

- 39) We can coax physical nature into _____ many of our wishes but we cannot _____ authority over it or make it change its ways one jot.
- (a) Granting, empower
(b) Satiating, display
(c) Satisfying, exercise
(d) Stimulating, exercise

Answer (c)

- 40) They refused to _____ any more evasive replies and decided to resolve the issue within the _____ of the major.
- (a) Notice, eccentricity
(b) Brook, jurisdiction
(c) Bloom, indulgence
(d) Suffer, fortitude

Answer (b)

Prepositions

Read the following sentences carefully.

1. There is a cow *in* the field.
2. He is *fond of* tea.
3. The cat *jumped off* the chair.

In sentence 1, the word *in* shows the relation between two things - *cow and field*.

In sentence 2, the word *of* shows the relation between *the attribute expressed by the adjective fond and tea*.

In sentence 3, the word *off* shows the relation between *the actions expressed by the verb jumped and the chair*.

The words *in, of, off* are here used as Prepositions.

Preposition

A Preposition 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.

[The word *Preposition* means 'that which is placed before'.]

It will be noticed that:

In sentence 1, the Preposition joins a Noun to another Noun;

In sentence 2, the Preposition joins a Noun to an Adjective;

In sentence 3, the Preposition joins a Noun to a Verb.

The Noun or Pronoun which is used with a Preposition is called its Object. It is in the Accusative case and is said to be governed by the Preposition.

Thus, in sentence 1, the noun *field* is in the Accusative case, governed by the Preposition *in*.

A Preposition may have two or more objects; as,

The road runs over hill and plain.

A Preposition is usually placed before its object, but sometimes it follows it; as,

1. Here is the watch that you asked for speaking of.
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?

Note 1. - When the object is the Relative Pronoun *that*, as in sentence 1, the Preposition is always placed at the end.

The Preposition is often placed at the end when the object is an interrogative pronoun (as in sentences 3, 4 and 5) or a Relative pronoun understood (as in sentence 2).

Note 2. - Sometimes the object is placed first for the sake of emphasis; as,

This I insist on. He is known all the world over.

The Prepositions *for, from, in, on* are often omitted before nouns of place or time.

1. We did it last week.
2. I cannot walk a yard.
3. Wait a minute.

Kinds of Prepositions

Prepositions may be arranged in the following classes

1. Simple Prepositions

At, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, out, through, till, to, up, with.

2. Compound Prepositions which are generally formed by prefixing

Preposition (usually a - no or be - by) to a

an Adjective or an Adverb.)
above, across, along, amidst,
amongst, around, before,
below, beneath, beside,
beyond, inside, outside,
within, without.

Prepositions (Groups of words
with the force of a single
preposition)

in accordance with - in place
in addition to A Preposition
word placed before a noun or a pronoun
show in what relation the person or thing
referred by it stands in regard to something

A word Preposition means 'that which is
placed before.'

reference to along with -in (on) behalf of
regard to away from -in case of -in spite
because of -in comparison to -instead of
in place of -in compliance with -in the event
by means of -in consequence of -on
account of by reason of -in course of -owing
by virtue of -in favor of -with a view to
way of -in front of -with an eye to
primarily to -in lieu of -with reference to
for the sake of -in order to -with regard to

Some examples of phrase prepositions

He succeeded by dint of
perseverance and sheer hard work.

In case of need 'phone to No.
32567.

By virtue of the power vested in
me, I hereby order, etc.

In consequence of his illness he
could not finish the work in time.

Owing to his ill health, he retired
from business.

With reference to your letter of
date, we regret we cannot allow any
further rebate.

In order to avoid litigation, he
accepted Rs. 300 in full settlement
of his claim for Rs.

- 8) In course of time he saw his
mistake.
- 9) He died fighting on behalf of his
country.
- 10) On behalf of the staff he read the
address.
- 11) He persevered in spite of
difficulties.
- 12) In the event of 'his dying without
an issue, his nephew would inherit
the whole property.
- 13) Instead of talking, prove your worth
by doing something.
- 14) By reason of his perverse attitude,
he estranged his best friends.
- 15) He acted according to my
instructions.
- 16) Why don't you go along with your
brother?
- 17) In accordance with your
instructions, we have remitted the
'amount to your bankers.
- 18) There is a big tree in front of his
house.
- 19) Agreeably to the terms of the
settlement, we herewith enclose our
cheque for Rs. 1000.
- 20) By way of introduction, he made
some pertinent remarks.
- 21) By means of rope ladders they
scaled the wall.
- 22) For the sake of their beliefs, the
Puritans immigrated to America.
- 23) In course of his researches he met
with many difficulties.
- 24) He abdicated the throne in favor of
his eldest son.
- 25) He could not attend school because
of his father's serious illness.

Test-1

- 1) He was advised to abstain _____
all alcoholic drinks.
(a) In (b) At
(c) From (d) By
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 2) Give an example pertinent
the case
(a) With (b) On
(c) For (d) To
(e) None of these

Answer: D

- 3) Are not these slums a disgrace
the civic authorities.
(a) For (b) To
(c) Towards (d) On
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 4) The mother was concerned
the safety of her child
(a) At (b) About
(c) For (d) Upon
(e) With

Answer: (b)

- 5) I was disappointed _____ not
finding the doctor in his seat.
(a) On (b) From
(c) At (d) Over
(e) In

Answer: (c)

- 6) The rainfall _____ Pakistan
varies _____ place to place and
also from year _____ year.
(a) Over; With; By (b) Of; From; After
(c) In; From; To (d) For; With; After
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 7) He is laboring _____ a
misapprehension, but laboring
_____ a cause
(a) Under, For
(b) In, Towards (c) By, In
(d) With, Over
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 8) There was no agreement _____
the great powers _____ a treaty
to ban nuclear weapons.
(a) Between, About (b) Among, On
(c) In, For (d) With, About
(e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 9) If you are averse
recommending my name,
should not hesitate to admit it.
(a) About (b) For
(c) To (d) Against
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 10) A good judge never gropes
(a) To (b) At
(c) On (d) For
(e) With

Answer: (d)

- 11) It is not always easy to sympathize
_____ an unfortunate man.
(a) With (b) For
(c) By (d) At
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 12) She could not dissociate herself
_____ what she said earlier.
(a) Off (b) With
(c) From (d) To
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 13) In the morning, I simply take
glance _____ the newspaper
headlines.
(a) At (b) On
(c) Of (d) Through
(e) Over

Answer: (a)

- 14) Let this be an example
the troublemakers.
(a) For (b) About
(c) Against (d) To
(e) With

Answer: (d)

- 15) Nobody in our group has a genius
_____ winning friends and
convincing people
(a) For (b) In
(c) Of (d) At
(e) None of these

Answer: (a)

Test-2

The party comprises — Ali, Haris, Naveed and myself

- (a) For (b) Of
(c) In (d) About

I wonder if I shall get — the history examination.

- (a) About (b) Out
(c) Through (d) Upon

We were — a loss to know what you meant by your remark.

- (a) For (b) Of
(c) To (d) At

The rocks were worn out — wind and weather.

- (a) To (b) Of
(c) For (d) By

The police wrongly charged him — murder,

- (a) For (b) Of
(c) About (d) With

You should adapt yourself — the conditions of this place.

- (a) To (b) With
(c) On (d) For

Don't bother — these trivial matters.

- (a) In (b) On
(c) About (d) For

I am fed up — staying at this place.

- (a) At (b) On
(c) For (d) With

I was delighted — his unexpected arrival.

- (a) At (b) For
(c) Of (d) In

This economist will discuss — the unemployment problem in Pakistan.

- (a) About (b) On
(c) Upon (d) In

11) They have been in Quetta — last August.

- (a) From (b) Since
(c) On (d) About

12) Once — a while, I enjoy eating at an Italian restaurant.

- (a) In (b) Of
(c) From (d) Since

13) Did you put those packages in the drawer or — the shelf?

- (a) In (b) Of
(c) On (d) About

14) The animal resembled — a cat

- (a) From (b) Since
(c) On (d) About

15) He gave us a general description of the plan, but did not enter — details.

- (a) In (b) Into
(c) On (d) About

16) Which hand do you write—?

- (a) With (b) On
(c) In (d) About

17) He was accused — ill-treating a child,

- (a) For (b) On
(c) About (d) Of

18) Your father will be angry — you when he hears of your conduct

- (a) On (b) With
(c) About (d) In

19) I prefer coffee — tea.

- (a) On (b) Than
(c) Any (d) To

20) How did you cut your finger? I — it with a knife.

- (a) Had cut (b) Have cut
(c) Was cut (d) Cut

21) Why did you hang my picture there? I — it there so that I could always see it.

- (a) Hung
(b) Hanged
(c) Had hanged
(d) Was hanging

- 22) Where did the police — their rifles?
 (a) Lay (b) Laid
 (c) Lie (d) Lied
- 23) When did you shoot the tiger? I — it last year.
 (a) Shoot (b) Had shoot
 (c) Shot (d) Have shot
- 24) How did the workmen dig the hole? They — it with a new machine.
 (a) Dig (b) Dug
 (c) Had dig (d) Had dug

ANSWERS			
1	c	2	c
3	d	4	b
5	d	6	a
7	c	8	d
9	a	10	e
11	b	12	a
13	c	14	e
15	b	16	a
17	d	18	b
19	d	20	d
21	a	22	a
23	c	24	b

Test-3

Choose the most appropriate preposition.

- 1) He was advised to abstain _____ all alcoholic drinks.
 (a) In (b) At
 (c) From (d) By
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 2) It is not always easy to sympathies _____ an unfortunate man.
 (a) With (b) For
 (c) By (d) At
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 3) He had to repent _____ what he had done.
 (a) At (b) Of
 (c) Over (d) For
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 4) Take this medicine and you get rid _____ the bad cold.
 (a) From (b) Over
 (c) At (d) Of
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 5) My cousin has invested a lot of money _____ farming.
 (a) On (b) For
 (c) In (d) Into
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

- 6) Give an example _____ the case.
 (a) With (b) On
 (c) For (d) To
 (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

- 7) The candidates were tense _____ expectancy.
 (a) With (b) In
 (c) On (d) From
 (e) None of these

Answer: (a)

- 8) My voice reverberated _____ the walls of the castle.
 (a) With (b) From
 (c) In (d) On
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 9) Are not these slums a disgrace _____ the civic authorities?
 (a) For (b) To
 (c) Towards (d) On
 (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

- 10) She could not dissociate her _____ what she said earlier.
 (a) Off (b) With
 (c) From (d) To
 (e) None of these

Answer: (c)