DIAGNOSTIC TEST
IN
ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS

Name : ........................................SEX : Boy/Girl : ........................................Roll No :.....................

College : ...........................................Class : ........................................Date : .....................

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS : —

A This test will not affect your final result in examination in any manner. It is meant primarily to find out your strengths and weaknesses of the use of English Prepositions in order to guide you properly.

B Try to insert suitable prepositions in the places left blank in the whole test by making choices from among the ones given in each unit.

C There is no time limit, but try to finish as early as you can.

D If you are not able to work out any of the sentences, please do not waste your time in trial and error. Proceed to the next sentence immediately.

E Answers to blanks are to be written in the spaces provided for this purpose. Follow the instructions carefully, which are given separately in each unit of the Diagnostic Test.
UNIT I

**Direction:** Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions by choosing from the ones given in brackets. (in, on, at, since, from, for, till)

1. He lives —— his father —— livelihood.
2. She lay tossing —— bed —— two hours.
3. I called —— him —— the house of my friend.
5. He met me —— the way —— night.
6. We shall have a talk —— this point —— breakfast.
7. —— What price do you sell these mangoes ?
8. She looked —— her lost purse —— the dark.
9. They met us today —— the morning —— 8 a. m.
10. I was horrified —— his murder.
11. There is no harm —— doing this work.
12. She got angry —— my rude behaviour.
13. He arrived —— London —— Sunday last.
14. Write your application —— ink and not —— pencil.
15. She is very good —— Mathematics.
16. You have every claim —— me.
17. Cow feeds —— grass.
18. We found a true friend —— John.
19. Your conduct calls —— punishment.
20. She died —— the wounds of accident.
21. He has no taste —— music.
22. We waited —— you —— the Bus Station yesterday.
23. They persisted —— finishing the work soon.
24. Open your books —— page 70.
25. The teacher insisted —— working hard —— the coming examination.
26. They hope to come back —— a week’s time.
27. The animals rested —— the shade of a tree.
28. I shall be busy with my work —— 4 p.m.
29. The Ganges comes —— the Himalayas.
30. He prevented me —— doing this work.
31. She is lame —— the right leg.
32. He has been suffering —— fever —— Friday last.
33. I shall be on leave —— tomorrow —— three days.
34. She has been living —— this house —— 1960.
35. —— what offence was he punished ?
36. I got this book —— that pen.
37. I get up —— daybreak to offer my prayers to God.
38. Translate this passage word —— word.
39. He broke this sad news to me —— noon.
40. I have not met her —— morning.
41. The thieves were beaten —— the sticks —— the villagers.
42. What is the time —— your watch?
43. Lay —— something for a rainy day.
44. Many people died —— small pox last year.
45. He fell —— his horse and broke his leg.
46. He begged a favour —— me.
47. The waves threw him —— the shore.
48. She sat —— herself in the room and wept bitterly.
49. My cousin is hard —— hearing.
50. There is an exception —— every rule.
51. The poet compared the dew drops —— pearls.
52. We lost the match —— two goals —— one.
53. The I.A.S. competition is open —— all graduates.
54. I came here —— train —— my friend.
55. Frogs croak —— rainfall.
56. I cannot part company —— him.
57. She has been sick —— fever.
58. I said it —— her face.
59. In Punjab History Ranjit Singh is compared —— a lion.
60. Please drive a hole —— this piece of wood.
61. It took me three hours to go —— the Mughal Gardens.
62. Divide 50 —— 10 and write your answer —— pen.
63. She is married —— a rice merchant.
64. I cannot part —— this money easily.
65. The earth revolves —— the sun.
66. I saw —— his trick soon.
67. The history teacher compared Jesus Christ —— Budha and found many common points in them.
68. She stood —— me in my days of difficulty.
69. The knife ran —— the butter in no time.
70. This cloth is superior —— that in quality.
71. The farmer’s hut is —— the river.
72. This work has got to be completed —— tomorrow without fail.
73. He unnecessarily meddles —— the affairs of this Company.
74. This house is infested —— rats.
75. He shot —— the mark every time and lost many points —— his rival.
76. The whole play revolves —— his life.
77. This path leads —— the woods.
78. Please redirect my letters —— this address.
79. She is blind —— her defects.
80. He lives —— teaching.
UNIT III

Direction: —Fill the blanks with the prepositions given in brackets.
(past, up, down, over, under, out, after)

81. She looks— the child in my absence.
82. It is now— 4 p.m.
83. They were placed— our supervision in the examination hall.
84. We went— the hill on bicycles and enjoyed the ride much.
85. The thief jumped— the boundary wall and escaped arrest.
86. This stream flows— many bridges before joining the Arabian sea.
87. Please drive— the enemy from your country.
88. About 2,000 workers work— him.
89. He has no control— his children
90. Truth triumphs— falsehood.
91. He runs— money.
92. She is famous all the world—.
93. I shall enter the room— you have occupied your seat.
94. He is now— forty years of age.
95. The monkey ran— the mango tree to pick ripe mangoes.
96. The car went— the hill speedily and reached Simla in an hour.
97. He came— the stairs of his house to receive me at the main gate.
98. The conductor pushed— the passengers and behaved rudely.
99. I shall not act— any compulsion.
100. It is ten minutes— six now.

UNIT IV

Direction: —Insert prepositions in the blanks from those given in brackets.
(above, across, about, along, against, around, before, towards)

101. He lives— that street.
102. They travelled— the railway track for— two kilometres.
103. She is— such meanness.
104. He is leaning— the wall.
105. Many students stood— their teacher to ask important questions.
106. I saw him going— the lake at— 3 p.m.
107. He complained— me to the Principal.
108. I come to the college much— he comes.
109. They live— this hill by a small rivulet.
110. This year only fifty students have passed— seventy last year.
111. This assignment should be complete— you leave this place.
112. He had a comforter— his neck.
113. Please contribute liberally— the flood relief fund.
114. The people protested— the new taxes.
115. I kept my head— water while swimming in the river.
UNIT V

**Direction:** — Fill the blanks with suitable prepositions given in brackets.
(below, beneath, beyond, behind, without, within, throughout, until)

116. I cannot lend you more money —— I hear from your father.
117. He kept quiet —— his stay here.
118. He is much —— me in the class work.
119. The storm is raging ——.
120. They rested —— a tree for sometime.
121. —— you work hard, you cannot pass.
122. He came late and sat two rows —— me in the visitors’ gallery.
123. The beauty of the Taj is —— description.
124. It is not —— my power to grant your leave.
125. My house is —— those hills.
126. The train is running much —— time.
127. He is first class first —— his career.
128. The daffodils danced in the breeze —— the trees.
129. I was placed —— him in the merit list.
130. He entered the room —— permission.
131. You should learn to live —— your means.
132. Those who are —— the age of 30 years are not eligible for this post.

UNIT VI

**Direction:** — Insert suitable prepositions in the blanks from among the ones given in brackets.
(in, into, on, upon, between, among, beside, besides, over)

133. Cow feeds —— grass.
134. He put his purse —— his pocket.
135. Ice changes —— water.
136. The wolf jumped —— the lamb.
137. We talked —— the matter for some time.
138. The sun shines —— the earth.
139. Heat changes water —— steam.
140. He jumped —— the snake and escaped bite.
141. The snake crept —— a hole.
142. She placed the books —— the table and rested for a while.
143. Distribute these books —— these four boys.
144. The two nations did not have cordial relations —— them for sometime.
145. She came and sat silently —— her in the class.
146. —— giving money, she tendered me good advice.
147. The three sisters distributed rupees one hundred and fifty —— themselves.
148. He threw a stone —— the river.
149. She hit —— a plan to kill the dangerous bird.
150. Soon they burst ______ laughter.
151. His house is situated ______ the Sukhna Lake.
152. ______ being old, he is corrupt too.
153. The two brothers quarrelled _______ themselves ______ the disputed parental property.

UNIT VII

**Direction**:—Fill the blanks with the prepositions given in the brackets.
(out of, from among, but, than, from under, from off, a, for over)

154. He was selected ______ the rest.
155. Her wages are sixty paise ______ day.
156. I will not accept less ______ five rupees for this.
157. He came ______ the hall to talk to us.
158. None ______ the brave deserves the fair.
159. No animal is larger ______ a whale.
160. All ______ one were angry at his behaviour.
161. The seed has sprouted ______ the ground.
162. A live coal was taken ______ the fireplace.
163. I meet him once ______ week.
164. He returned all my gifts ______ one.
165. He was absent ______ two weeks.
166. The President called for the explanation of only ten ______ the twentyone absentees.
167. This coal belt is spread ______ 60 kilometres.

UNIT VIII

**Direction**:—Insert prepositions from among the ones given in brackets in the spaces provided.
(notwithstanding, concerning, considering, regarding, barring, pending, during, touching, excepting, excluding, including, rejecting)

168. ______ accidents, the mail will arrive tomorrow.
169. ______ yesterday’s fire, there are many rumours in the market.
170. ______ the quality, the price of this book is not high.
171. ______ the resistance offered by the thief, he was arrested by the police.
172. ______ your enquiries, we regret to inform you that the dates suggested by you do not suit us.
173. ______ enquiry, he will work on half pay.
174. ______ Vacation I stayed at Simla.
175. ______ this matter, I have not as yet made up my mind.
176. ______ Your age, you have done extremely well.
177. ______ him, all were present in his class.
178. ______ taxes, this machine cost me Rs. 5000/-
179. ______ fees and rental charges, you are to pay me Rs. 1000/- per annum.
180. ______ decision, you are to report every day at 3 p.m.
181. ______ the quality of cloth, the price paid is not high.
182. ______ the offer, I reminded him of his past behaviour.
UNIT IX

**Direction** :- Below are given a few prepositional phrases in brackets. Fill these phrases in the spaces provided after making a correct choice.

(owing to, in case of, in the event of, by means of, on behalf of, in course of, according to, in accordance with, in favour of, by way of, instead of, in lieu of, with reference to, in addition to, in place of, in spite of, away from, in reference to)

183. —— —— my long illness, I could not come to see you.
184. ——— —— the staff, I had to read the address.
185. ——— —— my death, my wife should inherit my property.
186. ——— —— help, I gave him two thousand rupees on his daughter’s marriage.
187. ——— —— books, he was given a cash prize of Rs. 2,000/-.
188. ——— —— talking, prove your worth.
189. ——— —— of his claim for Rs. 26,000/-, he accepted a car.
190. ——— your request, we regret to inform you about our inability to extend your leave.
191. I acted ——— —— the wishes of my father.
192. He withdrew from the contest ——— —— his friend.
193. ——— —— time, he realized his mistake.
194. ——— —— fire, phone to No. 100.
195. He continued working ——— —— hardships.
196. He lives ——— —— my house.
197. My father lives ——— —— me.
198. This is ——— —— your letter dated the 12th March.

UNIT X

**Direction** :- Below are given some sentences. Encircle (mark a circle round) the serial No. of the correct one.

Example :- 1. He met me in the way.
2. He met me on the way.

199. He has ordered for a cup of tea.
200. She resembles her mother.
201. The ship struck against the rocks.
202. The police are investigating into the matter.
203. He has resigned his post.
204. The Principal has signed my leave application.
205. He does not obey to his parents.
206. She met me on last Sunday.
207. He reached at Chandigarh yesterday.
208. He has ordered a cup of tea.
209. She resembles with her mother.
210. The ship struck the rocks.
The police are investigating the matter.
The Principal has signed on my application.
He does not obey his parents.
He has resigned from his post.
The candidates violated the rules.
He reached Chandigarh yesterday.
She met me last Sunday.
The spirit of God pervades in all objects of Nature.
He recommended me his name for selection.
The candidates violated the rules.
The spirit of God pervades all objects of Nature.
He recommended to me his name for selection.
He informed me about that matter.
This will benefit you in the long run.
Please see me on Sunday next.
He informed me about that matter.
This will benefit to you in the long run.
Please see me on next Sunday.
CRITERION TEST

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GRITERION TEST

Name............ ..............................  .....Sex : Boy/Girl.............. Roll No.......... 

College......................... Programmatic format administered........Date.........

UNIT I

DIRECTION : Insert suitable simple prepositions in the places left blank.

1. He sat ------------------my side----------—-------the Cinema Hall.
2. She has been sick-----------------------fever----------------March last.
3. The judge sentenced the culprit to imprisonment------------------------life.
4. I come back-----------------the office--------------------------the afternoon.
5. Mr Jawahar Lal Nehru was born--------—----------November, 1889.
6. The officer called----------------his explanation-------------------Monday last.
7. I felt very sad when I parted company--------------------my friend--------------------the airport.
9. He was dismissed from service--------------------------cheating the government.
10. We became mad--------------------------happiness on winning the first prize.
11. The Taj Mahal is situated--------------------------Agra-----------------------India
12. They left-------------------Bombay-----------------------2 p.m.
13. I often go to him----------------------seeking his advice--------------------this case.
14. Divide 2,250-----------------------25 and write your answer--------------------ink.
15. Compare the administration of Ashoka--------------------------that of Akbar.
16. I expect my result--------------------------a month's time.
17. The wild cat stared----------------------me---------------------the darkness of night.
18. The child has been crying------------------------food-----------------------the last twenty minutes.
19. The Sun rises--------------------------the east and sets-----------------------the west.
20. The birds start flying------------------------the sky------------------------daybreak.
21. Everybody felt shocked—his murder.
22. India does not believe in the policy of returning evil—evil.
23. I see many pigeons sitting—the roof—your house these days.
24. Chandigarh is cold—winter and hot—summer.
25. Your stick is shorter than mine—18 inches.
26. They agreed—this plan—March last.
27. He died yesterday—the wounds of the accident.
28. A walk—the morning and—the evening is very refreshing.
29. They persisted—going to Delhi—train.
30. While going—Simla, a train has to pass—many tunnels.
31. She is capable—doing wonders.
32. This work should be finished—2 p.m the latest.
33. Many insects take birth—rainfall.
34. Heaters are in great demand—cold weather—London.
35. The vendor sold the oranges—four rupees per dozen.
36. She wore a gold chain—her neck.
37. The Chief Minister left the meeting—a hurry as he was—anger.
38. Generally we take our lunch—noon and dinner—night.
39. They are superior—us in many ways.
40. This room is infested—(full of) rats.
41. He copied my piece of translation word—word in the examination.
42. We have not eaten any thing—morning.
43. They waited—us yesterday—the Main Bus Station.
44. Your sister is very good—painting and English.
45. The river Ganges comes—the Himalayas.
46. She looked—her lost purse—the poor light.
47. The animals are resting—the shade of trees.
48. They deal—fruit and vegetables.
49. The accused is charged—murder.
50. I have no taste—dance and music.
51. Open your books—page 70.
52. The rider fell—his horse and broke his leg.
53. I sold my house—a small sum.
54. We called—him last night—his office.
55. You have failed to distinguish good———-evil.
56. Please do not laugh———-the poor.
57. He is not happy———-all his wealth.
58. He came———-the stairs of his tower to receive me———-the gate.
59. She is blind———-the right eye and lame———-the left leg.
60. What is the time———-your watch ?
61. I cannot part———-my money easily.
62. They kept on waiting for us———-3 p.m. Yesterday.
63. It is ten minutes———-six (6—-10) now.
64. A good marksman seldom shoots———-the mark.
65. You should apply———-this post———-proper channel.
66. He hopes to reach Delhi———-to-night.
67. Your information is correct———-a great extent.
68. Many people died———-Plague (a disease)———-London———-1597.
69. He makes a living———-teaching.
70. We remain in our office———-10 a.m.———-5 p.m.
71. The poets compare dew drops———-pearls.
72. The monkey ran———-the mango tree to pick ripe mangoes.
73. Sardar Patel was a man———-iron will.
74. I prefer death———-dishonour.
75. The police did not release the accused———-he confessed his fault.
76. I must compete———-you———-this prize.
77. I said all this———-her face.
78. The poor fellow died———-hunger and grief.
79. The two balls are quite similar———-each other———-size.
80. The chances of her victory in this election are five———-three.
81. The police should handle the situation——-——-firmness.
82. Kindly redirect my all letters——-——-this address.
83. She failed in the examination——-——-our great disappointment.
84. We won the foot-ball match——-——-three goals——-——-one.
85. He comes——-——-a good family.
86. This building is built———-brick, mud and wood.
87. I was deprived———-my money———-the manager of this firm.
88. Coal is sold———-the ton and cloth———-the metre.
UNIT II

DIRECTION:—Insert appropriate prepositions from the ones given in brackets to fill the places left blank.

89. He has been suffering--------fever--------6 O'clock. (since, from, for)
90. The late comers were punished--------the teacher--------a stick. (with, by)
91. The sky looks golden--------colour--------sunset. (on, at, in)
92. Lala Lajpat Rai was born--------Dhudike (a village)--------Ludhiana District. (on, in, at)
93. Please feel--------ease--------my house. (on, in, at)
94. He can be seen--------work--------his farm--------sunrise (on, at, in)
95. I shall be on leave--------the college--------Tuesday next--------three months. (for, from, on)
96. You should discuss this matter with him when he is at rest and not--------excitement. (at, in)
97. She has brought many gifts--------the market--------me (for, since, from)
98. My friend has been suffering--------Influenza--------last Thursday and he may not recover--------Friday next. (since, from, for, till)

UNIT III

DIRECTION: Complete the following sentences with the help of a correct response from the given two responses in brackets.

99. He met me----------------------------------------(on last Friday, last Friday)
100. I shall try to see you----------------------------------------(on Sunday next, on next Sunday)

UNIT IV

DIRECTION: Below are given a few words. Select three words out of these which are used as Simple Prepositions and write them in the places left blank.

101. before, in, under, against, from, behind, above, for, round, through.

1--------2--------3
AN EXTRINSIC PROGRAMMED TEXT

IN

SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS OF ENGLISH

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AN EXTRINSIC PROGRAMMED TEXT
IN
SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS OF ENGLISH

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PRELUDE TO THE PROGRAMME

Read the following definitions of Preposition.

1. "A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else."

   Wren & Martin

2. "A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or noun-equivalent to show in what relation the person or thing denoted thereby stands to something else. The noun or noun-equivalent is called the Object".

   J. C. Nesfield

3. 'The term Preposition is borrowed from the Latin word Praeponere. A preposition is a word which indicates position. It indicates also the relation or connection between its object and some other word in the sentence”.

   Frances H. Ramsdell

The above definitions make a few things very clear:

1. Generally words used as Prepositions take their positions before their Objects. Their Objects are nouns or pronouns or adverbs of time and place.

2. Prepositions take their positions after their Objects at the end or in the beginning of sentences when

   (a) the Object is a relative pronoun that or as.

      e. g. 1. Here is the pen that you asked for.
            2. Buy such books as you are interested in.

   (b) the Object is an interrogative pronoun.

      e. g. 1. What do you wish for?
            2. At what price are you selling these mangoes?

   (c) the Object is to be emphasized.

      e. g. He is famous all the world over.
(d) The relative pronoun is *understood*.

    e. g. This is the hat (which) you were looking for.

**Classification of Prepositions.**

(A) Prepositions indicating positions in *space.*

1. Mohan is sitting in the boat.
2. Mohan is sitting on the boat.
3. Mohan is sitting under the boat.
4. Mohan is sitting above the boat.
5. Mohan is sitting beside the boat.
6. Mohan is sitting across the boat.
7. He spoke to me about you.
8. The letter was written by him.
9. He came and sat near her.
10. She was angry with me.

In all the above ten sentences, the words *in, on, under, above, beside, across, to, about, by, near and with* are prepositions, since they are placed before their Objects which are either nouns (the boat) or pronouns (you, him, her, me). The first six sentences show Mohan’s positions in space and are suitable answers to the question ‘*Where is Mohan?*’ In sentences 7—10, prepositions *to, about, by, near and with* indicate relations of action or behaviour between persons.

(B) Prepositions showing position/relation in *time.**

1. He met me in the evening.
2. She will come to see us after breakfast.
3. They will reach here before 4 o’clock.
4. We shall go to his house at noon.
5. It is very pleasant in the morning these days.
6. They left for Delhi at night.
7. He has been here since then.
8. This will last for ever.
9. He walks about from here to there.
The words *in, after, before, at, since, for and from* have been used as prepositions in the above nine sentences and they indicate position in *time*; the evening, breakfast, 4 O'clock, noon, the morning, night are nouns and are objects to the above listed prepositions.

In sentence 7, *since* is placed before *then*, which is an adverb of time, in sentence 8, *for* is placed before *ever*, which again is an adverb of time, in sentence 9, *from* is placed before *here and there*, which is an adverb of place.

(C) **Prepositions showing position in thought.**

1. He is a bad boy *in* my opinion.
2. My father is upset *because of* her failure.
3. She was selected *after* careful consideration.

The words *in, because of and after* have been used as prepositions in the above three sentences as they indicate position in *thought*. My opinion, her failure and careful consideration are abstract objects to the prepositions *in, because of and after* in sentences 1—3.

**Prepositions And Adverbs**

The learner must not confuse a preposition with an adverb, for the same word can be used both as preposition and as adverb.

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<td>1. He went <em>down</em> the hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The man walked <em>about.</em></td>
<td>2. The man walked <em>about</em> the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We all went <em>in</em></td>
<td>3. We all are <em>in</em> the room.</td>
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<td>4. The train moved <em>on.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. The storm is blowing <em>without.</em></td>
<td>5. We cannot live <em>without</em> water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The words *down, about, in, on and without* are used as *adverbs* in sentences in column A but as *prepositions* in sentences in Column B.

The above illustration makes it clear that for a word to act as preposition, it must have some noun or noun-equivalent (pronoun or
adverb of time and place) to act as its object. All sentences given in column A have no objects after the words down, about, in, on and without. Therefore the words down, about, in, on and without in that column are not prepositions, but adverbs, since they qualify the verbs went, walked, went, moved and is blowing.

But in sentences in Column B, the hill, the street, the room, wheels and water are nouns and they follow the words down, in, on and without. As such, the words down, about, in, on and without are prepositions in these sentences.
51
DIRECTIONS FOR LEARNERS

You are going to learn the use of Simple Prepositions of English through the medium of a programme. The whole programme is divided into ten units. Each of these units deals with one or more prepositions, which it teaches through a sequence of frames. Each frame has been constructed so as to make you read it and then make an active response. Responses are in different forms:

**Dots (.....)**, which call for the completion of certain words wherein certain letters are omitted.

Example: — He is sitting in...e the room.
Solution: — He is sitting inside the room.

**Blanks (——)**, which call for inserting missing prepositions or words to complete the sentence.

Example: — She met me — the way.
Solution: — She met me on the way.
Example: — They met us — —
Solution: — They met us last Sunday.

**Underlines (Words)**: Certain words are underlined because they point to something very important for learning.

**Italics (they)**: Certain words or group of words have been shown in italics. These have been used to pinpoint your attention for understanding the situations in which a particular preposition is used.

**Parentheses ( )** show the meanings of difficult words in simple English.

Example: — Police custody (Police prison or guard).

**Pointing finger (↑) of the hand** draws your attention to the learning of an important principle. After understanding this principle, you should store it in your memory.
Each frame is important. Learn the material contained in each frame well, for the material in the subsequent (following) frames is often dependent upon the earlier ones.

Test Frames in the form of 'Review' have been added to the last part of each unit to enable you to test how well you have learned the contents of each unit. There is an over-all Criterion Test at the end of the programme to enable you to test your mastery over the use of simple prepositions.

The answer to each frame is given on the left hand side of the succeeding frame. This has been done to keep you informed every time of the correctness of the response you make.

You would do well to keep the answers covered with a card so that you do not see the correct response before you write yours. The card is attached to the copy of the programme you get. Just look at the correct response and compare it with yours. Please do not change your response if it is incorrect.

Proceed from frame to frame of the programme at your own speed. Do not hurry through. It is the correct learning that matters on a programme, not the time or the speed.

Caution:— Please do not fill in the blanks such prepositions as have not been taught to you through this programme. Every new unit of the programme calls for filling certain blanks on the basis of the knowledge gained in the previous unit or units.

You are expected to make use of your reasoning power before filling the blanks with suitable prepositions and not to do it just blindly.

Now, you have read the instructions. Proceed on. Good luck!
OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

IN

SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS OF ENGLISH

UNIT I

At the end of the programme, the learner

1. uses Correctly the simple preposition 'in' to show objects lying inside (in the interior) something (a) at rest (b) in motion.

2. places the simple preposition 'in' before
   (a) the names of countries (b) the names of towns and cities (c) the names of months (d) the names of years (e) the names of seasons (f) the kinds of weather (g) the names of directions like east, west etc.

3. inserts the simple preposition 'in' before a point of time like the morning, the evening and the afternoon.

4. uses the simple preposition 'in' before
   (a) the names of such parts of body as act a point of reference to indicate defect in it and before the word size. (b) the end of a period of time in the future. (c) a point of time like the darkness, the good and bad light.

5. inserts the simple preposition 'in' before such words as express a state of mind e.g. a hurry, anger, sorrow, sadness, excitement, a happy mood etc.

UNIT II

ON

At the end of the programme, the learner

6. inserts the simple preposition 'on' to show objects
   (a) lying at rest and having touch with the outer surface of something (b) when they are not in motion.

7. places the simple preposition 'on' before
   (a) the names of days in a week like Sunday etc. (b) the dates of a month like 10th, 16th, 21st etc.

8. does not place the preposition 'on' before the names of days of a week when they are preceded by adjectives like this, that, next, last, first etc.

9. discriminates between the use of 'in' and 'on' as simple prepositions in written sentences.

UNIT III

AT

At the end of the programme, the learner

10. uses the simple preposition 'at' before the name of a place small in area and the preposition 'in' before the name of a place large in area, in comparison, when the two places are referred to in the same sentence.
11. inserts the simple preposition ‘at’ before
   (a) a point of time like 11 a.m., 5 p.m. etc. (b) a definite point of time like
   sunrise, sunset, day-break, night and noon etc.

12. places the simple preposition ‘at’ before objects showing proximity in space and
   price of a thing.

13. uses the simple preposition ‘at’ before the names of subjects and hobbies to show
   proficiency in them.

14. inserts the simple preposition ‘at’ before
   (a) Certain behaviours of speech and the body. (b) the nouns play, work, rest,
   ease etc.

15. selects the correct preposition from a given set of three prepositions ‘in’, ‘on’ & ‘at’
    for filling blanks.

   **Unit iv**

   **SINCE**

   At the end of the programme, the learner uses the simple preposition ‘since’
   correctly before a point of time in the past like

   16. (a) morning, evening, night, noon etc. (b) days of a week like Monday, Tuesday
       etc. (c) names of months like January, February etc. (d) names of years like
       1972, 1975 etc. (e) 5 p.m., 6 a.m. etc.

   17. The learner inserts the simple preposition ‘since’ before nouns etc. only when the
       verb is either in (a) perfect tense (b) perfect continuous tense.

   **FROM**

   The learner, after completing the programme, places the simple preposition ‘from’
   before objects (nouns etc.) correctly to denote

   18. a point of time like morning, 4 p.m., Sunday, next week, last month or year etc.

   19. The learner at the end of the programme inserts the simple preposition ‘from’
       before objects (nouns etc.) to show
       (a) the origin or source of something (b) separation of one thing from another.

   20. The learner uses the simple preposition ‘from’ with verbs die and suffer to show
       (a) death from heart failure, cold/hot wave, exhaustion, overwork and not from
       any disease. (b) suffering from fever, headache, pain, cold etc.

   **TILL**

   21. The learner at the end of the programme places the simple preposition ‘till’ correctly
       before objects (nouns etc.) to denote a point of time like morning, noon, night,
       today, tomorrow, next month, 5 p.m., January and years like 1975 etc.
At the end of the programme, the learner
22. uses the simple preposition 'for' before objects (nouns etc.) to denote a period of time when the verb is in perfect or perfect continuous tense and the period of time is countable like 1, 2, 3 minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years etc.
23. discriminates between the use of the simple prepositions 'since' and 'for'.
24. inserts the simple preposition 'for' before objects to show
   (a) direction in space and time  
   (b) reason  
   (c) motive or purpose  
   (d) exchange of things  
   (e) the giving of presents or gifts.  
   (f) taste or distaste and aptitude for arts, hobbies and professions etc.  
   (g) conformity in action and behaviour.
25. The learner is able to select the correct preposition from a given set of three or four simple prepositions to fill blanks.

At the end of the programme, the learner places the simple preposition 'to' before objects (nouns etc.) to show
26. (a) direction or movement of one thing towards another in  
    (i) space  
    (ii) time  
    (iii) thought  
    (b) proportion or measure.

At the end of the programme, the learner uses the simple preposition 'by' before objects (nouns etc.) to indicate
27. (a) the doer or agent of some act in the passive voice  
    (b) proximity in  
    (i) space  
    (ii) time  
    (c) a point of time in the form of a dead line (not later than)  
    (d) a unit of length, weights and measurements for denoting margin or difference  
    (e) the means of travelling, acquiring something or accomplishing any thing.

At the end of the programme, the learner inserts the simple preposition 'with' before objects (nouns etc.) to denote
28. combination or union of things etc. in  
    (a) (i) space  
    (ii) time  
    (iii) thought  
    (b) emotional behaviour like anger, happiness etc.  
    (c) comparison between similar things or situations.  
    (d) instrumentality like pen, pencil, pistol, stone etc.
29. The learner is able to discriminate between uses of the simple prepositions 'by' and 'with' when called upon to choose from a given set of prepositions (by, with) to fill the blanks.
Unit ix
OF
At the end of the programme, the learner places the simple preposition ‘of’ before objects (nouns etc.) to indicate

30. (a) relationship or connection between persons, things, objects etc. (b) the quality or merit of persons. (c) Origin or source or authorship etc. (d) substance or material (e) relief, deprivation and riddance etc.

OFF
The learner at the end of the programme uses the simple preposition ‘off’ before objects (nouns etc.) to indicate

31. (a) separation of one thing from another at a near distance or loss of contact (b) missing of target narrowly.

Unit x
THROUGH
32. The learner at the end of the programme inserts the simple preposition ‘through’ before objects (nouns etc.) to indicate movement from one end to another or going across something.

ROUND
33. The learner at the end of the programme inserts the simple preposition ‘round’ before objects (nouns etc.) to denote going on all paths of something or circular movement around something.

PAST
34. The learner at the end of the programme places the simple preposition ‘past’ before objects (nouns etc.) to denote the time gone by.

UP
35. At the end of the programme, the learner inserts the simple preposition ‘up’ before objects (nouns etc.) to denote motion upward of someone to a point higher in altitude.

DOWN
36. The learner at the end of the programme uses the simple preposition ‘down’ before objects (nouns etc.) to denote motion downward to a place or point at a low altitude.

37. At the end of the programme, the learner selects at least three simple prepositions from a given list of seven words and writes them in the spaces provided.
UNIT I

Many errors in written English are caused by use of incorrect prepositions. The use of correct preposition needs a deep understanding of this aspect of English language. You can surely do away with many errors from your written work if you remember the principles explained in the programme regarding the correct use of Simple Prepositions.

In this unit you are going to learn the use of simple preposition in.

D1—1

In written English there are many words which are used as Simple Prepositions. These are in, on, at, since, from, till, for, to, by, with, of, off, through, round, past, up and down etc. The words in, on, at, by, with, etc. are used in written English as Simple Prepositions.

D2—2

The words in, on, at and by etc. are used as simple prepositions. The words since, from, and for etc. are also used as —— prepositions.

D3—3

He lives at chandigarh in India. The words at and in in this sentence have been used as ———— ——— ———.

D4—4

IN is used as a preposition to denote (show) a thing in a state of rest inside something.

Mohan is sitting in the room.

In the above sentence, Mohan is in a state of rest side the room.

D5—5

The boys are sitting — their class room.

D6—6

My purse is — your pocket.
The parrot is in the cage.
The Principal is not in the college today.
Can you find this book in your Library?
His coat is the ‘almirah’ which is in my bed room.

IN is used as a preposition to show a thing in motion (movement) inside something.

The Superintendent is moving in the Examination Hall.
In the above sentence, in shows the Superintendent moving in . . . e the Examination Hall.

They are dancing in the hall.
The birds are flying in the sky.
The soldiers are running in the parade ground.
They are swimming in the tank.
The girls are plucking flowers in the garden.
The children are playing cricket in the playground which is sector 17.

IN is used before the names of countries.

My brother lives in America.

In the above sentence, in is used before America, which is the name of a country.

He is studying in England these days.

Cars are very cheap in Germany.

Oil is found in plenty in Iran.

Many soldiers died fighting in China.

The Taj Mahal is situated in Agra in India.

Many people worship Buddha in Burma as they do in Japan.

IN is used as one of the simple prepositions before the names of cities and towns.

Many film stars live in Bombay.

In the above sentence, in is used before Bombay, which is the name of a country in India.

Many Indians live in London.
There are many cotton mills—Ahmedabad.
The famous zoo of India is—Calcutta.
The next Olympic games will be held—Moscow.
The famous Brindaban Gardens are—Mysore.
I live—Delhi but my parents live—Madras.

IN is used as a preposition before the names of months.
He was born in January.
In the above sentence, IN is used before January, which is the name of a—--.

They left this country—March last.
He will be leaving for Europe—November.
You came to me for consultation—August last year.
We started our work—October and finished it—September.
Monsoon starts—India—July and finishes—September.

IN is used before the names of years.
China attacked India in 1962.
In the above sentence, IN is used before 1962, which is the name of a —---.

The last Olympic games were held—1976.
He left for Bombay for ever—1950.
Sh. Jawahar Lal Nehru was born — 1889 and died — 1964.
The last Census was held — 1971, and the next will be held — 1981.
S3P3 IN is used before the names of seasons.
It is very hot in summer. In the above sentence, in is used before summer, which is the name of a season.
We put on warm clothes — winter.
The plants bear new leaves — spring.
Leaves fall off the trees — autumn.
If Simla is very cold — winter, Amritsar is very hot — summer.
We have grapes in autumn and oranges — winter.
There is a heavy snowfall on the mountains — winter.
IN is used before kinds of weather.
I like going to Simla in cold weather. In the above sentence, in is used before a weather, which is ——.
Frogs croak (cry) — wet weather.
Fans are used — hot weather and heaters — cold weather.
People in Rajasthan (name of a state) live — dry weather for most of the time.
We cannot take the risk of going to the Badrinath temple—rough weather.

We sleep inside our house—cold weather and outside—hot weather.

The Sun rises in the east. In the above sentence, in is used before the east, and it indicates the direction from where the Sun rises.

The Sun always sets in the west.

My house is situated in the north-west of London.

The Pole Star always remains in the north in the sky.

Calcutta is in the east of India and Bombay in the west.

If Kashmir is in the north of India, Madras is in the south.

He goes to his office in the morning and comes back in the evening.

He met me yesterday in the afternoon.

He gets up early in the morning.

They play football in the evening.

You can see me any time tomorrow in the afternoon.
A walk — the morning and a little rest — the afternoon keeps us fit.

The Sun rises — the morning and sets — the evening.

These days we have supervised studies — the afternoon and compulsory games — the evening.

IN is used as a preposition to act as a point of reference to indicate some defect in the structure of animate (having life) objects. It is also used before the word size.

He is blind in the left eye.

In the above sentence, IN is used before the object left eye and this use of the preposition in acts as a point of reference to know the defect in his eye.

They are blind —— their both eyes.

This buffalo is blind —— its right eye.

She is lame —— her left leg.

That horse is lame —— one of its hind legs.

My father is tall —— size

This bag is very small —— size.

Is your friend deaf —— his left ear?

IN is used to show the end of a period of time in the future.

He can do this work in two hours.

In the above sentence, the use of IN shows that he can finish his work after the two hours are over and not before that.
She will learn this poem — an hour.

He hopes to receive his money — a week’s time.

We shall be completing our studies — this institution — a month’s time.

They will be back from Simla — a few days.

The Pay Commission has been asked to submit its report — a year’s time.

The work that you finish — twenty minutes, Romesh finishes — five minutes.

IN is used before the nouns light and darkness to show a period of time. We work in light and rest in darkness.

In the above sentence, IN is used to show the period of darkness and.

The thief escaped — the darkness of night.

I cannot study — this poor light.

The murder was committed — the broad daylight.

Nothing was visible — the pitch darkness of night.

Last night I had to study — the candle light.

Work — the light of the Sun and rest — the darkness of night.
\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|p{0.9\textwidth}|}
\hline
\textbf{in, in} & \textbf{D1-92} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{IN is used to show a state of mind: 'in a hurry', 'in anger', 'in excitement', 'in sorrow', 'in happiness', 'in a happy mood' etc.} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{I left the station \textit{in a hurry}.} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{In the above sentence, \textit{in} is used before \textit{a hurry} and it shows the --- of my mind.} \\
\hline
\textbf{state} & \textbf{D1-93} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{We caught the bus --- a hurry.} \\
\hline
\textbf{in} & \textbf{D1-94} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{We often forget to collect our things when we are --- a hurry.} \\
\hline
\textbf{in} & \textbf{D1-95} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{I slapped him --- anger.} \\
\hline
\textbf{in} & \textbf{D1-96} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{I do not talk to a person who is --- anger.} \\
\hline
\textbf{in} & \textbf{D1-97} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{I could not understand anything of all that he said --- a hurry and --- anger.} \\
\hline
\textbf{in, in} & \textbf{D1-98} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Please see her when she is --- a happy mood.} \\
\hline
\textbf{in} & \textbf{D1-99} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{He entertains us with jokes whenever he is --- a happy mood.} \\
\hline
\textbf{in} & \textbf{D1-100} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{The minister accepted all our demands today as he was --- a jovial (happy) mood.} \\
\hline
\textbf{in} & \textbf{D1-101} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Do not do anything --- excitement.} \\
\hline
\textbf{in} & \textbf{D1-102} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{The cricket fans danced --- excitement when India defeated Pakistan --- the third Cricket Test Match.} \\
\hline
\textbf{in, in} & \textbf{D1-103} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Beware of the crowd when it is --- excitement.} \\
\hline
\textbf{in} & \textbf{D1-104} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Happiness lies --- contentment and disappointment---desire.} \\
\hline
\textbf{in, in} & \textbf{D1-105} \\
\hline
\multicolumn{2}{|c|}{We weep --- sorrow and rejoice --- happiness.} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
Wise people keep even temper both — happiness and — sorrow.

Certain verbs in English are always followed by the simple preposition in and they give an idiomatic meaning, e.g. write in ink, deal in (to sell), persist in (to stress over and again the same thing), rest in shade, interfere in (disturb other persons’ affairs without permission), believe in, etc.

He deals — cloth.

My brother deals — sugar but his friends deal — cotton.

I do not believe — false ceremonies.

You must write your answer — ink — the examination and not in pencil.

You should not interfere — the affairs of others.

The farmers rest — the shade of trees when it is very hot — summer.

They persisted — leaving this place soon.

The simple preposition in is used before the names of cities, towns, countries, months and — like 1960, 1972 etc.

If in is used to indicate a point of time like in the morning and in the evening, it is also used to indicate a point of time in the —— noon.

If in is used to show the state of mind like anger, happiness, sorrow etc., it is also used to show objects at rest or in —— inside something.

IN is used before the names of seasons like summer and winter, it is also used before kinds of —— like dry, wet, cold, hot etc.
UNIT II

In this unit you are going to learn use of the simple preposition on. You can test your knowledge that you acquired in unit I in this unit, for at different places you are expected to discriminate between use of the simple prepositions in and on.

ON

The use of the simple preposition on is made to show contact (touch) of one thing with the outer surface of another.

The box is lying on the floor.
In the above sentence, on is used to show the contact of the box with the outer surface of the floor.

She is standing on the roof of her house.
The books are lying on the table.
The servant is carrying luggage on his shoulder.
She can carry two pitchers full of water on her head.
I carried her to the hospital on my back.
He is standing on the wall while his friends are sitting on the bench.

ON is used to show the position of objects lying at rest and not in motion.

The radio is lying on the table.
In the above sentence, the radio is lying at rest and it is not moving on the table.
I rested the platform till the train arrived.

The captain is sitting the topmost deck (floor) of the ship.

The peon is sitting a stool the room.

The teacher met me the way to the college the morning.

The prizes have been arranged the table lying the stage.

The frog is resting a stone lying the kitchen.

On is used before the names of the days of week.

He met me on Saturday.

In the above sentence, on is used before Saturday, which is the name of a .

They came to see us Wednesday.

The shops remain closed Sundays.

He will fly Monday next to join his parents London.

Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru died Friday May, 1964.

The next cricket match will be played Thursday the Ferozeshah Kotla ground.

Mahatma Gandhi was born Saturday 1869.

The vegetable market remained closed Monday last owing to the death of the President of the Municipality.
On is used before the dates of a month like 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th etc. The Pre-University examination result was declared on 7th June, 1979.

In the above example, on is used before 7th which is a date in the month of June, 1979.

On is used before the names of the days of week when these are preceded by (have before them) any adjective like this, that, last, next etc.

1. She met me on last Sunday.
2. She met me last Sunday.

In the above two sentences, sentence 2 is correct and sentence 1 is wrong because an adjective — is used between the preposition on and Sunday in it.

On is not used before the names of the days of week when they have before them any adjective like this, that, last, next etc.

Direction:— Complete the frames given below by choosing a correct response from the ones given in brackets.
We had a nice time —— —— ——.
(last Monday, on last Monday)

Can you see me on —— ——?  
(Sunday, this Sunday)

I found no doctor —— the hospital —— ——.
(on Saturday, on last Saturday)

They will join us at Agra —— —— ——.
(This Saturday, on this Saturday)

We decided to meet again on —— ——.
(next Thursday, Thursday)

The college doctor will inspect the canteen —— —— ——.
(on first Monday, on Monday)

We had lunch with the Governor on —— ——.
(last Tuesday, Tuesday)

Certain verbs in English are followed by the preposition on to
give an idiomatic meaning e.g. congratulate on, go on (continue), call on
(to visit a person for a short time), agree on (e.g. agree on a point or plan),
live on (to depend) etc.

He lives on his father.

In the above sentence, on is used with live and it means he
dep... s on his father.

Cows lives —— grass.

They agreed —— this plan —— 1960.

I congratulate you —— your success —— the examination.
You should go —— doing your homework as advised by your teacher.

Last Sunday I called —— him —— the evening.

If things are to be shown touching and resting on the outer surface of another thing, we use the simple preposition ——

On is used as a preposition before the names of the days of week like Monday, Tuesday etc., it is also used before the —— of a month like 5th, 3rd, 1st, etc.

The preposition on is used before the names of the days of week like Monday, Sunday etc. only when they do not have any —— like this that, next etc. before them.

You have already learnt use of the simple prepositions in and on in the first two units of this programme. Now you will learn use of the preposition at. You can test your mastery over these three prepositions at the end of this unit as multi-choice test frames have been added in the form of ‘Review’ for your benefit.

At is used as preposition before the names of a place or area or region having small area in comparison to a place big in area or size.

He lives at Model Town in Delhi.

In the above sentence, at is used before Model Town which is —— in area in comparison to the area of Delhi.

Before a place small in size, we use the simple preposition ——, and before a place large in area, in comparison, we use the simple preposition ——.

My two brothers live —— Washington —— America.
(16)

- **at, in**
  - D₁—170
  - One of the H.M.T. factories is — India — Bangalore.

- **at, in**
  - D₁—171

- **at, in**
  - D₁—172
  - My plane landed — Palam Airport — Delhi.

- **at, in**
  - D₁—173
  - Many film stars live — Andheri — Bombay.

- **at, in**
  - D₁—174
  - He is constructing his house — Himachal Pardesh — Simla.

- **in, at**
  - D₁—175
  - **At** is used before a point of time like 5 p.m., 6 p.m., etc.
    - We take breakfast at 8 O’clock.
    - In the above sentence, **at** is used before 8 O’clock, which is a point of —.

- **time**
  - D₁—176
  - Generally we take our lunch — 2 p.m.

- **at**
  - D₁—177
  - They met us yesterday — the market — 5 p.m

- **in, at**
  - D₁—178
  - We get up — 6 o’clock — the morning.

- **at, in**
  - D₁—179
  - They left for Bombay — Tuesday — 3 p.m.

- **on, at**
  - D₁—180
  - I called — him yesterday — 7 o’clock.

- **on, at**
  - D₁—181
  - My paper is to start — 2 o’clock — the afternoon.

- **at, in**
  - D₁—182
  - The match started — 5 p.m. — the evening yesterday.

- **at, in**
  - D₁—183
    - **At** is used before a fixed point of time like sunrise, sunset, day-break etc.
      - Birds start chirping at day-break.
      - In the above sentence, **at** is used before day-break, and it shows a fixed — of time.
Everything looks bright —— sunrise.
The workers come back home —— sunset.
Many buds open themselves into flowers —— day-break.
People go for a walk —— day-break.
Many people visit temples —— sunrise and —— sunset.
The fields look golden —— colour —— sunset.

At is used before a definite point of time like night and noon. She met me yesterday at night.
In the above sentence, at is used before night and it shows a definite point of ——.

Lawyers prepare their cases —— night.
The Sun is at its best —— noon.
We take our lunch —— noon and dinner —— night.
We reached here yesterday —— noon and had our lunch —— 2 o’clock.
They called —— the Principal —— night yesterday to discuss an urgent matter.
It is very hot —— noon —— summer.

At is used before objects (nouns etc.) to show proximity (nearness) in space and the price of thing.
He is standing at the gate.
In the above sentence, at is used before the noun gate and it shows nearness in space.

He sells mangoes at three rupees a kilogram.
In the above sentence, at is used before three rupees to indicate in the price of mangoes.

They are not at home today.

Petrol is selling these days at five rupees a litre.

Open your books at page 70.

The fruit seller is selling oranges at three rupees a dozen.

We get milk from the dairy at two rupees and fifty paise per kilogram.

She met me at the railway station on Wednesday.

Please drop me at the Bus Station at 5 p.m.

At is used to show proficiency (ability) in subjects and hobbies.

She is good at English.

In the above sentence, at is used before English, which is the name of a subject.

At is used at dancing.

In the above sentence, at is used before dancing, which is the name of a hobby.

She is so good at acting that every teacher has a word of praise for her.
He is quick — figures (arithmetic)

She may not be good — History, but she is doing very well in other subjects.

Girls are very good — painting and boys — hiking.

You are very slow — accounts but your brother used to be very quick — figures.

At is used before certain *behaviours of speech and the body*. The behaviours can be expressed through speech or writing or through an action of the body.

We felt insulted at *her remarks*.

In the above sentence, *at* is used before *her remarks*, which shows a behaviour of speech.

We were shocked at *his murder*.

In the above sentence, *at* is used before *his murder* and it shows a behaviour (action) of *the body and mind*.

The teacher got angry over my laughing — the old man.

Everybody felt unhappy — his rude (rough) behaviour.

The workers felt encouraged — the good remarks of their manager.

Do not laugh — the poor.

The teachers were grieved (felt sorrow) — the uncharitable (unkind) remarks of the minister.
at

D1—220
She blushed — the thought of running away.

D1—221
Every body felt concerned — his slapping the sick child — the class.

D1—222
At is used with certain words as play, work, ease, and rest to give an idiomatic expression.
You should feel at ease in this house.
In the above sentence, at is used before ease and it shows feeling of easin.

D1—223
Children feel happy when they are —— play.

D1—224
She is now feeling very much —— ease.

D1—225
You can repair this machine when it is —— rest.

D1—226
The workers have to be —— work —— this factory —— 8 a.m. every day.

D1—227
Certain verbs in English are always followed by the preposition at and they give an idiomatic meaning. e.g. call at (to visit a place of living or house or building etc.), aim at (to make something a target), stare at (to look fixedly with wide open eyes), Jeer at (mock) etc.
We called at his house this morning.
In the above sentence, at is used before his house, which means visiting a place of his living.

D1—228
The Soviet Prime Minister called — the Indian Prime Minister’s office — New Delhi.

D1—229
The hunter aimed —— the tiger —— the darkness of night.

D1—230
The wild cat stared —— me.
(21)

at

D1—231
The monkeys jeered — the visitors

REVIEW

di

If at is used as a simple preposition before a definite point of time like 'sunrise', 'sunset', 'day-break', it is also used before a definite point of time like 'noon' and '———'.

D1—233
When two places having large and small size or area are referred to in the same sentence, we use the simple preposition——— for a place having a large area and the simple preposition——— for a place having a small area.

in, at

D1—234
At is used to show behaviours of speech and the body. It is also used to show proficiency in hobbies and——— like English Music, Mathematics etc.

subjects

D1—235
The preposition at is used to show proximity in space and——— (value) of things.

Direction: Fill the blanks by choosing correct prepositions from the ones given in brackets at the end of each frame. The same preposition can be used again if the situation warrants it.

price

D1—236
They were playing Badminton — the hall — night. (on, at, in)

in, at

D1—237
The aeroplane landed — Palam Airport — New Delhi. (in, on, at)

at, in

D1—238
He left India — the 7th of June, 1978 but came back —— early 1979 to see his ailing (sick) father. (at, in, on)

on, in

D1—239
We come here daily — the morning — 8 o'clock for practice. (on, at, in)
They caught the bus — a hurry — noon yesterday.

He hopes to receive his money — a week’s time and make all payments — Monday next.

He wrote his paper — the examination — black ink to get good marks.

We called — him yesterday — the evening.

Animals rest — the shade of trees — noon.

He may be slow — accounts, but he is very good — painting.

I live — milk and vegetables — Sundays.

She lives — Bharatpur (a village) — Ambala District.

Pakistan and India agreed — this plan — 1950.

We called — their house — 8th March last year.

They met us — the gate — sunset.

My father deals — sugar and sells it — rupees five a kilogram these days.

Happiness lies — contentment and pleasure — perfection.
UNIT IV

In this unit you are going to learn use of the simple prepositions since, from and till. Many errors in the use of prepositions are caused by not knowing when to use since and when to use from. You may feel glad to know that by following the principles stated in this unit, you will eliminate many errors of these prepositions from your written work.

**SINCE**

Since is used as a simple preposition to show a point of time in the past. It indicates fixed time like morning, evening, noon and night etc.

It is preceded by (has before it) a verb in the perfect or perfect continuous tense.

I have eaten nothing since morning.

In the above sentence, since is used before morning, which is a point of —— and have eaten is in the present —— tense.

We have been playing football since noon.

In the above sentence, since is used before noon, which is a —— of time and have been playing is in the present —— —— —— tense.

Since is used to denote a point of time like a certain day of the week, a certain month of the year and a particular year as Monday, January and 1952 etc.

We have lived in this city since 1952.

In the above sentence, since is used before ‘1952’, which is the name of a —— and it denotes a —— of time.
Since is used to denote a point of time like 3 p.m., 6 a.m. in the past.

You have been waiting for him since 3 p.m.

In the above sentence, since is used before '3 p.m.' and it denotes a point — time in the ——.

The workers have been on strike —— 1977.

The Principal has been teaching us English —— last month.

I have not met her — then.

We have been looking for you — noon.

You have studied nothing — yesterday.

They have not been drinking coca-cola —— March 1977.

My mother has been stitching clothes for me —— 10 a.m.

From is also used as a simple preposition to denote a point of time but it is preceded by a verb (has a verb before it) in any tense, generally a verb in the indefinite tense.

I shall be on leave from tomorrow.

In the above sentence, from is used before tomorrow, which denotes a point of —— in the future.

It continued raining yesterday from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

In the above sentence, from is used before 7 a.m., which denotes a fixed point of —— in the ——.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time, past</th>
<th>D1–269</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I take morning exercise from 5 a.m., to 6 p.m. daily.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>In the above sentence, from is used before 5 a.m., which denotes a — of time in the neutral — tense.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>point, present</th>
<th>D1–270</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He will not be coming here — tomorrow</td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D1–271</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have to be in my office — 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D1–272</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We remain very busy — January to March every year.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D1–273</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please stop going to your factory — today onwards till the strike is called off.</td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D1–274</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The farmers toil in their fields — morning till evening.</td>
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<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D1–275</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We shall be on leave — the college — tomorrow morning for three months.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>from, from</th>
<th>D1–276</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From is used as a preposition to show the source or origin of a thing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Sutlej river starts from the Mansarovar lake.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the above sentence, from is used before the noun Mansarovar, which is the name of a lake, and it tells us the origin (source) of the river — —</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ake, Sutlej</th>
<th>D1–277</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The river Ganges comes —— the Himalayas.</td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D1–278</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We seek inspiration (good ideas) —— our elders.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D1–279</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where did you get this book —— ?</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D1–280</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We must learn lessons —— history.</td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D1–281</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He got these rare books —— the University Library.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
from Di—282
I always seek strength —— the Bhagvat Gita whenever my courage starts failing me
from D,—283
They are drawing water —— the well.
from D,—284
From is used as a preposition to show separation of one thing from another.
This machine separates chaff from grains.
In the above sentence, from is used before grains, which shows an act of separation of grains from the ——.

chaff
from D,—285
The prisoner escaped —— the prison.
from D,—286
He fell —— the roof of his house.
from D,—287
The robbers separated the child —— his mother.
from D,—288
He was exempted (freed from) —— attending the classes —— the morning.
from, in D,—289
When were you released —— the prison?
from D,—290
Sieves are used in flour mills to separate finer grains —— coarse grains.
from D,—291
He was obstructed —— coming to this place.
from D,—292
From is used as a preposition with the verbs die and suffer to show the cause of death and suffering.
He died from heart failure.
In the above sentence, from is used before heart failure, which shows the cause of his death. (die from is never used with the name of a disease.)
She is suffering from malaria (a fever).

In the above sentence, from is used before malaria which is the name of a disease.

The old man died from overwork (no disease).

She died from the wounds of the accident.

Many people die from cold wave every year in Bihar (a state).

I am suffering from headache.

She is suffering from hypertension (blood pressure).

She has been suffering from fever since Friday.

Twenty labourers have died from exhaustion (total loss of strength) this morning.

TILL

Till is also used as a simple preposition to denote a point of time like 5 a.m., 6 p.m., today, morning etc. in all the three tenses—present, past and future.

He waited for me till sunset.

In the above sentence, till is used before sunset, which indicates a point of time.

We shall not rest till we defeat our enemy.

You cannot leave this city till you are permitted by the police.

They cannot leave India till they pay all taxes due to them.
He had not reported for duty —— last evening.

We sat —— the visitors’ gallery —— the plane had taken off.

The police did not release the culprit —— he confessed his fault.

This post will be kept vacant —— a suitable candidate is found.

If since denotes a point of time in the past, from and till denote a point of time in the past, present and future.

The preposition since is preceded by (has before it) a verb in the perfect or perfect continuous tense; from is preceded by a verb, generally in the indefinite.

If from is used as a preposition to show the source or origin of a thing, it is also used to show the separation of one thing another.

In this unit you are going to learn use of the simple preposition for. You must have felt confused sometimes whether to use the preposition since or from or for in certain situations. You will eliminate many errors of incorrect use of these prepositions from your written work, if you follow the principles given in this unit for using these prepositions.

For

For is used as a simple preposition to show a period of time in any tense. The period should be countable like 1, 2, 3, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years. Like the preposition since, the preposition for is also preceded by a verb in the perfect and perfect continuous tenses.

The difference between the two is that the former i.e. since is used for a point of time in the past only whereas the latter i.e. for is used for a period of time in all the three tenses—present, past and future.
I have done this duty now for eight hours.

In the above sentence for is used before eight which indicates a period of time and the verb 'do' has been used in the present tense.

She had been living in this house for five years.

In the above sentence, for has been used before five years and it shows a period of time. The verb 'live' is used here in the past tense.

I shall have used this car for six months by March, 1985.

In the above sentence, for is used to show a period of time in future and it is preceded by the verb 'use' in the future tense.

I have driven this cycle for a long time.

In the above sentence, for is used before a long time, which shows a period of time.

He has lived this town ten years.

You will have taught this class six weeks the 5th of next month.

He has been rehearsing his speech the last thirty minutes.

The Congress Party had ruled over India thirty years before the Janata Party took over.

You have been using this trick a number of years.

These farmers have been ploughing their fields morning three hours.

I will have lived this house ten years 1990.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mohan left for Bombay yesterday.</td>
<td>D₁—323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the above sentence, for is used before Bombay, which shows the Bombay City in space and time and Mohan's movement towards it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was sentenced to imprisonment for life.</td>
<td>D₁—324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the above sentence, for is used before life and it indicates direction in time.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wait here — sometime more to watch the situation.</td>
<td>D₁—325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are requested to stay with us — some days more.</td>
<td>D₁—326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He will be leaving — Delhi today.</td>
<td>D₁—327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This ship is bound — (is to go to) London.</td>
<td>D₁—328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They left — their homes — Rajasthan.</td>
<td>D₁—329</td>
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<tr>
<td>This is enough for me — the whole of my life.</td>
<td>D₂—330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This suffering will continue — the time being.</td>
<td>D₁—331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The teacher punished him for stealing books from the class room.</td>
<td>D₁—332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the above sentence, for is used before stealing books, which shows the reason of punishment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>He was imprisoned — murdering a cloth merchant.</td>
<td>D₁—333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The government rewarded him — showing a high sense of honesty.</td>
<td>D₁—334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
She received the State Award —— showing good results.
The Headmaster punished him —— creating disturbance —— the class.
He was disqualified —— three years —— using unfair means in the examination.
He was arrested by the police —— black marketing kerosene oil.
The doctor was transferred —— this place —— being inefficient and corrupt.
For is used as a preposition to show the motive or purpose.
I need money for books.
In the above sentence, for is used before books, and it shows the purpose for which money is needed.
We go to him —— seeking guidance —— this case.
I am trying —— a better job.
He killed him —— getting all his property.
People go to religious places —— worship.
He gives short measure of milk —— earning more money.
I need one hundred rupees badly —— petrol.
I go to the Cricket Stadium daily —— the morning —— net practice.
For is used as a preposition to show exchange of things.

I got this pen for that pencil

In the above sentence, for is used before that pencil, which shows the exchange of pen with pen.

For is used as a preposition to show exchange of things.

She bought this chain for me.

In the above sentence, for is used before the object me, to whom this chain has been presented.

For is used as a preposition to show exchange of things.

They brought enough fruit for us.

We buy so many sweets for our children on the Diwali day.
The company has provided free accommodation —— my family.

What has your sister brought —— you —— the market?

For is used as a preposition to show taste, distaste, liking, disliking and aptitude (talent) for hobbies, subjects, arts, professions etc.

He has a great liking for this watch.

In the above sentence, for is used before this watch, which shows his liking for the watch.

I have fondness —— the Green Lable Tea.

They have no taste —— music and dance.

My sister has a great liking —— the medical profession.

I have developed a distaste —— meat and wine.

My brother has keen aptitude —— teaching.

Girls have a natural taste —— fine arts.

He has a special taste —— the writing and singing of English poems.

For is used as a simple preposition to show conformity (to do exactly the same thing) in action and behaviour.

He copied my answer word for word.

In the above sentence, for is used before word, which shows conformity in action.

He believes in the policy of tit for tat.

In the above sentence, for is used before tat, which indicates the practice or belief in the policy of revenge. This shows conformity in behaviour.

(33)
She copied my translation piece word—word in the examination.

If you return love—love, you will have many friends.

We must not return evil—evil.

Gandhiji never believed in the policy of an eye for an eye and a tooth—a tooth.

Do not try to translate this passage word—word as the two languages are quite different.

They decided to plant a new tree—every tree they cut down.

Nothing can satisfy him except taking life—life.

Certain verbs are followed by the preposition for and they give an idiomatic meaning, e.g. look for (search), ask for (request), call for (demand action), apply for etc.

In the above sentence, for is used with asked, which means I have asked for more money from the government.

She is looking—her lost purse.

I have applied—the post of Principal.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition(s)</th>
<th>D1-386</th>
<th>D1-387</th>
<th>D1-388</th>
<th>D1-389</th>
<th>D1-390</th>
<th>D1-391</th>
<th>D1-392</th>
<th>D1-393</th>
<th>D1-394</th>
<th>D1-395</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for, from</td>
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<tr>
<td>Since as a preposition denotes a point of time in the only, but for as a preposition denotes a period of time in the present, past and future.</td>
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<tr>
<td>If ‘since’ denotes a definite point of time, ‘for’ denotes a definite —— of time.</td>
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<td>D1-388</td>
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<tr>
<td>Since, from and till all denote a point of time, but the preposition —— denotes a period of time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>‘For’ is used to show direction in space and time, taste and aptitude for a thing, exchange of articles and conformity in—— and behaviour.</td>
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<tr>
<td>If the preposition ‘from’ is used to show source or origin of a thing, the preposition ‘for’ is used to show the —— (cause) or motive or purpose for doing some action.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direction :— Fill the blanks with the help of prepositions given in brackets. The same preposition can be used twice in the same sentence if the situation warrants it.</td>
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<td>He has been suffering —— cold —— last Thursday.</td>
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<td>He was disqualified —— competing —— the I.A.S. examination.</td>
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<td>He will stay here free of cost —— three weeks —— tomorrow.</td>
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<td>He has worked a lot —— my election —— last week.</td>
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<tr>
<td>They waited —— the bus —— sunset.</td>
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<td>(till, for, from)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
for, till

D1—396
when have you been looking my younger brother.
(from, for, since)

since, for

D1—397
The demand this book will increase Monday next.
(since, from, for)

for, from

D1—398
The child has been crying milk 6 a.m.
(from, for, since)

for, since

D1—399
Many people die —— heat wave in summer, while in winter people suffer —— Influenza (a disease).
(since, for, from)

from, from

D1—400
She failed to distinguish good evil some time.
(since, from, for)

from, for

D1—401
This family has a great reputation sacrifice time immemorial (a very long time).
(since, for, from)

for, from

D1—402
He has been in the custody (prison) of police yesterday and is not likely to be released he confesses his crime.
(for, from, till, since)

UNIT VI

In this unit you are going to learn use of the simple preposition to. You will be glad to know that certain words are always followed by the preposition to. This will enable you to eliminate many errors of this preposition from your written work.

TO

D1—403
To is used as a preposition to denote movement towards something in space.

He is going to the college.

In the above sentence, to is used before ‘the college’ and it shows his movement towards the college which is situated in sp . . .

ace

D1—404
He went —— the hospital to see the patient.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>We drove the lake a car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from/to, to/from</td>
<td>He came Delhi Chandigarh yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from/to, to/from</td>
<td>We motored Poona Bombay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from/to, to/from</td>
<td>How do you go the University your house?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to/from, from/to</td>
<td>He flew Bombay Sirinagar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to/from, from/to</td>
<td>The lift took us the ground floor the 8th floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from/to, to/from</td>
<td>The doctors watched the day day progress made by the patient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in, to</td>
<td>He works from morning evening earning his bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to, for</td>
<td>I meet my classes the Lecture Hall from 10 a.m. 2 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in, to</td>
<td>A dusk (time just before it gets quite dark) dawn (first light of day) curfew was clamped (enforced) the troubled areas of the city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to, in</td>
<td>I stayed in London 1963 1966 to complete my studies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from, to</td>
<td>We have rains India July September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in, from, to</td>
<td>They should continue reviewing their development schemes from time time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We worked this plan from Monday — Saturday.

To is used as a preposition to denote *direction or movement of one thing towards another in thought.*

He succeeded to our great pleasure

In the above sentence, *to* is used before 'our great pleasure', which shows direction in the direction.

He failed in the examination — our great disappointment.

She worked wonders — our great surprise.

They readily agreed — our proposal of opening a college — girls in the city.

Too many wants often lead — discontentment.

Her timely help came — my utmost delight.

He is true — his word.

I always work — the satisfaction — my boss.

India defeated Pakistan in a hockey match by three goals to one.

In the above sentence, *to* is used before *one*, which indicates the proportion (ratio) of goals scored.

We won the football match by six goals — three.

The chances of success of the Janata Party and the Congress (1) in the Lok Sabha elections are one — four.
His information regarding the resignation of the Prime-
Minister is correct — a great extent.

The enemy has succeeded — a small extent in pushing us back.

The proportion of milk and water — this mixture is four — two.

I wish to know what extent you can help me — my studies.

Our college Lawn Tennis team defeated the local Khalsa College 
team by five sets — three in the open lawn tennis match.

Certain adjectives in English are always followed by the 
preposition to and they give an idiomatic meaning e.g. superior to, 
senior to, junior to, similar to etc.

This watch is inferior to that one. 
In the above sentence, to is used before ‘that one’ and it shows 
compar . . . n bettbeen the two watches.

Your bicycle is far superior — mine.

She is junior — me — service by five years.

This doctor is senior — my uncle — age.

My radio set is similar — yours.

The cloth of your suit is inferior — the cloth of my suit — quality.

Certain verbs are followed by the preposition to and they give 
an idiomatic meaning. e.g. prefer to, compare to (to compare dis-similar 
things), blind to, object to etc.
He prefers death to dishonour. In the above sentence, to is used before ‘dishonour’ and it shows preference between the two things.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Dx</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We prefer a small house to a big one.</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is now married to a rich merchant.</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Indira Gandhi is opposed to the Janata Party rule.</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Principal agreed to the proposal of the staff.</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranjit Sing is compared to a lion to the history of Punjab.</td>
<td>446</td>
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<tr>
<td>The poets often compare dew drops to pearls.</td>
<td>447</td>
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<tr>
<td>She is blind to her own defects.</td>
<td>448</td>
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<tr>
<td>I said it to her face.</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please redirect all my letters to this address.</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am obliged to you to your kindness.</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The I.A.S. competition is open to all graduates.</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They objected to my proposal of charging five rupees more this time.</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REVIEW**

To is used as preposition to show movement towards something in space, time and so on.
thought

To is used as preposition to show measure and — (ratio) of two or more things in a mixture.

---

proportion

UNIT VII

In this unit you will learn use of the preposition by. You have already known some prepositions that are used to indicate a point of time. In this unit you will learn how the simple preposition *by* is used to indicate a point of time.

**BY**

*By* is used as a simple preposition in the passive voice to show the doer or agent of some act.

- The snake was killed by the boys.
- The above sentence, by is used before the object 'the boys', who act as agents for killing the snake.

snake

- The student was punished by the teacher.
- The above sentence is in the passive voice and the teacher acts as an agent for punishing the student.

---

passive, ent

- The culprit was sentenced to death by the judge.
- The thief was being beaten by the police.

by

- The cricket ball has been collected by the wicket keeper.
- The cart is driven by the horses.

by

- When 130 is divided by 13, it leaves no remainder.

by

- The flowers are being brought by the garden to the children.

from/to, by

- The case has been decided by the Principal to my favour.
by, in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>by, in</th>
<th>D1-465</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By is used as a preposition to show <em>proximity</em> (nearness) of some kind in <em>space</em>.</td>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>by, in</th>
<th>D1-466</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>His shop is <em>by my house</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>In the above sentence, <em>by</em> is used before the object ‘my house’, which shows <em>(proximity)</em> of his shop to my house in space.</td>
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<tr>
<th>by, in</th>
<th>D1-467</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The old man’s hut is —— the river side.</td>
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<tr>
<th>by, in</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He is standing at present —— that mango tree.</td>
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<th>by, in</th>
<th>D1-469</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The river flows —— the garden wall.</td>
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<tr>
<th>by, in</th>
<th>D1-470</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The P.G.I. at Chandigarh is very much —— the Government College for Men.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>by, in</th>
<th>D1-471</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is useful to have a good dictionary —— you when you are reading.</td>
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<tr>
<th>by, in</th>
<th>D1-472</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We had a day —— the sea.</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>by, in</th>
<th>D1-473</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>By</em> is used as a preposition to show a <em>point of time</em> or <em>proximity</em> (nearness) in time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>He gets up <em>by sunrise</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>In the above sentence, <em>by</em> is used before ‘sunrise’ which indicates proximity in ——</td>
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<th>by, in</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He hopes to reach Delhi —— to-night.</td>
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<th>D1-475</th>
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<tr>
<td>I leave my bed —— day-break.</td>
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<tr>
<th>by, in</th>
<th>D1-476</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All birds retreat (go back) to their rests —— dusk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preposition</td>
<td>Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>by</strong></td>
<td>The farmers come back —— their fields —— sunset.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>from, by</strong></td>
<td>I must start —— 4 o’clock to reach the station —— time.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>by, in</strong></td>
<td>—— this speed the bus may not reach its destination even —— the evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>At, by</strong></td>
<td>He will reach here —— evening.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **by**      | (By is used as a preposition to denote a point of time in the form of a dead line (not later than).
| **ime**     | This work should be done by tomorrow. In the above sentence, by is used before tomorrow and it fixes a limit of t . . . (not later than tomorrow) for the work to be done. |
| **by**      | The magistrate ordered that the witness be produced —— Monday next, the latest. |
| **by**      | The conference must have started —— this time. |
| **by**      | If you do not reach the station —— 10 a.m. tomorrow, I will leave this place alone. |
| **by**      | The train must have arrived —— the station —— this hour. |
| **at, by**  | We shall have shifted —— our new house —— then. |
| **to/from, by** | Can you finish this work —— evening? |
| **by**      | —— the time you reach there, it will be dark. |
| **By**      | (By is used as a preposition to indicate a unit of length, weights and measurements etc.) |
She is taller than you by two inches.
In the above sentence, by is used before two inches and it shows a margin or difference in height between her and you.

She is shorter than her sister — one inch.

We defeated the D.A.V. College team — five goals.

Oranges are sold — the dozen and apples — the kilogram.

He won the election — a thumping majority.

Cloth is sold — the metre and coal — the ton.

By is used as a preposition to show the means of travelling, getting something or accomplishing anything.

I came to Chandigarh by train.

In the above sentence, by is used before the noun 'train' which shows the means of his travelling.

We go to the college daily — bus and come back — train.

He came to India — London — air.

He got a scholarship in the examination — hard work.

I sent the parcel of books — him — post.

The Indian forces entered Bangladesh — land.

We shall go to England — sea.

Certain verbs are followed by the simple preposition by and they give an idiomatic meaning. E.g. stand by (to show oneself to be a good friend), live by (make a living), come by (obtain with effort),
pass by (to go near a place or an object), go by (to pass) etc.

Time went by slowly.

In the above sentence, **by** is used before slowly and it shows the passing of time slowly.

---

ssi

Dx—503

**How did you come— this book?**

by

Dx—504

**What is the time— your watch?**

by

Dx—505

**We pass—— the Telegraph Office daily.**

by

Dx—506

**Man does not live—— bread alone.**

by

Dx—507

**He stood—— me in my days of difficulty.**

---

REVIEW

by

Dx—508

**By is used as a preposition to show proximity in space and——, it is also used to show the doer or agent in the—— voice.**

time, passive

Dx—509

**If by is used as a preposition to show a unit of length, weights and measures, margin or difference, it is also used to show the—— of travelling or accomplishing any thing.**

---

UNIT VIII

In this unit you are going to learn use of the preposition **with**. You must have found it difficult to determine whether in a certain situation the preposition **by** or the preposition **with** is to be used. You will not face this difficulty if you learn the principles explained in this unit regarding the use of these two simple prepositions.

**WITH**

Dx—510

**With is used as preposition to show union or combination of two or more things, persons and objects in space.**

We shall go to school with **him**.

In the above sentence, **with** is used before **him**, which shows combination of we and him in space.
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tio</td>
<td>D₁-511</td>
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<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>D₁-512</td>
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<tr>
<td>with, in</td>
<td>D₁-513</td>
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<td>with, in</td>
<td>D₁-514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with, for</td>
<td>D₁-515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with, on</td>
<td>D₁-516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>D₁-517</td>
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<tr>
<td>on, with</td>
<td>D₁-518</td>
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</table>

**With** is used as a preposition to show *combination* or *union* of two or more things in *time*.

- Frogs begin to croak (cry) with rainfall.
- In the above sentence, *with* is used before rainfall and it shows the combination of rainfall and the croaking of frogs in time.

| D₁-519 |
|---|---|
| Cool breeze starts blowing here — the fall of temperature. |

| D₁-520 |
|---|---|
| The buds open themselves into flowers — the rise of the Sun. |

| D₁-521 |
|---|---|
| Many high ranking officials will change positions — the fall of the present government. |

| D₁-522 |
|---|---|
| The score rate has fallen — the taking of the new ball. |

| D₁-523 |
|---|---|
| Living has become miserable — the rise of prices. |

| D₁-524 |
|---|---|
| The efficiency of the office staff has certainly gone up — the coming of the new Principal. |
with

D₁—525

Things have gone bad to worse the coming of the new government.

from, with

D₁—526

With is used as a preposition to show combination or union of things in thought.

He trembled with fear.

In the above sentence, with is used before fear, which shows union between him and fear in thought.

ugh

D₂—527

He became mad happiness.

with

D₁—528

She has been down fever morning.

with, since

D₁—529

They convinced us their arguments against dowry.

with

D₁—530

The teacher inspired us his new ideas on education.

with

D₁—531

The young lady was choked (unable to breath) emotion.

with

D₁—532

We won the battle courage.

with

D₁—533

The police is handling the situation firmness (strength).

with

D₁—534

With is used as a preposition to show emotional behaviour.

He is angry with you.

In the above example, with is used before you and it shows a kind of behavior between two persons (he and you).

viou

D₁—535

They are much pleased us.

with

D₁—536

The new professor is very popular his students.

with

D₁—537

Your dealings your customers are very fair.
My father is very much annoyed (angry) with me for my being disobedient.

You have brought up your child with a great care.

My relations with the staff are very cordial.

He quarrelled with me over a trifle (thing of little value).

With is used as a preposition to compare similar things or situations. The teacher compared Budha with Jesus Christ in the field of religion.

In the above sentence, with is used before Jesus Christ to show comparison between two similar kind of persons.

Compare the rule of Akbar with that of Ashoka.

People now compare the performance of the Janata Party with that of the Congress Party.

Compare the economic reforms of Alaudin Khilji with those of Mohammad Tughlaq.

Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru is compared with Marshall Tito of Yugoslavia as peace maker with the world.

Compare the per capita income of Panjab with that of Haryana.

Compare lemon with orange for its richness with the Vitamin C.

If you compare Mohan with Sohan, you will find the latter more active.
with

D1—550

With is used as a preposition to show *instrumentality* like pen, pencil, pistol, knife, stone, gun, sword, rope etc.

He killed the bird *with a stone*.

In the above sentence, *with* is used before 'a stone', which shows *a stone* as instrument used for killing the bird.

with, by

D1—551

He cut the cake —— a knife.

D1—552

The hunter killed the lion —— a gun.

D1—553

The teacher punished the late-comers —— a stick.

D1—553

The pick-pocket was beaten —— shoes —— the police.

D1—555

The violent mob was beaten —— 'lathies' —— the police.

D1—556

The paper was written —— the candidates —— their pens.

D1—557

The boat was tied —— the sailor —— a rope.

D1—558

Certain verbs are followed by the preposition *with* and they give an idiomatic meaning, e.g. meddle with (interfere in), infest with (full of), charge with (accuse of), be disgusted with (be dissatisfied with), comply with (act in accordance with), dispense with (to do without), part company with (to leave company) etc.

Sucha Singh was charged —— the murder of Sardar Partap Singh Kairon.

D1—559

This house is infested —— rats.

D1—560

I am highly disgusted —— the performance of the Indian Hockey Team.

D1—561

You must part company —— him if you want to succeed.
The two parties agreed —— each other —— this plan.

I have complied —— the orders of the government.

We have dispensed —— the services of our servant.

**REVIEW**

**with**

With is used as a preposition to show union or combination of two or more objects in *space, time* and ——.

**thought**

If *with* is used as a preposition to show emotional behaviour like anger and happiness etc., it is also used to show *comparison* between two——— things.

**similar**

If *by* is used as a preposition to show the *doer* or *agent* in the passive voice, *with* is used to denote *instrument* in the hands of the ——.

**doer**

*Direction*: Fill the blanks by choosing correct prepositions from the ones given in brackets.

The clothes were washed —— the washerman —— a soap cake.

The enemy was attacked —— guns —— the soldiers. (with, by)

He was beaten —— blows —— me. (by, with)

You must part —— the keys of this almirah —— tomorrow morning. (by, with)

**UNIT IX**

In this unit you are going to learn use of the simple prepositions of and off. You will do well; to understand the difference between the uses of these two prepositions.
OF

D₁—572

OF is used as a preposition to show relationship or connection between two persons, things or objects etc.

The uncle of my father's brother is very rich.

In the above sentence, of is used before my father's brother, which shows the relationship between my father and his uncle.

D₁—573

The orders — his promotion have been issued.

D₁—574

The sister — my mother's friend is a film actress.

D₁—575

The play grounds — our College are very big.

D₁—576

All the relatives — my brother were invited yesterday — me.

D₁—577

The defeat — the Janata Party — the elections is shocking.

D₁—578

The leg — this chair and the top — that table are broken.

D₁—579

OF is used as a preposition to show the quality or merit of persons.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was a man of integrity (quality of being honest).

In the above sentence, of is used before integrity to show the quality of character of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

D₁—580

Sardar Patel was a man — iron will (strong will).

D₁—581

We should select only the men — merit.

D₁—582

Shri Morarji Desai is a man — principle.

D₁—583

A person — weak will cannot administer the country well.

D₁—584

Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru was a man — peace.
India today needs men —— character.

She is a lady —— ability.

Of is used as a preposition to indicate origin or authorship.

The works of Kalidas are world famous.

In the above sentence, of is used before Kalidas, which shows authorship.

He comes —— a noble family.

She is a woman —— humble origin.

I have read the works —— Shakespeare.

The Ramayana —— Tulsi Dass is a great creative work.

The ruler of Patiala was —— a royal descent.

He is a man who comes —— good stock.

The Discovery of India —— Jawahar Lal Nehru is world famous.

Of is used as a preposition to indicate substance or material.

The pencil is made of wood and lead.

In the above sentence, of is used before wood, which shows the material of which this pencil is made of.

This saree is made —— pure silk.

This building is made —— steel and concrete.

The house is built —— bricks and mud.
This wire is made of copper.

It is a table made of Teak wood.

Your ring is made of pure gold.

The poor man's hut is made of hay and clay.

Of is used as a preposition to show relief or deprivation or riddance.

He is cured of malaria.

In the above sentence, of is used before malaria, which indicates relief from a disease.

The thieves robbed him of his money.

Shri Jagjeevan Ram was deprived of Prime Ministership.

We got rid of flies.

He was relieved of anxiety.

He cleared himself of an accusation.

These goods are free of customs duty.

I am short of money at present.

Certain words are always followed by the preposition of and they indicate cause or reason or give an idiomatic meaning e.g. die of (die of some disease, hunger, grief, starvation etc.), accuse of (charge with), be fond of (have liking for), capable of (able to do something).

The old man died of cholera.

In the above sentence, of is used before cholera, which is the name of a disease and is the cause of death of the old man.
cause/reason

Many people died —— small pox in the past and many die these days —— heart failure.

of, from

The lady died —— grief and starvation.

of

Girls are generally fond —— music and dance.

of

She is capable —— doing wonders.

of

We are accused —— theft and murder.

OFF

Off is used as a preposition to denote the separation of one thing from another at a near distance or loss of contact.

He fell off the stairs of his house.

In the above sentence, off is used before the stairs, which shows loss of contact between him and the stairs.

air

The rider fell —— his horse and broke his leg.

off

He jumped —— the moving train and fell headlong.

off

The ball rolled —— the table.

off

Leaves fall —— trees—— the autumn season.

off, in

He cut —— a green branch of a lemon tree.

off

I cut —— myself —— all engagements for the first time.

off, from

Take —— your clothes now and have a rest —— some time.
Off is used as a preposition to denote the missing of aim or target narrowly or short distance.

The hunter shot off the target.

In the above sentence, off is used before the object 'the target', which shows that the hunter's aim missed the target narrowly.

A good marksman seldom shoots the mark.

Please do not waste my time by talking the point.

You must now pay all your debts.

Do not drive your car the road as it raises a lot of dust.

The two teams marched the playground after the match was over.

The proceedings of this meeting should be kept the record.

The battle was fought Cape Trafalgar.

REVIEW

If the preposition of is used to show relationship between two or more things and quality of person, it is also used to indicate authorship and (source) of things.

If the preposition off is used to indicate substance or material, it is also used to show from pain or disease.

If the preposition off is used to show the separation of one thing from another at a near (measure of space), it is also used to show the missing of a target (by a small margin).
In this last unit you are going to learn use of the five simple prepositions through, round, past, up, and down.

THROUGH

Through is used as a preposition to denote going from end to end (going across) or side to side of any object or entering at one side and coming out from the other.

He passed through the woods.

In the above sentence, through is used before the noun woods, which means passing through the interior of woods (forest).

ROUND

Round is used as a preposition to express movement in a path that passes on all sides of and comes back to the starting point.

We went round the garden.

In the above sentence, round is used before the noun garden, which means going in a circular way.
The earth moves —— the Sun.

She wore a gold chain —— her neck.

Draw a big circle —— a small one.

The whole play revolves — her life.

Drake sailed —— the world.

They were sitting —— the table —— conference.

We have no time to go —— the museum.

**P A S T**

It is half past four now.

In the above sentence, past is used before four, which indicates that half an hour has passed after four.

It is a quarter —— nine (9-15) by my watch.

He called —— him at twenty minutes —— six (6-20).

The enemy attacked our soldiers —— ten minutes —— ten (10-10).

We have our lunch generally at half —— one (1-30).

You can see me —— half —— three —— the afternoon.

He is an old man —— seventy.
Past

Stay out until — 11 o'clock.

**UP**

*Up* is used as a preposition to denote things *in motion* or *at rest* at a *higher place* or *altitude*.

They went up the hill.

In the above sentence, *up* is used before the hill, which is an indication of their movement towards a place higher or in altitude.

The monkey went up the tree and is now sitting up the topmost branch.

He ran up the stairs to the first floor.

The rocket went up the sky.

The bear darted (rushed forward) up the steep rocks.

The gun shot went up the head of the lion.

We sailed up the stream against a strong current in a steamer.

We moved up the ridge and reached the temple which is situated at a height of 7,500 feet above the sea level.

**DOWN**

*Down* is the opposite of *up*. It is used as a preposition to show things *at rest* or *in motion towards a lower point* (place).

They sailed down the river speedily.

In the above sentence, *down* is used before the river, which indicates their movement down the river.

They drove up the hill on bicycles and reached the plains — no time.
She went down the stairs to the ground floor.

The monkeys ran down the tree to steal bananas from the fruit seller's shop.

They put the corpse (dead body) down the well.

The tears ran down her face.

Her hair was hanging down her back.

Oxford is farther down the river.

If the preposition up is used to show an object at rest or in motion towards a higher point or place, the preposition down is used to show a similar type of rest or movement at a place or point.

If through is used as a preposition to show going from one end to the other, round is used as preposition to indicate circular movement/motion.

The preposition past is used to indicate the time by the clock after a full hour is over, it is also used to indicate the time in years or stages for learning, growth and improvement etc.

THE END
AN EXTRINSIC PROGRAMMED TEXT
IN
SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS OF ENGLISH

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AN EXTRINSIC PROGRAMMED TEXT
IN
SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS OF ENGLISH

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PRELUDE TO THE PROGRAMME

Read the following definitions of Preposition.

1. “A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else.”
   
   Wren & Martin

2. “A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or noun-equivalent to show in what relation the person or thing denoted thereby stands to something else. The noun or noun-equivalent is called the Object”.
   
   J. C. Nesfield

3. ‘The term Preposition is borrowed from the Latin word Praeponere. A preposition is a word which indicates position. It indicates also the relation or connection between its object and some other word in the sentence”.
   
   Frances H. Ramsdell

The above definitions make a few things very clear:

1. Generally words used as Prepositions take their positions before their Objects. Their Objects are nouns or pronouns or adverbs of time and place.

2. Prepositions take their positions after their Objects at the end or in the beginning of sentences when
   (a) the Object is a relative pronoun that or as.
       e. g. 1. Here is the pen that you asked for.
              2. Buy such books as you are interested in.
   (b) the Object is an interrogative pronoun.
       e. g. 1. What do you wish for ?
              2. At what price are you selling these mangoes ?
   (c) the Object is to be emphasized.
       e. g. He is famous all the world over.
(d) The relative pronoun is understood.
   e. g. This is the hat (which) you were looking for.

Classification of Prepositions.

(A) Prepositions indicating positions in space.
   1. Mohan is sitting in the boat.
   2. Mohan is sitting on the boat.
   3. Mohan is sitting under the boat.
   4. Mohan is sitting above the boat.
   5. Mohan is sitting beside the boat.
   6. Mohan is sitting across the boat.
   7. He spoke to me about you.
   8. The letter was written by him.
   9. He came and sat near her.
  10. She was angry with me.

In all the above ten sentences, the words in, on, under, above, beside, across, to, about, by, near and with are prepositions, since they are placed before their objects which are either nouns (the boat) or pronouns (you, him, her, me). The first six sentences show Mohan’s positions in space and are suitable answers to the question ‘Where is Mohan?’ In sentences 7—10, prepositions to, about, by, near and with indicate relations of action or behaviour between persons.

(B) Prepositions showing position/relation in time.
   1. He met me in the evening.
   2. She will come to see us after breakfast.
   3. They will reach here before 4 o’clock.
   4. We shall go to his house at noon.
   5. It is very pleasant in the morning these days.
   6. They left for Delhi at night.
   7. He has been here since then.
   8. This will last for ever.
   9. He walks about from here to there.
The words in, after, before, at, since, for and from have been used as prepositions in the above nine sentences and they indicate position in time; the evening, breakfast, 4 O'clock, noon, the morning, night are nouns and are Objects to the above listed prepositions.

In sentence 7, since is placed before then, which is an adverb of time, in sentence 8, for is placed before ever, which again is an adverb of time, in sentence 9, from is placed before here and there, which is an adverb of place.

(C) Prepositions showing position in thought.

1. He is a bad boy in my opinion.
2. My father is upset because of her failure.
3. She was selected after careful consideration.

The words in, because of and after have been used as prepositions in the above three sentences as they indicate position in thought. My opinion, her failure and careful consideration are abstract Objects to the prepositions in, because of and after in sentences 1—3.

Prepositions And Adverbs

The learner must not confuse a preposition with an adverb, for the same word can be used both as preposition and as adverb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. He went down.</td>
<td>1. He went down the hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The man walked about.</td>
<td>2. The man walked about the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We all went in.</td>
<td>3. We all are in the room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The train moved on.</td>
<td>4. The train moved on its wheels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The storm is blowing without.</td>
<td>5. We cannot live without water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The words down, about, in, on and without are used as adverbs in sentences in column A but as prepositions in sentences in Column B.

The above illustration makes it clear that for a word to act as preposition, it must have some noun or noun-equivalent (pronoun or
adverb of time and place) to act as its object. All sentences given in column A have no objects after the words down, about, in, on and without. Therefore the words down, about, in, on and without in that column are not prepositions, but adverbs, since they qualify the verbs went, walked, went, moved and is blowing.

But in sentences in Column B, the hill, the street, the room, wheels and water are nouns and they follow the words down, in, on and without. As such, the words down, about, in, on and without are prepositions in these sentences.
DIRECTIONS FOR LEARNERS

You are going to learn the use of Simple Prepositions of English through the medium of a programme. The whole programme is divided into ten units. Each of these units deals with one or more prepositions, which it teaches through a sequence of frames. Each frame has been constructed so as to make you read it and then make an active response. Responses are in different forms:

Dots (.....), which call for the completion of certain words wherein certain letters are omitted.

Example: — He is sitting in...e the room.
Solution: — He is sitting inside the room.

Blanks (——), which call for inserting missing prepositions or words to complete the sentence.

Example: — She met me — the way.
Solution: — She met me on the way.
Example: — They met us — —
Solution: — They met us last Sunday.

Underlines (Words):- Certain words are underlined because they point to something very important for learning.

Italics (they):- Certain words or group of words have been shown in italics. These have been used to pinpoint your attention for understanding the situations in which a particular preposition is used.

Parentheses ( ) show the meanings of difficult words in simple English.

Example: — Police custody (Police prison or guard).

Pointing finger ( ) of the hand draws your attention to the learning of an important principle. After understanding this principle, you should store it in your memory.
Each frame is important. Learn the material contained in each frame well, for the material in the subsequent (following) frames is often dependent upon the earlier ones.

Test Frames in the form of ‘Review’ have been added to the last part of each unit to enable you to test how well you have learned the contents of each unit. There is an over-all Criterion Test at the end of the programme to enable you to test your mastery over the use of simple prepositions.

The answer to each frame is given on the left hand side of the succeeding frame. This has been done to keep you informed every time of the correctness of the response you make.

You would do well to keep the answers covered with a card so that you do not see the correct response before you write yours. The card is attached to the copy of the programme you get. Just look at the correct response and compare it with yours. Please do not change your response if it is incorrect.

Proceed from frame to frame of the programme at your own speed. Do not hurry through. It is the correct learning that matters on a programme, not the time or the speed.

Caution:— Please do not fill in the blanks such prepositions as have not been taught to you through this programme. Every new unit of the programme calls for filling certain blanks on the basis of the knowledge gained in the previous unit or units.

You are expected to make use of your reasoning power before filling the blanks with suitable prepositions and not to do it just blindly.

Now, you have read the instructions. Proceed on. Good luck!
OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

IN

SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS OF ENGLISH

UNIT I

IN

At the end of the programme, the learner

1. uses Correctly the simple preposition ‘in’ to show objects lying inside (in the interior) something (a) at rest (b) in motion.

2. places the simple preposition ‘in’ before
   (a) the names of countries (b) the names of towns and cities (c) the names of months (d) the names of years (e) the names of seasons (f) the kinds of weather (g) the names of directions like east, west etc.

3. inserts the simple preposition ‘in’ before a point of time like the morning, the evening and the afternoon.

4. uses the simple preposition ‘in’ before
   (a) the names of such parts of body as act a point of reference to indicate defect in it and before the word size. (b) the end of a period of time in the future. (c) a point of time like the darkness, the good and bad light.

5. inserts the simple preposition ‘in’ before such words as express a state of mind e.g. a hurry, anger, sorrow, sadness, excitement, a happy mood etc.

UNIT II

ON

At the end of the programme, the learner

6. inserts the simple preposition ‘on’ to show objects
   (a) lying at rest and having touch with the outer surface of something (b) when they are not in motion.

7. places the simple preposition ‘on’ before
   (a) the names of days in a week like Sunday etc. (b) the dates of a month like 10th, 16th, 21st etc.

8. does not place the preposition ‘on’ before the names of days of a week when they are preceded by adjectives like this, that, next, last, first etc.

9. discriminates between the use of ‘in’ and ‘on’ as simple prepositions in written sentences.

UNIT III

AT

At the end of the programme, the learner

10. uses the simple preposition ‘at’ before the name of a place small in area and the preposition ‘in’ before the name of a place large in area, in comparison, when the two places are referred to in the same sentence.
11. inserts the simple preposition ‘at’ before
   (a) a point of time like 11 a.m., 5 p.m. etc. (b) a definite point of time like
   sunrise, sunset, day-break, night and noon etc.

12. places the simple preposition ‘at’ before objects showing proximity in space and
    price of a thing.

13. uses the simple preposition ‘at’ before the names of subjects and hobbies to show
    proficiency in them.

14. inserts the simple preposition ‘at’ before
    (a) Certain behaviours of speech and the body. (b) the nouns play, work, rest, ease etc.

15. selects the correct preposition from a given set of three prepositions ‘in’, ‘on’ & ‘at’
    for filling blanks.

Unit iv
SINCE
At the end of the programme, the learner uses the simple preposition ‘since’
correctly before a point of time in the past like

16. (a) morning, evening, night, noon etc. (b) days of a week like Monday, Tuesday etc.
    (c) names of months like January, February etc. (d) names of years like
    1972, 1975 etc. (e) 5 p.m., 6 a.m. etc.

17. The learner inserts the simple preposition ‘since’ before nouns etc. only when the
    verb is either in (a) perfect tense (b) perfect continuous tense.

FROM
The learner, after completing the programme, places the simple preposition ‘from’
before objects (nouns etc.) correctly to denote

18. a point of time like morning, 4 p.m., Sunday, next week, last month or year etc.

19. The learner at the end of the programme inserts the simple preposition ‘from’
    before objects (nouns etc.) to show
    (a) the origin or source of something (b) separation of one thing from another.

20. The learner uses the simple preposition ‘from’ with verbs die and suffer to show
    (a) death from heart failure, cold/hot wave, exhaustion, overwork and not from
    any disease. (b) suffering from fever, headache, pain, cold etc.

TILL
21. The learner at the end of the programme places the simple preposition ‘till’ correctly
    before objects (nouns etc.) to denote a point of time like morning, noon, night,
    today, tomorrow, next month, 5 p.m., January and years like 1975 etc.
iii

Unit V
FOR

At the end of the programme, the learner

22. uses the simple preposition 'for' before objects (nouns etc.) to denote a period of time when the verb is in perfect or perfect continuous tense and the period of time is countable like 1, 2, 3 minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years etc.

23. discriminates between the use of the simple prepositions 'since' and 'for'.

24. inserts the simple preposition 'for' before objects to show
   (a) direction in space and time (b) reason (c) motive or purpose (d) exchange of things (e) the giving of presents or gifts. (f) taste or distaste and aptitude for arts, hobbies and professions etc. (g) conformity in action and behaviour.

25. The learner is able to select the correct preposition from a given set of three or four simple prepositions to fill blanks.

Unit vi
TO

At the end of the programme, the learner places the simple preposition 'to' before objects (nouns etc.) to show

26. (a) direction or movement of one thing towards another in (i) space (ii) time (iii) thought (b) proportion or measure.

Unit vii
BY

At the end of the programme, the learner uses the simple preposition 'by' before objects (nouns etc.) to indicate

27. (a) the doer or agent of some act in the passive voice (b) proximity in (i) space (ii) time (c) a point of time in the form of a dead line (not later than) (d) a unit of length, weights and measurements for denoting margin or difference (e) the means of travelling, acquiring something or accomplishing any thing.

Unit viii
WITH

At the end of the programme, the learner inserts the simple preposition 'with' before objects (nouns etc.) to denote

28. combination or union of things etc. in (a) (i) space (ii) time (iii) thought (b) emotional behaviour like anger, happiness etc. (c) comparison between similar things or situations. (d) instrumentality like pen, pencil, pistol, stone etc.

29. The learner is able to discriminate between uses of the simple prepositions 'by' and 'with' when called upon to choose from a given set of prepositions (by, with) to fill the blanks.
Unit IX

OF

At the end of the programme, the learner places the simple preposition ‘of’ before objects (nouns etc.) to indicate

30. (a) relationship or connection between persons, things, objects etc. (b) the quality or merit of persons. (c) Origin or source or authorship etc. (d) substance or material (e) relief, deprivation and riddance etc.

OFF

The learner at the end of the programme uses the simple preposition ‘off’ before objects (nouns etc.) to indicate

31. (a) separation of one thing from another at a near distance or loss of contact (b) missing of target narrowly.

Unit X

THROUGH

32. The learner at the end of the programme inserts the simple preposition ‘through’ before objects (nouns etc.) to indicate movement from one end to another or going across something.

ROUND

33. The learner at the end of the programme inserts the simple preposition ‘round’ before objects (nouns etc.) to denote going on all paths of something or circular movement around something.

PAST

34. The learner at the end of the programme places the simple preposition ‘past’ before objects (nouns etc.) to denote the time gone by.

UP

35. At the end of the programme, the learner inserts the simple preposition ‘up’ before objects (nouns etc.) to denote motion upward of someone to a point higher in altitude.

DOWN

36. The learner at the end of the programme uses the simple preposition ‘down’ before objects (nouns etc.) to denote motion downward to a place or point at a low altitude.

37. At the end of the programme, the learner selects at least three simple prepositions from a given list of seven words and writes them in the spaces provided.
UNIT I

Many errors in written English are caused by use of incorrect prepositions. The use of correct preposition needs a deep understanding of this aspect of English language. You can surely do away with many errors from your written work if you remember the principles explained in the programme regarding the correct use of Simple Prepositions.

In this unit you are going to learn the use of simple preposition

D_1

In written English there are many words which are used as Simple Prepositions. These are in, on, at, since, from, till, for, to, by, with, of, off, through, round, past, up and down etc. The words in, on, at, by, with, etc. are used in written English as Simple Prepositions.

D_2

The words in, on, at, by, etc. are used as simple prepositions. The words since, from, and for etc. are also used as simple prepositions.

D_3

He lives at Chandigarh in India. The words at and in in this sentence have been used as simple prepositions.

D_4

IN is used as a preposition to denote (show) a thing in a state of rest inside something.

Mohan is sitting in the room.

In the above sentence, Mohan is in a state of rest inside the room.

D_5

The boys are sitting in their class room.

D_6

My purse is in your pocket.
Can you find this book ——— your Library?

His coat is — the ‘almirah’ which is ——— my bed room.

IN is used as a preposition to show a thing in motion (movement)
inside something.

The Superintendent is moving in the Examination Hall.

In the above sentence, IN shows the Superintendent moving in . . . e the Examination Hall.

They are dancing ——— the hall.

They are swimming ——— the tank.

The girls are plucking flowers ——— the garden.

The children are playing cricket ——— the play ground which is ——— sector 17.

IN is used before the names of countries.

My brother lives in America.

In the above sentence, IN is used before America, which is the name of a coun . . . 

Cars are very cheap ——— Germany.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>D₃-16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oil is found in plenty ——— Iran.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>D₃-17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Taj Mahal is situated at Agra ——— India.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>D₃-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Many people worship Budha —— Burma as they do —— Japan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in, in</th>
<th>D₃-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IN is used as one of the simple prepositions before the names of cities and towns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many film stars live in Bombay.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the above sentence, in is used before Bombay, which is the name of a city ——— India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in, in</th>
<th>D₃-20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Many Indians live — London.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>D₃-21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The famous zoo of India is —— calcutta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>D₃-22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The next Olympic games will be held —— Moscow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>D₃-23</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I live —— Delhi but my parents live —— Madras.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in, in</th>
<th>D₃-24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IN is used as a preposition before the names of months.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was born in January.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the above sentence, in is used before January, which is the name of a ———</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>month</th>
<th>D₃-25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You came to me for consultation —— August last year.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>D₃-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We started our work —— October and finished it —— September.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monsoon starts— India—July and finishes —September.

\[ \text{D}_3 - 27 \]

\[ \text{D}_3 - 28 \]

In the above sentence, in is used before the names of years.

China attacked India in 1962.

\[ \text{D}_3 - 28 \]

In the above sentence, in is used before 1962, which is the name of a ———-.


\[ \text{D}_3 - 29 \]

Sh. Jawahar Lal Nehru was born —— 1889 and died —— 1964.

\[ \text{D}_3 - 30 \]

The last Census was held —— 1971, and the next will be held —— 1981.

\[ \text{D}_3 - 31 \]

In the above sentence, in is used before the names of seasons.

It is very hot in summer.

\[ \text{D}_3 - 32 \]

In the above sentence, in is used before summer, which is the name of a ———-.

We put on warm clothes ——— winter.

\[ \text{D}_3 - 33 \]

The plants bear new leaves ——— spring.

\[ \text{D}_3 - 34 \]

If Simla is very cold ——— winter, Amritsar is very hot ——— summer.

\[ \text{D}_3 - 35 \]

We have grapes in autumn and oranges ——— winter.

\[ \text{D}_3 - 36 \]

Frogs croak (cry) ——— wet weather.

\[ \text{D}_3 - 37 \]

I like going to Simla in cold weather.

\[ \text{D}_3 - 38 \]

Fans are used ——— hot weather and heaters ——— cold weather.
We sleep inside our house—in cold weather and outside—in hot weather.

**D₂—41**

IN is used to indicate directions.

The Sun rises in the east.

In the above sentence, in is used before the east, and it indicates the direction from where the Sun rises.

The Pole Star always remains—in the north—in the sky.

Calcutta is—in the east of India and Bombay—in the west.

If Kashmir is—in the north of India, Madras is—in the south.

**D₂—45**

IN is used before the word, the morning, the evening and the afternoon to indicate a point of time.

1. He goes to his office in the morning and comes back in the evening.

2. He met me yesterday in the afternoon.

In the above two sentences, in has been used before the morning, the evening and the afternoon to indicate a point of time.

He gets up early—in the morning.

You can see me any time tomorrow—in the afternoon.

The Sun rises—in the morning and sets—in the evening.

These days we have supervised studies—in the afternoon and compulsory games—in the evening.

**D₂—50**

IN is used as a preposition to act as a point of reference to indicate some defect in the structure of animate (having life) objects. It is also used before the word size.
(6)

He is blind in the left eye.

In the above sentence, in is used before the object left eye and this use of the preposition in acts as a point of reference to know the defect in his eye.

D2—51
They are blind in their both eyes.

D2—52
She is lame in her left leg.

D2—53
My father is tall in size

D2—54
This bag is very small in size.

D2—55
Is your friend deaf in his left ear?

D2—56

IN is used to show the end of a period of time in the future.
He can do this work in two hours.

In the above sentence, the use of in shows that he can finish his work after the two hours are over and not before that.

D2—57
We shall be completing our studies in this institution in a month's time.

D2—58
They will be back from Simla in a few days.

D2—59
The Pay Commission has been asked to submit its report in a year's time.

D2—60
The work that you finish in twenty minutes, Romesh finishes in five minutes.

D2—61

IN is used before the nouns light and darkness to show a period of time.
We work in light and rest in darkness.

In the above sentence, in is used to show the period of darkness and.
The murder was committed in broad daylight.

Nothing was visible in the pitch darkness of night.

Last night I had to study in the candle light.

Work in the light of the Sun and rest in the darkness of night.

In is used to show a state of mind: 'in a hurry', 'in anger', 'in excitement', 'in sorrow', 'in happiness', 'in a happy mood' etc.

I left the station in a hurry.

In the above sentence, in is used before a hurry and it shows the state of my mind.

We caught the bus in a hurry.

I slapped him in anger.

I could not understand anything of all that he said in a hurry and in anger.

He entertains us with jokes whenever he is in a happy mood.

The minister accepted all our demands today as he was in a jovial (happy) mood.

The cricket fans danced in excitement when India defeated Pakistan in the third Cricket Test Match.

Beware of the crowd when it is in excitement.

Happiness lies in contentment and disappointment in desire.
We weep — sorrow and rejoice — happiness.

Certain verbs in English are always followed by the simple preposition in and they give an idiomatic meaning, e.g. write in ink, deal in (to sell), persist in (to stress over and again the same thing), rest in shade, interfere in (disturb other persons’ affairs without permission), believe in, etc.

He deals — cloth.

My brother deals — sugar but his friends deal — cotton.

I do not believe — false ceremonies.

You must write your answer — ink — the examination and not in pencil.

You should not interfere — the affairs of others.

The farmers rest — the shade of trees when it is very hot — summer.

They persisted — leaving this place soon.

‘REVIEW’

The simple preposition in is used before the names of cities, towns, countries, months and — like 1960, 1972 etc.

If in is used to indicate a point of time like in the morning and in the evening, it is also used to indicate a point of time in the — noon.

If in is used to show the state of mind like anger, happiness, sorrow etc., it is also used to show objects at rest or in — inside something.
UNIT II

In this unit you are going to learn use of the simple preposition on. You can test your knowledge that you acquired in unit I in this unit, for at different places you are expected to discriminate between use of the simple prepositions in and on.

ON

D.8—88

The use of the simple preposition on is made to show contact (touch) of one thing with the outer surface of another.

The box is lying on the floor.
In the above sentence, on is used to show the contact of the box with the outer surface of the floor.

D.8—89

She is standing on the roof of her house.

D.8—90

The books are lying on the table.

D.8—91

I carried her to the hospital on my back.

D.8—92

He is standing on the wall while his friends are sitting on the bench.

D.8—93

On is used to show the position of objects lying at rest and not in motion.

The radio is lying on the table.
In the above sentence, the radio is lying at rest and it is not moving on the table.
The peon is sitting on a stool in the room.

The teacher met me on the way to the college in the morning.

The prizes have been arranged on the table lying on the stage.

The frog is resting on a stone lying in the kitchen.

On is used before the names of the days of week.

He met me on Saturday.

In the above sentence, on is used before Saturday, which is the name of a day.

The shops remain closed on Sundays.

He will fly on Monday next to join his parents in London.

Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru died on Friday in May, 1964.

The next cricket match will be played on Thursday in the Ferozeshah Kotla ground.

Mahatma Gandhi was born on Saturday in 1869.

On is used before the dates of a month like 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th etc.

The Pre-University examination result was declared on 7th June, 1979.

In the above example, on is used before 7th which is a date in the month of June, 1979.

My birthday falls on 23rd October.
(11)

on

D_{2}-106
His marriage is to take place —— the 20th of this month.

D_{2}-107
The workers are paid their wages —— the 7th of every month.

D_{2}-108
India’s Republic Day falls —— the 26th of January every year.

D_{2}-109
We got our independence —— the 15th of August —— 1947.

on, in

D_{2}-110
On is not used before the names of the days of week when these are preceded by (have before them) any adjective like this, that, last, next etc. 

1. She met me on last Sunday.
2. She met me last Sunday.

In the above two sentences, sentence 2 is correct and sentence 1 is wrong because an adjective —— is used between the preposition on and Sunday in it.

D_{2}-111
The preposition on is not used before the names of the days of week when they have before them any adjective.

Direction: Complete the frames given below by choosing a correct response from the ones given in brackets.

We had a nice time —— —— —— ——. 
(last Monday, on last Monday)

I found no doctor —— the hospital —— —— ——. 
(on Saturday, on last Saturday)

They will join us at Agra —— —— ——. 
(this Saturday, on this Saturday)

We decided to meet again on —— ——. 
(next Thursday, Thursday)
Thursday

D2—116
We had lunch with the Governor on — — — —
(last Tuesday, Tuesday)

Tuesday

D2—117
Certain verbs in English are followed by the preposition on to
give an idiomatic meaning e.g. congratulate on, go on (continue), call on
(to visit a person for a short time), agree on (e.g. agree on a point or plan),
live on (to depend) etc.

He lives on his father.
In the above sentence, on is used with live and it means he
dep...s on his father.

end

D2—118
Cows lives —— grass.

on

D2—119
They agreed —— this plan —— 1960.

on, in

D2—120
I congratulate you —— your success —— the examination.

on, in

D2—121
You should go —— doing your home work as advised by your
teacher.

on

D2—122
Last Sunday I called —— him —— the evening.

REVIEW

on, in

D2—123
If things are to be shown touching and resting on the outer
surface of another thing, we use the simple preposition ———.

on

D2—124
On is used as a preposition before the names of the days of
week like Monday, Tuesday etc., it is also used before the
——— of a month like 5th, 3rd, 1st, etc.

dates

D2—125
The preposition on is used before the names of the days of week
like Monday, Sunday etc. only when they do not have any —— like this
that, next etc. before them.
UNIT III

You have already learnt use of the simple prepositions in and on in the first two units of this programme. Now you will learn use of the preposition at. You can test your mastery over these three prepositions at the end of this unit as multi-choice test frames have been added in the form of 'Review' for your benefit.

At

At is used as preposition before the names of a place or area or region having small area in comparison to a place big in area or size.

He lives at Model Town in Delhi.

In the above sentence, at is used before Model Town which is small in area in comparison to the area of Delhi.

Before a place small in size, we use the simple preposition at, and before a place large in area, in comparison, we use the simple preposition in.

My two brothers live at Washington — America.

Your younger brother studies at London — England.

My plane landed at Palam Airport — Delhi.

Many film stars live at Andheri — Bombay.

At is used before a point of time like 5 p.m., 6 p.m., etc.

We take breakfast at 8 O'clock.

In the above sentence, at is used before 8 O'clock, which is a point of time.

They met us yesterday at the market — 5 p.m.

We get up at 6 o'clock — the morning.

They left for Bombay at Tuesday — 3 p.m.
I called him yesterday—7 o'clock.

The match started—5 p.m.—the evening yesterday.

At is used before a fixed point of time like sunrise, sunset, day-break etc.

Birds start chirping at day-break.

In the above sentence, at is used before day-break, and it shows a fixed point of time.

Everything looks bright—sunrise.

The workers come back home—sunset.

Many buds open themselves into flowers—day-break.

Many people visit temples—sunrise and—sunset.

At is used before a definite point of time like night and noon.

She met me yesterday at night.

In the above sentence, at is used before night and it shows a definite point of time.

The Sun is at its best—noon.

We take our lunch—noon and dinner—night.

They called the Principal—night yesterday to discuss an urgent matter.

It is very hot—noon—summer.

At is used before objects (nouns etc.) to show proximity (nearness) in space and the price of thing.
He is standing at the gate.
In the above sentence, at is used before the noun gate and it shows nearness in space.

He sells mangoes at three rupees a kilogram.
In the above sentence, at is used before three rupees to indicate in the price of mangoes.

Petrol is selling these days five rupees a litre.

Open your books page 70.

The fruit seller is selling oranges three rupees a dozen.

She met me the railway station Wednesday.

Please drop me the Bus Station 5 p.m.

At is used to show proficiency (ability) in subjects and hobbies.
She is good at English.
In the above sentence, at is used before English, which is the name of a subject.

She is good at dancing.
In the above sentence, at is used before dancing, which is the name of a hobby.

She is so good acting that every teacher has a word of praise for her.

Girls are very good painting and boys hiking.

You are very slow accounts but your brother used to be very quick figures.
At, at

\[ \text{D1—160} \]

§ At is used before certain behaviours of speech and the body. The behaviours can be expressed through speech or writing or through an action of the body.

We felt insulted at her remarks.
In the above sentence, at is used before her remarks, which shows a behaviour of speech.

§ viou

\[ \text{D2—161} \]

We were shocked at his murder.
In the above sentence, at is used before his murder and it shows a behaviour of the body and mind.

§ avion

\[ \text{D3—162} \]

The teacher got angry over my laughing — the old man.

At

\[ \text{D1—163} \]

Everybody felt unhappy — his rude (rough) behaviour.

At

\[ \text{D2—164} \]

The workers felt encouraged — the good remarks of their manager.

At

\[ \text{D3—165} \]

She blushed — the thought of running away.

At

\[ \text{D4—166} \]

Everybody felt concerned — his slapping the sick child — the class.

At, in

\[ \text{D5—167} \]

At is used with certain words as play, work, ease, and rest to give an idiomatic expression.
You should feel at ease in this house.
In the above sentence, at is used before ease and it shows feeling of ease.

Es

\[ \text{D6—168} \]

Children feel happy when they are — play.

At

\[ \text{D1—169} \]

She is now feeling very much — ease.

At

\[ \text{D2—170} \]

You can repair this machine when it is — rest.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at</th>
<th>D2—171</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The workers have to be work this factory 8 a.m. every day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at, in, at</th>
<th>D2—172</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certain verbs in English are always followed by the preposition at and they give an idiomatic meaning. e.g. call at (to visit a place of living or house or building etc.), aim at (to make something a target), stare at (to look fixedly with wide open eyes), jeer at (mock) etc.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at</th>
<th>D2—173</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Soviet Prime Minister called the Indian Prime Minister's office New Delhi.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at, in</th>
<th>D2—174</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The hunter aimed the tiger the darkness of night.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at, in</th>
<th>D2—175</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The wild cat stared me.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at</th>
<th>D2—176</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The monkeys jeered the visitors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REVIEW**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at</th>
<th>D2—177</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| If at is used as a simple preposition before a definite point of time like 'sunrise', 'sunset', 'day-break', it is also used before a definite point of time like 'noon' and ' '.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>night</th>
<th>D2—178</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When two places having large and small size or area are referred to in the same sentence, we use the simple preposition for a place having a large area and the simple preposition for a place having a small area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in, at</th>
<th>D2—179</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at is used to show behaviours of speech and the body. It is also used to show proficiency in hobbies and like English Music, Mathematics etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The preposition *at* is used to show *proximity* in space and **(value)** of things.

**Direction:** Fill the blanks by choosing correct prepositions from the ones given in brackets at the end of each frame. The same preposition can be used again if the situation warrants it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frame</th>
<th>Preposition(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1-180</td>
<td><em>at</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2-181</td>
<td><em>(value)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2-182</td>
<td><em>(value)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2-183</td>
<td><em>(value)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2-184</td>
<td><em>(value)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2-185</td>
<td><em>(value)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2-186</td>
<td><em>(value)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2-187</td>
<td><em>(value)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2-188</td>
<td><em>(value)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2-189</td>
<td><em>(value)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2-190</td>
<td><em>(value)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
at, at

D2—191
I live — milk and vegetables — Sundays.  (in, at, on)

on, on

D2—192
She lives — Bharatpur (a village) — Ambala District.

at, in

D2—193
Pakistan and India agreed — this plan — 1950. (at, on, in)

on, in

D2—194
We called — their house — 8th March last year. (in, at, on)

at, on

D2—195
They met us — the gate — sunset. (on, in, at)

at, at

D2—196
My father deals — sugar and sells it — rupees five a kilogram these days. (on, at, in)

in, at

D2—197
Happiness lies — contentment and pleasure — perfection. (on, at, in)

in, in

D2—198
You read my letter — leisure (free time) and not when you are — work (on, at, on)

at, at

D2—199
Children love to be — ease and — play. (in, at, on)

at, at

D2—200
I shall see you — — — — — — — — .

Direction: Complete the above frame by choosing a correct response from the given two responses. (on next Monday, on Monday)

UNIT IV

In this unit you are going to learn use of the simple prepositions since, from and till. Many errors in the use of prepositions are caused by not knowing when to use since and when to use from. You may feel glad to know that by following the principles stated in this unit, you will eliminate many errors of these prepositions from your written work.
Since

Since is used as a simple preposition to show a point of time in the past. It indicates fixed time like morning, evening, noon and night etc. It is preceded by (has before it) a verb in the perfect or perfect continuous tense.

I have eaten nothing since morning.

In the above sentence, since is used before morning, which is a point of — — — and have eaten is in the present — — — tense.

time, perfect

We have been playing football since noon.

In the above sentence, since is used before noon, which is a — — — of time and have been playing is in the present — — — — tense.

point

We have lived in this city since 1952.

In the above sentence, since is used before '1952', which is the name of a — — — and it denotes a — — — of time.

perfect, continuous

You have been waiting for him since 3 p.m.

In the above sentence, since is used before '3 p.m.' and it denotes a point — time in the — — —.

year, point

The workers have been on strike — 1977.

since

The Principal has been teaching us English — last month.

since

I have not met her — then.

since

We have been looking for you — noon.

since

You have studied nothing — yesterday.
From

since

From is also used as a simple preposition to denote a point of time but it is preceded by a verb (has a verb before it) in any tense, generally a verb in the indefinite tense.

I shall be on leave from tomorrow.

In the above sentence, from is used before tomorrow, which denotes a point of --- in the future.

time

It continued raining yesterday from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

In the above sentence, from is used before 7 a.m., which denotes a fixed point of --- in the ---.

time, past

I take morning exercise from 5 a.m., to 6 p.m. daily.

In the above sentence, from is used before 5 a.m., which denotes a --- of time in the neutral --- tense.

point, present

He will not be coming here --- tomorrow

date

We remain very busy --- January to March every year.

from

Please stop going to your factory --- today onwards till the strike is called off.

from

We shall be on leave --- the college --- tomorrow morning for three months.

from, from

From is used as a preposition to show the source or origin of a thing.

The Sutlej river starts from the Mansarovar lake.

In the above sentence, from is used before the noun Mansarovar, which is the name of a 1... and it tells us the origin (source) of the river ---

ake, Sutlej

The river Ganges comes --- the Himalayas.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D$_2$—219</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I always seek strength —— the Bhagvat Gita whenever my courage starts failing me</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D$_2$—220</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From is used as a preposition to show separation of one thing from another.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This machine separates chaff from grains.

In the above sentence, from is used before grains, which shows an act of separation of grains from the ——.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chaff</th>
<th>D$_2$—221</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The prisoner escaped —— the prison.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D$_2$—222</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He fell —— the roof of his house.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D$_2$—223</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He was exempted (freed from) —— attending the classes —— the morning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>from, in</th>
<th>D$_2$—224</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sieves are used in flour mills to separate finer grains —— coarse grains.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D$_2$—225</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He was obstructed —— coming to this place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D$_2$—226</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From is used as a preposition with the verbs die and suffer to show the cause of death and suffering.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He died from heart failure.

In the above sentence, from is used before heart failure, which shows the cause of his death. (die from is never used with the name of a disease.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ea</th>
<th>D$_2$—227</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She is suffering from malaria (a fever).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the above sentence, from is used before malaria which is the name of a disease.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eas</th>
<th>D$_2$—228</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The old man died —— over work (no disease).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>from</th>
<th>D$_2$—229</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She died —— the wounds of the accident.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Many people die —— coldwave every year —— Bihar (a state).

I am suffering —— headache.

She has been suffering —— fever —— Friday.

Twenty labourers have died —— exhaustion (total loss of strength) —— this morning.

**TILL**

Till is also used as a simple preposition to denote a point of time like 5 a.m., 6 p.m., today, morning etc. in all the three tenses—— present, past and future.

He waited for me till sunset.

In the above sentence, till is used before sunset, which indicates a point of ——.

We shall not rest —— we defeat our enemy.

They cannot leave India —— they pay all taxes due —— them.

He had not reported for duty —— last evening.

We sat —— the visitors’ gallery —— the plane had taken off.

This post will be kept vacant —— a suitable candidate is found.

**REVIEW**

If since denotes a point of time in the past, from and till denote a point of time in the past, present and ——

The preposition since is preceded by (has before it) a verb in the perfect or perfect continuous tense; from is preceded by a verb, generally in the indefinite ——.
If from is used as a preposition to show the source or origin of a thing, it is also used to show the separation of one thing another.

UNIT V

In this unit you are going to learn use of the simple preposition for. You must have felt confused sometimes whether to use the preposition since or from or for in certain situations. You will eliminate many errors of incorrect use of these prepositions from your written work, if you follow the principles given in this unit for using these prepositions.

**FOR**

For is used as a simple preposition to show a period of time in any tense. The period should be countable like 1, 2, 3, minutes hours, days, weeks, months and years. Like the preposition since, the preposition for is also preceded by a verb in the perfect and perfect continuous tenses. The difference between the two is that the former i.e. since is used for a point of time in the past only whereas the latter i.e. for is used for a period of time in all the three tenses—present, past and future.

I have done this duty now for eight hours.

In the above sentence, for is used before eight, which indicates a period of time and the verb ‘do’ has been used in the past tense.

She had been living in this house for five years.

In the above sentence, for has been used before five years and it shows a period of time. The verb ‘live’ is used here in the past tense.

I shall have used this car for six months by March, 1985.

In the above sentence, for is used to show a period of time in future and it is preceded by the verb ‘use’ in the future tense.

I have driven this cycle for a long time.

In the above sentence, for is used before a long time, which shows a period of time.
He has lived this town ten years.

You will have taught this class six weeks the 5th of next month.

He has been rehearsing his speech the last thirty minutes.

These farmers have been ploughing their fields morning three hours.

I will have lived this house ten years 1990.

For is used as a preposition to show direction in space and time. Mohan left Bombay yesterday. In the above sentence, for is used before Bombay, which shows the Bombay City in space and Mohan's movement towards it.

He was sentenced to imprisonment for life. In the above sentence, for is used before life and it indicates direction in time.

He will be leaving Delhi today.

This ship is bound (is to go to) London.

They left their homes —— Rajasthan.

This is enough for me the whole of my life.

This suffering will continue the time being.

For is used as a preposition to show reason. The teacher punished him for stealing books from the class room.
In the above sentence, *for* is used before *stealing books*, which shows the realm of punishment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>usage</th>
<th>page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td>D_4—260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was imprisoned —— murdering a cloth merchant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td>D_4—261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The government rewarded him —— showing a high sense of honesty.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td>D_4—262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Headmaster punished him —— creating disturbance —— the class.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for, in</td>
<td>D_4—263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was disqualified —— three years —— using unfair means in the examination.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for, for</td>
<td>D_4—264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The doctor was transferred —— this place —— being inefficient and corrupt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from, for</td>
<td>D_4—265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For is used as a preposition to show the motive or purpose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need money for books.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the above sentence, <em>for</em> is used before books, and it shows the purpose for which money is needed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>D_4—266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We go to him —— seeking guidance —— this case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for, in</td>
<td>D_4—267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He killed him —— getting all his property.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td>D_4—268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People go to religious places —— worship.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td>D_4—269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He gives short measure of milk —— earning more money.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td>D_4—270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I go to the Cricket Stadium daily —— the morning —— net practice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in, for</td>
<td>D_4—271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For is used as a preposition to show exchange of things.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I got <em>this pen</em> for <em>that pencil</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the above sentence, *for* is used before *that pencil*, which shows the exchange of pen with pe... .

---

D-272

She sold her type writer —— a small sum.

D-273

People buy many new things —— old clothes.

D-274

I got this tape-recorder —— that radio.

D-275

Can you get me a good scooter —— this motor cycle?

D-276

I got this house in the city —— my land in the village.

D-277

*For* is used as a preposition before any noun or pronoun which stands for any person to whom a thing is given or presented.

She bought this chain *for me*.

In the above sentence, *for* is used before the object *me*, to whom this ch... n has been presented.

D-278

My friend has made a beautiful painting —— me.

D-279

You have bought a beautiful toy —— your son.

D-280

We buy so many sweets —— our children on the Diwali day.

D-281

The company has provided free accommodation —— my family.

D-282

What has your sister brought —— you —— the market?

D-283

*For* is used as a preposition to show *taste, distaste, liking, disliking* and aptitude (talent) for hobbies, subjects, arts, professions etc.

He has a great liking *for this watch*.

In the above sentence, *for* is used before *this watch*, which shows his *lik... g for the watch*.
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>in</strong></td>
<td>D₂—284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I have fondness —— the Green Lable Tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>for</strong></td>
<td>D₂—285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They have no taste —— music and dance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>for</strong></td>
<td>D₂—286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My sister has a great liking —— the medical profession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>for</strong></td>
<td>D₂—287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My brother has keen aptitude —— teaching.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>for</strong></td>
<td>D₂—288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He has a special taste —— the writing and singing of English poems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For is used as a simple preposition to show conformity (to do exactly the same thing) in action and behaviour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He copied my answer word for word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In the above sentence, for is used before word, which shows conformity in action and behaviour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>io</strong></td>
<td>D₂—290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He believes in the policy of tit for tat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In the above sentence, for is used before tat, which indicates the practice or belief in the policy of revenge. This shows conformity in behaviour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>iou</strong></td>
<td>D₂—291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She copied my translation piece word —— word in the examination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>for</strong></td>
<td>D₂—292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We must not return evil —— evil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>for</strong></td>
<td>D₂—293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do not try to translate this passage word —— word as the two languages are quite different.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>for</strong></td>
<td>D₂—294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They decided to plant a new tree —— every tree they cut down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>for</strong></td>
<td>D₂—295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nothing can satisfy him except taking life —— life.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Certain verbs are followed by the preposition *for* and they give an idiomatic meaning, e.g. look for (search), ask for (request), call for (demand action), apply for etc.

I have asked for more money from the government.

In the above sentence, *for* is used with asked, which means I have requested for more money.

She is looking for her lost purse.

I have applied for the post of Principal.

Her conduct calls for a strict action against her.

We have asked for aid (help) from the Red Cross Society.

**REVIEW**

*For* as a preposition denotes a point of time in the past only, but *for* as a preposition denotes a period of time in the present, past and future.

If *since* denotes a definite point of time, *for* denotes a definite period of time.

Since, from and till all denote a point of time, but the preposition *for* denotes a period of time.

*For* is used to show direction in space and time, taste and aptitude for a thing, exchange of articles and conformity in and behaviour.

If the preposition *from* is used to show source or origin of a thing, the preposition *for* is used to show the cause or motive or purpose for doing some action.
Direction: — Fill the blanks with the help of prepositions given in brackets. The same preposition can be used twice in the same sentence if the situation warrants it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>reason</th>
<th>D₁ – 306</th>
<th>He has been suffering — cold — last Thursday. (for, since, from)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>from, since</td>
<td>D₁ – 307</td>
<td>He was disqualified — competing — the I.A.S. examination. (since, for, from)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from, for</td>
<td>D₁ – 308</td>
<td>He will stay here free of cost — three weeks — tomorrow. (from, since, for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for, from</td>
<td>D₁ – 309</td>
<td>He has worked a lot — my election — last week. (from, since, for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for, since</td>
<td>D₁ – 310</td>
<td>They waited — the bus — sunset. (till, for, from)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for, till</td>
<td>D₁ – 311</td>
<td>—— when have you been looking — my younger brother? (from, for, since)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>since, for</td>
<td>D₁ – 312</td>
<td>The demand — this book will increase — Monday next. (since, for, for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for, from</td>
<td>D₁ – 313</td>
<td>The child has been crying — milk — 6 a.m. (from, from, since)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for, since</td>
<td>D₁ – 314</td>
<td>Many people die — heat wave in summer, while in winter people suffer — Influenza (a disease). (since, for, from)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from, from</td>
<td>D₁ – 315</td>
<td>She failed to distinguish good — evil — some time. (since, from, for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from, for</td>
<td>D₁ – 316</td>
<td>This family has a great reputation — sacrifice — time immemorial (a very long time). (since, for, from)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
He has been in the custody (prison) of police —— yesterday and is not likely to be released —— he confesses his crime.

(for, from, till, since)

UNIT VI

In this unit you are going to learn use of the simple preposition to. You will be glad to know that certain words are always followed by the preposition to. This will enable you to eliminate many errors of this preposition from your written work.

TO

To is used as a preposition to denote movement towards something in space.

He is going to the college.

In the above sentence, to is used before ‘the college’ and it shows his movement towards the college which is situated in space.

He went —— the hospital to see the patient.

He came —— Delhi —— Chandigarh yesterday.

How do you go —— the University —— your house?

He flew —— Bombay —— Sirinagar.

The lift took us —— the ground floor —— the 8th floor.

To is used as a preposition to show direction of something towards another in time.

The doctors watched the day to day progress made by the patient.

In the above sentence, to is used before ‘day’, which shows direction in time.

I meet my classes —— the Lecture Hall from 10 a.m. —— 2 p.m.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D2—326</td>
<td>A dusk (time just before it gets quite dark) — dawn (first light of day) curfew was clamped (enforced) — the troubled areas of the city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2—327</td>
<td>We have rains — India — July — September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2—328</td>
<td>They should continue reviewing their development schemes from time — time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2—329</td>
<td>We worked — this plan from Monday — Saturday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2—330</td>
<td>To is used as a preposition to denote direction or movement of one thing towards another in thought. He succeeded to our great pleasure. In the above sentence, to is used before ‘our great pleasure’, which shows direction in the . . . t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2—331</td>
<td>He failed in the examination — our great disappointment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2—332</td>
<td>They readily agreed — our proposal of opening a college — girls in the city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2—333</td>
<td>Too many wants often lead — discontentment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2—334</td>
<td>He is true — his word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2—335</td>
<td>I always work — the satisfaction — my boss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2—336</td>
<td>To is used as a preposition to show proportion or ratio or measure. India defeated Pakistan in a hockey match by three goals to one. In the above sentence, to is used before one, which indicates the prop . . . n (ratio) of goals scored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2—337</td>
<td>We won the foot-ball match by six goals — three.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
His information regarding the resignation of the Prime-Minister is correct —— a great extent.

The proportion of milk and water —— this mixture is four —— two.

I wish to know— what extent you can help me— my studies.

Our College Lawn Tennis team defeated the local Khalsa College team by five sets —— three in the open lawn tennis match.

Certain adjectives in English are always followed by the preposition to_ and they give an idiomatic meaning e.g. superior to, senior to, junior to, similar to etc.

This watch is inferior to_ that one.

In the above sentence, to_ is used before ‘that one’ and it shows compar . . . n between the two watches.

Your bicycle is far superior —— mine.

She is junior —— me —— service by five years.

This doctor is senior —— my uncle —— age.

My radio set is similar —— yours.

The cloth of your suit is inferior —— the cloth of my suit —— quality.

Certain verbs are followed by the preposition to_ and they give an idiomatic meaning. e.g. prefer to, compare to (to compare dis-similar things), blind to, object to etc.

He prefers death to_ dishonour.

In the above sentence, to_ is used before ‘dishonour’ and it shows prefer . . ce between the two things.
D2—349
We prefer a small house — a big one.

to D2—350
She is now married — a rich merchant.

to D2—351
Mrs. Indira Gandhi is opposed — the Janata Party rule.

to D2—352
The Principal agreed — the proposal of the staff.

to D2—353
Ranjit Singh is compared — a lion — the history of Punjab.

to, in D2—354
The poets often compare dew drops — pearls.

to D2—355
She is blind — her own defects.

to D2—356
I said it — her face.

to D2—357
Please redirect all my letters — this address.

to D2—358
I am obliged — you — your kindness.

to, for D2—359
The I.A.S. competition is open — all graduates.

to D2—360
They objected — my proposal of charging five rupees more this time.

REVIEW

to D2—361
To is used as preposition to show movement towards something in space, time and —.

thought D2—362
To is used as preposition to show measure and — (ratio) of two or more things in a mixture.
UNIT VII

In this unit you will learn use of the preposition by. You have already known some prepositions that are used to indicate a point of time. In this unit you will learn how the simple preposition by is used to indicate a point of time.

BY

D2—363

By is used as a simple preposition in the passive voice to show the doer or agent of some act.

The snake was killed by the boys.

In the above sentence, by is used before the object ‘the boys’, who act as agents for killing the — — — — — — .

D2—364

The student was punished by the teacher.

The above sentence is in the passive voice and the teacher acts as an agent for punishing the student.

D2—365

The culprit was sentenced to death by the judge.

D2—366

The thief was being beaten by the police.

D2—367

The cart is driven by the horses.

D2—368

When 130 is divided by 13, it leaves no remainder.

D2—369

The case has been decided by the Principal in my favour.

D2—370

By is used as a preposition to show proximity (nearness) of some kind in space.

His shop is by my house.

In the above sentence, by is used before the object ‘my house’, which shows proximity of his shop to my house in space.

D2—371

The old man’s hut is by the river side.
She occupied her seat in the cinema hall by the side of her mother.

The river flows in the garden wall.

It is useful to have a dictionary when you are reading.

We had a day in the sea.

He gets up by sunrise. In the above sentence, by is used before ‘sunrise’ which indicates proximity in time.

He hopes to reach Delhi to-night.

I leave my bed at day-break.

The farmers come back after their fields before sunset.

I must start at 4 o'clock to reach the station at time.

This work should be done by tomorrow. In the above sentence, by is used before tomorrow and it fixes a limit of time (not later than tomorrow) for the work to be done.

The magistrate ordered that the witness be produced by Monday next, the latest.
by

The conference must have started —— this time.

by

If you do not reach the station —— 10 a.m. tomorrow, I will leave this place alone.

by

The train must have arrived —— the station —— this hour.

at, by

We shall have shifted —— our new house —— then

to/from, by

By is used as a preposition to indicate a unit of length, weights and measurements etc.

She is taller than you by two inches.

In the above sentence, by is used before two inches and it shows a margin or difference in length or height between she and you.

ngt

She is shorter than her sister —— one inch.

by

We defeated the D.A.V College team —— five goals.

by

Oranges are sold —— the dozen and apples —— the kilogram.

by, by

He won the election —— a thumping majority.

by

By is used as a preposition to show the means of travelling, getting some thing or accomplishing any thing.

I came to Chandigarh by train.

In the above sentence, by is used before the noun ‘train’ which shows the means of his travelling.

ellin

We go to the college daily —— bus and come back —— train.

by, by

He came to India —— London —— air.

from, by

He got a scholarship in the examination —— hard work.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>by</td>
<td>I sent the parcel of books to him post.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to, by</td>
<td>Certain verbs are followed by the simple preposition by and they give an idiomatic meaning e.g. stand by (to show one self to be a good friend), live by (make a living), come by (obtain with effort), pass by (to go near a place or an object), go by (to pass) etc. Time went by slowly. In the above sentence, by is used before slowly and it shows the passing of time slowly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>How did you come by this book?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by</td>
<td>What is the time by your watch?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by</td>
<td>We pass by the Telegraph Office daily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by</td>
<td>Man does not live by bread alone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by</td>
<td>He stood by me in my days of difficulty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REVIEW**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>by</td>
<td>By is used as a preposition to show proximity in space and it is also used to show the doer or agent in the passive voice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time, passive</td>
<td>If by is used as a preposition to show a unit of length, weights and measures, margin or difference, it is also used to show the time of travelling or accomplishing anything.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNIT VIII**

In this unit you are going to learn use of the preposition with. You must have found it difficult to determine whether in a certain situation the preposition by or the preposition with is to be used. You will not face this difficulty if you learn the principles explained in this unit regarding the use of these two simple prepositions.
WITH

With is used as preposition to show union or combination of two or more things, persons and objects in space.

We shall go to school with him.

In the above sentence, with is used before him, which shows combination of we and him in space.

tio

I sympathised with him his grief.

with, in

I shall compete with you this prize.

with, for

I Condoled with him the death of his father.

with, on

Please pay us a visit some time your family.

with

I called with my friend.

on, with

With is used as a preposition to show combination or union of two or more things in time.

Frogs begin to croak (cry) with rainfall.

In the above sentence, with is used before rainfall and it shows the combination of rainfall and the croaking of frogs in time.

ime

Cool breeze starts blowing here the fall of temperature.

with

The buds open themselves into flowers the rise of the Sun.

with

Many high ranking officials will change positions the fall of the present government.

with

Living has become miserable the rise of prices.

with

Things have gone bad to worse the coming of the new government.
With is used as a preposition to show combination or union of things in thought.

He trembled with fear.

In the above sentence, with is used before fear, which shows union between him and fear in thought.

He became mad with happiness.

She has been down with fever — — morning.

They convinced us with their arguments against dowry.

We won the battle with courage.

The police is handling the situation with firmness (strength).

With is used as a preposition to show emotional behaviour.

He is angry with you.

In the above example, with is used before you and it shows a kind of behaviour between two persons (he and you).

They are much pleased with us.

The new professor is very popular with his students.

My father is very much annoyed (angry) with me — — my being disobedient.

My relations — — the staff are very cordial (friendly).

He quarrelled with me over a trifle (thing of little value).
**with**

D—430

With is used as a preposition to compare similar things or situations.

The teacher compared Budha with Jesus Christ in the field of religion.

In the above sentence, with is used before Jesus Christ to show comparison between two similar kind of persons.

lar

D—431

Compare the rule of Akbar —— that of Ashoka.

with

D—432

People now compare the performance of the Janata Party —— that of the Congress Party.

with

D—433

Compare the economic reforms of Alaudin Khilji —— those of Mohammad Tughlaq.

with

D—434

Compare lemon——- orange for its richness———Vitamin C.

with, in

D—435

If you compare Mohan —— Sohan, you will find the latter more active.

with

D—436

With is used as a preposition to show instrumentality like pen, pencil, pistol, knife, stone, gun, sword, rope etc.

He killed the bird with a stone.

In the above sentence, with is used before 'a stone', which shows a stone as instrument used for killing the bird.

umen

D—437

The teacher punished the late-comers —— a stick.

with

D—438

The pick-pocket was beaten —— shoes —— the police.

with, by

D—439

The violent mob was beaten —— 'lathies' —— the police.

with, by

D—440

The paper was written —— the candidates —— their pens.

by, with

D—441

The boat was tied —— the sailor —— a rope.
by, with

ISP* Certain verbs are followed by the preposition with and they give an idiomatic meaning, e.g. meddle with (interfere in), infest with (full of), charge with (accuse of), be disgusted with (be dis-satisfied with), comply with (act in accordance with), dispense with (to do without), part company with (to leave company) etc.

Sucha Singh was charged with the murder of Sardar Partap Singh Kairon.

This house is infested with rats.

I am highly disgusted with the performance of the Indian Hockey Team.

You must part company with him if you want to succeed.

The two parties agreed with each other on this plan.

I have complied with the orders of the government.

We have dispensed with the services of our servant.

REVIEW

With is used as a preposition to show union or combination of two or more objects in space, time and——.

If with is used as a preposition to show emotional behaviour like anger and happiness etc., it is also used to show comparison between two—— things.

If by is used as a preposition to show the doer or agent in the passive voice, with is used to denote instrument in the hands of the——.

Direction:— Fill the blanks by choosing correct prepositions from the ones given in brackets.
UNIT IX

In this unit you are going to learn use of the simple prepositions of and off. You will do well to understand the difference between the uses of these two prepositions.

**OF**

**Ds—456**

| of (as a preposition) is used to show relationship or connection between two persons, things or objects etc. |

*The uncle of my father's brother is very rich.*

In the above sentence, of is used before *my father's brother*, which shows the relationship between my father and his uncle.

| Ds—457 |

The orders —— his promotion have been issued.

| Ds—458 |

The play grounds —— our College are very big.

| Ds—459 |

All the relatives —— my brother were invited yesterday — me.

| Ds—460 |

The leg —— this chair and the top —— that table are broken.

| Ds—461 |

*Of* is used as a preposition to show the quality or merit of persons.

*Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was a man of integrity* (quality of being honest).

In the above sentence, of is used before integrity to show the quality of character of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.
We should select only the men —— merit.

Shri Morarji Desai is a man —— principle

A person —— weak will cannot administer the country well.

Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru was a man —— peace.

India today needs men —— character.

Of is used as a preposition to indicate origin or authorship.

The works of Kalidas are world famous.

In the above sentence, of is used before Kalidas, which shows authorship.

He comes —— a noble family.

She is a woman —— humble origin.

I have read the works —— Shakespeare.

The Ramayana —— Tulsi Dass is a great creative work.

He is a man who comes —— good stock.

Of is used as a preposition to indicate substance or material.

The pencil is made of wood and lead.

In the above sentence, of is used before wood, which shows the material of which the pencil is made of.

This saree is made —— pure silk.

This building is made —— steel and concrete.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>of</th>
<th>D2—476</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This wire is made — copper.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>D2—477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is a table made — Teak wood.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>D2—478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your ring is made — pure gold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>D2—479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OF is used as a preposition to show relief or deprivation or riddance. He is cured of malaria. In the above sentence, of is used before malaria, which indicates relief from a disease.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>D2—480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The thieves robbed him — his money.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>D2—481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shri Jagjeevan Ram was deprived — Prime Ministership.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>D2—482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We got rid — flies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>D2—483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was relieved — anxiety.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>D2—484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He cleared himself — an accusation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>D2—485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certain words are always followed by the preposition of and they indicate cause or reason or give an idiomatic meaning e.g. die of (die of some disease, hunger, grief, starvation etc.), accuse of (charge with), be fond of (have liking for), capable of (able to do something). The old man died of cholera. In the above sentence, of is used before cholera, which is the name of a disease and is the — of death of the old man.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cause/reason</td>
<td>D2—486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many people died — small pox in the past and many die these days — heart failure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of, from</td>
<td>D2—487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lady died — grief and starvation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>Da—488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls are generally fond —— music and dance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>Da—489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>She is capable —— doing wonders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of</td>
<td>Da—490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We are accused —— theft and murder.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>of</th>
<th>OFF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Off is used as a preposition to denote the separation of one thing from another at a near distance or loss of contact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He fell off the stairs of his house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In the above sentence, off is used before the stairs, which shows loss of contact between him and the stairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air</td>
<td>Da—492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The rider fell —— his horse and broke his leg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Da—493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leaves fall —— trees —— the autumn season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off, in</td>
<td>Da—494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He cut —— a green branch of a lemon tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Da—495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I cut —— myself —— all engagements for the first time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off, from</td>
<td>Da—496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Take —— your clothes now and have a rest —— some time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off, for</td>
<td>Da—497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Off is used as a preposition to denote the missing of aim or target narrowly or short distance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The hunter shot off the target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In the above sentence, off is used before the object 'the target', which shows that the hunter's aim missed the target narrowly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row</td>
<td>Da—498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A good marksman seldom shoots —— the mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>Da—499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Please do not waste my time by talking —— the point.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You must now pay all your debts.

Do not drive your car the road as it raises a lot of dust.

The battle was fought Cape Trafalgar.

If the preposition of is used to show relationship between two or more things and quality of person, it is also used to indicate authorship and (source) of things.

If the preposition of is used to indicate substance or material, it is also used to show from pain or disease.

If the preposition off is used to show the separation of one thing from another at a near (measure of space), it is also used to show the missing of a target (by a small margin).

In this last unit you are going to learn use of the five simple prepositions through, round, past, up, and down.

Through is used as a preposition to denote going from end to end (going across) or side to side of any object or entering at one side and coming out from the other.

He passed through the woods.

In the above sentence, through is used before the noun woods, which means passing through the interior of woods (forest).

Drive a hole this piece of wood.

The river Thames flows London.
The train passed through the tunnel.

We have passed through this market several times.

A medicine has to pass through many laboratory tests before becoming saleable.

**ROUND**

Round is used as a preposition to express movement in a path that passes on all sides of and comes back to the starting point.

We went round the garden.

In the above sentence, round is used before the noun garden, which means going in a circular way.

The earth moves round the Sun.

She wore a gold chain round her neck.

The whole play revolves round her life.

Drake sailed round the world.

We have no time to go round the museum.

**PAST**

Past is used as a preposition to indicate the time gone by (to indicate time in the past).

It is half past four now.

In the above sentence, past is used before four, which indicates that half an hour has passed after four.

He called past him at twenty minutes past six (6-20).
The enemy attacked our soldiers — ten minutes — ten (10:10) this morning.

You can see me — half — three — the afternoon.

He is an old man — seventy.

Stay out until — 11 o'clock.

**UP**

The monkey went — the tree and is now sitting — the topmost branch.

He ran — the stairs to the first floor.

The rocket went — the sky.

The bear darted (rushed forward) — the steep rocks.

The gun shot went — the head of the lion.

**DOWN**

Down is the opposite of up. It is used as a preposition to show things at rest or in motion towards a lower point (place).

They sailed down the river speedily.

In the above sentence, down is used before the river, which indicates their movement down the river.
D2—531
They drove —— the hill on bicycles and reached the plains —— no time.

D2—532
She went —— the stairs to the ground floor.

D2—533
The monkeys ran —— the tree to steal bananas —— the fruit seller's shop.

D2—534
The tears ran —— her face.

D2—535
Her hair was hanging —— her back.

REVIEW

D2—536
If the preposition up is used to show an object at rest or in motion towards a higher point or place, the preposition down is used to show a similar type of rest or movement at a place or point.

D2—537
If through is used as a preposition to show going from one end to the other, round is used as preposition to indicate circular ————.

D2—538
The preposition past is used to indicate the time by the clock after a full hour is ——, it is also used to indicate the time in the in years or stages for learning, growth and improvement etc.

THE END
AN EXTRINSIC PROGRAMMED TEXT
IN
SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS OF ENGLISH

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<td>IX</td>
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<td>36—39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Through, Round, Past, Up, Down</td>
<td>39—41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRELUDE TO THE PROGRAMME

Read the following definitions of Preposition.

1. "A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else."
   
   Wren & Martin

2. "A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or noun-equivalent to show in what relation the person or thing denoted thereby stands to something else. The noun or noun-equivalent is called the Object”.
   
   J. C. Nesfield

3. ‘The term Preposition is borrowed from the Latin word Praeponere. A preposition is a word which indicates position. It indicates also the relation or connection between its object and some other word in the sentence”.
   
   Frances H. Ramsdell

The above definitions make a few things very clear:

1. Generally words used as Prepositions take their positions before their Objects. Their Objects are nouns or pronouns or adverbs of time and place.

2. Prepositions take their positions after their Objects at the end or in the beginning of sentences when

   (a) the Object is a relative pronoun that or as.
       e. g. 1. Here is the pen that you asked for.
             2. Buy such books as you are interested in.

   (b) the Object is an interrogative pronoun.
       e. g. 1. What do you wish for?
             2. At what price are you selling these mangoes?

   (c) the Object is to be emphasized.
       e. g. He is famous all the world over.
(d) The relative pronoun is understood.
   e. g. This is the hat (which) you were looking for.

Classification of Prepositions.

(A) Prepositions indicating positions in space.
1. Mohan is sitting in the boat.
2. Mohan is sitting on the boat.
3. Mohan is sitting under the boat.
4. Mohan is sitting above the boat.
5. Mohan is sitting beside the boat.
6. Mohan is sitting across the boat.
7. He spoke to me about you.
8. The letter was written by him.
9. He came and sat near her.
10. She was angry with me.

In all the above ten sentences, the words in, on, under, above, beside, across, to, about, by, near and with are prepositions, since they are placed before their Objects which are either nouns (the boat) or pronouns (you, him, her, me). The first six sentences show Mohan’s positions in space and are suitable answers to the question ‘Where is Mohan?’ In sentences 7—10, prepositions to, about, by, near and with indicate relations of action or behaviour between persons.

(B) Prepositions showing position/relation in time.
1. He met me in the evening.
2. She will come to see us after breakfast.
3. They will reach here before 4 o’clock.
4. We shall go to his house at noon.
5. It is very pleasant in the morning these days.
6. They left for Delhi at night.
7. He has been here since then.
8. This will last for ever.
9. He walks about from here to there.
The words in, after, before, at, since, for and from have been used as prepositions in the above nine sentences and they indicate position in time; the evening, breakfast, 4 O'clock, noon, the morning, night are nouns and are objects to the above listed prepositions.

In sentence 7, since is placed before then, which is an adverb of time, in sentence 8, for is placed before ever, which again is an adverb of time, in sentence 9, from is placed before here and there, which is an adverb of place.

(C) Prepositions showing position in thought.

1. He is a bad boy in my opinion.
2. My father is upset because of her failure.
3. She was selected after careful consideration.

The words in, because of and after have been used as prepositions in the above three sentences as they indicate position in thought. My opinion, her failure and careful consideration are abstract objects to the prepositions in, because of and after in sentences 1—3.

Prepositions And Adverbs

The learner must not confuse a preposition with an adverb, for the same word can be used both as preposition and as adverb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. He went down.</td>
<td>1. He went down the hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The man walked about.</td>
<td>2. The man walked about the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We all went in.</td>
<td>3. We all are in the room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The train moved on.</td>
<td>4. The train moved on its wheels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The storm is blowing without.</td>
<td>5. We cannot live without water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The words down, about, in, on and without are used as adverbs in sentences in column A but as prepositions in sentences in Column B.

The above illustration makes it clear that for a word to act as preposition, it must have some noun or noun-equivalent (pronoun or...
adverb of time and place) to act as its object. All sentences given in column A have no objects after the words down, about, in, on and without. Therefore the words down, about, in, on and without in that column are not prepositions, but adverbs, since they qualify the verbs went, walked, went, moved and is blowing.

But in sentences in Column B, the hill, the street, the room, wheels and water are nouns and they follow the words down, in, on and without. As such, the words down, about, in, on and without are prepositions in these sentences.
DIRECTIONS FOR LEARNERS

You are going to learn the use of Simple Prepositions of English through the medium of a programme. The whole programme is divided into ten units. Each of these units deals with one or more prepositions, which it teaches through a sequence of frames. Each frame has been constructed so as to make you read it and then make an active response. Responses are in different forms:

**Dots (.....)**, which call for the completion of certain words wherein certain letters are omitted.
Example: — He is sitting in....e the room.
Solution: — He is sitting inside the room.

**Blanks (-----)**, which call for inserting missing prepositions or words to complete the sentence.
Example: — She met me — the way.
Solution: — She met me on the way.
Example: — They met us — —
Solution: — They met us last Sunday.

**Underlines (Words):** Certain words are underlined because they point to something very important for learning.

**Italics (they):** Certain words or group of words have been shown in italics. These have been used to pinpoint your attention for understanding the situations in which a particular preposition is used.

**Parentheses ( )** show the meanings of difficult words in simple English.
Example: — Police custody (Police prison or guard).

**Pointing finger (I)** of the hand draws your attention to the learning of an important principle. After understanding this principle, you should store it in your memory.
Each frame is important. Learn the material contained in each frame well, for the material in the subsequent (following) frames is often dependent upon the earlier ones.

Test Frames in the form of 'Review' have been added to the last part of each unit to enable you to test how well you have learned the contents of each unit. There is an over-all Criterion Test at the end of the programme to enable you to test your mastery over the use of simple prepositions.

The answer to each frame is given on the left hand side of the succeeding frame. This has been done to keep you informed every time of the correctness of the response you make.

You would do well to keep the answers covered with a card so that you do not see the correct response before you write yours. The card is attached to the copy of the programme you get. Just look at the correct response and compare it with yours. Please do not change your response if it is incorrect.

Proceed from frame to frame of the programme at your own speed. Do not hurry through. It is the correct learning that matters on a programme, not the time or the speed.

Caution: Please do not fill in the blanks such prepositions as have not been taught to you through this programme. Every new unit of the programme calls for filling certain blanks on the basis of the knowledge gained in the previous unit or units.

You are expected to make use of your reasoning power before filling the blanks with suitable prepositions and not to do it just blindly.

Now, you have read the instructions. Proceed on. Good luck!
OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

IN

SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS OF ENGLISH

UNIT I

IN

At the end of the programme, the learner

1. uses Correctly the simple preposition 'in' to show objects lying inside (in the interior) something (a) at rest (b) in motion.

2. places the simple preposition 'in' before
   (a) the names of countries (b) the names of towns and cities (c) the names of months (d) the names of years (e) the names of seasons (f) the kinds of weather (g) the names of directions like east, west etc.

3. inserts the simple preposition 'in' before a point of time like the morning, the evening and the afternoon.

4. uses the simple preposition 'in' before
   (a) the names of such parts of body as act a point of reference to indicate defect in it and before the word size. (b) the end of a period of time in the future. (c) a point of time like the darkness, the good and bad light.

5. inserts the simple preposition 'in' before such words as express a state of mind e.g. a hurry, anger, sorrow, sadness, excitement, a happy mood etc.

UNIT II

ON

At the end of the programme, the learner

6. inserts the simple preposition 'on' to show objects
   (a) lying at rest and having touch with the outer surface of something (b) when they are not in motion.

7. places the simple preposition 'on' before
   (a) the names of days in a week like Sunday etc. (b) the dates of a month like 10th, 16th, 21st etc.

8. does not place the preposition 'on' before the names of days of a week when they are preceded by adjectives like this, that, next, last, first etc.

9. discriminates between the use of 'in' and 'on' as simple prepositions in written sentences.

UNIT III

AT

At the end of the programme, the learner

10. uses the simple preposition 'at' before the name of a place small in area and the preposition 'in' before the name of a place large in area, in comparison, when the two places are referred to in the same sentence.
11. inserts the simple preposition 'at' before 
   (a) a point of time like 11 a.m., 5 p.m. etc. (b) a definite point of time like
   sunrise, sunset, day-break, night and noon etc.

12. places the simple preposition 'at' before objects showing proximity in space and
   price of a thing.

13. uses the simple preposition 'at' before the names of subjects and hobbies to show
   proficiency in them.

14. inserts the simple preposition 'at' before
   (a) Certain behaviours of speech and the body. (b) the nouns play, work, rest,
   ease etc.

15. selects the correct preposition from a given set of three prepositions 'in', 'on' & 'at'
    for filling blanks.

Unit iv

SINCE

At the end of the programme, the learner uses the simple preposition 'since'
correctly before a point of time in the past like

16. (a) morning, evening, night, noon etc. (b) days of a week like Monday, Tuesday
    etc. (c) names of months like January, February etc. (d) names of years like
    1972, 1975 etc. (e) 5 p.m., 6 a.m. etc.

17. The learner inserts the simple preposition 'since' before nouns etc. only when the
    verb is either in (a) perfect tense (b) perfect continuous tense.

FROM

The learner, after completing the programme, places the simple preposition 'from'
before objects (nouns etc.) correctly to denote

18. a point of time like morning, 4 p.m., Sunday, next week, last month or year etc.

19. The learner at the end of the programme inserts the simple preposition 'from'
    before objects (nouns etc.) to show
    (a) the origin or source of something (b) separation of one thing from another.

20. The learner uses the simple preposition 'from' with verbs die and suffer to show
    (a) death from heart failure, cold/hot wave, exhaustion, overwork and not from
    any disease. (b) suffering from fever, headache, pain, cold etc.

TILL

21. The learner at the end of the programme places the simple preposition 'till' correctly
    before objects (nouns etc.) to denote a point of time like morning, noon, night,
    today, tomorrow, next month, 5 p.m., January and years like 1975 etc.
At the end of the programme, the learner

22. *uses* the simple preposition 'for' before objects (nouns etc.) to denote a *period of time* when the verb is in *perfect or perfect continuous tense* and the period of time is countable like 1, 2, 3 minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years etc.

23. *discriminates* between the use of the simple prepositions 'since' and 'for'.

24. *inserts* the simple preposition 'for' before objects to show (a) direction in space and time (b) reason (c) motive or purpose (d) exchange of things (e) the giving of presents or gifts. (f) taste or distaste and aptitude for arts, hobbies and professions etc. (g) conformity in action and behaviour.

25. The learner is able to *select* the correct preposition from a given set of three or four simple prepositions to fill blanks.

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**Unit vii**

*BY*

At the end of the programme, the learner *uses* the simple preposition 'by' before objects (nouns etc.) to indicate

27. (a) the *doer or agent* of some act in the passive voice (b) proximity in (i) space (ii) time (c) a point of time in the form of a dead line (not later than) (d) a unit of length, weights and measurements for denoting margin or difference (e) the means of travelling, acquiring something or accomplishing any thing.

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**Unit viii**

*WITH*

At the end of the programme, the learner *inserts* the simple preposition ‘with’ before objects (nouns etc.) to denote

28. *combination or union* of things etc. in (a) (i) space (ii) time (iii) thought (b) emotional behaviour like anger, happiness etc. (c) comparison between similar things or situations. (d) instrumentality like pen, pencil, pistol, stone etc.

29. The learner is able to *discriminate* between uses of the simple prepositions ‘by’ and ‘with’ when called upon to choose from a given set of prepositions (by, with) to fill the blanks.
Unit IX

OF

At the end of the programme, the learner places the simple preposition 'of' before objects (nouns etc.) to indicate

30. (a) relationship or connection between persons, things, objects etc. (b) the quality or merit of persons. (c) Origin or source or authorship etc. (d) substance or material (e) relief, deprivation and riddance etc.

OFF

The learner at the end of the programme uses the simple preposition 'off' before objects (nouns etc.) to indicate

31. (a) separation of one thing from another at a near distance or loss of contact (b) missing of target narrowly.

Unit X

THROUGH

32. The learner at the end of the programme inserts the simple preposition 'through' before objects (nouns etc.) to indicate movement from one end to another or going across something.

ROUND

33. The learner at the end of the programme inserts the simple preposition 'round' before objects (nouns etc.) to denote going on all paths of something or circular movement around something.

PAST

34. The learner at the end of the programme places the simple preposition 'past' before objects (nouns etc.) to denote the time gone by.

UP

35. At the end of the programme, the learner inserts the simple preposition 'up' before objects (nouns etc.) to denote motion upward of someone to a point higher in altitude.

DOWN

36. The learner at the end of the programme uses the simple preposition 'down' before objects (nouns etc.) to denote motion downward to a place or point at a low altitude.

37. At the end of the programme, the learner selects at least three simple prepositions from a given list of seven words and writes them in the spaces provided.
UNIT I

Many errors in written English are caused by use of incorrect prepositions. The use of correct preposition needs a deep understanding of this aspect of English language. You can surely do away with many errors from your written work if you remember the principles explained in the programme regarding the correct use of Simple Prepositions.

In this unit you are going to learn the use of simple preposition in.

D3—1

In written English there are many words which are used as Simple Prepositions. These are in, on, at, since, from, till, for, to, by, with, of, off, through, round, past, up and down etc. The words in, on, at, by, with etc. are used in written English as Simple Prepositions.

D3—2

The words in, on, at and by etc. are used as simple prepositions. The words since, from, and for etc. are also used as-----prepositions.

D3—3

He lives at Chandigarh in India. The words at and in in this sentence have been used as———

simple prepositions

IN

D3—4

IN is used as a preposition to denote (show) a thing in a state of rest inside something.

Mohan is sitting in the room.

In the above sentence, Mohan is in a state of rest...side the room.

D3—5

My purse is—your pocket.

D3—6

His coat is—the almirah which is—my bed room.
IN is used as a preposition to show a thing in motion (movement) inside something.

The Superintendent is moving in the Examination Hall.

In the above sentence, in shows the Superintendent moving in... the Examination Hall.

They are swimming ——— the tank.

The children are playing cricket ——— the play ground which is ——— sector 17.

My brother lives in America.

In the above sentence, in is used before America, which is the name of a country.

Cars are very cheap ——— Germany.

Many people worship Budha—— Burma as they do ——— Japan.

Many film stars live in Bombay.

In the above sentence, in is used before Bombay, which is the name of a city.

Many Indians live ——— London.
I live—Delhi but my parents live—Madras.

He was born in January.

You came to me for consultation—August last year.

Monsoon starts—India—July and finishes—September.

China attacked India in 1962.


The last Census was held—1971, and the next will be held—1981.

It is very hot in summer.

If Simla is very cold—winter, Amritsar is very hot—summer.

We have grapes in autumn and oranges—winter.

I like going to Simla in cold weather.
Frogs croak (cry) -----------wet weather.

Fans are used —— hot weather and heaters —— cold weather.

IN is used to indicate directions.

The Sun rises in the east.

In the above sentence, in is used before the east, and it indicates the direction from where the Sun rises.

The Pole Star always remains —— the north —— the sky.

Calcutta is —— the east of India and Bombay —— the west.

IN is used before the word, the morning, the evening and the afternoon to indicate a point of time.

1. He goes to his office in the morning and comes back in the evening.

2. He met me yesterday in the afternoon.

In the above two sentences, in has been used before the morning, the evening and the afternoon to indicate a point of time.

He gets up early —— the morning.

The Sun rises — the morning and sets — the evening.

IN is used as a preposition to act as a point of reference to indicate some defect in the structure of animate (having life) objects. It is also used before the word size.

He is blind in the left eye.

In the above sentence, in is used before the object left eye and this use of the preposition in acts as a point of reference to know the defect in his eye.

They are blind —— their both eyes.
She is lame —— her left leg.

Is your friend deaf —— his left ear?

He can do this work in two hours. In the above sentence, the use of in shows that he can finish his work after the two hours are over and not before that.

We shall be completing our studies — this institution — a month’s time.

They will be back from Simla —— a few days.

The Pay Commission has been asked to submit its report — a year’s time.

We work in light and rest in darkness. In the above sentence, in is used to show the period of darkness and— ——.

Last night I had to study — the candle light.

Work — the light of the Sun and rest — the darkness of night.

I left the station in a hurry. In the above sentence, in is used before a hurry and it shows the —— of my mind.

I could not understand anything of all that he said —— a hurry and —— anger.
He entertains us with jokes whenever he is — — a happy mood.

The cricket fans danced — — excitement when India defeated Pakistan — — the third Cricket Test Match.

We weep — — sorrow and rejoice — — happiness.

Certain verbs in English are always followed by the simple preposition in_ and they give an idiomatic meaning, e.g. write in ink, deal in (to sell), persist in (to stress over and again the same thing), rest in shade, interfere in (disturb other persons' affairs without permission), believe in, etc.

He deals — — cloth.

My brother deals — — sugar but his friends deal — — cotton.

I do not believe — — false ceremonies.

You must write your answer — — ink — — the examination and not in pencil.

You should not interfere — — the affairs of others.

The farmers rest — — the shade of trees when it is very hot — — summer.

They persisted — — leaving this place soon.

The simple preposition in_ is used before the names of cities, towns, countries, months and — — like 1960, 1972 etc.

If in_ is used to indicate a point of time like in the morning and in the evening, it is also used to indicate a point of time in the — — noon.
If *in* is used to show the *state of mind* like anger, happiness, sorrow etc., it is also used to show objects *at rest* or *in* —— inside something.

*IN* is used before the *names of seasons* like summer and winter, it is also used before kinds of —— —— like dry, wet, cold, hot etc.

The preposition *in* is used to act as *a point of reference* to indicate defect in the structure of animate objects, it is also used to show *the end of a period of time* like two hours, twenty minutes, three weeks etc. in —— time.

UNIT II

In this unit you are going to learn use of the simple preposition *on*. You can test your knowledge that you acquired in unit I in this unit, for at different places you are expected to discriminate between use of the simple prepositions *in* and *on*.

**ON**

The use of the simple preposition *on* is made to show contact (touch) of one thing with the outer surface of another.

The box is lying on the floor.

In the above sentence, *on* is used to show the contact of the box with the outer surface of the floor.

The books are lying — — the table.

He is standing — — the wall while his friends are sitting — — the bench.

*ON* is used to show the position of objects lying *at rest* and not *in motion*.

The radio is lying on the table.

In the above sentence, the radio is lying *at rest* and it is not moving on the table.
The peon is sitting —— a stool —— the room.

The teacher met me —— the way to the college —— the morning.

The frog is resting —— a stone lying —— the kitchen.

On is used before the names of the days of week.

He met me on Saturday.

In the above sentence, on is used before Saturday, which is the name of a ——.

The shops remain closed —— Sundays.

He will fly —— Monday next to join his parents —— London.

Mahatma Gandhi was born —— Saturday —— 1869.

On is used before the dates of a month like 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th etc.

The Pre-University examination result was declared on 7th June, 1979.

In the above example, on is used before 7th which is a d . . . in the month of June, 1979.

The workers are paid their wages —— the 7th of every month.

India’s Republic Day falls —— the 26th of January every year.

We got our independence —— the 15th of August —— 1947.

On is not used before the names of the days of week when these are preceded by (have before them) any adjective like this, that, last, next etc.

1. She met me on last Sunday.
2. She met me last Sunday.
In the above two sentences, sentence 2 is correct and sentence 1 is wrong because an adjective is used between the preposition on and Sunday in it.

The preposition on is not used before the names of the days of week when they have before them any adjective.

Direction: Complete the frames given below by choosing a correct response from the ones given in brackets.

I found no doctor the hospital.

They will join us at Agra.

We had lunch with the Governor on.

Certain verbs in English are followed by the preposition on to give an idiomatic meaning e.g. congratulate on, go on (continue), call on (to visit a person for a short time), agree on (e.g. agree on a point or plan), live on (to depend) etc.

He lives on his father.

Cows lives grass.

They agreed this plan 1960.

I congratulate you your success the examination.

You should go doing your home work as advised by your teacher.
UNIT III

You have already learnt the use of the simple prepositions in and on in the first two units of this programme. Now you will learn use of the preposition at. You can test your mastery over these three prepositions at the end of this unit as multi-choice test frames have been added in the form of 'Review' for your benefit.

At

At is used as a preposition before the names of a place or area or region having small area in comparison to a place big in area or size.

He lives at Model Town in Delhi.

In the above sentence, at is used before Model Town which is ——— in area in comparison to the area of Delhi.

Before a place small in size, we use the simple preposition ———, and before a place large in area, in comparison, we use the simple preposition ———.

My plane landed ——— Palam Airport ——— Delhi.

Many film stars live ——— Andheri ——— Bombay.
at, in

\( \text{D}_1\) — 95

• At is used before a point of time like 5 p.m., 6 p.m., etc.

We take breakfast at 8 O'clock.

In the above sentence, at is used before 8 O'clock, which is a point of —.

time

\( \text{D}_4\) — 96

They left for Bombay —— Tuesday —— 3 p.m.

on, at

\( \text{D}_4\) — 97

I called —— him yesterday —— 7 o'clock.

on, at

\( \text{D}_4\) — 98

The match started —— 5 p.m. —— the evening yesterday.

at, in

\( \text{D}_4\) — 99

• At is used before a point of time like sunrise, sunset, day-break etc.

Birds start chirping at day-break.

In the above sentence, at is used before day-break, and it shows a fixed —— of time.

point

\( \text{D}_4\) — 100

Many buds open themselves into flowers —— day-break.

at

\( \text{D}_4\) — 101

Many people visit temples —— sunrise and —— sunset.

at, at

\( \text{D}_4\) — 102

• At is used before a definite point of time like night and noon.

She met me yesterday at night.

In the above sentence, at is used before night and it shows a definite point of ——.

time

\( \text{D}_4\) — 103

The Sun is at its best —— noon.

at

\( \text{D}_4\) — 104

They called —— the Principal —— night yesterday to discuss an urgent matter.

on, at

\( \text{D}_4\) — 105

It is very hot —— noon —— summer.

at, in

\( \text{D}_4\) — 106

• At is used before objects (nouns etc.) to show proximity (nearness) in space and the price of thing.
He is standing at the gate.

In the above sentence, **at** is used before the noun *gate* and it shows nearness in space.

He sells mangoes **at** three rupees a kilogram.

In the above sentence, **at** is used before *three rupees* to indicate in the price of mangoes.

Open your books **at** page 70.

The fruit seller is selling oranges **at** three rupees a dozen.

She met me **at** the railway station **on** Wednesday.

**At** is used to show proficiency (ability) in subjects and hobbies.

She is good **at** English.

In the above sentence, **at** is used before *English*, which is the name of a subject.

She is good **at** dancing.

In the above sentence, **at** is used before *dancing*, which is the name of a hobby.

She is so good **at** acting that every teacher has a word of praise for her.

You are very slow **at** accounting but your brother used to be very quick **at** figures.

**At** is used before certain behaviours of speech and the body. The behaviours can be expressed through speech or writing or through an action of the body.

We felt insulted **at** her remarks.

In the above sentence, **at** is used before *her remarks*, which shows a behaviour of speech.
We were shocked at his murder. In the above sentence, at is used before 'his murder' and it shows a behavior (action) of the body and mind.

The workers felt encouraged by the good remarks of their manager.

She blushed at the thought of running away.

Every body felt concerned at his slapping the sick child in the class.

At is used with certain words as play, work, ease, and rest to give an idiomatic expression.

You should feel at ease in this house.

Children feel happy when they are at play.

She is now feeling very much at ease.

You can repair this machine when it is at rest.

The workers have to be at work at this factory at 8 a.m. every day.

Certain verbs in English are always followed by the preposition at and they give an idiomatic meaning. e.g. call at (to visit a place of living or house or building etc.), aim at (to make something a target), stare at (to look fixedly with wide open eyes), jeer at (mock) etc.

We called at his house this morning.

In the above sentence, at is used before his house, which means visiting a place of his living.
### Direction
Fill the blanks by choosing correct prepositions from the ones given in brackets at the end of each frame. The same preposition can be used again if the situation warrants it.

#### 136
The Soviet Prime Minister called — the Indian Prime Minister’s office — New Delhi.

#### 137
The hunter aimed — the tiger — the darkness of night.

#### 138
The wild cat stared — me.

#### 139
The monkeys jeered — the visitors.

#### Review

If _at_ is used as a simple preposition before a definite point of time like ‘sunrise’, ‘sunset’, ‘day-break’, it is also used before a definite point of time like ‘noon’ and ‘——’.

When two places having large and small size or area are referred to in the same sentence, we use the simple preposition — for a place having a large area and the simple preposition — — for a place having a small area.

At _at_ is used to show behaviours of speech and the body. It is also used to show proficiency in hobbies and ———— like English Music, Mathematics etc.

The preposition _at_ is used to show proximity in space and — — (value) of things.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Direction:</strong> Fill the blanks by choosing correct prepositions from the ones given in brackets at the end of each frame. The same preposition can be used again if the situation warrants it.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>price</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They were playing Badminton — the hall — night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>on, at, in</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>in, at</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The aeroplane landed — Palam Airport — New Delhi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>in, on, at</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at, in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<tr>
<td>He left India — the 7th of June, 1978 but came back — early 1979 to see his ailing (sick) father.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>on, in</th>
<th>D₃-137</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We come here daily — the morning — 8 o'clock for practice.</td>
<td>(on, at, in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in, at</th>
<th>D₃-138</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They caught the bus — a hurry — noon yesterday.</td>
<td>(on, at, in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in, at</th>
<th>D₃-139</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He hopes to receive his money — a week's time and make all payments — Monday next.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in, on</th>
<th>D₃-140</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He wrote his paper — the examination — black ink to get good marks.</td>
<td>(at, on, in)</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in, in</th>
<th>D₃-141</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We called — him yesterday — the evening.</td>
<td>(at, in, on)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>on, in</th>
<th>D₃-142</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animals rest — the shade of trees — noon.</td>
<td>(on, at, in)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in, at</th>
<th>D₃-143</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He may be slow — accounts, but he is very good — painting.</td>
<td>(in, at on)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at, at</th>
<th>D₃-144</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I live — milk and vegetables — Sundays.</td>
<td>(in, at, on)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>on, on</th>
<th>D₃-145</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She lives — Bharatpur (a village) — Ambala District.</td>
<td>(on, at, in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at, in</th>
<th>D₃-146</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan and India agreed — this plan — 1950.</td>
<td>(at, on, in)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>on, in</th>
<th>D₃-147</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We called — their house — 8th March last year.</td>
<td>(in, at, on)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at, on</th>
<th>D₃-148</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They met us — the gate — sunset.</td>
<td>(on, in, at)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at, at</td>
<td>D₁—149</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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<tr>
<td>My father deals --- sugar and sells it --- rupees five a kilogram these days. (on, at, in)</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in, at</th>
<th>D₁—150</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Happiness lies --- contentment and pleasure --- perfection. (on, at, in)</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in, in</th>
<th>D₁—151</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You read my letter --- leisure (free time) and not when you are --- work (on, at, on)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at, at</th>
<th>D₁—152</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children love to be --- ease and --- play. (in, at, on)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at, at</th>
<th>D₁—153</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I shall see you -- -- -- -- -- -- -- .</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Direction: Complete the above frame by choosing a correct response from the given two responses. (on next Monday, on Monday)

UNIT IV

In this unit you are going to learn use of the simple prepositions since, from and till. Many errors in the use of prepositions are caused by not knowing when to use since and when to use from. You may feel glad to know that by following the principles stated in this unit, you will eliminate many errors of these prepositions from your written work.

SINCE

D₁—154

Since is used as a simple preposition to show a point of time in the past. It indicates fixed time like morning, evening, noon and night etc. It is preceded by (has before it) a verb in the perfect or perfect continuous tense.

I have eaten nothing since morning.

In the above sentence, since is used before morning, which is a point of --- and have eaten is in the present --- tense.

D₁—155

We have been playing football since noon.

In the above sentence, since is used before noon, which is a --- of time and have been playing is in the present --- --- --- tense.
Since is used to denote a point of time like a certain day of the week, a certain month of the year and a particular year as Monday, January and 1952 etc.

We have lived in this city since 1952.

In the above sentence, since is used before ‘1952’, which is the name of a —— and it denotes a —— of time.

Since is used to denote a point of time like 3 p.m., 6 a.m. in the past.

You have been waiting for him since 3 p.m.

In the above sentence, since is used before ‘3 p.m.’ and it denotes a point —— time in the ——.

The workers have been on strike —— 1977.

The Principal has been teaching us English —— last month.

I have not met her —— then.

I shall be on leave from tomorrow.

In the above sentence, from is used before tomorrow, which denotes a point of —— in the future.

It continued raining yesterday from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

In the above sentence, from is used before 7 a.m., which denotes a fixed point of —— in the ——.

I take morning exercise from 5 a.m., to 6 p.m. daily.

In the above sentence, from is used before 5 a.m., which denotes a —— of time in the neutral —— tense.
He will not be coming here —— tomorrow.

We shall be on leave —— the college —— tomorrow morning for three months.

The Sutlej river starts from the Mansarovar lake. In the above sentence, from is used before the noun Mansarovar, which is the name of a lake, and it tells us the origin (source) of the river ——

The river Ganges comes —— the Himalayas.

Where did you get this book ——?

I always seek strength —— the Bhagvat Gita whenever my courage starts failing me.

This machine separates chaff from grains. In the above sentence, from is used before grains, which shows an act of separation of grains from the ——.

The prisoner escaped —— the prison.

He fell —— the roof of his house.

Sieves are used in flour mills to separate finer grains —— coarse grains.

From is used as a preposition with the verbs die and suffer to show the cause of death and suffering.
He died from heart failure.

In the above sentence, from is used before heart failure, which shows the cause of his death. (die from is never used with the name of a disease.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EA</th>
<th>D3—175</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She is suffering from malaria (a fever).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the above sentence, from is used before malaria which is the name of a disease.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EAS</th>
<th>D3—176</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She is suffering from malaria (a fever).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the above sentence, from is used before malaria which is the name of a disease.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FROM</th>
<th>D3—177</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The old man died from over work (no disease).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FROM</th>
<th>D3—178</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Many people die from cold wave every year — Bihar (a state).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TILL**

Till is also used as a simple preposition to denote a point of time like 5 a.m., 6 p.m., today, morning etc. in all the three tenses—present, past and future.

He waited for me till sunset.

In the above sentence, till is used before sunset, which indicates a point of time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>D3—180</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We shall not rest till we defeat our enemy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TILL</th>
<th>D3—181</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They cannot leave India till they pay all taxes due to them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TILL, FROM</th>
<th>D3—182</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We sat till the plane had taken off.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REVIEW

If since denotes a point of time in the past, from and till denote a point of time in the past, present and future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IN, TILL</th>
<th>D3—183</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The preposition since is preceded by (has before it) a verb in the perfect or perfect continuous tense; from is preceded by a verb, generally in the indefinite.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIT V

In this unit you are going to learn use of the simple preposition for. You must have felt confused sometimes whether to use the preposition since or from or for in certain situations. You will eliminate many errors of incorrect use of these prepositions from your written work, if you follow the principles given in this unit for using these prepositions.

**FOR**

If from is used as a preposition to show the source or origin of a thing, it is also used to show the separation of one thing from another.

In the above sentence, for is used before eight, which indicates a period of time and the verb ‘do’ has been used in the present tense.

The difference between the two is that the former i.e. since is used for a point of time in the past only whereas the latter i.e. for is used for a period of time in all the three tenses—present, past and future.

I have done this duty now for eight hours.

In the above sentence, for has been used before five years and it shows a period of time. The verb ‘live’ is used here in the past tense.

I shall have used this car for six months by March, 1985.

In the above sentence, for is used to show a period of time in future and it is preceded by the verb ‘use’ in the future tense.

I have driven this cycle for a long time.

In the above sentence, for is used before a long time, which shows a period of time.
You will have taught this class — six weeks — the 5th of next month.

These farmers have been ploughing their fields — morning — three hours.

I will have lived — this house — ten years — 1990.

For is used as a preposition to show direction in space and time. Mohan left for Bombay yesterday. In the above sentence, for is used before Bombay, which shows the Bombay City in space and Mohan's movement towards it.

He was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

He will be leaving — Delhi today.

They left —— their homes —— Rajasthan.

This suffering will continue —— the time being.

For is used as a preposition to show reason. The teacher punished him for stealing books from the class room.

He was imprisoned —— murdering a cloth merchant.

He was disqualified —— three years —— using unfair means in the examination.
The doctor was transferred to this place being inefficient and corrupt.

For is used as a preposition to show the motive or purpose.
I need money for books.

In the above sentence, for is used before books, and it shows the purpose for which money is needed.

We go to him seeking guidance this case.

He killed him getting all his property.

People go to religious places worship.

For is used as a preposition to show exchange of things.

I got this pen for that pencil

In the above sentence, for is used before that pencil, which shows the exchange of pen with pencil.

She sold her typewriter a small sum.

People buy many new things old clothes.

Can you get me a good scooter this motor cycle?

For is used as a preposition before any noun or pronoun which stands for any person to whom a thing is given or presented.

She bought this chain for me.

In the above sentence, for is used before the object me to whom this chain has been presented.

You have bought a beautiful toy your son.

The company has provided free accommodation my family.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for</th>
<th>D3—213</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What has your sister brought —— you —— the market?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for, from</th>
<th>D3—214</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For is used as a preposition to show taste, distaste, liking, disliking and aptitude (talent) for hobbies, subjects, arts, professions etc. He has a great liking for this watch. In the above sentence, for is used before this watch, which shows his liking for the watch.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in</th>
<th>D3—215</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have fondness —— the Green Lable Tea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for</th>
<th>D3—216</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They have no taste —— music and dance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for</th>
<th>D3—217</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My brother has keen aptitude —— teaching.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for</th>
<th>D3—218</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For is used as a simple preposition to show conformity (to do exactly the same thing) in action and behaviour. He copied my answer word for word. In the above sentence, for is used before word, which shows conformity in action.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>io</th>
<th>D3—219</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He believes in the policy of tit for tat. In the above sentence, for is used before tat, which indicates the practice or belief in the policy of revenge. This shows conformity in behaviour.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>iou</th>
<th>D3—220</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She copied my translation piece word —— word in the examination.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for</th>
<th>D3—221</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We must not return evil —— evil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for</th>
<th>D3—222</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nothing can satisfy him except taking life —— life.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Certain verbs are followed by the preposition for and they give an idiomatic meaning, e.g. look for (search), ask for (request), call for (demand action), apply for etc.

I have asked for more money from the government.

In the above sentence, for is used with asked, which means I have requested for more money.

She is looking for her lost purse.

I have applied for the post of Principal.

Her conduct calls for a strict action against her.

We have asked for aid (help) for the Red Cross Society.

Since as a preposition denotes a point of time in the past only, but for as a preposition denotes a period of time in the present, past and future.

If 'since' denotes a definite point of time, 'for' denotes a definite period of time.

Since, from and till all denote a point of time, but the preposition for denotes a period of time.

For is used to show direction in space and time, taste and aptitude for a thing, exchange of articles and conformity in action and behaviour.

If the preposition 'from' is used to show source or origin of a thing, the preposition 'for' is used to show the cause or motive or purpose for doing some action.
Direction:— Fill the blanks with the help of prepositions given in brackets. The same preposition can be used twice in the same sentence if the situation warrants it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>D3—233</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has been suffering —— cold —— last Thursday. (for, since, from)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D3—234</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He was disqualified —— competing —— the I.A.S. examination. (since, for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D3—235</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He will stay here free of cost —— three weeks —— tomorrow. (from, since, for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D3—236</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has worked a lot —— my election —— last week. (from, since, for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D3—237</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They waited —— the bus —— sunset. (till, for, from)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D3—238</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— when have you been looking —— my younger brother? (from, for, since)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D3—239</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The demand —— this book will increase —— Monday next. (since, from, for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D3—240</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The child has been crying —— milk —— 6 a.m. (from, for, since)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D3—241</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many people die —— heat wave in summer, while in winter people suffer —— Influenza (a disease). (since, for, from)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D3—242</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She failed to distinguish good —— evil —— some time. (since, from, for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D3—243</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This family has a great reputation —— sacrifice —— time immemorial (a very long time). (since, for, from)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIT VI

In this unit you are going to learn use of the simple preposition to. You will be glad to know that certain words are always followed by the preposition to. This will enable you to eliminate many errors of this preposition from your written work.

TO

To is used as a preposition to denote movement towards something in space.

He is going to the college.

In the above sentence, to is used before ‘the college’ and it shows his movement towards the college which is situated in sp.

He came to Delhi to Chandigarh yesterday.

How do you go to the University to your house?

He flew to Bombay to Srinagar.

To is used as a preposition to show direction of something towards another in time.

The doctors watched the day to day progress made by the patient.

In the above sentence, to is used before ‘day’, which shows direction in t.

I meet my classes to the Lecture Hall from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

We have rains to India to July to September.

They should continue reviewing their development schemes from time to time.
To is used as a preposition to denote direction or movement of one thing towards another in thought.

He succeeded to our great pleasure.

In the above sentence, to is used before ‘our great pleasure’, which shows direction in the...

He failed in the examination — our great disappointment.

They readily agreed — our proposal of opening a college — girls in the city.

I always work — the satisfaction — my boss.

India defeated Pakistan in a hockey match by three goals to one.

In the above sentence, to is used before ‘one’, which indicates the proportion (ratio) of goals scored.

We won the foot-ball match by six goals — three.

His information regarding the resignation of the Prime-Minister is correct — a great extent.

The proportion of milk and water — this mixture is four — two.

Certain adjectives in English are always followed by the preposition to and they give an idiomatic meaning e.g. superior to, senior to, junior to, similar to etc.

This watch is inferior to that one.

In the above sentence, to is used before ‘that one’ and it shows comparison between the two watches.

Your bicycle is far superior — mine.
She is junior to me in service by five years.

This doctor is senior to my uncle in age.

My radio set is similar to yours.

The cloth of your suit is inferior to the cloth of my suit in quality.

Certain verbs are followed by the preposition to and they give an idiomatic meaning, e.g. prefer to, compare to (to compare dissimilar things), blind to, object to etc. He prefers death to dishonour. In the above sentence, to is used before ‘dishonour’ and it shows preference between the two things.

We prefer a small house to a big one.

She is now married to a rich merchant.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi is opposed to the Janata Party rule.

The Principal agreed to the proposal of the staff.

Ranjit Singh is compared to a lion in the history of Punjab.

The poets often compare dew drops to pearls.

She is blind to her own defects.

I said it to her face.

Please redirect all my letters to this address.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to</th>
<th>D₃—277</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I am obliged —— you —— your kindness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to, for</th>
<th>D₃—278</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The I.A.S. competition is open —— all graduates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to</th>
<th>D₃—279</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They objected———my proposal of charging five rupees more this time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REVIEW**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>to</th>
<th>D₃—280</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To is used as preposition to show movement towards something in space, time and ——.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thought</th>
<th>D₃—281</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To is used as preposition to show measure and —— (ratio) of two or more things in a mixture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNIT VII**

In this unit you will learn use of the preposition *by*. You have already known some prepositions that are used to indicate a point of time. In this unit you will learn how the simple preposition *by* is used to indicate a point of time.

**BY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>snake</th>
<th>D₃—283</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The student was punished by the teacher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The above sentence is in the———voice and the teacher acts as an agent for punishing the student.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>passive, ent</th>
<th>D₃—284</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The culprit was sentenced to death —— the judge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>by</th>
<th>D₃—285</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The cart is driven —— the horses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### When 130 is Divided

When 130 is divided — 13, it leaves no remainder.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### By is Used as a Preposition to Show Proximity (Nearness) of Some Kind in Space

By is used as a preposition to show *proximity* (nearness) of some kind in *space*.

- His shop is *by my house*.
- In the above sentence, *by* is used before the object ‘my house’, which shows (*proximity*) of his shop to my house in space.

### The Old Man’s Hut Is

The old man’s hut is — the river side

### She Occupied Her Seat

She occupied her seat — the cinema hall — the side of her mother.

### The River Flows

The river flows — the garden wall.

### By is Used as a Preposition to Show a Point of Time or Proximity (Nearness) in Time

By is used as a preposition to show *a point of time or proximity* (nearness) *in time*.

- He gets up *by sunrise*.
- In the above sentence, *by* is used before ‘sunrise’ which indicates proximity in time.

### The Farmers Come Back

The farmers come back — their fields — sunset.

### I Must Start

I must start — 4 o’clock to reach the station — time.

### At This Speed the Bus May Not Reach Its Destination Even —

At this speed the bus may not reach its destination even — the evening.

### This Work Should Be Done

This work should be done *by tomorrow*.

- In the above sentence, *by* is used before *tomorrow* and it fixes a limit of *tomorrow* (not later than tomorrow) for the work to be done.

### The Magistrate Ordered that the Witness Be Produced

The magistrate ordered that the witness be produced — — Monday next, the latest.
by

D$_2$—297

The train must have arrived —— the station —— this hour.

at, by

D$_2$—298

We shall have shifted —— our new house —— then.

to/from, by

D$_2$—299

By is used as a preposition to indicate a unit of length, weights and measurements etc.

She is taller than you by two inches.

In the above sentence, by is used before two inches and it shows a margin or difference in length or height between she and you.

ngt

D$_2$—300

She is shorter than her sister —— one inch.

by

D$_2$—301

Oranges are sold —— the dozen and apples —— the kilogram.

by, by

D$_2$—302

By is used as a preposition to show the means of travelling, getting something or accomplishing anything.

I came to Chandigarh by train.

In the above sentence, by is used before the noun 'train' which shows the means of his travel.

ellin

D$_2$—303

He came to India —— London —— air.

from, by

D$_2$—304

He got a scholarship in the examination —— hard work.

by

D$_2$—305

I sent the parcel of books —— him —— post.

to, by

D$_2$—306

Certain verbs are followed by the simple preposition by and they give an idiomatic meaning e.g. stand by (to show oneself to be a good friend), live by (make a living), come by (obtain with effort), pass by (to go near a place or an object), go by (to pass) etc.

Time went by slowly

In the above sentence, by is used before slowly and it shows the passage of time slowly.
(32')

How did you come ——— this book?

What is the time ——— your watch?

We pass ——— the Telegraph Office daily.

Man does not live ——— bread alone.

He stood ——— me in my days of difficulty.

By is used as a preposition to show proximity in space and ———, it is also used to show the doer or agent in the ——— voice.

If by is used as a preposition to show a unit of length, weights and measures, margin or difference, it is also used to show the ——— of travelling or accomplishing any thing.

In this unit you are going to learn use of the preposition with.

You must have found it difficult to determine whether in a certain situation the preposition by or the preposition with is to be used. You will not face this difficulty if you learn the principles explained in this unit regarding the use of these two simple prepositions.

With is used as preposition to show union or combination of two or more things, persons and objects in space.

We shall go to school with him.

In the above sentence, with is used before him, which shows combination of we and him in space.

I sympathised ——— him ——— his grief.

I shall compete ——— you ——— this prize.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>with, for</td>
<td>I called — him — my friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on, with</td>
<td>With is used as a preposition to show <em>combination</em> or <em>union</em> of two or more things in time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>Frogs begin to croak (cry) with rainfall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>In the above sentence, with is used before rainfall and it shows the combination of rainfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and the croaking of frogs in time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>Many high ranking officials will change positions — the fall of the present government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>Living has become miserable — the rise of prices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>Things have gone — bad to worse — the coming of the new government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from, with</td>
<td>With is used as a preposition to show <em>combination</em> or <em>union</em> of things in thought.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>He trembled with fear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>In the above sentence, with is used before fear, which shows union between him and fear in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thought.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>He became mad —— happiness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>She has been down —— fever —— morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with, since</td>
<td>They convinced us —— their arguments against dowry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>With is used as a preposition to show <em>emotional behaviour</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>He is angry with you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>In the above example, with is used before you and it shows a kind of behaviour between two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>persons (he and you).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>My father is very much annoyed (angry) —— me —— my being disobedient.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
My relations —— the staff are very cordial (friendly).

He quarrelled —— me over a trifle (thing of little value).

The teacher compared Budha with Jesus Christ in the field of religion.

In the above sentence, with is used before Jesus Christ to show comparison between two similar kind of persons.

Compare the rule of Akbar —— that of Ashoka.

People now compare the performance of the Janata Party —— that of the Congress Party.

Compare lemon —— orange for its richness —— Vitamin C.

He killed the bird with a stone.

In the above sentence, with is used before a stone, which shows a stone as instrumentality for killing the bird.

The teacher punished the late-comers —— a stick.

The paper was written —— the candidates —— their pens.

The boat was tied —— the sailor —— a rope.

Sucha Singh was charged —— the murder of Sardar Partap Singh Kairon.
This house is infested with rats.

I am highly disgusted with the performance of the Indian Hockey Team.

You must part company with him if you want to succeed.

The two parties agreed with each other with this plan.

I have complied with the orders of the government.

We have dispensed with the services of our servant.

**REVIEW**

With is used as a preposition to show union or combination of two or more objects in **space, time and**.

If *with* is used as a preposition to show *emotional behaviour* like anger and happiness etc., it is also used to show *comparison* between two things.

If *by* is used as a preposition to show the *doer* or *agent* in the passive voice, *with* is used to denote *instrument* in the hands of the.

**Direction**: Fill the blanks by choosing correct prepositions from the ones given in brackets.

The clothes were washed with the washerman with a soap cake. (with, by)

The enemy was attacked with guns with the soldiers. (with, by)

He was beaten with blows with me. (by, with)
UNIT IX

In this unit you are going to learn use of the simple prepositions of and off. You will do well to understand the difference between the uses of these two prepositions.

**OF**

**D3—352**

*OF* is used as a preposition to show *relationship or connection* between two persons, things or objects etc.

The *uncle of my father's brother* is very rich.

In the above sentence, *of* is used before *my father's brother*, which shows the relationship between my father and his uncle.

**D3—353**

All the relatives — my brother were invited yesterday — me.

**D3—354**

The leg — this chair and the top — that table are broken.

**D3—355**

*OF* is used as a preposition to show *the quality or merit* of persons.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was a man *of integrity* (quality of being honest).

In the above sentence, *of* is used before *integrity* to show the quality of character of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

**D3—356**

We should select only the men — merit.

**D3—357**

A person — weak will cannot administer the country well.

**D3—358**

Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru was a man — peace.

**D3—359**

*OF* is used as a preposition to indicate *origin or authorship*.

The works *of Kalidas* are world famous.

In the above sentence, *of* is used before *Kalidas*, which shows authorship of Kalidas.
She is a woman — humble origin.

I have read the works — Shakespeare.

He is a man who comes — good stock.

\( \text{of} \) is used as a preposition to indicate substance or material.

- The pencil is made of wood and lead.
- In the above sentence, \( \text{of} \) is used before wood, which shows the material of which the pencil is made of.

This saree is made — pure silk.

This building is made — steel and concrete.

Your ring is made — pure gold.

\( \text{of} \) is used as a preposition to show relief or deprivation or riddance.

- He is cured of malaria.
- In the above sentence, \( \text{of} \) is used before malaria, which indicates relief from a disease.

The thieves robbed him — his money.

Shri Jagjeevan Ram was deprived — Prime Ministership.

We got rid — flies.

\( \text{of} \) Certain words are always followed by the preposition of, and they indicate cause or reason, or give an idiomatic meaning e.g. die of (die of some disease, hunger, grief, starvation etc.), accuse of (charge with), be fond of (have liking for), capable of (able to do something).

The old man died of cholera.

In the above sentence, \( \text{of} \) is used before cholera, which is the name of a disease and is the cause of death of the old man.
cause/reason

D₃—372
Many people died —— small pox in the past and many die these days —— heart failure

of, from

D₃—373
The lady died —— grief and starvation

of

D₃—374
Girls are generally fond —— music and dance.

of

D₃—375
She is capable —— doing wonders

of

D₃—376
We are accused —— theft and murder.

OFF

D₃—377
Off is used as a preposition to denote the separation of one thing from another at a near distance or loss of contact.

He fell off the stairs of his house.

In the above sentence, off is used before the stairs, which shows loss of contact between him and the stairs.

air

D₃—378
The rider fell —— his horse and broke his leg.

off

D₃—379
Leaves fall —— trees —— the autumn season.

off, in

D₃—380
I cut —— myself —— all engagements for the first time.

off, from

D₃—381
Off is used as a preposition to denote the missing of aim or target narrowly or short distance.

The hunter shot off the target.

In the above sentence, off is used before the object ‘the target’, which shows that the hunter’s aim missed the target narrowly.

row

D₃—382
A good marksman seldom shoots —— the mark.

off

D₃—383
Do not drive your car —— the road as it raises a lot of dust.
The battle was fought —— Cape Trafalgar.

**REVIEW**

If the preposition *of* is used to show relationship between two or more things and quality of person, it is also used to indicate authorship and —— (source) of things.

If the preposition *of_ is used to indicate substance or material, it is also used to show —— from pain or disease.

If the preposition *off* is used to show the separation of one thing from another at a near —— (measure of space), it is also used to show the missing of a target —— (by a small margin).

In this last unit you are going to learn use of the five simple prepositions *through, round, past, up, and down.*

**THROUGH**

*Through* is used as a preposition to denote going from end to end (going across) or side to side of any object or entering at one side and coming out from the other.

He passed *through* the woods.

In the above sentence, *through* is used before the noun *woods,* which means passing through the inter . . . r of woods (forest).

The river Thames flows —— London.

The train passed —— the tunnel.

A medicine has to pass —— many laboratory tests before becoming saleable.
ROUND

\( D_3 - 392 \)

Round is used as a preposition to express movement in a path that passes on all sides of and comes back to the starting point.

We went round the garden.

In the above sentence, round is used before the noun garden, which means going in a circular way.

\( D_3 - 393 \)

The earth moves — the Sun.

\( D_3 - 394 \)

The whole play revolves — her life.

\( D_3 - 395 \)

We have no time to go — the museum.

PAST

\( D_3 - 398 \)

Past is used as a preposition to indicate the time gone by (to indicate time in the past).

It is half past four now.

In the above sentence, past is used before four, which indicates that half an hour has passed after four.

\( D_3 - 399 \)

He called — him at twenty minutes — six (6-20).

\( D_3 - 400 \)

You can see me — half — three — the afternoon.

\( D_3 - 401 \)

He is an old man — seventy.

UP

\( D_3 - 402 \)

Up is used as a preposition to denote things in motion or at rest at a higher place or altitude.

They went up the hill.

In the above sentence, up is used before the hill, which is an indication of their movement towards a place higher in altitude.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up, on</td>
<td>The monkey went up the tree and is now sitting up the topmost branch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up</td>
<td>He ran up the stairs to the first floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up</td>
<td>The rocket went up the sky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down, in</td>
<td>They drove down the hill on bicycles and reached the plains in no time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down, from</td>
<td>The monkeys ran down the tree to steal bananas from the fruit seller's shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down</td>
<td>The tears ran down her face.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DOWN**

Down is the opposite of up. It is used as a preposition to show things at rest or in motion towards a lower point (place).

They sailed down the river speedily.

In the above sentence, down is used before the river, which indicates their movement downstream in the river.

They drove down the hill on bicycles and reached the plains in no time.

The monkeys ran down the tree to steal bananas from the fruit seller's shop.

The tears ran down her face.

**REVIEW**

If the preposition up is used to show an object at rest or in motion towards a higher point or place, the preposition down is used to show a similar type of rest or movement at a lower place or point.

If through is used as a preposition to show going from one end to the other, round is used as preposition to indicate circular.

The preposition past is used to indicate the time by the clock after a full hour is past, it is also used to indicate the time in years or stages for learning, growth and improvement etc.

THE END
APPENDIX

DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES ON THE FIRST DRAFT OF THE CRITERION TEST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>x'</th>
<th>fx'</th>
<th>fx'^2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>151-165</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136-150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121-135</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106-120</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-105</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76-90</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-75</td>
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<td>-1</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-60</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-26</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-45</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N = 41

\[
fx' = -32 \quad fx'^2 = 142
\]

Mean = 71.3, SD = 25.34, \( r_{tt} = .95 \)
DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES ON THE SECOND
DRAFT OF THE CRITERION TEST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scores</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>x'</th>
<th>fx'</th>
<th>fx'^2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>151-165</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136-150</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121-135</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106-120</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-105</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76-90</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-75</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-60</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ N = 70 \quad \text{fx'} = 186 \quad \text{fx'^2} = 666 \]

\[ \text{Mean} = 122.86, \quad \text{SD} = 23.49, \quad \text{r}_{tt} = .96 \]