



EMRS

एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालय
(PGT/TGT)

राष्ट्रीय आदिवासी छात्र शिक्षा समिति द्वारा आयोजित

भाग - 2

अंग्रेजी एवं तार्किक योग्यता



विषयसूची

S No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
1	Article (लेख)	1
2	Preposition (उपसर्ग)	5
3	Time and Tense (समय और काल)	22
4	Subject-Verb Agreement (कर्ता क्रिया अनुबंध)	26
5	Voice (वाच्य)	30
6	Narration (कथन)	34
7	Antonyms & Synonyms (विलोम और पर्यायवाची शब्द)	43
8	One Word Substitution (एक शब्द प्रतिस्थापन)	55
9	Idioms & Phrases (मुहावरे और वाक्यांश)	78
10	Spelling Correction (वर्तनी सुधार)	91
11	Spotting Error (त्रुटि अवलोकन)	95
12	Fill in the Blanks (रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें)	103
13	Comprehension Passage (अपठित गद्यांश)	110
14	श्रृंखला	119
15	सादृश्यता	123
16	वर्गीकरण	127
17	कूट भाषा परीक्षण	130
18	दिशा और दूरी	134
19	क्रम और रैंकिंग	139
20	घड़ी	143
21	वेन आरेख	147
22	कैलेंडर	152
23	रक्त संबंध	155

विषयसूची

S No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
24	बैठक व्यवस्था	162
25	पहेली परीक्षण	166
26	कथन और निष्कर्ष	171
27	गणितीय संक्रियाएँ	176
28	आकृतियों की गणना	178

1 CHAPTER

ARTICLE (लेख)



Article

Indefinite - A/An

Definite – The

Position of Article

1. Noun से पहले

जैसे –

He has an umbrella.

Noun

2. Adjective से पहले

जैसे –

Monika has a long stick.

Adjective

3. Adverb + Adjective + Noun से पहले

जैसे – She is a very beautiful girl.

Adv. Adj. N.

4. All/both + double + + Noun के बीच में

जैसे – All the girls.

Double the amount.

A and An का प्रयोग

- A/An का प्रयोग अनिश्चित Singular Noun से पूर्व करते हैं।

Eg:- I have a car.

This is an orange.

- यदि किसी शब्द के उच्चारण की प्रथम ध्वनि व्यंजन हो तो → A, एवं स्वर हो तो → An
जैसे –

An umbrella [word में प्रथम अक्षर Vowel होने पर भी ध्वनि स्वर की है।]

A union [word में प्रथम अक्षर Vowel होने पर भी ध्वनि व्यंजन की है।]

A one rupee note [vowel होने पर भी ध्वनि व्यंजन की है।]

An honest man [व्यंजन होने पर भी ध्वनि स्वर की है।]

- Vowel से प्रारम्भ होने वाले वाक्यों में an लगता है।

An inkpot

An apple

- जब u अक्षर 'यू' ही पढ़ा जाये तो a लगता है।

A European

A useful

A uniform

- जब o अक्षर को 'व' पढ़ा जाये तो a लगता है।

A one eyed boy

A one handed girl

- जब h अक्षर 'ह' पढ़ा जाये तो an लगता है।

An hair

An M.A.

An L.L.B

- जब किसी verb को noun के रूप में प्रयोग करते हैं तो उसके पहले A या An लगता है।

Ex:- He goes for a walk.

She goes for a swim.

- जब Exclamatory sentence what या How से प्रारम्भ हो तो Singular countable noun से पूर्व A का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex:- What a hot day.

How find a day.

- Singular countable noun से पूर्व

Eg:- I have a pen.

Exclamatory वाक्यों में what/how के बाद

Eg:- What a grand building.

- कुछ गिनती बताने वाले शब्द जैसे - hundred, thousand, million, dozen, couple से पहले 'a' लगता है ।

Eg:- A dozen pencil were bought by her.

- Half से पूर्व 'a' का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

Eg:- $2\frac{1}{2}$ meter two and a half merter.

- कुछ विशेष Phrases में A/An का प्रयोग
In a fix, in a hurry, in a nutshell, make a noise, make a foot, keep a secret, as a rule, at a stone's throw, a short while ago, at a loss, take a fancy to, take an interest in, take a liking, a pity, tell a lie.

Omission of A/An -

- (a) Plural noun से पूर्व नहीं किया जाता है ।

Eg:- A boys have come. (✗)

- (b) Uncountable noun से पूर्व

'The' का प्रयोग :-

(1)

Name of rivers	The Ganga
News papers	The Amar Ujala
Unique things (अद्वितीय)	The Earth, The Moon
Historical building	The Taj Mahal
Superlative degree	The best
Holy books	The Ramayan
Post	The Secretary, The D.M.
Nationality	The Indian
Ordinal Numbers	The First, The Second
Musical Instrument	The Tabla, The Flute
Mountain	The Himalyas

- (2) Cinema, Theatre, Circus, office, Picture, Station, bus stop से पूर्व The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex:- My friend go to the theatre today.

- (3) जब Proper noun या common noun बनाया जाता है तो The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex:- Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.

- (4) The का use किसी देश के नाम से पूर्व नहीं होता है but यदि country के नाम के साथ Republic/Kingdom/States जुड़े हो तो इसके पूर्व The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex: - He visited India and United states. (✗)

He visited India and the United states. (✓)

- (5) Sky, Moon, World, Sea, से पूर्व The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex:- The sky is dark and the moon is shining.

- (6) जब Adjective का use noun की भाँति होता है तो उसके पूर्व The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex:- Rich should help poor. (✗)
The Rich should the help poor. (✓)

- (7) जब Comparative degree से पूर्व कोई selection करना हो तो उसके पूर्व The Article लग जाता है ।

Ex:- He is stronger of the two. (✗)
He is the stronger of the two. (✓)

- (8) जब कोई वस्तु Understood होती है तो उसके पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग होता है ।

E.g:- Kindly return the book. (That I gave you)
Can you turn off the lights ? (The light in the room)

(9) Ordinal से पूर्व 'The' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। (First, second, third, ...)

E.g:- The second chapter of this book is very difficult.

(10) Adjective 'same' एवं 'whole' के पहले और 'all' एवं 'both' के बाद article 'The' का प्रयोग होता है।

Eg:- He is the same boy that met me in the market.

The whole period was wasted.

Omission of 'The'

(1) Name of games, Name of Subjects से पूर्व the article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Ex:- I play the cricket. (x)
I play cricket. (✓)

(2) Proper noun से पूर्व The article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Ex:- Shakespeare was the greatest dramatist. (✓)

(3) Before Material Noun

Ex:- Gold is the most Precious metal. (✓)

The Tea grows in India. (x)

Tea grows in India. (✓)

Particular sense में

Ex:- The tea of Assam is very famous. (✓)

Ex:- Water of the Ganga is sacred. (x)

The Water of the Ganga is sacred. (✓)

(4) Before Abstract noun (भाववाचक संज्ञा)

Ex:- The virtue is its own reward. (x)

Virtue is its own reward. (✓)

Ex:- The love is a natural feeling. (x)

Love is a natural feeling. (✓)

Exception

Particular sense में

Ex:- Honesty of Ram cannot be doubted. (x)

Ex:- The honesty of Ram cannot be doubted. (✓)

He speaks the truth. (✓)

(5) Before languages :-

Ex:- The English is spoken all over the world. (x)

English is spoken all over the world. (✓)

Particular sense में

Ex:- He knows the Sanskrit language.

(6) School, college, home, church, temple, sea, burnt, bed, table, hospital, market, prison, court के पहले The article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Ex:- I go to the bed early. (x)

Ex:- I go to bed early. (✓)

(7) Name of disease के पहले The article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Ex:- He died of the cholera. (x)

Ex:- He died of cholera. (✓)

Note:- But the rickets, the plague, the flu, the mumps, the measles are correct.

(8) Regular meals के पहले The article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Ex:- I take the breakfast. (x)

Ex:- I take breakfast. (✓)

Particular sense में

Ex:- The lunch that was served to the guests was delicious. (✓)

(9) Parts of body, mode of travel के पहले The article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Ex:- The liver is the largest organ of human body. (✘)

Ex:- Liver is the largest organ of human body. (✓)

Ex:- He will go there by the bus. (✘)

Ex:- He will go there by bus. (✓)

(10) The name of relations के पहले The article नहीं लगाते हैं।

Uncle/mother, father

Ex:- Father will go to Delhi tomorrow.



Toppernotes
Unleash the topper in you

2

CHAPTER

Preposition (उपसर्ग)



Preposition शब्द वाक्य में ऐसा शब्द होता है जो सामान्यतया Noun/Pronoun के पूर्व प्रयुक्त होता है एवं Noun/Pronoun का संबंध वाक्य में प्रयुक्त अन्य शब्दों से व्यक्त करता है।

Preposition के प्रकार

मुख्यतः चार प्रकार के होते हैं -

1. **Simple preposition** - ये एक शब्द वाले होते हैं।

जैसे- At, in, for, from, of, off, on, out, till, to, up, with, through, down, by इत्यादि।

2. **Compound preposition** - ये a या be या अन्य preposition के साथ मिलकर बनते हैं।
जैसे-

about	beside	inside
along	below	outside
among	between	without
aloud	beyond	underneath

3. **Phrasal preposition:-** ये दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों को जोड़कर बनने वाले शब्द हैं।

जैसे- Along with, in addition to, in spite of, owing to, instead of, in accordance with इत्यादि।

4. **Participle preposition:-**

बिना Nonu/Pronoun के Present participle का use करते हैं।

जैसे- Concerning, pending, Regarding, Considering इत्यादि।

Preposition की स्थिति

1. जब Object Interrogative Pronoun; जैसे- What, Who, Whom, Which, Where, etc होता है तो Preposition को वाक्य के अंत में लगाया जाता है।

जैसे-

(a) What are you thinking of?

(b) What is he crying for?

2. जब Object-Infinitive हो तो Preposition को Infinitive के बाद लगाया जाता है।

जैसे-

(a) This is a good hotel to stay at.

(b) I need a pencil to write with.

3. जब Object-Relative Pronoun जैसे that होता है तो भी Preposition वाक्य के अंत में लगाया जाता है।

जैसे -

(a) Here is the magazine that you asked for.

(b) This is the dish that she is fond of.

Uses of some prepositions

1. **Use of 'At':**

- छोटे स्थानों के नाम (name of smaller places) के पहले।

जैसे- My brother lives at Darbhanga.

I live at Musallahpur hat.

- At का प्रयोग नीचे दिये गए शब्दों के बाद 'लक्ष्य' के अर्थ को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए होता है।

जैसे- Shout at, grumble at, shoot at, laugh at, mock at, bite at, look at, kick at, aim at, smile at, growl at इत्यादि।

- समय को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए 'पर' के अर्थ में।

जैसे- He will reach at 5 a.m.

He came at 6 O'clock.

- At का प्रयोग नीचे दिये गये शब्दों के पहले होता है।

जैसे -

At Home

At the station

At a party

At page 50

At school

At the airport

At a match

At the bottom

At college

At the theatre

At a lecture

At a conference

At university At the bus stop At a concert

At the bridge At the platform At the top

- समय सूचक शब्दों के पहले ।

जैसे -

At night At noon

At dawn At dusk

At midnight At afternoon

At daybreak At twilight

- कीमत/दर/चाल की दर को अभिव्यक्त करने वाले शब्दों के पहले ।

जैसे- Milk sells at Rs. 22/- a liter.

- कीमत/दर/चाल की दर को अभिव्यक्त करने वाले शब्दों के पहले ।

जैसे- Milk sells at Rs. 22/- a liter.

- Temporary action (स्थायी कार्य) को अभिव्यक्त करने वाले शब्दों के लिए ।

जैसे- He is at work.

अर्थ- He is working now.

She is at play.

अर्थ- She is playing now.

- उम्र (age) तथा चरण (stage) को अभिव्यक्त करने वाले शब्दों के पहले ।

जैसे- My grandfather died at the age of sixty.

I left college at twenty five.

2. Use Of 'In'

- In का प्रयोग बड़े स्थानों (bigger places)

जैसे -

देश, शहर, महादेश, राज्य, महानगर आदि के नामों के पहले होता है ।

जैसे-

We live in India. (देश)

India is in Asia. (महादेश)

She lived in Uttar (राज्य)

Pradesh.

Mr. Thakur lives in (शहर)

Patna.

My father-in-law lives (देश)

in Mumbai

- In का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित phrases में होता है ।

जैसे -

In the night. → In the evening.

In the morning. → In the afternoon.

- In का प्रयोग permanent action (स्थायी कार्य) को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है ।

जैसे -

His brother is in the Army. → He is in the Navy.

I am in the education. → He is in the politics.

- In का प्रयोग period of time expressing words (अवधि/समय सूचक शब्दों) के पहले होता है ।

जैसे -

In a week, In this week, In this month, In this season, In spring, In January, In summer, In 1999, In the year of 1942, In the Victorian age, In the Elizabethan age इत्यादि ।

3. Use of 'On'

- On का प्रयोग 'स्थान स्पर्श' के भाव को अभिव्यक्त करने के अर्थ में किया जाता है ।

जैसे -

There are two books on the table.

He was carrying a suitcase on his head.

The headmaster is sitting on a wheel chair.

- On का प्रयोग 'को/पर' के अर्थ में time express words के पहले होता है । निश्चितता के संबोध होने पर ऐसा प्रयोग होता है ।

जैसे- On Monday

On Tuesday

On Monday evening

On the morning of the event

- On का प्रयोग Possessive Adjective + cycle/ scooter/ motorcycle के पहले होता है।
जैसे- He goes to school on his cycle/scooter/ motorcycle.
- On का प्रयोग A/An/the + bus/train/ airplane/ship के पहले होता है।
जैसे- He was on a bus/a train/ a plane/ a ship.
- On का प्रयोग foot, horse's back, a horse, a camel, a camel's back, an elephant, elephant's back, a buffalo, buffalo's back के पहले होता है।
जैसे- He walks on foot.
He was riding on a horse.
- On का प्रयोग 'की ओर' के अर्थ में Direction (दिशा) का बोध कराने के लिए होता है।
जैसे - The robber drew a dagger on him.

4. Use of 'Into'

- Into का प्रयोग motion inside anything - (किसी चीज के भीतर की ओर गति) के भाव के लिए किया जाता है।
जैसे- The frog fell into the river.
He jumped into the river.
The robbers broke into my house.
- Into का प्रयोग एक माध्यम से दूसरे माध्यम में या एक अवस्था से दूसरी अवस्था में परिवर्तन के लिए होता है।
जैसे- Translate into English.
Milk turns into curd.
Water turns into ice.
- Into का प्रयोग 'का/के/की' अर्थ में भी होता है।
जैसे- The police inspector enquired into the case.
That old man has insight into man's character.

5. Use of 'Between'

- Between का प्रयोग दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है।
जैसे -
1. She was sitting between her husband and her father.
2. Divide these mangoes between you and me.
- Between का प्रयोग दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के बीच पारस्परिक संबंध (reciprocal relationship) बताने के लिए किया जाता है।
जैसे -
1. There is co-operation between these three families.
2. There is alliance between these six countries.

Note : between का प्रयोग differences के बाद होता है Among का नहीं।

जैसे -

1. What are the differences between oxen and bulls? (✓)
2. What are the differences among oxen and bulls? (X)

6. Use of 'Among'

- Among का प्रयोग दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के लिए होता है।
जैसे -
1. Divide these mangoes among the children. (✓)
2. Divide these mangoes between the children. (X)

Note: Among & Amongst के प्रयोग में फर्क-

(i) Among का प्रयोग consonant starting plural noun के पहले होता है तथा Vowel Starting Words के पहले Amongst का प्रयोग होता है।

- जैसे - Among the boys. (✓)
Amongst the boys. (✓)
Amongst our brothers. (✓)
Among our brothers. (X)

7. Use of 'Beside' and 'Besides'

- Beside का प्रयोग 'बगल में' 'समीप या बाहर' (by the side of/outside) के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे -
 1. Go and sit beside your father.
 2. The child was sitting beside the mother.
- Besides का प्रयोग 'अतिरिक्त/के अलावा' के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे -
 1. Besides Sweta, all of the girls were present in the class.
 2. Besides the Ramayana, I have the Gita.
 3. Besides Urdu, I know English and Hindi.

8. Use of 'Above'

- Above का प्रयोग 'ऊपर' (higher than/over) के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे -
 1. The kites rose above the cloud.
 2. The aero plane is flying above the cloud.
- Above का प्रयोग संख्या या मात्रा में अधिक के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे-
 1. There are above fifty students in the class.
 2. Her expenses are above her means.
- Above का प्रयोग 'से परे' (superior to) के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे - Sudhir jee is publisher above suspicion.
- Above का प्रयोग Level बताने के लिए होता है।
जैसे - Mount Everest is 8848 meters above sea level.

9. Use of 'Over'

- Over का प्रयोग 'के ऊपर' (स्पर्श करते हुए) के अर्थ में होता है। (जब कोई वस्तु दूसरी वस्तु को पूरी कवर करती है।)

जैसे - Please spread the cloth over the table.

- Over का प्रयोग 'के ऊपर' (स्पर्श नहीं करते हुए) के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे -
 1. The clouds are over our heads.
 2. The plane is flying over the town.
- Over का प्रयोग all over के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे -
 1. English is spoken all over the world.
 2. He has friends all over the country.
- Over का प्रयोग more than (से अधिक) के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे- Mr. Ganguly is over forty.
- Over का प्रयोग 'एक छोर से दूसरे छोर' या 'आर-पार' के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे- There is a bridge over the river.

Note -

1. Across का प्रयोग भी इस अर्थ में होता है
जैसे- There is a bridge across the river.
 2. Across का प्रयोग 'के उस पार' के अर्थ में भी होता है।
जैसे- My uncle lived just across Ashok Rajpath.
- Over का प्रयोग In excess (अत्यधिक) के अर्थ में भी होता है। अत्यधिक का अर्थ यहाँ आवश्यकता से अधिक है।
जैसे -
 1. He overworks in the factory.
 2. My father overtook me.

10. Use of 'Upon'

- Upon का प्रयोग things in motion (वस्तुएँ जो गति में हो) के लिए होता है।
जैसे -
 1. The dog sprang upon the table.
 2. The lion sprang upon the prey.

11. Use of 'Below'

- Below का प्रयोग lower than (से नीचे) के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे- My father is below seventy. (✓)
- Below का प्रयोग less than (से कम) के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे- His income is below Rs. 5000/- a month. (✓)
- Below का प्रयोग inferior to के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे- This work is below my dignity. (✓)

12. Use of 'Under'

- Under का प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'नीचे' के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे -
 1. He was sitting under the tree.
 2. The cat is sitting under the chair.
- Under का प्रयोग 'अधीन' के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे -
 1. A writer is under the publisher.
 2. Administration is under the government.
- Under का प्रयोग less than (से कम) के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे -
 1. She was under age.
 2. I have under rupees two hundred.
- Under का प्रयोग according to (के अनुसार) के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे -
 1. The police arrested the terrorist under the warrant of the court.
 2. I inherited the property under my mother's will.
- Under का प्रयोग in the course of; during the time of (अवस्था में) के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे- He has written this book under suspicion.

13. Use of 'Beneath'

- Beneath का प्रयोग 'नीचे' के अर्थ में सामान्यतः होता है।
जैसे- He was sitting beneath the tree.

14. Use of 'Behind'

- Behind का प्रयोग At the back of (के पीछे) के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे -
 1. My daughter was hiding behind the door.
 2. He has left nothing behind him.

15. Use of 'By'

- By का प्रयोग 'के किनारे'/'के समीप' के अर्थ में होता है। इस अर्थ में By तथा Beside का प्रयोग एक दूसरे के बदले होता है।
जैसे -
 1. The child came and sat by her.
 2. The child came and sat beside her.
 3. Her village is by the river.
 4. Her village is beside the river.
- By का प्रयोग 'निर्दिष्ट समय से पहले' या 'तक' के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे -
 1. The Rajdhani Express will arrive here by 11 O'clock.
 2. By the end of this month, she will have returned from Mumbai.
 3. He will have informed the police of the accident by tomorrow morning.
- By का प्रयोग during (के दौरान/दरम्यान) के अर्थ में होता है। जैसे -
 1. He travelled by night.
 2. The sun shines by day.
- By का प्रयोग Passive voice में 'के द्वारा' के अर्थ में Passive object के पहले होता है।
जैसे- The boy was beaten by the teacher.
- By का प्रयोग ऐसे कार्य के पहले होता है, जिससे परिणाम प्राप्त होता है।

जैसे -

1. They were sitting around the garden.
2. Stop walking around and start some business.

- जबकि Round का प्रयोग 'चारी झोर', के अर्थ में वृत्ताकार पथ के लिए होता है।

जैसे -

1. We were sitting round the dinning table.
2. The earth moves round the sun.

- Around का प्रयोग 'लगभग' के अर्थ में होता है।

जैसे- There were around fifty students in the class.

19. Use of 'Amid' and 'Amidst'

- Amid/Amidst का प्रयोग 'के बीच में' के अर्थ में place को सूचित किया जाता है।

जैसे -

1. A beautiful girl was sitting amid/amidst the young.
2. There was a small cottage amid/amidst the building.

- Uncountable nouns के पहले 'के बीच में' के अर्थ में Amid/ Amidst का प्रयोग होता है, न कि Amoug/Amongst का।

जैसे- Honesty is useless amid/amidst dishonesty.

20. Use of 'Up' and 'Down'

- Up का प्रयोग 'ऊपर को', 'ऊँचा', 'चरम सीमा पर', 'ऊपर' के अर्थ में होता है।

जैसे -

1. He got up to ask a question.
2. Prices of articles are still going up.
3. Stop writing, the time is up.
4. Climb up a tree.
5. Walk up the stairs.
6. Row up a river.
7. Walk up to road.

- 'Down' का प्रयोग 'नीचे', 'गिरावट' के अर्थ में होता है।

जैसे -

1. The sun has gone down.
2. Jump down carefully.
3. He was walking down the street.

21. Use of 'Against'

- Against का प्रयोग In contravention of (के विरुद्ध) के अर्थ में होता है।

जैसे -

1. The workers have acted against the orders of the director.
2. One should not go against the rule.

- Against का प्रयोग opposite (के विपरीत /प्रतिकूल) के अर्थ में होता है

जैसे -

1. Sailing against the current is difficult.
2. It is difficult to paddle the cycle against the wind.

- Against का प्रयोग 'पर', 'ले शटकर' के अर्थ में होता है।

जैसे -

1. There is ladder against the wall.
2. She is leaning against the chair.

- Against का प्रयोग तुलना करने किया जाता है।

जैसे -

1. The director knows nothing against my character.
2. I am writing this book against the circumstances.

22. Use of 'From'

- From का प्रयोग 'से' के अर्थ में separation के भाव को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे -

1. He has come from Mumbai.
2. The wind blew from the South.
3. The fruits have fallen from this tree.

- From का प्रयोग 'से' के अर्थ में (time) समय के भाव को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे -

1. Mukesh will come here from next Sunday.
2. I attended the meeting from morning to evening.
3. He will teach the students from 10 a.m.
4. My brother learnt English from the age of twelve.
5. I loved her from my childhood.

- From का प्रयोग 'से' के अर्थ में origin के भाव को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे -

1. His beloved has been suffering from fever.

- From का प्रयोग 'से' के अर्थ में 'एक वस्तु से भिन्न गुण वाली दूसरी वस्तु' बनाने के भाव को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे -

1. Curd is made from milk.
2. Furniture is made from wood.

23. Use of 'Across'

- Across का प्रयोग on the opposite side of के अर्थ में होता है

जैसे -

1. My elder sister lives across the Ganga river.

- Across का प्रयोग from one side to the other के अर्थ में होता है

जैसे -

1. There is bridge across the river.

- Across का प्रयोग on both sides के अर्थ में होता है।

जैसे -

1. There were trees across the house.
2. She was putting the shawl across her shoulders.

24. Use of 'Along'

- Along का प्रयोग 'किनारे किनारे' के अर्थ में होता है।

जैसे -

1. He was walking along the road.

- Along + with का प्रयोग 'के साथ साथ' के अर्थ में होता है।

जैसे-

1. Varsha went to Malasia along with her husband.

25. Use of 'Before'

- Before का प्रयोग 'के सामने' के अर्थ में होता है।

जैसे -

1. She was standing before the police inspector.

2. The case was brought before the judge.

3. The accused appeared before the magistrate.

- Before का प्रयोग 'से पहले' के अर्थ में होता है।

जैसे -

1. I take meal before going to my tuition centre.

2. The patient had died before the doctor came.

Note :-

1. Long before का प्रयोग 'बहुत पहले' के अर्थ में होता है।

जैसे- The Indians knew farming long before the Europeans.

2. जबकि before long का प्रयोग 'शीघ्र' (soon) के अर्थ में होता है।

जैसे- I shall go to my village before long.

26. Use of 'After'

- After का प्रयोग 'के बाद' के अर्थ में Time expressing words के पहले होता है।

जैसे -

1. He went there after five days.

2. She went to her college after 11 a.m.

3. Tuesday comes after Monday.

4. April comes after March.

- After का प्रयोग 'के बाद' के अर्थ में place को सूचित करने वाले शब्दों के पहले होता है।

जैसे -

1. B comes after A.

2. From Patna, hazipur comes after the Ganga river.

- After का प्रयोग 'के अनुसार' / 'के शैली में' के अर्थ में होता है।

जैसे -

1. These poems have been written after William Shakespeare.

- After का प्रयोग phrasal terms में भी होता है।

जैसे- Day after day

Village after Village

Hoof after Hoof After that

The day after tomorrow

One after another

27. Use of 'With'

- With का प्रयोग 'से/के द्वारा' के अर्थ में Instrument/tool के पहले होता है जिसकी सहायता से कार्य किया जाता है। जैसे -

1. He writes with a pen.

2. She writes with a pencil.

Note:- Pencil का प्रयोग uncountable noun के रूप में होना पड़ता है, इसके पहले in preposition का प्रयोग होगा। a तथा with का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

1. He writes in Pencil. (✓)

2. He writes with Pencil (✗)

3. He writes in a Pencil (✗)

- With का प्रयोग 'के साथ' / 'साथ-साथ' के अर्थ में होता है।

जैसे -

1. Subhodh went to Shimla with his wife.

2. His son went to college with his friends.

3. A beautiful girl came with her lover.

- With का प्रयोग 'के रहते हुए भी' / 'के बावजूद' के अर्थ में होता है।

जैसे -

1. With all his wealth, he is unhappy

2. With all his bad habits, he is a good man.

- With का प्रयोग 'से' के अर्थ में cause के भाव को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। जैसे -

1. A young and beautiful girl was trembling with fear.

2. Your eyes are red with tears.

- With का प्रयोग separation के भाव को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे -

1. He parted with his beloved at Patna Junction.

- With का प्रयोग manner को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे -

1. The soldiers fought with courage.

2. The boys were sitting in the class with patience.

- With का प्रयोग quality तथा features को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे -

1. A girl with big blue eyes reads in his class

2. The man with his hands in his pockets was standing at the gate.

- With का प्रयोग सहमति तथा विरोध के भाव को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे-

1. I was agreed with her for marriage.

2. The Indian soldiers will fight with the enemies.

28. Use of 'Through'

- Through का प्रयोग by means of के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे -
 1. He knew it through a newspaper.
- Through का प्रयोग इस पार से उस पार तक/आर-पार के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे -
 1. The beggar went through the market.
 2. Can you see through glass?
- Through का प्रयोग from beginning to the end के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे -
 1. People got bored and could not sit through the night.

Note :-

1. Get through = परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होना।
They got through the examination.
 2. Go through = अनुभव करना
He went through many difficulties.
 3. All through the year = साल भर
 4. Through life = जीवन भर
- Throughout का प्रयोग in every part of के अर्थ में होता है।
जैसे -
 1. He was with me throughout the day.

Omission of preposition

- सामान्यतया Transitive verbs के साथ Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। इस तरह की verbs हैं - Reach, resist, resemble, afford, accompany, attack, assist, pick, pervade, precede, obey, order, combat, benefit, inform, violate इत्यादि।
 - (a) He ordered for a cup of tea. (Incorrect)
 - (b) He ordered a cup of tea. (Correct)
 - (c) India attacked on Pakistan. (incorrect)
 - India attacked Pakistan. (Correct)

- Home के साथ जब गति (motion) व्यक्त करने वाली verbs; जैसे go, get इत्यादि का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो Home के साथ Preposition का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। जैसे :-
 - (a) It took them three hours to get home.
 - (b) I went home by bus.

Note :-

लेकिन यदि home के तुरन्त पूर्व किसी phrase/word का प्रयोग हो, तो Preposition लगता है।
जैसे-

- (a) She returned to her husband's home.
 - (b) I went to his home.
- Last week, last month, abroad, minute, bit, inside इत्यादि के साथ भी सामान्यतया Preposition नहीं लगता है।
जैसे -
 - (a) He came here last month.
 - (b) Sita is going abroad next week.
 - (c) Please wait a minute/ bit.

Some rules for preposition

1. यदि दो ऐसे शब्दों को किसी Conjunction (and, or) आदि से जोड़ना हो जिनके बाद भिन्न-भिन्न Prepositions लगते हैं तो इन शब्दों के साथ प्रयुक्त होने वाले Prepositions को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए।
जैसे -
 - (a) She is conscious of and engaged in her work.
 - (b) I was surprised at as well as pleased with her performance.
2. अगर Prepositions का प्रयोग होता है तो verb 'V₁+ing' form होना चाहिए।
जैसे -
 - (a) I am looking forward to going to London.
 - (b) He is afraid of going out after sunset.
3. संवाद (Communication) में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले verb (जो किसी कर्म (object) के पहले आता हो) के साथ to का प्रयोग न करें। ये verb हैं : advise, tell, ask, beg, command, encourage, request, inform, order, इत्यादि।

जैसे -

- (a) I advised to him to go. (Drop 'to')
 (b) I informed to the police of the accident. (Drop 'to')

4. Speak, reply, explain, complain, talk, listen, write आदि के बाद भी हमेशा 'to' Preposition का प्रयोग होता है यदि इसके बाद object के रूप में कोई व्यक्ति का प्रयोग होता है।
 जैसे -
 (a) He did not reply to me.

5. Say/suggest/propose के बाद हमेशा 'to' Preposition का प्रयोग होता है यदि इसके बाद object के रूप में कोई व्यक्ति का प्रयोग होता है।
 जैसे -

- (a) You suggested to him that he should leave the place.
 (b) She said to me that she would help me.

6. Preposition + Gerund: कुछ verbs एवं adjectives इस प्रकार के होते हैं जिनके साथ Preposition के बाद में gerund का प्रयोग होगा। इस तरह की verbs निम्नलिखित हैं :-

abstain from	desirous of	pride in
afraid of	angry about/ at	bad at
debar from	proud of	succeed in
good at	clever at	crazy about
desist from	repent of	successful in
disqualified from	think of	bent on
dissuade (one) from	hopeful of	insist on
fond of	persist in famous for	worried about
glad about	keen on	interested in
disappointed about/at	fed up with	sick of
sorry about/ for	happy about/at	

Some important preposition uses

Prepositions के नीचे दिए गए प्रयोग से ज्ञात होगा कि वाक्य के संदर्भ के अनुसार एक ही शब्द के साथ अलग अलग Prepositions का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Abide at (place)	I will abide at the railway station till the train arrives.
Abide in (house)	She has been abiding in my house for the last three months.
Abide by (decision)	She will abide by my decision positively.
Abide with (person)	He will abide with his friend Suresh in all circumstances.
Angry at (thing)	He is angry at your way of questioning.
Angry with (person)	Sita is angry with Ram.
Angry for (action)	He is angry for your laughing at her wife.
Arrive at (place)	The train is going to arrive at the station within ten minutes.
Arrive in (country)	He is scheduled to arrive in India on next Monday.
Alight on (ground, thing)	A large number of birds alight on the roof of my house.
Alight at (a place)	The groom alighted from the elephant at her gate.
Amuse at (thing)	He is greatly amused at the indifferent attitude of his father.

Amused with (action)	The boys amused themselves with throwing flowers at the girls.
Ask for (a thing) Ask from (person)	He asked me for some help. He asked some help from me.
Annoyed at (thing) Annoyed with (person)	He became annoyed at my laughing. He is annoyed with you.
Antipathy to (thing) Antipathy against (person)	He has a great antipathy to wine. You should not have any antipathy against your friend Jack.
Answer to (person) Answer for (action)	You have to answer to me for your conduct. He was asked to answer for the misbehaviour.
Argue against or about (a matter) Argue with (person)	He went to argue against the topic of debate. He argued well about the newly introduced bill. Don't argue with me unnecessarily.
Agree in (opinion) Agree to (proposal) Agree with (person) Agree on (subject)	Ganesh agrees with Ram in opinion expressed by him. I cannot agree to his proposal of dividing the property. I fully agree with you on this issue. After a lot of discussion all agreed on the terms of agreement.
Accomplice with (person) Accomplice in (act)	Her wife was an accomplice with the murderer. His wife was an accomplice in the murder.
Born of (parents) Born at, in (place)	He was born of an orthodox mother. He was born at general hospital at Alwar in Rajasthan.
Buy from (shop) Buy for (person)	You can buy this item from any grocery shop. I bought this ball pen for my son.
Beg of, from (person) Beg for (person)	I begged of him to give me some time to payback. I begged some rice from him. I begged him for some rice.
Confer about (consult on a matter) Confer with (consult with a person)	Ram and Rahim confer together about nominating the secretary. I will confer with my father in this matter.
Contend for (thing) Contend with (person)	Mr. S.S. Shekhawat will contend for a seat in Legislative Assembly. You should not contend with a person like Lalu Singh.
Consist in (remain) Consist of (composed of)	The beauty of this building consists in its style and grandeur. Our body consist of flesh, bone and blood.
Condemn to (punishment) Condemn for (crime)	He was condemned to death by the judge. He was condemned for murder by the court.

Compare to (comparing two different kinds of things)	Don't compare water to milk.
Compare with (comparing two things of same class)	Kalidas was compared with Shakespeare by several renowned scholars.
Care for (like)	I do not care for drinks.
Care about (thing)	She takes full care about her sarees and make up.
Confide to (to tell)	You should not confide your secrets to anybody.
Confide in (to pose confidence)	I confided in him, but he deceived me.
Complain of (a thing)	I complained of his misconduct to the boss.
Complain to (person)	I complained of his misbehavior to his father.
Compete with (person)	Can you compete with him?
Compete for (job)	I will try my best to compete for this job.
Disqualified for (post)	She was declared disqualified for the election.
Disqualified from (competing)	He was disqualified from taking part in the competition.
Dwell upon (to speak)	The Chairman dwelt upon the importance of truth and honesty.
Dwell in (country)	The French dwell in France.
Dwell at (place)	These days Ram is dwelling at his friend's hotel.
Dwell among (people)	He is dwelling among the tribal.
Disgusted at (thing)	She became disgusted at your silly joke.
Disgusted with (person or life)	I am very much disgusted with him.
Deal with (to do with the matter)	This book deals with the population problem in India.
Deal in (trade)	He deals in iron scrap.
Deal out (distribute)	The principal should deal out equal treatment to all the teachers.
Dispute with (person)	Why are you disputing with your friends on such a trifle matter.
Dispute about (thing)	There was a great dispute about the nomination of chairman.
Embark on (a vessel)	She embarked on the ship for Srilanka.
Embark in (new business)	He has embarked in the new business with full fervour.
Enter into (thing)	They have entered into an agreement with Ramesh.
Enter upon (new course)	After marriage I entered upon a new way of life.
Exchange for (thing)	She exchanged a book for a piece of art.
Exchange with (person)	I want to exchange my views with you.
Equivalent for (word)	Write a word equivalent for 'fear'.
Equivalent to (money, thing)	One million is equivalent to ten lacs.
Exact from (person)	Heavy fines were exacted from the unruly students.
Exact in (adjective)	He is not exact in repayment.