

A COMPLETE BOOK OF PREPOSITIONS

**A COMPREHENSIVE AND PERFECT BOOK FOR EVERYONE,
ALL LEVELS & EVERY EXAM**

By

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PREPOSITION

Origin and Meanings: 'Pre' is a Latin word for 'in front of'. So Prepositions are words whose **position** is in front of nouns and pronouns.

Definition: A preposition is a word used to show the way in which other words are connected. It is used to express basic relationships between words.

Details: A preposition usually comes before a noun, pronoun or noun phrase. It joins the noun to some other part of the sentence. So a preposition is a word that "prepares" you to know about the "position" of another word relative to the rest of the sentence: not its literal position, of course, in being the 10th word or anything like that, but the "position" of its meaning.

A preposition links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. The word or phrase that the preposition introduces is called the object of the preposition.

A preposition usually indicates the temporal, spatial or logical relationship of its object to the rest of the sentence.

Examples : on, of, in, by, at, out, for, from, to, into.

KINDS OF PREPOSITIONS

There are six different kinds of prepositions. They are as follows:-

1. Simple Prepositions

Prepositions which are not formed by any method common to a language are known as Simple Prepositions.

Examples:

at, by, for, from, in, of, off, out, on, with, up, to, after, over, under.

I am at my office.

This building is under construction.

2. Double Prepositions

Prepositions which contain two words are known as Double Prepositions.

Examples :

out of, according to, due to, near to, next to, instead of, in spite of.

The patient is out of danger now.

The match was cancelled due to bad weather.

Faheem lives next to us.

3. Compound Prepositions

Prepositions which are formed by prefixing are known as compound prepositions.

Examples :

about, across, beside, inside, within, without, around, until.

What is inside the box?

Sit beside me.

We can't live without air.

4. Participial Prepositions

Present participles which are used as prepositions are known as participial prepositions.

Examples :

during, regarding, touching, concerning, considering.

I do not go out during curfew.

I have no comments regarding this matter.

5. **Phrase Prepositions**

Groups of words which are used as prepositions are known as phrase prepositions.

Examples :

In accordance with, in favour of, by reason of, in place of,
in memory of, in addition to, in front of, at the risk of.

I help others for the sake of pleasure.

I am away from computer.

I shall not come in case of rain.

There is a bank in front of my house.

6. **Disguised Prepositions**

These are the weakened forms of the prepositions 'on' or 'of'.

Examples : They went out a shopping (on shopping).

It is 3 o' clock (of clock).

IMPORTANT PREPOSITIONS DISTINGUISHED

1. At and In

‘At’ is used for small places, minor operations, definite part of space, and definite points of time.

‘In’ indicates a point of rest, the place where a person or thing is, including the idea of being close to a thing or person.

Examples :

He lives at KDA.

I leave for school at 8 am.

My brother is at office.

‘At’ is also used with words denoting the rate, or degree at which a thing is done; as

I drove the car at full speed.

Sugar is selling at twenty rupees a kilo.

2. In and Into

‘In’ denotes position or rest inside something. ‘Into’ denotes motion towards inside from outside as :

There is a pen in my pocket.

Put this pen into your pocket.

3. In and After

‘In’ is used with a period of time in reference to future.

After is used to denote a period of past time, as

He will send it to me in an hour.

I met her after a month.

4. In and Within

When ‘in’ is used before a noun denoting a period of time, it means ‘at the close of’.

‘Within’ means ‘before the close of’, as

You will get the salary in a month.

You will get the result within an hour.

5. On and Upon

‘On’ is used in speaking of things of rest; ‘upon’ of things in motion, as

I sat on the chair.

The cat sprang upon a table.

6. On and Over

‘On’ denotes actual contact with some objects.’ ‘Over’ does not do so; as

The book is on the table.

The helicopter flew over my head.

7. Till and By

‘Till’ means ‘not earlier than’, ‘By’ means ‘not later than; as

She was kept waiting till 3 o’ clock.

I shall return by 4 o’ clock.

8. Between and Among

‘Between’ is used in speaking of two persons or things; ‘among’ is used in speaking of more than two persons or things; as

Divide these books between these two students.

Divide these books among these seven students.

9. Beside and Besides

'Beside' means 'by the side of' or 'near'. 'Besides' means 'in addition to', as Ahmad was standing beside me.

I won cash reward besides a merit certificate.

10. Since and For

'Since' refers to a point of time and 'For' to a period of time.

You have been playing since morning.

You have been playing for two hours.

EXPRESSIONS WITHOUT PREPOSITIONS

1. The following words do not take a preposition after them:-
barring, considering, concerning, during, not with standing, pending, regarding, respecting, touching; as
Considering his age, he should be given rest.
2. No Preposition is used before expressions of time beginning with next, last, this, that, every, any, all, each, today, before, tomorrow, yesterday, as
I shall visit you next week.
I worked all week.
I meet him every Friday.
I won a prize yesterday.
3. When used in the active voice, the following verbs do not take any preposition after them, as
afford, answer, attack, ask, assist, ascend, benefit, climb, combat, describe, discuss, enter, examine, inform, investigate, love, obey, order, pervade, pick, precede, probe, reach, recommend, request, resemble, resign, resist, sign, succeed, violate.
USA attacked Afghanistan.
I accompanied her.
Doctor examined the patient.
I reached home.
I asked him to help me.
4. Expressions containing words like height, length, shape, size, colour, age, area, volume are usually connected to the subject of the sentence by the verb be, without a preposition; as
You are the same age as me.
What colour is your shirt?
5. We use a / an instead of a preposition in expressions such as three times a day, fifty miles an hour, twenty rupees a kilo and similar expressions; as
Revise your lesson four times a day.
Driver drove the bus forty miles an hour.
I take the class twice a week.
6. The preposition 'at' is usually left out in 'at what time ___ ?'
What time do you go to school?
7. The preposition 'to' is not used before 'home' provided the word 'home' is preceded by come, go, arrive, get, bring, send, take, as
Let's go home.
She comes home daily.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Preposition	Use	Examples
in	in months	in July; in September
	year	in 1985; in 1999
	seasons	in summer; in the summer of 69
	part of the day	in the morning; in the afternoon; in the evening
	duration	in a minute; in two weeks
at	part of the day	at night
	time of day	at 6 o'clock; at midnight
	celebrations	at Christmas; at Easter
	fixed phrases	at the same time
on	days of the week	on Sunday; on Friday
	date	on <i>the</i> 25th of December*
	special holidays	on Good Friday; on Easter Sunday; on my birthday
	a special part of a day	on the morning of September <i>the</i> 11th*
after	later than sth.	after school
ago	how far sth. happened (in the past)	6 years ago
before	earlier than sth.	before Christmas
between	time that separates two points	between Monday and Friday
by	not later than a special time	by Thursday
during	through the whole of a period of time	during the holidays
for	period of time	for three weeks
from ... to from... till/until	two points form a period	from Monday to Wednesday from Monday till Wednesday from Monday until Wednesday
past	time of the day	23 minutes past 6 (6:23)
since	point of time	since Monday
till/until	no later than a special time	till tomorrow until tomorrow
to	time of the day	23 minutes to 6 (5:37)
up to	not more than a special time	up to 6 hours a day
within	during a period of time	within a day

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE AND DIRECTION

Preposition	Use	Examples
above	higher than sth.	The picture hangs above my bed.
across	from one side to the other side	You mustn't go across this road here. There isn't a bridge across the river.
after	one follows the other	The cat ran after the dog. After you.
against	directed towards sth.	The bird flew against the window.
along	in a line; from one point to another	They're walking along the beach.
among	in a group	I like being among people.
around	in a circular way	We're sitting around the campfire.
behind	at the back of	Our house is behind the supermarket.
below	lower than sth.	Death Valley is 86 metres below sea level.
beside	next to	Our house is beside the supermarket.
between	sth./sb. is on each side	Our house is between the supermarket and the school.
by	near	He lives in the house by the river.
close to	near	Our house is close to the supermarket.
down	from high to low	He came down the hill.
from	the place where it starts	Do you come from Tokyo?
in front of	the part that is in the direction it faces	Our house is in front of the supermarket.
inside	opposite of outside	You shouldn't stay inside the castle.
into	entering sth.	You shouldn't go into the castle.
near	close to	Our house is near the supermarket.
next to	beside	Our house is next to the supermarket.
off	away from sth.	The cat jumped off the roof.
onto	moving to a place	The cat jumped onto the roof.
opposite	on the other side	Our house is opposite the supermarket.
out of	leaving sth.	The cat jumped out of the window.
outside	opposite of inside	Can you wait outside ?
over	above sth./sb.	The cat jumped over the wall.
past	going near sth./sb.	Go past the post office.
round	in a circle	We're sitting round the campfire.
through	going from one point to the other point	You shouldn't walk through the forest.
to	towards sth./sb.	I like going to Australia.

		Can you come to me? I've never been to Africa.
towards	in the direction of sth.	They walk towards the castle.
under	below sth.	The cat is under the table.
up	from low to high	He went up the hill.

PREPOSITIONS AT, IN, ON

Preposition	Examples
in	We sit in the room .
	I see a house in the picture .
	There are trouts in the river .
	He lives in Paris .
	I found the picture in the paper .
	He sits in the corner of the room .
	He sits in the back of the car .
	We arrive in Madrid .
	He gets in the car .
	She likes walking in the rain .
	My cousin lives in the country .
	There are kites in the sky .
	He plays in the street . (BE)
	She lives in a hotel .
	The boys stand in a line .
	He is in town .
	I have to stay in bed .
The robber is in prison now.	
at	She sits at the desk .
	Open your books at page 10 .
	The bus stops at Graz.
	I stay at my grandmother's .
	I stand at the door .
	Look at the top of the page .
	The car stands at the end of the street .
	You mustn't park your car at the front of the school .
	Can we meet at the corner of the street?
	I met John at a party .
	Pat wasn't at home yesterday.
	I study economics at university .
	The children are at grandmother's .
	He's looking at the park .
	He always arrives late at school .
on	The map lies on the desk .

The picture is **on page 10**.

The photo hangs **on the wall**.

He lives **on a farm**.

Dresden lies **on the river Elbe**.

Men's clothes in **on the second floor**.

He lives **on Heligoland**.

The shop is **on the left**.

My friend is **on the way** to Moscow.

Write this information **on the front of the letter**.

When she was a little girl people saw unrealistic cowboy films **on television**.

THE MEANINGS OF PREPOSITIONS

The table below gives the most usual meanings of English prepositions. Each meaning is illustrated by an example.

About

1. On the subject of: This is a story **about** elephants.
2. Approximately: He is **about** ten years old.

Above

1. Higher than; over: The plane flew **above** the clouds.
2. Earlier on a page: There is a heading **above** each diagram.

Across

1. From one side to the other: We walked **across** the field.
2. On the other side of: There is a store **across** the street.

After

1. Later in time: **after** ten o'clock; **after** lunch
2. Later in a series: Q comes **after** P in the alphabet.
3. In pursuit of: The dog ran **after** the cat.

Against

1. In opposition to: Theft is **against** the law.
2. Touching; supported by: I leaned my bicycle **against** the wall.

Along

1. Following the length of: We walked **along** the road.

Among

1. Within a group: The money was shared **among** three people.

Note: In formal English, **among** is usually used only when referring to more than two persons or things. In contrast, **between** is used when referring to two persons or things.

Around

1. Circling something: We walked **around** the block.
2. Surrounding: There is a fence **around** the garden.
3. In different parts of: I looked **around** the house for the keys.
4. In the other direction: We turned **around** and went back home.
5. Approximately: He is **around** six feet tall.

At

1. A specific location: **at** 23 Chestnut Street; **at** the park
2. A point in time: **at** 5 o'clock; **at** Christmas
3. A condition: **at** peace; **at** war; **at** rest
4. An activity: **at** work; **at** school; **at** play
5. Towards: Look **at** someone; wave **at** someone

Note: When referring to a specific location or to a point in time, **at** is usually used. When

referring to a certain street or a certain day, **on** is usually used. When referring to a location as an area, or when referring to a unit of time longer than a day, **in** is usually used.

e.g. **at** Christmas; **on** Christmas day; **in** the Christmas holidays

Before

1. Earlier in time: **before** two o'clock; **before** Christmas
2. Earlier in a series: S comes **before** T in the alphabet.

Behind

1. At the back of: The little girl hid **behind** her mother.
2. Late: I am **behind** in my work.
3. Cause; origin: Who was **behind** that idea?

Below

1. Lower than; under: **below** freezing; **below** sea level
2. Later on a page: Footnotes are provided **below** the text.

Beneath

1. Lower than; below: **beneath** the earth

Beside

1. Next to; at the side of: I sit **beside** her in class.

Besides

1. Also; as well as: We study other languages **besides** English.

Note the differing meanings of **beside** and **besides**. **Beside** is usually used with reference to a physical location.

Between

1. An intermediate location: Toronto lies **between** Montreal and Vancouver.
2. An intermediate time: **between** Christmas and New Year's Day
3. Intermediate in a series: B comes **between** A and C in the alphabet.
4. An intermediate amount: **between** five and ten people
5. Within a group of two: The money was shared **between** two people.

Beyond

1. Farther than: The mountains lie **beyond** the horizon.
2. Further than; exceeding: That was **beyond** my expectations.

But

1. Except: I have read all **but** the last chapter.

Note: **But** is used more often as a conjunction than as a preposition.

By

1. Near: a house **by** the sea
2. Past: He waved as he drove **by** the house.
3. Not later than: Try to finish the work **by** next week.
4. In units of: cheaper **by** the dozen; sold **by** weight

5. Through the means of: travel **by** plane; written **by** him

Note: **By** is often used in combination with verbs in the Passive Voice.

Concerning

1. Connected with; about: He studies everything **concerning** trees.

Despite

1. In spite of: We walked downtown **despite** the rain.

Down

1. To a lower position: The ball rolled **down** the hill.

2. Further along: He lives **down** the street.

During

1. Throughout a period: She works **during** the day.

2. Sometime within a period: An accident occurred **during** the night.

Except

1. Not including: I have visited everyone **except** him.

For

1. Duration of time: We walked **for** two hours.

2. Distance: I walked **for** five kilometers.

3. Purpose: I bought this jacket **for** you.

4. In the direction of: She left **for** New York.

5. In favor of: We are **for** the proposal.

6. Considering: The boy is clever **for** his age.

From

1. Place of origin: We left **from** Boston; he comes **from** Mexico

2. Start of a period of time: **from** now on; **from** yesterday until today

3. Start of a range: **From** 20 to 30 people were present.

4. Cause: He suffers **from** nervousness.

5. Source: I first heard the story **from** you.

In

1. Place thought of as an area: **in** London; **in** Europe

2. Within a location: **in** the room; **in** the building

3. Large units of time: That happened **in** March, **in** 1992.

4. Within a certain time: I will return **in** an hour.

5. By means of: write **in** pencil; speak **in** English

6. Condition: **in** doubt; **in** a hurry; **in** secret

7. A member of: He is **in** the orchestra; **in** the navy

8. Wearing: the boy **in** the blue shirt

9. With reference to: lacking **in** ideas; rich **in** oil

Inside

1. Within: They are **inside** the house.

Into

1. To the inside of: We stepped **into** the room.
2. Change of condition: The boy changed **into** a man.

Like

1. Resembling: That looks **like** him.
2. Appearing possible: It looks **like** rain.
3. Be in a suitable mood for: I feel **like** going swimming.

Minus

1. Less: Three **minus** two equals one.

Near

1. Close to: **near** the school; **near** the ocean

Of

1. Location: east **of** here; the middle **of** the road
2. Possession: a friend **of** mine; the sound **of** music
3. Part of a group: one **of** us; a member **of** the team
4. Measurement: a cup **of** milk; two meters **of** snow

Off

1. Not on; away from: Please keep **off** the grass.
2. At some distance from: There are islands **off** the coast.

On

1. Touching the surface of: **on** the table; **on** the wall
2. A certain day: That happened **on** Sunday, **on** the 6th of June.
3. A certain street: **on** South Street
4. About: a book **on** engineering
5. A state or condition: **on** strike; **on** fire; **on** holiday
6. By means of: live **on** a pension; shown **on** television

Onto

1. To a position on: The child climbed **onto** the table.

Opposite

1. Facing: The library is **opposite** the fire station.

Out of

1. To the outside of: She went **out of** the room.
2. From among: We won two games **out of** three.
3. Motive: We spoke to them **out of** politeness.
4. Material: The bridge is made **out of** steel.
5. Beyond: **out of** control; **out of** danger

Outside

1. On the outer side of: **outside** the house
2. Beyond the limits of: **outside** my experience

Over

1. Above; higher than: There are cupboards **over** the sink.
2. Covering: We spread an extra blanket **over** the bed.
3. Across: I jumped **over** a puddle.
4. More than: It cost **over** ten dollars; it took **over** an hour
5. During: I saw him several times **over** the past week.
6. By means of: We made plans **over** the telephone.

Past

1. Up to and beyond: I walked **past** the house.
2. After (in time): It was **past** 2 o'clock; half **past** two
3. Beyond: **past** belief

Per

1. For each: 60 kilometers **per** hour; price **per** liter

Plus

1. With the addition of: Six **plus** four equals ten.

Since

1. From a specific time in the past: I had been waiting **since** two o'clock.
2. From a past time until now: I have been waiting here **since** noon.

Note: Because of its meaning, the preposition **since** is usually used in combination with a perfect tense. It should be noted that the preposition **for** can also be used with a perfect tense. However, when used with reference to time, **for** is usually followed by a phrase referring to a **period** of time; whereas **since** is usually followed by a phrase referring to a **specific** time.
e.g. I have known him **for** six months.

I have known him **since** January.

In the first example, **for** is followed by **six months**, which refers to a period of time. In the second example, **since** is followed by **January**, which refers to a specific time.

Through

1. Across; from end to end of: the main road **through** town
2. For the whole of a period: I slept **through** the night.
3. By means of: Skill improves **through** practice.

Throughout

1. In every part of: **throughout** the world
2. For the whole of a period: **throughout** the winter

Till

Note: **Till** can be used instead of **until**. However, at the beginning of a sentence, **until** is usually used.

To

1. In the direction of: Turn **to** the right.
2. Destination: I am going **to** Rome.
3. Until: from Monday **to** Friday; five minutes **to** ten
4. Compared with: They prefer hockey **to** soccer.
5. With indirect object: Please give it **to** me.
6. As part of infinitive: I like **to** ski; he wants **to** help.

7. In order to: We went to the store **to** buy soap.

Toward (or Towards)

1. In the direction of: We walked **toward** the center of town.
2. Near; just before (time): It rained **towards** evening.

Under

1. Beneath: **under** the desk; **under** the trees
2. Less than: **Under** 100 people were present.
3. In circumstances of: **under** repair; **under** way; **under** discussion

Underneath

1. Below, under: **underneath** the carpet

Until

1. Up to a certain time: She will stay **until** Friday; **until** 5 p.m.

Upon

Note: On and **upon** have similar meanings. **Upon** may be used in certain expressions, as in **once upon a time**, and following certain verbs, as in to **rely upon** someone.

Up

1. To a higher place: We went **up** the stairs.
2. In a higher place: She lives **up** the hill.

Up to

1. As far as: **up to** now; I have read **up to** page 100.
2. Depending on: The decision is **up to** you.
3. As good as; ready for: His work is **up to** standard.

Versus

1. Against (sports, legal): The next game is England **versus** Australia.

Via

1. By way of: He went to Los Angeles **via** San Francisco.

With

1. Accompanying: He came **with** her; I have my keys **with** me.
2. Having; containing: Here is a book **with** a map of the island.
3. By means of; using: I repaired the shoes **with** glue.
4. Manner: **with** pleasure; **with** ease; **with** difficulty
5. Because of: We were paralyzed **with** fear.

Within

1. Inside of: **within** twenty minutes; **within** one kilometer

Without

1. Not having: Do not leave **without** your coat; **without** money

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF IMPORTANT PREPOSITIONS

(A)

- (1) Azhar is absent from the class.
- (2) You should abide by the rules of your school.
- (3) We should abstain from bad habits.
- (4) Tashkeel is accompanied with his father.
- (5) Saleem is accused of theft.
- (6) Bilal is accustomed to bad habits.
- (7) You should act upon my advice.
- (8) They are addicted to drinking.
- (9) Saim was admitted into the school.
- (10) My mother has affection for me.
- (11) I am afraid of fools.
- (12) They cannot agree upon this matter.
- (13) My friend agreed to my proposal.
- (14) I agree with you.
- (15) The hunter aimed at the bird.
- (16) I was alarmed at the news.
- (17) My teacher was angry at my rudeness.
- (18) He is angry with me for nothing.
- (19) You have to answer for your carelessness.
- (20) I apologise to you for my behaviour.
- (21) I applied to the bank for loan.
- (22) You should be ashamed of your behaviour.
- (23) The patient is asking for the tablet.
- (24) Please attend to the teacher.
- (25) He is not aware of his failure.

(B)

- (1) The prisoner begged for mercy.
- (2) All the Muslims believe in Allah.
- (3) This book belongs to her.
- (4) His brother is blind of one eye.
- (5) Noor is born of rich parents.
- (6) Lincoln was born in a poor family.
- (7) A daughter was born to Saima.

(C)

- (1) I am careful of my deeds.
- (2) You should be careful about your behaviour.
- (3) She doesn't care for any one.
- (4) Aslam was charged with theft.
- (5) The old woman was cheated of jewellery.
- (6) Don't sit close to fire.
- (7) The bridegroom was clothed in red.
- (8) Our matric exam commenced on Friday.
- (9) Compare living things with non-living things.

- (10) Rustam can't be compared to Sohrab.
- (11) The student complained to the teacher.
- (12) I received a complaint against you.
- (13) Manager should have confidence in his team.
- (14) He congratulated me on my success.
- (15) The teacher should have control over his students.
- (16) He is cruel to his servants.
- (17) I have a cheque for Rs. 2000.

(D)

1. My brother deals in cloth.
2. My principles are dear to me.
3. Do not depend on others.
4. The robber deprived him of all his belongings.
5. He is desirous of getting fame.
6. Edhi has devoted himself to the service of mankind.
7. His grandmother died of cholera.
8. Sher Khan died for his motherland.
9. His parents are displeased with him.
10. The train was late due to fault.
11. The bride is dressed in pink.

(E)

1. He is engaged in work.
2. She was engaged to a doctor.
3. He visited me to enquire after my health.
4. The judge enquired of him about the murder.
5. The police enquired into the matter.
6. I am not envious of any one.
7. The principal has excused me from the sports.

(F)

1. He failed in English.
2. I have faith in Allah.
3. We should be faithful to our country.
4. Iqbal was famous for his poetry.
5. Kashmiris are fighting for their rights.
6. Fill in the blanks with adjectives.
7. The hunter fired at the lion.
8. I am fond of music.
9. Please forgive me for my negligence.
10. The bag is full of books.
11. Our drawing room is furnished with pictures.

(G)

1. My father was not glad at my failure.
2. The teacher glanced at the students.
3. You are good at English.
4. I always did good to my friends.
5. It was very good of my friend to help me.

6. The old man was grateful to young boy.
7. I was grieved at his death.
8. Azeem was found guilty of copying.
9. You are getting late for office.

(H)

1. Over-eating is harmful to stomach.
2. I have no hatred for others.
3. I haven't heard of his success.
4. He is not honest in his dealings.
5. You should always hope for the best.

(I)

1. A careful person is never ignorant of his short comings.
2. My brother is ill with fever.
3. I am impressed with his knowledge.
4. I was included in the team.
5. They informed the principal about the matter.
6. Smoking is injurious to health.
7. My friends came to inquire after my health.
8. I shall insist on his appointment.
9. I have no interest in this matter.
10. I introduced him to the class.
11. Please accept my invitation to dinner.
12. I invited him to my home.

(J)

1. You should not be jealous of me.
2. My teacher joined me at lunch.
3. Join this line to that.
4. My brother is junior to me.

(K)

1. Good deeds are key to heaven.
2. Always be kind to the children.
3. He knocked at my door.
4. Allama Iqbal is known to every body for his poetry.

(L)

1. The old beggar is lame of one leg.
2. We should not laugh at the poor.
3. That road leads to our school.
4. I have no liking for the liars.
5. Please listen to the lecture.
6. I shall always remain loyal to my institution.
7. Birds live in trees.
8. Please look up these words in dictionary.

(M)

1. Arshid was mad with anger when he abused him.
2. That chair is made of wood.
3. Mr. Sajjad was married to a teacher.

(N)

1. Oxygen is necessary for life.
2. Don't be negligent in your duty.
3. Aslam is notorious for deceiving others.

(O)

1. We should be obedient to our elders.
2. She is obliged to her friend for help.
3. There are many opportunities for every hard working person.
4. My house is opposite to the city college.
5. Please open the books at page ten.

(P)

1. Your decision is painful to us.
2. Draw a line parallel to this line.
3. I have a great pity for the innocent.
4. He wastes his time in playing at cards.
5. The diver plunged into the cold water.
6. Mr. Rana is very popular with his students.
7. I prayed to God for his safety.
8. You should prefer milk to tea.
9. We should always be prepared for death.
10. Prime Minister will preside at the meeting.
11. My uncle presented a watch to my brother.
12. You should take pride in your job.
13. This is prize for your achievement.
14. I am proud of you.
15. Asghar was punished for coming late.
16. Put this pen into your pocket.

(Q)

1. His friend quarrelled with him.
2. My teacher is quick at mathematics.

(R)

1. Soldiers are ready for the attack.
2. I have just recovered from my long illness.
3. You should refrain from cheating.
4. Akbar reigned over subcontinent.
5. This boy is not related to me.
6. I got a reply to my order yesterday.
7. They have a great respect for me.
8. Always be respectful to the teachers.

9. You are not responsible for me.
10. My principal rewarded me with a book.
11. The robbers robbed him of all he had.
12. Zia ruled over Pakistan.

(S)

1. You should be satisfied with all you have.
2. Please send for a doctor.
3. Muslims were shocked at the murder of Shah Faisal.
4. I am quite skillful in planning.
5. Don't smile at me.
6. You should be sorry for your behaviour.
7. Pakistani team succeeded in scoring three hundred runs.
8. This job is suitable for me.
9. I was surprised at his behaviour.
10. I never swore by God.
11. Eggs are sold by the dozen.

(T)

1. He has a great taste for books.
2. He was thankful to me for my in time help.
3. You should think over your decision.
4. I am tired of my daily routine.
5. Muslims trust in Allah.
6. What is the time by your watch?

(U)

1. You are unfit for army.
2. Milk is useful to the children.

(V)

1. Sohrab was victorious over Rustam.
2. The assembly voted for the motion.

(W)

1. I have been waiting for you for two hours.
2. I wish for your success.
3. I am not weak in mathematics.

(X)

1. I simply x'd him out.

(Y)

1. Farooq yearned for academic recognition.
2. She yelled out to her teacher that the homework was difficult.
3. The president is yielding to the opposition.
4. He will never yield up his secrets.

(Z)

1. I have no zeal for wealth.
2. They want to talk generally before they zero in on any one speciality.
3. I zipped up the bag with difficulty.
4. You should have zoomed in closer on my face.
5. I zoomed off to the school.
6. He zoomed out and got the overall effect.

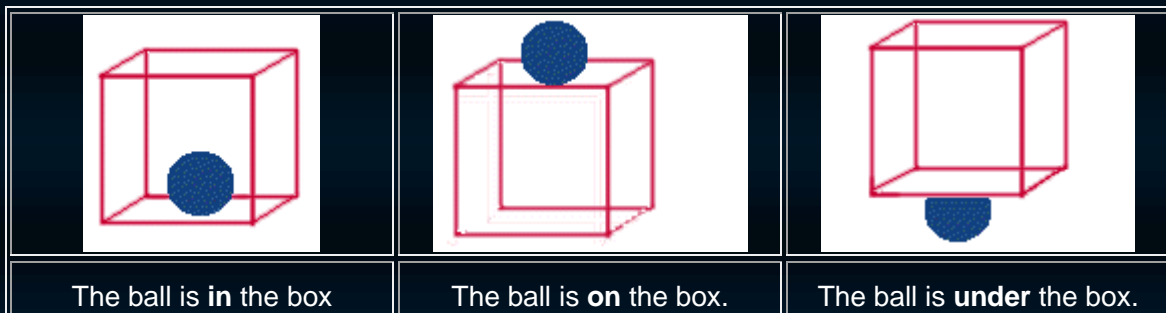
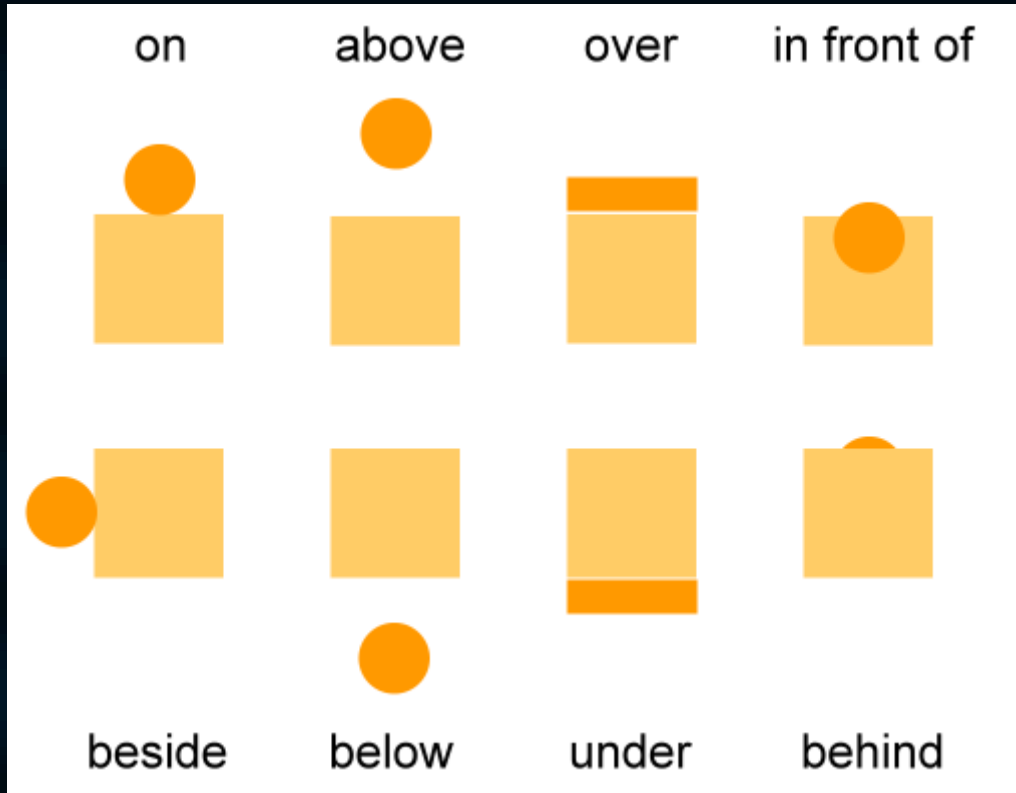
CORRECTION OF MISTAKES IN THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS




- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I am getting late from school. | 1. I am getting late for school. |
| 2. I go to school by foot. | 2. I go to school on foot. |
| 3. They went to Karachi in air. | 3. They went to Karachi by air. |
| 4. He died from cholera. | 4. He died of cholera. |
| 5. She has been reading since two hours. | 5. She has been reading for two hours. |
| 6. They have been playing for morning. | 6. They have been playing since morning. |
| 7. Put it in your pocket. | 7. Put it into your pocket. |
| 8. Divide it among the two students. | 8. Divide it between the two students. |
| 9. Divide these apples between those four girls. | 9. Divide these apples among those four girls. |
| 10. We must abide to the laws of our country. | 10. We must abide by the laws of our country. |
| 11. She is blind form one eye. | 11. She is blind of one eye. |
| 12. I agree with your proposal. | 12. I agree to your proposal. |
| 13. I agree to you. | 13. I agree with you. |
| 14. She is angry from me. | 14. She is angry with me. |
| 15. They write with black ink. | 15. They write in black ink. |
| 16. I am suffering with fever. | 16. I am suffering form fever. |
| 17. I am fond in games. | 17. I am fond of games. |
| 18. Smoking is injurious for health. | 18. Smoking is injurious to health. |
| 19. Do not laugh from the poor. | 19. Do not laugh at the poor. |
| 20. Trust on God. | 20. Trust in God. |

PREPOSITIONS THROUGH PICTURES






Prepositions of Place

This diagram shows some of the more common prepositions of place and indicates their meaning.



<p>John's house</p> 	<p>Jane's house</p> 	<p>Bill's house</p> 
<p>John's house is next to Jane's house.</p>	<p>Jane's house is between Bill's and John's houses.</p>	<p>Bill's house is next to Jane's house.</p>


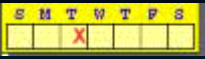
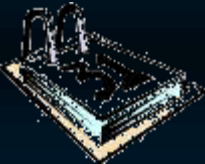






				
<p>The climbers stood on top of the mountain.</p>	<p>The man stood between the two enemies.</p>	<p>The enemies stood opposite each other.</p>	<p>The gardeners stood behind the pumpkins.</p>	<p>The man stood next to the gopher and held the umbrella over it.</p>

				
<p>The man looked through the telescope in his hands.</p>	<p>The man wrote the address on the package.</p>	<p>The man looked at the mail in the post box.</p>	<p>The man looked at the clock on the wall.</p>	<p>The manager sat at his desk on his chair.</p>

Prepositions of Movement

Picture	Preposition	Example
	to	"He carried the rubbish to the bin."
	through	"The train came through the tunnel."
	across	"He swam across the channel."
	along	"He walked along the road."
	down	"He skied down the mountain."
	over	"They walked over the bridge."
	off	"The man ran off the cliff."
	round	"The arrow is moving round the ball."
	into	"The man poured the sand into the timer."

Prepositions of Time

Picture It Clip Art	Preposition	Example
	at (a time)	"I got to work at 8.00 this morning."
	on (a day)	"I'll see you on Tuesday."
	on (a date)	"I have an appointment on the 31st."
	in (a month)	"My birthday is in June"
	in (a year)	"I was born in 1959"
	in (the morning)	"I get up in the morning."
	in (the afternoon)	"I have lunch in the afternoon."
	in (the evening)	"I go home in the evening."
	at (night)	"I go to bed at night."



in

(a season)

"It usually snows **in** the
winter."

EXERCISES

1. Paying attention to the meanings of the prepositions, fill in the blanks with the most appropriate prepositions chosen from those given in brackets. For example:

She made a speech _____ the future of the school. (about, around)

She made a speech about the future of the school.

D comes _____ **C** and **E** in the alphabet. (between, beyond)

D comes between **C** and **E** in the alphabet.

1. This train travels from London _____ Paris. (at, to)
2. We stood at the back _____ the theater. (of, on)
3. She went to Rome _____ France. (versus, via)
4. The store is open daily _____ Monday to Friday. (for, from)
5. I took my hat _____ the table. (of, off)
6. He looks _____ his brother. (despite, like)
7. The children ran _____ the school. (of, out of)
8. He opened the box _____ a screwdriver. (at, with)
9. I will work _____ five o'clock. (until, up)
10. We walked _____ the restaurant. (despite, past)
11. At three o'clock we reached the top _____ the hill. (of, off)
12. You have delivered all of the papers _____ this one. (between, but)
13. The bank is _____ the school. (opposite, out of)
14. _____ the danger, he decided to climb the mountain. (despite, except)
15. The treasure was hidden _____ the earth. (under, up to)
16. **A** comes _____ **B** in the alphabet. (before, behind)
17. I went to work _____ my umbrella. (out of, without)
18. When it is heated, water changes _____ steam. (in, into)
19. Nocturnal animals usually sleep _____ the day. (during, underneath)
20. The squirrel ran _____ the wall. (along, among)

2. Paying attention to the uses of the prepositions **among**, **at**, **beside**, **besides**, **between**, **for**, **in**, **on** and **since**, fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions chosen from those given in brackets. For example:

They live __ 359 Southdale Avenue. (at, on)

They live at 359 Southdale Avenue.

1. He lives _____ 19 Tower Road. (at, on)
2. We will be gone _____ two days. (for, since)
3. Tom and his friend will divide the money _____ themselves. (among, between)
4. They will be returning _____ November. (in, on)
5. I have known him _____ three years. (for, since)
6. Many foods _____ milk contain calcium. (beside, besides)
7. I will arrive _____ six o'clock. (at, in)

8. He has been gone _____ Friday. (for, since)
9. The store is located _____ North Street. (at, on)
10. She is leaving _____ five minutes. (at, in)
11. Bridget, Leslie and Sarah will discuss the matter _____ themselves. (among, between)
12. I have known her _____ last year. (for, since)
13. We expect them _____ Wednesday. (in, on)
14. The cat was sitting _____ the stove. (beside, besides)
15. The play begins _____ seven thirty. (at, on)
16. We waited _____ fifteen minutes. (for, since)
17. Columbus crossed the Atlantic _____ 1492. (at, in)
18. There are many possibilities _____ the ones I have mentioned. (beside, besides)
19. She will call us _____ half an hour. (at, in)
20. His birthday is _____ the 8th of January. (in, on)

3. Fill in the blanks with the missing prepositions. For example:

She wants to leave once.

She wants to leave at once.

1. Since the restaurant is usually crowded, it is advisable to make reservations _____ advance.
2. Because we have no car, we go everywhere _____ foot.
3. I was _____ breath after running up the long flight of stairs.
4. We walked out of the room _____ tiptoe, so as not to disturb the sleeping baby.
5. Inside your passport, you should write the name of your next _____ kin.
6. We made out the report _____ triplicate.
7. Citrus fruits, _____ example oranges and lemons, require a long growing season.
8. The movie seemed to go on forever, but _____ last it was over.
9. She is so busy, she always seems to be _____ a hurry.
10. Many people believe birds are incapable of reasoning, but _____ fact, some birds are quite intelligent.
11. Since he is not very trustworthy, I advise you to take what he says _____ a pinch of salt.
12. I went to the library, but the book I wanted was out _____ loan.
13. To save money, we usually buy flour and rice _____ bulk.
14. Since he could offer us no proof, we had to take his story _____ trust.
15. She knows hundreds of poems _____ heart.
16. Since we cannot find a place to live, _____ the time being, we are staying at a cheap hotel.
17. Little _____ little, the clouds dispersed and the sun became brighter.
18. Because of its importance, we studied the report _____ detail.
19. All of the clothes sold in this store were made _____ hand.
20. At an intersection, pedestrians usually have the right _____ way.

ANSWERS TO THE EXERCISES

Answers to Exercise 1:

1. to 2. of 3. via 4. from 5. off 6. like 7. out of 8. with 9. until 10. past 11. of 12. but 13. opposite 14. Despite 15. under 16. before 17. without 18. into 19. during 20. along

Answers to Exercise 2:

1. at 2. for 3. between 4. in 5. for 6. besides 7. at 8. since 9. on 10. in 11. among 12. since 13. on 14. beside 15. at 16. for 17. in 18. besides 19. in 20. on

Answers to Exercise 3:

1. in 2. on 3. out of 4. on 5. of 6. in 7. for 8. at 9. in 10. in 11. with 12. on 13. in 14. on 15. by 16. for 17. by 18. in 19. by 20. of