ि छु हदु यैहथैहभाह, ण
Clamour against	। हं ि-हा, ण
Cause for	। हा, उ उहकौष
Cause of	। हथदये हकौष
Condole with (a person)	। हथज्ञाहथकाष्ठं दहु, ण
Count on	मु हं ण, उअ
Charge of (noun)	बं। थका कज्जकहा हवले ि
Charge with (verb)	बं। थका कज्जहा िहा, चैवहा हवले िह: एण
Cope with	। हभ्र ि: हा, णत्तथाभणहा, ण
Cash in on	। ह: ि, हसज्ञाण
Contribute to	थक, णाएक िष्ठत्त, णाएह: ण
Commence (On a day, at time, in a month)	नाष्ठ हकौष
Concern for	। हैह: हा, हं पं ददहकौषत्त), उयहकौष
Concerned with	थैहथ ि = हलाहभद: हिकौष
Congratulate on	मु हं ि-वहथै

D

Deaf to	। हमं दह किहकौष
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Deal in (a commodity)	बैहधलामु हा. ष
Deal with (a subject or person)	शैहं चमक्ष
Defective in	बैहन्नं उर्मंडलसौष
Defend from or against danger.	शैहं पाष
Deficient in	। य। भूयकौष
Delight in	बैहू ताहमाष
Delighted with	शैहू ताहकौष
Deliverance from	शैहं ष। उ। हमाष
Deluged with	शैहं गि हकौष
Depend on or upon something.	मु हं च. उ. ष
Deprive of (advantage, right etc.)	शैहं रपदहकौष
Derogatory to	। हैमं दही मभाषे ष। हकौष
Descent from	। ह सो हकौष
Desire for	। हवन्त हकौष
Desirous of	। ही , I: लूयकौष
Destitute of	शैहं रपदहकौष
Detrimental to	कं ष। उ। हकौष
Devoid of (certain quality)	शैहं रपद
Devoted to	। हैहं भं मदहकौष
Die for (a cause)	। हैहं : खभु ष
Die from (reason like thirst/ hunger etc.)	(। उ। उचहशैहं ष
Die of (some disease.)	(। भु यकहशैहं ष
Differ from a thing.	शैही : एहकौष
Differ on a point.	मु हवभूचही : एहभदहू ष
Differ with a person.	शैहवभलं-दचही : एहभदहकौष
Different from	शैही : ए
Diffident of	बैहं क। पाक
Diligent in	बैहभैकदहकौष
Disastrous to	। हैहं : खहआममंडअ
Disgrace to	। हैहं : खः ऐ । ष।
Disgusted with	शैहं पगहकौष
Displeased with	शैहं ताहकौष
Distinguish between two things.	। हैहं यही रु हा. ष
Distinguish one thing from another.	ख हा। हहं हैहं रु हा दाष
Divide into shares, parts.	बैहं ष
Doubt of	बैहनार हकौष
Drenched with	शैहं गि हकौष
Due to	। हैहं उ
Duty to (parents etc.)	। हैमं दहा दहकौष

Dwell in (a house etc.)	बैहं ष १३हा० ष
Disappoint of (hopes)	शैहं षु १नाहकौष
Despair of (hopes)	शैहं षु १नाहकौष
Dabble in/at (art, politics etc.)	बैहकस १हं छः पधमकः १ष
Destined for (some future)	१हं : खं ०लसहकौष
Disgrace on (family etc.)	१हं : खः : र
Dispense with	शैहत् ष १ १हमाष
Dispense	१िहषाहब १ैव १Prep १ १हमलैएहकस
Dispose of	१िपहछैआत्तैहछैआ
Disposed to	१ैहमं दहद १ १हकौष
Decamp with (cash etc.)	प १मदहकौहे १ात्, १एहे १ा
Disgust with (a person, life)	शैहमु १नाष
Disgust at (an act)	बं १ १य १ १हत्ताक्षकहशैहमु १नाष
Discriminate against	शैहछस १अमु हा० ष
Discriminate between	१ैह १िआह, १ौछ, १ा हा० ष
Disappoint of	१ु १नाहकौष
Dabble in (art/politics etc)	कस १हं छः पधमकः १ष
Dwell on/upon	मु हं धदद्रहण महशैहं : १ात्तैह १ः ष

*****E*****

Eligible for (appointment/ election etc.)	१ैहलैकूहकौष
Enamoured of	शैहभौ कदहकौष
Endowed with	शैहः सत् १फ हकौष
Enmity to	शैहछस १कहकौष
Enquire into (a matter)	१ १य १ १हभैहत् १ह १िआहा० ष
Enquire of (a person)	शैहबधलं - दकहमैत् दात् हा० ष
Entitled to	१ा १ि १ १ १हमाद्धहकौष/ १ैहः १ला हकौष
Entrust a person with a responsibility, work etc. ..	१ १हथ १ा
Enveloped in	शैहत् १ १हकौष
Envious of	शैहबल्लाहु १ा
Equal to	१ैह १ि १ि हकौष
Escape from	शैह १हं ष १ : ष
Essential to (health, etc.)	१ १ु ककौष
Exception to	१ी म १छहकौष
Exemption from	शैहत् १हमाद्धहकौष
Experience of	१ा १ि १ज हु १ा
Experienced in	बैह १ज हु १ा
Embark on (venture)	१ १य १ १हभैहः एहे १ा
Enter (place)	१ १य १Prep १ १हमलैएहकस
Enter into (alliance, agreement)	नां १ः हकौषाहब १ १द १ाहबल्लां छहभैस

Enrage at (a thing, an act)	बं । थकप यत्ताक्षचहथैहएथहकौष
Enrage with (a person)	बं । थकधनं-दचहथैहएथहकौष
Enlarge upon/on	प्लछह। कालहं : ० ॥
Enamoured with (a person)	भैं कदहकौषति थं द

F

Failed in	भैही थमद हकौष
Failure of	। यही थमद दा
Faithful to	। हमं दह मरछु हकौष
False to (promise)	ब छैहा। चहदं झा
Familiar to	थैही एदहकौष
Familiar with (a subject)	बं । थकं जलचहथैही एदहकौष
Famous for (something)	बं । थक। उ चहमं थठहकौष
Fatal to (life/ future prospects etc.)	।।।।। हकौष
Fatigued with	थैहड़ा। १ क्षहकौष
Favourable to	। हैही छः हकौष
Fearful of	थैह(० ॥
Fertile in	भैहसमे। श्रहकौष
Fond of	मथछहकौष
Fondness for	मथछ
Foreign to	थैही छे। हकौष
Fought against	थैहः (॥
Free from (worries)	बं पं दाचहथैहभउदहकौष
Free of cost.	। छिहा। यदहा।
Full of	थैह। हकौष
False of (heart)	थैहदं झा
Fascinated by (a thing)	। थकपये हथैहभैं कद
Fascinated with (a person)	। थकधनं-दहथैहभैं कद
Fly into (anger)	। पा। हएछथैहभैही ॥
Feed on (live on)	मु है छहु का
For lack of	। ठहब। थकहा। हा। उ। ख
For short of	। ठहब। थकहा। हा। उ। ख
For want of	। ठहब। थकहा। हा। उ। ख

G

Get at (the truth)	बथपचहद। हमकष
Get on (with a person)	थैही त्र। हदाः भैः हकौष
Get out of (gate etc.)	थैह। कुरु हे ॥
Get over (the difficulty)	बा। झाब्जहथैहसु। छ
Gifted with	थैहथभठत्त छकौष

Indispensable to	।हं : खी मुं कालहकौष
Indulge in	भैहं : दहकौष
Infatuated with	थैही ।। जदहकौष
Infected with	थैहएधदहकौष
Inference from	थैहं षज जअ
Inferior to (something or somebody)	थैहू । गिह(quality भैहकौष
Infested with	थैहएधदहब। मटकी 'न। हथूरलाहभैस
Informed of	थं पद
Inimical to	।हं ुनैय
Injurious to	।हं : खकां ष। उ। हकौष
Innocent of	थैहछैजभउद
Inquired of	।हमठदात हा। ष
Insensible to	।हमं दहथरैछक
Insist on	मु हे ु हछै
Inspired with	थैहमुं द
Interested in	भैहं छः पधमय
Interfere in a matter.	भैहू ।ः हछै
Intimacy with	थैहां षजद
Intimate with	थैहां षजदहकौष
Introduce to	। थकथैहमुं पलहा। ष
Inured to	मं दुनै ककौष
Invitation to	।ही ।भराड
Invite to	मु ही ।भरादहा। ष
Involved in	भैहनां षः
Irrelevant to	।हं : खी मथेरए
Irrespective of	।हक्कां षं पा हं। खं षि
Impress with (a thing)	थैहमं, गां दहकौष
Impress upon (a person)	मु हत।मत्तं, गा हतौ(ष)
Inquire for/about (a thing)	। थकपये हा। ही। हभैहमठदात हा। ष
Inquire after (welfare)	।हकाः पाः हमठ ष
Inquire of (ask a person)	। थकधलं-दहथैहमठदात हा। ष
Inquired into (investigate)	।महम(द्राः हा। ष
Interfere in (a thing)	क्षएही (ष)
Interfere with (course of justice etc.)	ी (षह(।ः ष
Influenced with (a person)	थैहमं, गां दहकौष
Influence over (the people)	मु हमं, गा हबं। थकधलं-दहा। ष
Influence of something on someone	। थकपये हा। हमं, गा हं। थकमु
Intrude into (room)	। षिहबे । दही खु ही ष
Intrude on (privacy)	Privacy भैहू ।ः हछै
Incensed at (thing)	एछथहकौष

Indignant at (thing)	थैहण रूहकौषा
Insight into (reality, situation)	भैही दु छंरू
Impress (with a thing)	मं, गं दहा ण
Invest with (authority)	। ह्यइ
Influence on (a thing)	मं, गं ते थु
Irritated at (thing)	पच्छे णत्तु ये हे ण
Irritated against (person)	पच्छे णत्तु ये हे ण

*****J*****

Jealous of (a person)	थैहण रूहकौषा
Junior to (a person)	थैहा णत्तु रूहकौषा
Judge of (things)	। लहछै
Judge by	। मं हे ण
Jump to (conclusion)	दुअहं णत्तु रूहमु हमकषा
Jump at (an offer)	स्त : हम(ण
Jeer at (a thing)	। हभे । हस(ण
Jest at (a thing)	। हभे । हस(ण

*****K*****

Key to	। यहा रूय
Kind to (a person)	। हमं दहछलः रूकौषा
Knock at (the gate)	। रूक्ष ण
Known to	Passive voice भैह known । 'हथइह' to' । । मलैएहकौदाहक्रत
Known by	। ह। । खहे णहे दाहकौ
Known for (a quality)	। हं : खहे णहे दाहकौ
Knock at (the door)	। रूक्ष णहबी ए 'knock' verb कौहदौच
Knock on	। रूक्ष णहबी ए 'knock' noun कौहदौच

*****L*****

Lame of (a leg)	थैहः ए(।
Laugh at (a person or thing)	मु हकषा
Lax in	भैहं नां झः हकौषा
Lean against	मु हबक्षै। हः एहा। चहद ण
Leniency to	। हमं दहभक्ष
Liabile to	। हमं दहसु । छलय
Liabile to (punishment)	बथे । हा। चहका खु हकौषा
Liking for	। यपाक
Limited to	भैहथयंभद
Listen to	। हक्ताहथैहथ ण
Live by (hard labour).	भैकदहा। हे य

Live on (a meagre income/ food).	मु हवथरान् चहे काह/हमु हं षा
Live within (means etc).	(थरान् चहज्जलछय्कहौ ही छु हे का
Look after	ला: हुं णा
Look at something.	। थक्कपय्कहौ हदु मक्कल्ले णा
Look for	पौ षा
Look into	। मक्कम(द्रा: हा। षा
Lost to (one's opponent)	कु हे णा
Loyal to	। हैमं दह मवच्छु
Laugh with (others)	। हैथडाहक्क षा
Laugh at	मु हक्क षा
Lean on (someone)	मु हं षा णा
Lean to	। हैदु मक्कदडा हक्कौ षा
Live in (region, area, country)	काहवे हि (हैध्धा षा। हसस्सु हैक्कौ षा
Live at (indicate the place)	काहवे हित् हैध्धा षा। हसस्सु हैक्कौ षा
Live by (livelihood, manner)	बी ते यं । ह हु यंदक्कं ते च्हा है ष्छु हे का
Live off (source)	बन्नौदक्कमु हे का
Liabile for	। है) हैछु हैक्कौ षा
Liabile to (punishment)	। हक्का छु हैक्कौ षा
Lacking in	। ठ हव। थक्क
Likeness to	थ भादा
Limit to	थयं थदहक्कौ षा त्त्तल्लह हैक्कौ षा
M	
Mad after/about/for/on (a thing or subject)	। है : ख्माए: हैक्कौ षा
Mad with anger.	एक्कथै हैहमाए: हैक्कौ षा
Malice against a person.	। थक्कधत्तं - दहौ हैमं दहल्लक्क षा हैक्कौ षा
Match for	। य्क्कु णि य
Material to /Immaterial to	। है : ख्मक्क हुं णा त्त्तक्क कक्क हैक्कौ षा
Menace to	। है : ख्मक्क थत्तल्लक्कं षा ।
Motive for	। ह भसा
Muse upon a subject.	मु हं पु हा। षा
Move to (tears)	। हैम(षा
Move with (pity)	बल्लह है च्छं मा: हे णा
Married to (a woman)	थै हं । क्कवे हि मक्क ज्जह्थाय्क है हा । हैस
Married with (a man)	थै हं । क्कवे हि थ्थाय्क मक्क ज्जह्था है हा । हैस
Mix with (a thing)	। थ: षा
Mock at (a thing)	। ह भे । हस(षा
Meditate on (past act)	। दौ । हा य्काक्षहमु हं पु हा। षा
Meditate (future act)	। ज्जह्ता । हा य्काक्षहमु हं पु हा। षा

Menace to । हैः खू दु त्हः धलहमैप्र

*****N*****

Natural to । हं: खः, पा ।

Necessary to । हैः खे णु य

Need **for** । खे एु द

Negligent /neglectful **of** one's duty. । 'हम' दहः णु व्हकौष

Neglectful **of** (a person, work, a thing)..... शैहः मु क

Negligent **in** (duty) ऋहः णु व्हकौषा

Neglectful **of** (a person, working a thing) सव्ययहकोष

Need of..... बत ते पु दह कौषा

O

Obedience to । 'हम' दहमऽभि लु य

Obedient **to** a person. । ही । ॥ ५६०॥

Objected to। हूं। मदी म्। हा। ष।

Objection to । हं नैच्छुः

Obliged **by** or **to** a person. शैतैहमदहक्रद्वकौषा

Obstruction to । हं: खण । १ ५

Offensive to । 'हं : ख्ही मभाषे ४।

Opportunity **for** । है: खी ३

Opposite **to** । 'ਹੰ' ਧਰ

Originate in भैरवसङ्ग हवौषा

Overwhelmed **with** (joy) थैही , I, दिहकौषा

Originate **in** (place as a source) ईहसर्म षहवैषा

Originate **with** (a person)..... । पैहमकः खाँ ह्यदृषा

Occupied **in** (doing a thing) बा। भ्रं०, है०

Occupied **with** (a thing) बाँझा तः कहै कहलद

Operate **on/upon** (leg etc.) । ही मुँनाहलू, ष

Oblivious **of** ເໝາະ ສຳ ລັບ

Offend **at** (thing) बा। उ चहै ही मर्ष

Offend **with** (person) बध्नां-दचहथैही मर्थ ण

Overwhelm **with** (feelings) ब, णी सहैहु हे ण

Overwhelm **by** (a book etc.) बं । दाँि चहैहमँ,॥ दहकौष

P

Painful to। है: खा रुखला

Part **from** (a person) शैबधनं-दक्षे अहवैषा

Parted **with** (something) शैहबप यक्की : एहबौष

Partial to	।हमं दहमवामादमंखअ
Passion for	।हं : ख्ही ज्ती दहः ए
Peculiar to	।छे हा ।
Penetrate into something.	।हैथ भाषा
Pertinent to	।मथंए।
Pity for	।हं : ख्हु १ छ्छा
Pledged to	।।हनामझाहःैषा
Popular with	।हैहिया हमं १ठ
Postscript to	।।हसमःै ।
Pray to God for something.	।ए ।षहा ।हैमाझाहा । षाहबं । १कपय्यहोहैहं : ख्व
Precaution against (disease)	।बं भिु य्कहथैहपा हा । षा
Predilection for	।हैहमं दहदु ष ।
Preface to	।।हमध्दा षा
Prefer to	।हैहदु षाहध्दाछहमथ छ्हा । षा
Preferable to	।हैहन्नै लध ।
Prejudicial to	।हैहमं दहमं ।हसम
Prepared for	।।हदत्तु या । षा
Preside over	।।ही च्छवदाहा । षा
Pretext for	।हैहिकाथै
Prevent from (doing an act.)	।हैहपिषाहत्तु । षा
Prior to	।हैहमकद
Productive of	।।हमदः मंछ
Proficient in	।हैहा ।
Profit by	।हैहः ।।र दहकौष
Profitable to	।हैहं : ख्छः ।।खला
Prone to	।हैहमं दहण वाछ्दु ष ।
Proof of	।।हथिद
Proud of	।हैहं : ख्छणुत । दत्तु हए अ
Provide with	।समः ग हा । षा
Partiality for (a thing)	।मथ छ्छकौष
Partiality to (a person)	।हैहमवहभैहकौष
Perish by (famine, sword)	।हैहकौषात्तु ।हे । षा
Perish with (hunger)	।हैहब ।ूाचहथैहहैहकौषात्तु हे । षा
Point at	।।होमहः एषा
Point to	।सम् ।हा । षा
Preside at (a party)	।।हभूउलही दं झहकौष
Preside over (meeting, president)	।।ही च्छवदाहा । षा
Provided against (adversity)	।समः ग हा । षाहबमं द । हथ भ्लहा ।हं : ख्व
Provided for (family etc.)	।हैहं : ख्छसमः ग हा । षा
Pine for	।।हः ।। थाहा । षा

Pine away	नौ। हथैहभु हे ण
Play at (cards)	बदानाचू णैः ण
Play upon (a musical instrument)	ब ण्छर्ल/चर्चि ण
Partake of (food)	भैही मणहं कश्चाहः णै
Prey on	नौज्जवहा ण
Passion for	दय हः णः शहवौण
Feel(Pity) for (noun)	छत्ताहा ण
Take(Pity) on (noun)	छत्ताहा ण
Pity (verb)	Pity णै पु verb कर्त्तौहा णै
Pride on (verb)	मु हए झु ण
Pride in (noun)	मु हए हसौण
Prompt in	मु हदुज्जत्तमदय्या
Prevail against (a thing, face)	शम्भाहा णह हे य्दण
Prevail on/upon (a person, to compel)	कि णात्ते णि हा णते णै हछै
Popular for (a good quality)	मंशठह हः णै मल्लहवौण
Popular with (the people)	हैहियाहः णै मल

Q

Quarrel over (some affair)	। शक्भैहमु हः (ण)
Quarrel with (some person)	थैहः (ण)
Quest for (knowledge)	ब ण्छहा य्दः णः शहवौण
Quick at (a thing)	भैहमदय्या
Quick in (doing a thing)	ब। ण्छहा णैहभैहमदय्या

R

Rebel against (government , customs etc.)	। हं णै हा ण
Recovered from	थैहसि ण
Reduced to	। ण्छहा हवौण
Reference to	। हैहछ, ण्छैर
Refrain from (an act)	थैहपिणत्सु कै हा ण
Regard for	। हैहमदहथ णहवौण
Regardless of	। हैहदु मद्धं णहच्छाणहं छ
Rejoice at (success)	। णाक्भणण
Related to	थैहसि द
Relations with	थैहसि
Relevant to	। हैहः ख्मथंण
Remorse for	। हमनपादामहवौण
Remarkable for	। हैहः खं णाज्ज
Remiss in	भैहथद्ध
Replete with	थैह णत्तुं हा ण
Reply to	। हे णि

Repugnance to	।हं : खी णं प।
Repugnant to	।हमं दही णं प। हवौष
Reputation for	।हं : ख्वाभ्वकौषते णहे ण
Resemblance to	।हमं दण म
Respite from	।हभं उ-द
Responsible to	।हमं दहे)भैछु
Restricted to	।हयं यं द
Result of	।हमं डाभ
Revenge on (a person or anything)	।हलिछः हः ण
Revolt against (king, dictatorship, etc.)	।हं ण ठहि ण दहा ण
Revenge oneself (a person)	।हलिछः हः ण
Revenge for (noun) (an injury)	।हलिछः हः ण
Reconcile oneself to (a thing)	बकः ।दहञ्जलछमहा ।हय य ण हा
Reconcile with (a person)	।ह
Reckon on/upon	मु हं ण णुआ ण
Remonstrate with (a person)	।हमं क्षहा ण
Remiss in (duty)	।हमः मु ।वहवौष
Reason with (a person)	द। ह। णत्तिक्खहा णत्तौषकं णु हा ण
Replace by	।हहलिछः णत्तिछः ण
Repent of	मनपादामत्तमालं नप दह। ण
Recourse to	समालत्त वु ।त्तकलदा

S

Sacred to	।हं : ख्वाभ
Sanguine of	।हमं दही ।नारं द
Satiated with	।हदद
Satisfied with	।हय ददहवौष
Save from	।हलिपाष
Search for (something)	।हू । हा ण
Search into (a matter)	बभभः ।हभैस्सहम(दाः हा ण
See into (a case)	।मक्म(दाः हा ण
Sensible of	।ह । । मट
Sensitive to	।हमं दहय रैछनाय
Sentenced to (imprisonment/death/etc.)	।ह ।हमं ददहा ण
Sequel to (a film etc.)	।ही एः ह, ।ए
Short of (funds)	।ह । भववौष
Sick of	।हएधत्तुमैनात्तं भि
Smiled on	मु हू ।वहवौष
Sorry for	।हं : खी मय्यैहहा ण
Stick to (promise, etc.)	मु ही । (एह क)

Subject to (conditions etc.)	थनादअ
Submission to	। हैहथ भवही न कदा
Subsist on	मु हं ष त्वा
Succession to	। है ही ष्टु ष
Suffering from	थैहएधदहकौषा
Sufficient for (a purpose).	। है हं : खर्मपुञ्जकौषा
Suit to (a purpose).	। है हं : खर्ममलउदहकौषा
Suitable to	। है हं : खर्ममलउद
Superior to	थैहौकु हकौषा
Supplement to	। ही षमुं ।
Sure of	। है मं दही न ध्द
Surprised at	मु ही नपल्लमं । दहकौषा
Surrender to (a person).	थभमज्जहा ष
Susceptible to	। हएकवनाय
Suspicious of	। हथ छैमहकौषा
Sympathise with	थैहथरै छहाधत्त-दहा ष
Show off	। छू णा हा ष
Speak for (someone)	। है मगहभैहौः ष
Speak of (praise)	। हदु यद्धा ष
Start on (journey)	बला/आचहनाष्ट हा ष
Strive for	। यहा नैनायाहा ष
Strive with	थैहर्मदध्म-त्तु ष
Side with (someone)	। हमवहः ष
Search for (a thing)	। गौ ष
Seek (shelter)	। यहा नैनायाहा ष
Seek after	भाएहकौषा
Suffer (loss)	थकभहबाआक्षच
Suffer from (disease)	एधदहकौषाहवं भि भु यथैच
Smile at	। हभे णा हस(ण)
Smile on	मु हभैकु णिहकौषा
Substitute for (for old object)	। हं । स्म
Shoot at , Strike at , Hit at , Catch at (unsuccessful in attempt)	हिर्मलथही थमद हकौ
Shoot, strike, hit, catch (successful in attempt)....	हिर्मलथहथमद हकौ
Spark off	नाष्ट हा ष
Seek for	। यकैह। हर्मलज्जहा ष
Seething with (anger etc.)	बएष्टथैहथैच्छौ णाः णात्सिः ष
Slow at	न य
Scare of	। ल, यद्धहा षत्तु णा

*****T*****

*****U*****

*****V*****

Preposition

Vote for (a person)	। तैह तैक्षहछैषा
Vote on (resolution)	मु ह तैक्षहछैषा
Vote to (power)	। यक्षषा
Vain of	। तहलभर हकौषा
Vexed with (person)	बध्धलं-दचहथैहमु न्नाहकौषा
Vexed at (a thing)	ब ध्दखहथैहमु न्नाहकौषा
Venture upon	। तैह तैक्षहछैषा

W

Wait for a person, etc.	। तहरे दे तु ह। षा
Want of	। यक्ष षय
Warn of (danger/bad consequences etc.)	। यक्षपैदा षकछैषा
Weary of	थैहझ। त
Wonder at	मु ही परं, तहकौषा
Worthy of (trust, etc.)	। हः तला
Wait for (person, thing)	। तहरे दे तु ह। षा
Weary of (a thing)	थैहझ। हे षा
Warn against (fault, danger)	थैहथा न्नाह। षा
Warn of (danger)	थैहथा न्नाह। षा
Wish for (a thing)	। यक्ष। तैक्षह। षा
Ward off (evils etc.)	। तैहछै ह। षा
Warn of	। तैह छैहथद। षा
Wanting in	। यक्ष। षकौषा

Y

Yield to (force/ threat, etc.)	कु हभाहरे षा
Yearn for	। यक्षः तः थह। षा

Z

Zeal for (social reform etc.)	सञ्चकहकौषा
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SPOTTING THE ERROR

1. (a) He took/ (b) leave of/ (c) four days/ (d) No error.
2. (a) Children/ should always/ (b) listen the advice of their elders/ (c) and well wishers./ (d) No error.
3. (a) He will not/ (b) listen/ (c) what you say./ (d) No error.
4. (a) Nobody denies/ (b) that my ideas/ (c) are different than yours./ (d) No error.
5. (a) It was I who was responsible of/ (b) making all the arrangements for the/ (c) successful completion of his studies./ (d) No error.
6. (a) She was in the courtyard/ (b) when the burglars/ (c) entered into her house./ (d) No error.
7. (a) Our teacher/ (b) emphasised on/ (c) the use of correct grammar./ (d) No error.
8. (a) On the time/ (b) of the opening ceremony of the theatre/ (c) a large crowd had assembled/ (d) No error.
9. (a) While they were returning/ (b) from school,/ (c) a stalker attacked on them with a knife./ (d) No error.
10. (a) The decline of his moral values/ (b) has caused a lot/ (c) of pain to his parents/ / (d) No error.
11. (a) Without thinking/ (b) for a moment he/ (c) entrusted me in all the responsibilities / (d) No error.
12. (a) Sudha fell in/ (b) the well and nobody / (c) tried to save him./ (d) No error.
13. (a) I / (b) prefer coffee/ (c) than tea/ (d) No error.
14. (a) Suresh is busy / (b) in his work/ (c) for his presentation/ (d) No error.
15. (a) While crossing the road/ (b) an old man was/ (c) run out by a bus/ (d) No error.
16. (a) Amphibians / (b) can live / (c) in water as well as land./ (d) No error.
17. (a) My mother is fond off/ (b) cooking different / (c) types of dishes/ (d) No error.
18. (a) Our teacher/ (b) cannot/ (c) control on the students./ (d) No error.
19. (a) The lawyer has been waiting/ (b) for the prisoner / (c) since two hours / (d) No error.
20. (a) Mr. Bacon has / (b) great affection to/ (c) his family./ (d) No error.
21. (a) Rekha has a great/ (b) enmity for her/ (c) brother's friend./ (d) No error.
22. (a) He threw the bucket/ (b) into the river/ (c) and returned home without any water./ (d) No error.
23. (a) There appears/ (b) to be very little/ (c) understanding among the two brothers / (d) No error.
24. (a) She was/ (b) angry on me because I/ (c) had not invited her to party./ (d) No error.
25. (a) He got a prestigious job though/ (b) he was not worthy/ (c) for it./ (d) No error.
26. (a) He described about/ (b) the incident/ (c) in a very interesting way./ (d) No error.
27. (a) My father/ (b) deals/ (c) with garments/ (d) No error.
28. (a) I cannot / (b) deal from/ (c) those unruly students/ (d) No error.
29. (a) Despite of / (b) working hard/ (c) he failed/ (d) No error.
30. (a) Ashok/ (b) married with/ (c) Rekha last month./ (d) No error.
31. (a) The earth's atmosphere/ (b) comprises of/ (c) three layers/ (d) No error.
32. (a) The court held/ (b) the local MLA responsible/ (c) for the loss or damage to any public property./ (d) No error.

33. (a) He was debarred to attend/ (b) the monsoon session/ (c) of the Parliament./ (d) No error.
34. (a) We will have to await for/ (b) the result/ (c) as the manager is on strike./ (d) No error.
35. (a) He should refrain/ (b) to associate himself with any party/ (c) because people have faith in his integrity./ (d) No error.
36. (a) The songs of / (b) the old movies are/ (c) worth listening to./ (d) No error.
37. (a) It should be obvious to you/ (b) that if you persist bothering him,/ (c) he will get angry with you/ (d) No error.
38. (a) I certainly/ (b) differ with you/ (c) in this matter (d) No error.
39. (a) He had a suspected fracture, / (b) so he was/ (c) admitted into the hospital/ (d) No error.
40. (a) If you put your / (b) heart to it,/ (c) you will be a winner/ (d) No error.
41. (a) He walked/ (b) ten miles/ (c) by foot/ (d) No error.
42. (a) He is good / (b) in mathematics/ (c) but his friend isn't./ (d) No error.
43. (a) Those who are in power/ (b) have to be sensitive of/ (c) the sufferings of the poor/ (d) No error.
44. (a) Which newspaper/ (b) do you/ (c) subscribe for?/ (d) No error.
45. (a) We thought that the train/ (b) would be late but/ (c) it arrived exactly in time./ (d) No error.
46. (a) Despite of repeated warnings, / (b) he touched a live electric wire,/ (c) and was electrocuted./ (d) No error.
47. (a) It is my pleasure / (b) to congratulate you for your success/ (c) in the Civil Services Examination/ (d) No error.
48. (a) I will avail/ (b) myself with/ (c) this golden opportunity/ (d) No error.
49. (a) It is half/ (b) past two/ (c) in my watch/ (d) No error.
50. (a) She can / (b) cope up with any difficult situation/ (c) as she is a brave heart./ (d) No error.
51. (a) Ravi/ (b) told to his friend/ (c) to buy a car./ (d) No error.
52. (a) He is/ (b) accused with/ (c) committing the murder./ (d) No error.
53. (a) The poet/ (b) described about/ (c) the spring season./ (d) No error.
54. (a) The atmosphere/ (b) comprises of/ (c) many inert gases also./ (d) No error.
55. (a) We disposed off / (b) our old furniture/ (c) before moving to Mumbai./ (d) No error.
56. (a) He was/ (b) bereft from / (c) all his possession./ (d) No error.
57. (a) He assented of/ (b) my proposal/ (c) as it was very attractive./ (d) No error.
58. (a) A large sign near/ (b) the entrance warns the visitors/ (c) to beware about bears./ (d) No error.
59. (a) The teacher was tense/ (b) when he entered/ (c) the class which comprised of/ (d) a hundred students.
60. (a) There is no rule/ (b) regarding the length of a précis/ (c) with relation to/ (d) that of the original passage.
61. (a) He/ (b) is suffering/ (c) with flu./ (d) No error.
62. (a) He wanted to go/ (b) to home/ (c) as he was sick./ (d) No error.

1. (b); 'leave for four days'हा। हमलैएहा। ुरै
2. (b); 'listen'हा। हथाइह'to'हा। हमलैएहा। ुरै
3. (b);
4. (c); 'different'हा। हथाइह'from'हा। हमलैएहा। ुरै
5. (a); 'responsible'हा। हथाइह'for'हा। हमलैएहकौए
6. (c); 'entered'हा। हथाइह'into'हा। हमलैएहकौए। ुरै
7. (b); 'emphasised'हा। हथाइह'on'हा। हमलैएहकौएकौद
8. (a); 'On'हा। हथाइह'ह'at'हा। हमलैएहा। ुरै
9. (c); 'attack'हा। हथाइह'on'हा। हमलैएहकौएकौद
10. (a); 'decline'हा। हथाइह'in'। हमलैएहकौदाहक
11. (c); 'entrusted'हा। हथाइह'with'हा। हमलैएहकौए
12. (a); 'fell into'हा। हमलैएहा। ुरै
13. (c); 'than'हा। हथाइह'ह'to'हा। हमलैएहा। ुरैह'Prefer'हा। हथाइह'to'हा। हमलैएहकौदाहक
14. (b); busyहा। हथाइह'with'हा। हमलैएहकौदाहकहं। ह'in'हा। ॥
15. (c); 'run out'हा। हथाइह'ह'run over'हा। हमलैएहा। ुरैह'Run over'हा। ही इहसतज षः। हे णप्र
16. (c); Land। हमकौह'on'हा। हमलैएहा। ुरै
17. (a); Fondहा। हथाइह'of'हा। हमलैएहकौदाहकहं। ह'off'हा। ॥
18. (c); ॥ ए ह'Control' verbहकौहदौहसथ। हथाइह'on'हा। हमलैएहकौएकौद
19. (c); 'Since'हा। हथाइह'ह'for'हा। हमलैएहा। ुरैह'two hours'ही ँहक
20. (b); 'affection'हा। हथाइह'for'हा। हमलैएहकौएहहं। ह'to'हा। ॥
21. (b); 'enmity'हा। हथाइह'towards'हा। हमलैएहकौएहहं। ह'for'हा। ॥
22. (b); 'threw'हा। हथाइह'in'हा। हमलैएहकौएहहं। ह'into'हा। ॥
23. (c); 'among'हा। हथाइह'ह'between'हा। हमलैएहकौए
24. (b); 'angry'हा। हथाइह'with'हा। हमलैएहकौदाहकते हिं। थकधनं-दह। हसकू। हकौ
पैकैव angry with someone.
angry at something.
25. (c); 'worthy'हा। हथाइह'of'हा। हमलैएहकौएहहं। ह'for'हा। ॥
26. (a); 'describe'हा। हथाइहं। थक'preposition'हा। हमलैएहकौएकौद
27. (c); ॥ ए ह'deal'हा। ही इहसतजकामु हा। षकदौह'deal'हा। हथाइह'in'हा। हमलैएहकौए
28. (b); ॥ ए ह'deal'हा। ही इहसतfuiVukहदौह'deal'हा। हथाइह'with'हा। हमलैएहकौए
29. (a); 'Despite'हा। हथाइह'of'हा। हमलैएहकौएकौद
30. (c); 'with'हकौहकौ
31. (b); 'Active Voice'हकौह'Comprise'हा। हथाइह'of'हा। हमलैएहकौएकौदाहक
32. (c); 'Loss'हा। हथाइह'of'हा। हमलैएहा। ुरै
33. (a); 'debarred from'ह'attending'हा। हमलैएहा। ुरै
34. (a); 'await for'हा। हथाइह'ह'wait for'हा। हमलैएहकौएहहं। ह'to'हा। ॥
35. (b); 'Refrain'हा। हथाइह'preposition' 'from'हा। हमलैएहकौएहहं। ह'to'हा। ॥
36. (c); 'listen'हा। हथाइह'to'हा। हमलैएहकौदाहक'worthlistening'हा। हथाइह'क

e drove from Maharashtra _____ Karnataka without stopping to rest.

- English – from Plinth to Paramount***

4. you are welcome to partake _____ their light refreshment.
(a) in (b) for (c) at (d) of
5. We met a lot of people _____ our holidays.
(a) on (b) in (c) during (d) at
6. The firm has been dealing _____ luxury goods for more than two decades.
(a) in (b) with (c) out (d) on
7. Today students should be reconciled _____ the way things are changing.
(a) with (b) to (c) for (d) at
8. That week the dollar dropped _____ its lowest levels.
(a) to (b) at (c) into (d) by
9. He went _____ sea alone.
(a) in (b) to (c) into (d) on
10. Everyone in this world is accountable to God _____ his actions.
(a) actions (b) for (c) to (d) over
11. Speed is _____ essence in a project of this type.
(a) in (b) for (c) about (d) of
12. A wise man profits _____ the mistakes of others.
(a) through (b) from (c) with (d) by
13. Ram agreed _____ my proposal .
(a) with (b) for (c) on (d) to
14. He is addicted _____ smoking.
(a) to (b) with (c) on (d) for
15. He sat _____ the shade of a tree.
(a) under (b) into (c) in (d) on
16. There is something wonderful _____ him
(a) of (b) about (c) for (d) in side
17. When will you hand _____ your assignment?
(a) in (b) back (c) down (d) into
18. A new minister has taken _____ after the election.
(a) to (b) over (c) off (d) down
19. There is a bridge _____ the river.
(a) over (b) on (c) down (d) across
20. Please make yourself _____ home.
(a) with (b) at (c) in (d) on
21. The brave youth immediately jumped _____ the river to save the drowning child.
(a) in (b) into (c) inside (d) to
22. We can make no progress if we continue working _____ these conditions.
(a) into (b) with (c) under (d) for

23. Keep your dog ____ the flower beds. It may damage the flowers.
(a) out (b) from (c) beside (d) off
24. _____ a moment she felt disappointed for no stockings hung from the fire place.
(a) just (b) for (c) at (d) since
25. We were completely taken ____ by the estate agent who turned out to be a crook.
(a) for (b) on (c) off (d) in
26. Dr. Sharma concluded his speech _____ explaining the importance of charity.
(a) by (b) with (c) at (d) in
27. Shivaji Maharaj fought ____ every kind of aggression.
(a) against (b) to (c) with (d) at
28. Don't depend ____ others; you must stand on your own feet.
(a) at (b) on (c) to (d) for
29. Our life promises a lot _____ pleasure and we must learn to enjoy it.
(a) with (b) for (c) of (d) at
30. He travelled all _____ the world when he was eighty years old.
(a) in (b) over (c) with (d) of
31. My father lives _____ Delhi
(a) in (b) at (c) inside (d) on
32. Madhav is good _____ English.
(a) in (b) at (c) on (d) with
33. Naina did not disclose the fact _____ her husband.
(a) to (b) before (c) from (d) on
34. The child did not approve _____ the father's plan.
(a) to (b) by (c) of (d) with
35. The tribes lived _____ customs different from the English had ever seen.
(a) on (b) by (c) off (d) with
36. The strike has been called _____.
(a) of (b) at (c) off (d) by
37. We warned her _____ the danger
(a) from (b) about (c) against (d) of
38. We laughed _____ the affair.
(a) over (b) about (c) for (d) on
39. Put a blanket _____ the baby.
(a) over (b) about (c) at (d) on
40. Stay _____ your limits.
(a) within (b) in (c) at (d) on
41. She was happy to partake _____ the festivities.
(a) in (b) of (c) at (d) for

42. I can cope _____ any problem.
 (a) up with (b) with (c) up (d) from
43. His manners _____ him.
 (a) speak of (b) speak out (c) speak up (d) speak for
44. A thorough search of the aircraft was carried _____ in the airport.
 (a) out (b) off (c) on (d) along
45. Discrimination _____ any form should be avoided.
 (a) of (b) by (c) from (d) in
46. A large number of people have fallen victim _____ dengue fever.
 (a) to (b) of (c) from (d) with
47. She scoffed _____ the idea of revolution.
 (a) for (b) at (c) about (d) on
48. This work of art is worthy _____ praise.
 (a) of (b) for (c) for (d) to
49. It is our duty to get _____ the truth.
 (a) to (b) over (c) into (d) at
50. For a child, a blow _____ self-esteem is a terrible thing.
 (a) of (b) with (c) to (d) on
51. He is a descendent _____ the Mughal royalty.
 (a) of (b) from (c) in (d) for
52. Fate smiled _____ him in all his ventures.
 (a) above (b) below (c) on (d) at
53. Don't put _____ until tomorrow what you can do today.
 (a) up (b) of (c) on (d) off
54. The train is arriving _____ platform number 4.
 (a) at (b) on (c) before (d) upon
55. The criminal was totally taken _____ when the police recognized him.
 (a) aback (b) up (c) for (d) away
56. The examination will begin _____ Monday.
 (a) from (b) in (c) at (d) on
57. You must apologise _____ him for this.
 (a) with (b) to (c) of (d) for
58. She seems cursed _____ bad luck.
 (a) by (b) with (c) for (d) on
59. He was brought _____ by his aunt as his mother had died when he was just a lad.
 (a) up (b) put (c) off (d) with
60. As she became tired, errors began to creep _____ her work.
 (a) with (b) into (c) off (d) up.

61. Small pox has been eradicated _____ India.
(a) in (b) from (c) within (d) out of
62. I complimented him _____ his success.
(a) about (b) for (c) on (d) at

Answer Key

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (b)
11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (b)
21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (d) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (c) 37. (d) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (a)
41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (d) 46. (a) 47. (b) 48. (a) 49. (d) 50. (c)
51. (a) 52. (c) 53. (d) 54. (a) 55. (a) 56. (d) 57. (b) 58. (b) 59. (a) 60. (b)
61. (b) 62. (c)