
Weekly Test 40

Date : 9-May-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

6.0 The Preposition

6.1 Kinds of Prepositions

6.2 Relations Expressed By Prepositions

6.3 Prepositions With Forms Of Transport

6.4 Words Followed by Prepositions

6.5 Some related words take different Prepositions after them.

6.0 The Preposition:

1. The word Preposition means 'that which is placed before'.
2. Definition: A Preposition(at, by, for, from,...) is a word placed before a Noun or a Pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else
3. The Noun or Pronoun which is used with a Preposition is called its Object. It (The Noun or Pronoun) is in the Objective Case(Accusative Case:Object of a verb) and is said to be governed by the Preposition.
4. The Preposition joins a Noun to another Noun.
Example: There is a cow in the field. (Preposition 'in' joins a noun(cow) to another noun(field))
5. The Preposition joins a Noun to an Adjective.
Example: He is fond of tea. (Preposition 'of' joins a noun (tea) to an adjective(fond))
6. The Preposition joins a Noun to a Verb.
Example: The cat jumped off the chair. (Preposition 'off' joins a noun (chair) to a verb(jumped))
7. A Preposition may have two or more Objects.
Example: The road runs over hill and plain. (Preposition 'over' has two objects hill and plain)
8. When the Object is the Relative pronoun(that,whom) / Interrogative pronoun(what,which), the Preposition is always placed at the end(of the sentence).
 - a. Examples: 1. Here is the watch that you asked for.
 2. That is the boy (whom) I was speaking of.
 3. What are you looking at ?
 4. What are you thinking of ?
 5. Which of these chairs did you sit on?
 - b. Emphasis object (this) is placed first.
Example: 1. This I insist on. He is known all the world over.
9. The Prepositions for, from, in, on are often omitted before nouns of place or time.
Examples: 1. We did it last week.
 2. I can't walk a yard.
 3. Wait a minute.

Questions:

1. The word Pre position means _____
 - A. that which is placed before
2. A Preposition is a word placed before _____
 - A. a Noun or a Pronoun

3. The Noun or Pronoun which is used with a Preposition is called its ____
A. object.
4. The Preposition joins a Noun to another ____
A. Noun, Adjective, Verb
5. A Preposition may has two or more ____
A. objects
6. When the Object is the Relative pronoun / Interogative pronoun,
the Preposition is always placed at the ____
A. end of the sentence
7. Some times the object is placed first for the shake of ____
A. Emphasis
8. The Prepositions for, from, in, on are often omitted before nouns of ____ or ____
A. place or time.

WeeklyTest41

Date : 16-May-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

6.1 Kinds of Prepositions:

Prepositions may be arranged in the following classes.

1. Simple Prepositions: Examples:
at, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, out, through, till, to, up, with
2. Compound Prepositions: Which are generally formed by prefixing a preposition (usually a=no, be=by) to a noun, an adjective or adverb.
Examples: about, above, across, along, amidst, among, amongst, around, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, underneath, within, without
3. Phrase Prepositions: Group of words used with the force of a single preposition.
Examples: according-to, agreeable-to, along-with, away-from, because-of, by-dint-of, by-means-of, by-reason-of, by-virtue-of, by-way-of, conformably-to, for-the-shake-of, in-accordance-with, in-addition-to, in(on)-behalf-of, in-case-of, in-comparison-to, in-compliance-with, in-consequence-of, in-course-of, in-favour-of, in-front-of, in-lieu-of, in-order-to, in-place-of, in-reference-to, in-regard-to, in-spite-of, instead-of, in-the-event-of, on-account-of, owing-to, with-a-view-to, with-an-eye-to, with-reference-to, with-regard-to
Examples: 1. In-case-of need, call (91)-8500975500.
2. In-consequence-of my illness, I could not finish the work in time.
4. Some Participial Prepositions: Present participles of verbs are used(as prepositions) absolutely without any noun or pronoun being attached to them.
Examples: barring, concerning, considering, during, notwithstanding, pending, regarding, respecting, touching, ...
Examples: 1. Barring(apart from) accident, the mail will arrive tomorrow.
2. Pending further orders, Mr. Robert will act as Teacher.

5. Some words are used sometimes as Adverbs and sometimes as Prepositions.

Examples: (before, off)

Adverb

(it does not govern noun/pronoun)

1. I could not come before.
2. The wheel came off.

Preposition

(it governs noun/pronoun)

1. I came the day before yesterday.
2. The driver jumped off the car.

6. Sometimes the object of Preposition is also an Adverb of time or place.

Example: 1. I will be done by then (=that time).

7. Sometimes the object of Preposition is also an Adverbial phrase.

Example: 1. The noise comes from across-the-river.

8. A clause can also be the object to a Preposition.

Examples: 1. There is no meaning in what-you-say.

Note: what-you-say is clause.

Questions:

1. _____ are simple prepositions.

A. at, by, for

2. _____ which are generally formed by prefixing a preposition

A. Compound Prepositions:

3. _____ are used with the force of a single preposition.

A. Phrase Prepositions

4. Some _____ of verbs are used as Prepositions.

A. Present participles

5. Some words are used sometimes as _____ and sometimes as _____

A. Adverbs, Prepositions.

6. Sometimes the _____ of Preposition is also an Adverb of time or place.

A. Object

7. Sometimes the _____ of Preposition is also an Adverbial phrase.

A. object

8. A _____ can also be the object to a Preposition.

A. clause

Weekly Test 42

Date : 23-May-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

9. The object to a preposition, when it is a relative pronoun, is sometimes omitted.

Example: 1. He is the man (whom) I was looking for. (Here whom is understood)

10. Prepositions are very commonly used in composition with verbs, to form new verbs.

Sometimes they are prefixed.

Examples: out bid = outbid, over come = overcome, over look = overlook,
under go = undergo, under take = undertake, up hold = uphold,
with draw = withdraw, with hold = withhold, with stand = withstand

11. More frequently Prepositions follow the verbs and remain separate.

Examples: boast of, laugh at, look at, send for

1. He boasted of his accomplishments.
2. He looked for his watch everywhere.
3. Everyone laughed at him.

6.2 Relations Expressed By Prepositions : The following are some of the most common relations indicated by Prepositions.

1. Place:

Examples: went about the world, ran across the road, leaned against a wall, fell among thieves, quarrelled among themselves, at death's door, stood before the door, stood behind the curtain, lies below the surface, sat beside me, rain comes from the clouds, Kolkata is on the hoogly, tour round the world, marched through the town, put pen to paper, travelled towards Delhi, lay under the table, climbed up the ladder.

2. Time:

Examples: after his death, at an early date, arrived before me, behind time, by three o'clock, during the whole day, for many years, lived under the Moghals, pending his return, since yesterday, throughout the year, wait till tomorrow, towards evening, until his arrival, rise with the sun, within a month.

3. Agency, Instrumentality:

Examples: sell goods at auction, sent the parcel by post, was stunned by a blow, was destroyed by fire, heard this through a friend, cut it with a knife.

4. Manner:

Examples: dying by inches, fought with courage, worked with earnestness, won with ease.

5. Cause, Reason, Purpose:

Examples: laboured for the good of humanity, died of fever, the very place for a picnic, did it for our good, suffers from gout, died from fatigue, lost his purse through negligence, took medicine for cold.

Questions:

1. The object to a preposition, when it is a relative pronoun, is sometimes ____
A. omitted.
2. Prepositions are very commonly used in composition with verbs, to form new ____
A. verbs
3. More frequently Prepositions follow the verbs and remain ____
A. separate.
4. 'ran across the road', The relation indicated by Preposition is ____
A. Place
5. 'arrived before me', The relation indicated by Preposition is ____
A. time
6. 'sell goods at auction', The relation indicated by Preposition is ____
A. Agency, Instrumentality
7. 'fought with courage', The relation indicated by Preposition is ____
A. Manner
8. 'did it for our good', The relation indicated by Preposition is ____
A. Purpose

Weekly Test 43

Date : 30-May-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

6. Possession:

Examples: 1. There was no money on him. 2. The mosque of Omar.
3. A man of means. 4. The boy with red hair.

7. Measure, standard, rate, value:

Examples: 1. He charges interest at nine per cent.
2. Stones like these must be taken at what they are worth.
3. Cloth is sold by the yard. 4. I am taller than you by 3 inches.

8. Contrast, concession:

Examples: 1. After every effort, one may fail.
2. With all his faults I admire him.

9. Inference, motive, source or origin :

Examples: 1. From what I know of him, I hesitate to-trust him.
2. Light emanates from the sun.
3. This is a quotation from Milton. His skill comes from practice.

The following prepositions require special notice.

1. We can use **in** or **at** with the names of cities, towns or villages.

We use **in** when we are talking about a place as an area.

We use **at** when we see it as a point.

Examples: 1. We stayed in Mumbai for 5 days.
2. Our plane stopped at Mumbai (airport) on the way to Iran.
3. How long have you lived in this village.

2. We use **at** to talk about group activities and shops/workplaces.

Examples: 1. Did you see John at the party?
2. There were many people at the meeting.

3. We use **in** with the names of streets and

at when we give the house number.

Examples: 1. He lives in church Street.
2. He lives at 45 church street.

4. We use **on** when we think of a place as a surface.

Examples: 1. The dog is laying on the floor.
2. Put this picture on the wall.

Questions:

1. The boy ____ red hair.

A. with

2. He charges interest ____ nine per cent.

A. at

3. ____ every effort, one may fail.

A. After

4. From what I know ____ him, I hesitate to-trust him.

A. of

5. We stayed ____ Mumbai for 5 days.

A. in

6. Did you see John ____ the party?

A. at

7. He lives ____ church Street.

A. in

8. Put this picture ____ the wall.

A. on

WeeklyTest44

Date : 6-Jun-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

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5. **Till** is used of time and **to** is used of place.
Examples: 1. He slept **till** eight o'clock.
 2. He walked **to** the end of the street.
6. **With** often denotes the instrument and **by** the agent.
Examples: 1. He killed two birds **with** one shot.
 2. He was stabbed **by** a lunatic (**with** a dagger).
7. **Since** is used before a noun or phrase denoting some point of time and is preceded by a verb in the perfect tenses.
Examples: 1. I have eaten nothing **since** yesterday.
 2. He has been ill **since** monday.
8. **In** before a noun denoting a period of time, means at the end of.
within means before the end of.
Examples: 1. I shall return **in** an hour.
 2. I shall return **within** monday.
9. **Beside** means at(or by) the side of, while **besides** means in addition to.
Examples: 1. **Beside** the road he lay.
 2. **Besides** his children, **there were** present his nephews and nieces.

6.3 Prepositions With Forms Of Transport:

- a) We use **by** + noun when we talk about means of transport.
We do not use 'the / a / an' before the noun.
Examples: 1. We travelled **by** train. (not: by the/a train)
 2. **by** bicycle/ taxi / bus / boat / ship / plane / air / sea.
- b) We do not use **by** when the reference is to a specific bicycle,taxi, etc.
Examples: 1. Suresh went **there on** my bike. (not: by my bike)
 2. We travelled **in** John's car. (not: by John's car)
 3. They came **in** a taxi.
 4. I will go **on** 7:30 bus.
 5. He goes **to** the office **on** foot. (not by foot)

6.4 Words Followed by Prepositions:

Certain Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, and Participles. are always followed by particular Prepositions.

- Adjectives followed by Prepositions:
Examples: 1. Acceptable **to** a person.
 2. Accountable **for** a thing.
- Nouns followed by Prepositions:
Examples: 1. Partnership **with** a person.
 2. Preface **to** a book.
- Verbs followed by Prepositions:
Examples: 1. See **into** a matter.
 2. Send **for** a doctor.
- Participles followed by Prepositions:
Examples: 1. Related **to** a person.
 2. Restricted **in** ability.

- famous **for** its textiles
- fond **of** children
- to-wish **for** distinction
- the life **of** animal
- to-be-accessible **to** most people
- devided **into** four stages
- affable **to** his neighbours
- life **in** the desert
- for your help.
- There is still no cure **for** the common cold
- A man **of** deep learning
- Noice **prevented** me from sleeping

Questions:

- _____ is used of time and ____ is used of place.
A. till, to
- _____often denotes the instrument and ____ the agent.
A. with, by
- _____is used before a noun or phrase denoting some point of time.
A. since
- _____before a noun denoting a period of time, means at the end of.
_____ means before the end of.
A. in, within
- _____ means at(or by) the side of, while
_____ means in addition to.
A. beside, besides
- We use by + noun when we talk about means of transport.
We do not use _____ before the noun.
A. the / a / an
- We do not use _____ when the reference is to a specific bicycle,taxi, etc.
A. by
- Certain Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, and Participles. are always followed by

A. particular Prepositions.

Weekly Test 45

Date : 13-Jun-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

6.5 Some related words take different Prepositions after them.

Examples:

- I acted **according to** his advice.
In accordance with his advice I took quinine.
 - She has **great affection for** her grand children.
The old lady is affectinate to all.
 - The **flood and ebb tides alternate with** each-other.
The alternative to submission is death.
 - It is **all due to** his ambition for fame.
He is ambitious of fame.
 - He is **capable of** anything.
He has not the requisite capacity for this work.
- 6.5.1 a) Sometimes a verb is followed by a preposition;
b) Sometimes no preposition follows verb,
however is not always the same in both cases.

Examples:

- b) I don't catch your meaning.
a) A **drowning man catches at** a straw.
- b) **Have you counted the cost?**
a) I count **upon** your advice and cooperation.
- b) **He always prepares his speech.**
a) **Our soldiers prepared themselves for** the offence.

- 6.5.2 **Do not use the infinitive(to+verb) with certain words** which require a preposition followed by a gerund or by a verbal noun.

Examples:

1. He is addicted to gambling. (Not: to-gamble)
 2. I assisted her in climbing the wall. (Not: to-climb)
 3. I do not believe in pampering servants.
 4. I am bent on attending the meeting.
 5. I am fond of reading novels.
- 6.5.3 Sometimes both constructions are allowable.
Examples:
1. He was afraid of telling the truth. (or)
 He was afraid to-tell the truth.
 2. He at last got the opportunity of meeting him. (or)
 He at last got the opportunity to- meet him.
- 6.5.4 On the other hand, certain words always take the infinitive after them.
Examples:
1. He advised us to-desist from that attempt.
 2. I decline to-say anything further.
 3. I expect to-meet opposition.
- 6.5.5 Prepositions are sometimes inserted where they are not required.
Examples:
1. Where have you been to? (Here to is not required)
 2. After having-finished my work I went home (Here after is not required)
- 6.5.6 Note that the verbs discuss, order, stress are transitive and therefore they are not followed by prepositions.
Examples:
1. We discuss a topic. (Not discuss about a topic)
 2. Order Tea. (Not order for tea)
 3. Stress a point. (Not stress on a point)

Questions:

1. I acted according ___ his advice.
 A. to
2. The alternative ___ submission is death.
 A. to
3. a) Sometimes a verb is followed by a _____;
 b) Sometimes no _____ follows verb,
 however is not always the same in both cases.
 A. preposition, preposition
4. Do not use the _____ with certain words which require a preposition followed by a gerund or by a verbal noun.
 A. infinitive
5. 1. He was afraid of telling the truth. (or)
 He was afraid to-tell the truth. Are both sentences correct?
 A Yes.
6. certain words always take the infinitive after _____
 A. them.
7. Prepositions are sometimes inserted where they are ____.
 A. not required.
8. Note that the verbs _____, _____, _____ are transitive and therefore they are not followed by prepositions.
 A. discuss, order, stress

