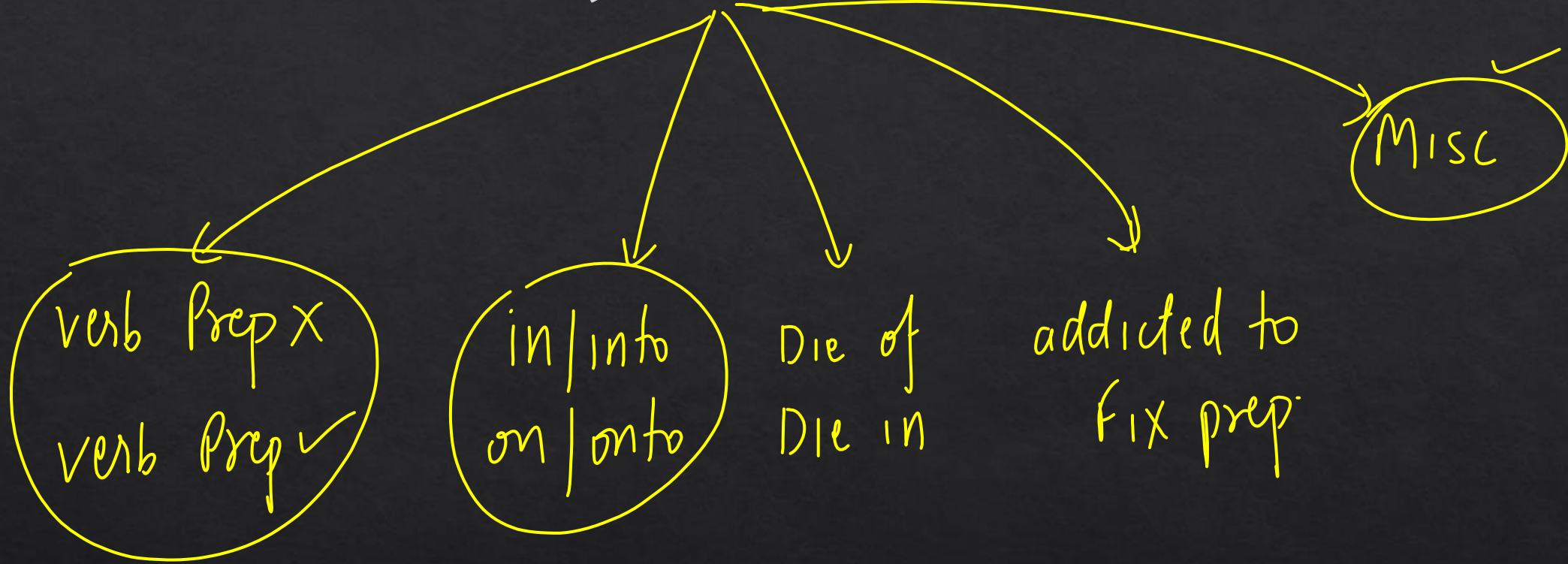


PREPOSITION



Don't use preposition 'to' after these verbs when these are

followed by an indirect object:- Ask, beg, inform, advise, allow, call, assure, apprise, remind, warn, thank, wish, order, request, invite, forbade, welcomed, congratulate, compliment etc.

Use preposition 'to' after these verbs when these are followed

by an indirect object:- Propose, announce, apologize, plead, talk, report, suggest, spoke, listen, wrote, pray, complain, describe, explain, appeal, etc.

S V IO DO

He sent me a letter.

He sent a letter to me

S V IO D.O

He gave me a book.

He gave a book to me

They asked ^xto me to bring a new sofa for them.

He begged ^xto me for help when his enemies surrounded him.

I will inform ^xto your parents if you come late.

She advised ^xto me to start my own business.

They allowed ^xto us to use their parking space.

He called ^xto me and told me that he had quit his job.

The agent assured ^xto us that he would help us.

He apprised ^xto me of my brother's accident.

She reminded ^xto me to collect the parcel from her office.

She warned ^xto me about the possible consequences.

Gulliver thanked ^xto all the villagers for their help.

He wished ^xto me on my birthday.

They ordered ^xto me to leave the office immediately.

She requested ^xto me to help her in her project.

She did not invite ^xto me to her birthday party.

His father forbade ^xto him from watching TV.

They welcomed ^xto us in their newly built house.

I congratulated ^xto her on her victory in the tournament.

I complimented ^xto her on her looks.

He wrote me a letter.

X

He wrote a letter to me

S V to Obj → Noun Cl
He proposed/me that we should open a coaching institute in Jaipur.

S V to Obj - Noun Cl
They announced/the workers that no bonus would be given to them.

He apologized/me ^{to} for all the mistakes that he had made.

She pleaded/me ^{with} not to leave her alone.

He talked^{to}/me about the problems that he was facing.

The witness reported^{to}/the policeman about the robbery.

The witness reported the incident word for word to the policeman. ^{NE}

They suggested^s to me[✓] that I should consult a specialist eye surgeon. ^{pp} ^{NE}
that I should consult a specialist eye surgeon.
^{Noun Cl - Obj}

He spoke^{to}/his mother to take some advice.

All the students listened^{to}/the teacher very carefully.

He wrote^xme a letter^{to me}/but I was not able to send a reply to him.

They prayed^{to}/God for help as no one else was able to help them.

Many students complained^{to}/me about Mr Bharat last Sunday.

He described^{to}/me the whole incident that happened yesterday.

The teacher explained^{to}/us the concept in detail.

The organisers appealed^{to}/the crowd not to panic.

Among (>2)v/s Between (=2)

The cost should be shared equally between /among the three of you.

These diseases are more common between /among young children.

The survey shows a link among /between asthma and air pollution.

The gap among /between the rich and the poor has increased.

Between का प्रयोग दो से अधिक के लिए भी किया जाता है जब उनका आपस में Mutual relationship हो

between

An agreement was signed among France , Germany , Austria and Italy.

between

This tournament will be played among India , Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Beside v/s Besides

Beside - It means 'at the side of' or 'next to' (के बगल में)

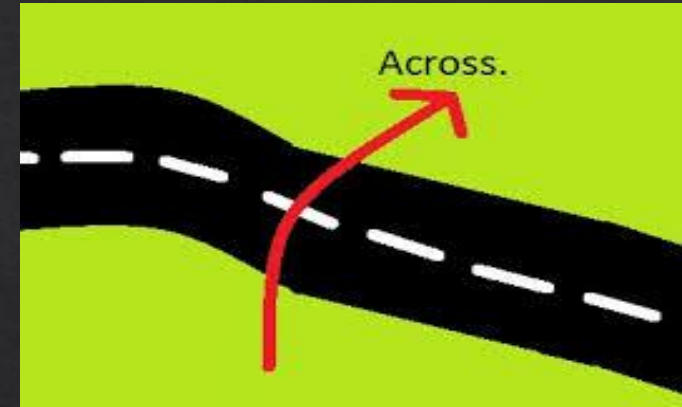
Besides- It means 'in addition to' or 'also': (अलावा या अतिरिक्त)

She was sitting  beside/ besides the tree.

What other types of music do you like  beside/  besides classical?

ACROSS V/S THROUGH

Across - It refers to the movement of someone or something on, at, to or from the other side of 2D.



Across - On the opposite side (उस पार या दूसरी तरफ)

Through- It implies the movement of someone or something from one side to another, in an enclosed space.



She walked  across/through the floor and lay down on the bed.

They walked slowly  through/across the woods.

A new garage has been opened  across/through the bridge.

The medical shop is  across/through the lane.

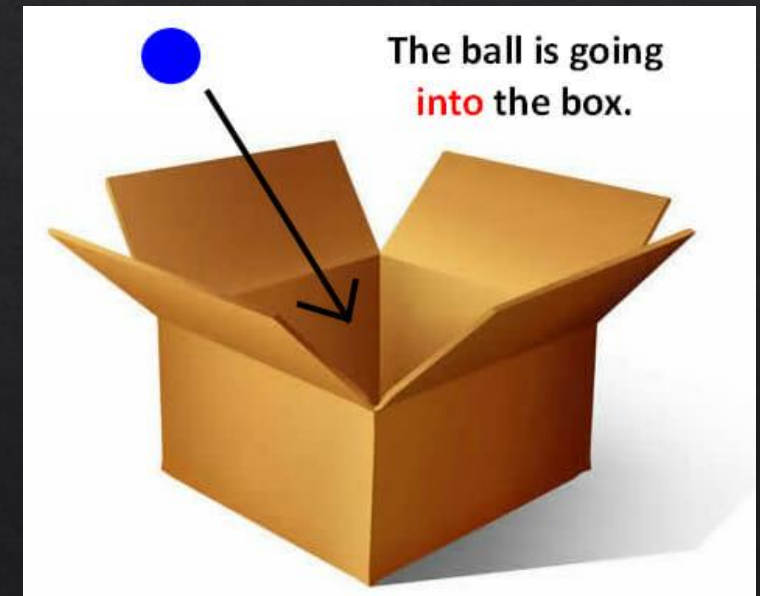
In v/s Into



In - It is used when something is within, i.e. one thing contains another.

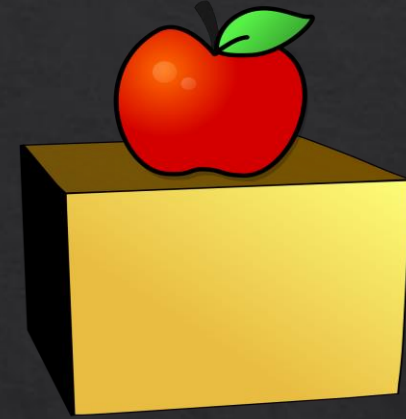
Into- It is used when someone or something comes from outside to the inside.

I threw a ball in / into the river.



On v/s Upon

On –It used to show that something is in a position above something else and touching it,



Upon- on something (in motion)



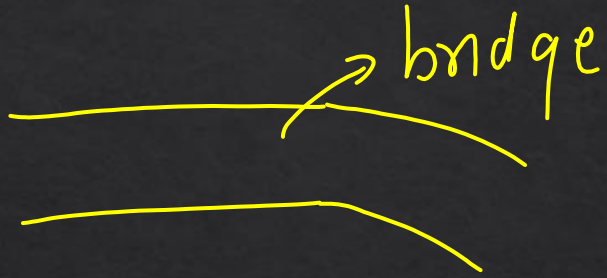
How much is that coat on display [✓] in/into the window panel?

The ran fast and jumped [✓] into/in the pool.

They live in that old house [✓] on/upon the hill.

The lion jumped [✓] on/upon the deer and killed it.

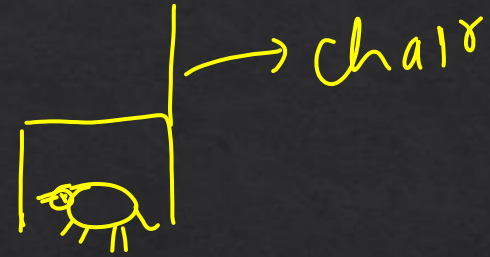
Position Standard
Over v/s Above



Dam



Standard Position
Below vs under



Over v/s Above

Below v/s under

There is a bridge  over/above your head.

The ganga is flowing  over/above the danger mark.

A cat is sitting  under/below the table.

Please don't write  under/below this line.

By v/s With

The motorcycle was driven [✓]by/[✗]with a tiny bald man.

The papers were signed [✓]by/[✗]with her [✓]with/[✗]by a parker pen [✓]in black ink.

He was sitting [✓]by/[✗]with the lake when we found him.

He was playing [✓]by/[✗]with his younger brother.

At v/s in

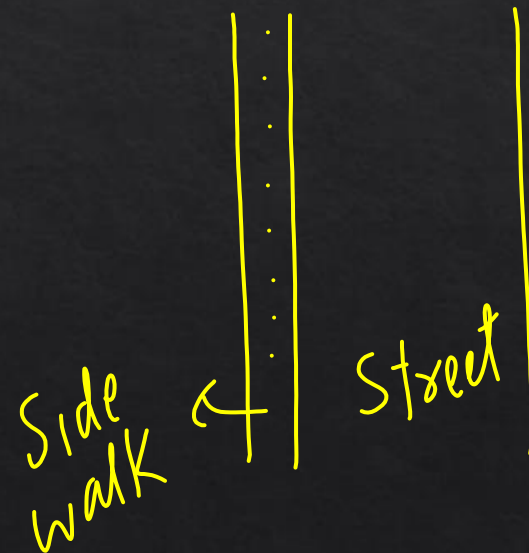
At -used to show an exact position or particular place/ small place:

in- to talk about locations within a larger area:

I live on/in/at the 7th floor at/in 21 Oxford Street at/in London.

I live at/in Tonk phatak in/at Jaipur.

He was walking on/along/up/down the street



At:- at dawn, at dusk, at day break, at sunrise, at noon, at sunset,
at night, at midnight etc.

Note :- today, tomorrow, yesterday, the following day, the next day,
yesterday evening, yesterday afternoon, last night, this morning, this
afternoon, tonight, tomorrow इन words के पहले preposition का
प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है

Morning/evening के साथ in का प्रयोग किया जाता है व Morning/evening
के साथ date/day का प्रयोग हो तो का on प्रयोग किया जाता है

At v/s In v/s On (time)

He reached Jaipur at 9 O' clock / in June /in 2021 /
on Sunday /on 7th October .

I'm having dinner with Rachel ^xon tomorrow.

Let's meet on sunday morning to discuss this issue. ^{NE}

Before v/s in front of



Don't park your car in front of/before my gate.

India raised the issue of cross-border terrorism before the U.N.



He had completed the task in front of/before his father came?



Owing to/Due to- दोनों का मतलब होता है 'because of' (के कारण)

Owing to + noun = adverbial phrase

Due to + noun = adjectival phrase

✓ *Adv Ph*
Owing to / due to heavy rains ^S the exam ^{HV} was ^{MV} cancelled.

^S The cancellation of the exam was owing to / due to heavy rains. ✓ *Adj Ph (SC)*

Among - Among means 'in the middle or included in a larger group of people or things'. Among is commonly followed by a plural noun phrase:

Amongst - Amongst is sometimes used as an alternative to among. It is more formal and less common:

'Among' का प्रयोग Consonant Sound वाले शब्दों से पहले किया जाता है
amongst का प्रयोग Vowel Sound वाले शब्दों से पहले किया जाता है

(i) among them

(ii) amongst us

'The' से पहले 'amongst', और 'among' दोनों का प्रयोग हो सकता है

I think I've got that album among/amongst my boxes of CDs.

Your daughter is among /amongst the top 10% of students in the school.

I saw a few familiar faces among /amongst the crowd.

The yellow roses were among/amongst all of the others.

He divided his wealth among/amongst his sons.

Amid और Amidst का प्रयोग दो से अधिक के लिए किया जाता है

Amid and Amidst का प्रयोग uncountable noun के साथ भी किया जा सकता है

'Amid' का प्रयोग Consonant Sound वाले शब्दों से पहले किया जाता है
amidst का प्रयोग Vowel Sound वाले शब्दों से पहले किया जाता है

On the floor, amid/ amidst mounds of books, was a small envelope.

The new perfume was launched amid/ amidst a fanfare of publicity.

The Bill was passed amid/ amidst pandemonium.

They were sitting amid/ amidst us and talking against us.