

PREPOSITION

Preposition = Pre + Position
(पहले) (स्थान)

वह शब्द (word) जो किसी Noun या Pronoun के पहले use होकर उस Noun या Pronoun का अन्य words के साथ Relation (सम्बंध) बताता है।

Ex. I go to school by Bus.

CONFUSING PAIR OF PREPOSITION

'OF - FROM'

Both are used to show Separation

OF → Sudden or accidental separation

FROM → Plant or natural separation

Ex. a) He fell from the horse while riding. (X)
He fell off the horse while riding (✓)

b) Furniture is made of wood (X)
Furniture is made from wood (✓)

'WITH - BY'

WITH → Used for instrumental application (औजार या द्रव्य)

Ex. The woodcutter cuts a tree with a saw.

BY → Used for Traffic resources/Living Person.

Ex. The letter was written by Ram.

Ex. He came from Lucknow by Bus.

“You only Fail, when you stop trying”

BY is also used in sense of till for time.

Ex. I will come back **by** evening.

BY is also used in sense of Beside for both living and Non-livings.

Ex. A river flows **by** my house.

'BESIDE - BESIDES'

BESIDE → By the side of (के बगल में)

Ex. Mohan is sitting **beside** his Father

BESIDES → In addition to (के अलावा)

Ex. I like tea **besides** coffee.

'BETWEEN - AMONG'

BETWEEN → Used for Two persons or things

Ex. Mohan is sitting **between** Ramesh and Suresh.

Some time **BETWEEN** is used for more than two also -

a) In the sense of Equal Distribution or Contribution

Ex. Father distributed his property **between** his four sons.

**"BUILD YOUR OWN DREAMS, OR SOMEONE ELSE
WILL HIRE YOU TO BUILD THEIRS."**

b) When they have **Mutual Relationship**

Ex. a) There is a Tournament to be played **between** India, Australia and New Zealand.

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

AMONG → Used for more than two person

Ex. A teacher is standing **among** his students

'AMONG - AMONGST'

Both are used For more than two

AMONG → used for consonant sound

AMONGST → used for Vowel sound.

Ex - **among** them

b) **amongst** us.

'MAKE OF - MAKE FROM'

MAKE OF → When the **Form** of used material doesn't change

Ex - My table is ~~is~~ **made of** fine wood

MAKE FROM → When the **Form** of used material changes.

Ex - Cheese is **made from** milk.

“ A PERSON WHO NEVER MADE A MISTAKE.
NEVER TRIED ANYTHING NEW ”

‘FOR - DURING’ → Both show Period of time.

FOR → Used to show the Time period.

Ex. He is on leave for a month.

DURING → Shows something continuing in a time period.

Ex. He will stay with me during June.

‘OF - OFF’

OF → It is a preposition of Joining

OFF → It is a preposition of Separation

Ex a) A member of the Family

b) He jumped off the roof.

‘THROUGH - ACROSS’

THROUGH → Used in sense of Pass From
(एक तरफ से प्रवेश (Entry) दूसरी तरफ से निकास (Exit))

Ex. We walked through a garden of roses

THROUGH is also used to show medium

Ex. I sent a book through my servant.

“FAILURE is not the opposite of SUCCESS.
IT'S Part of SUCCESS”

ACROSS → used in sense of from one end to the other /
From one side to another (इस पार से उस पार)

Ex → A bridge is laid **across** the river.

ACROSS is also used in sense of 'on the opposite side of'
(उस पार)

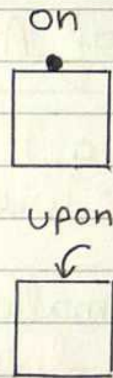
Ex → My brother lives **across** the river.

'ON-UPON'
ON → के ऊपर (एक दूसरे के touch में)

Ex → The book is **on** the table.

UPON → के ऊपर (Motion में)

Ex → The cat jumped **upon** the rat.



'On Time - In time'

On time → समय पर

Ex → The examination starts **on** time

In time → समय से

Ex → We reach the exam centre **in** time.

“Every lost game inspires us to try one more time.
Always remember, **DEFEAT** is temporary but giving up makes it
permanent”

'Use of BEYOND'

1) In the sense of 'Out of' (के बाहर / के परे)

Ex. The work is beyond my capacity

2) In the sense of 'at the next end' for longer distance
(उस तरफ / उससे आगे)

Ex. My village is situated beyond this hills.

'Use of At'

1) For a Fixed point of TIME.

Ex → He will come at Six O'Clock

2) For smaller area like - Village or town.

Ex → He lives at Agra.

3) Refers to Stationary Position

Ex → He is at home.

4) Before the name of 'COLONY'

Ex → We live at Paschim Vihar in Delhi.

5) Use with Daybreak, noon and Night.

EX → The sight is very lovely at Night.

“YOUR DESIRE TO CHANGE MUST BE GREATER THAN
YOUR DESIRE TO STAY THE SAME”

'Use of In'

- 1) Before the Bigger Places (बड़े स्थानों)
जैसे - Continent, Country, State, City etc.

Ex- We live in India.

- 2) के अंदर / में

Ex. We are sitting in the classroom.

'Use of TO'

- 1) Used for destination. (लक्ष्य)

Ex- He is going to school.

- 2) पास/समीप के अर्थ में होता है।

Ex- The girl went to her lover.

b) He came to me.

- 3) Time (समय) बताने के लिए

Ex-a) It is ten to eleven.

b) I lived there from May to November.

- 4) Comparison के लिए

Ex-a) They won by six goals to three

b) He was junior to all his friends.

“Stay POSITIVE, Some of your BEST days haven't happened yet” 😊