

**Complete Preposition and Phrasal Verbs for Exam
Rules and Practice Questions**

Preposition, are those words which are used before a noun or pronoun and denote the relation between the noun and pronoun and the other parts of the sentence.

Example: There is a rat **under** the table.

We need a roof **over** us.

Let's understand the use of Among and Between.

Among is used in reference to the association with or in company of more than two.

For Example:

The teacher distributed sweets among students.

Between is used in reference to the association of two.

The match will be played between team A and team B.

Between is also used when we talk about a definite number of people etc no matter whether there are two or more things/persons.

For Example

There is a tournament to be played between Australia India and New Zealand.

There is an alliance between the three Asian Nations.

Let's understand the use of Beside and Besides.

Beside is used for adjacent things / persons.

For Example

She sat beside me.

Besides is used to denote "apart from"

Besides her children her uncle and aunt were also present at the ceremony.

Let's understand the use of For and Since.

For denotes a period of time.

For example

I have eaten nothing for a long time.

Since denotes a point of time.

For example

I have been living here since 2008.

Let's understand the use of Across and Through.

Across is used from one to the other side.

For example

I swam across the river.

He is waiting for me across the road.

A tree fell across the railway line.

Through is used Via (medium) / indicates movement from one end to the other end.

For example

The message was conveyed to me by him through her.

The train passed through the tunnel.

Let's understand the use of On, Upon, Over, Under, In, Into

On is used when things are placed in contact.

The book is on the table.

Upon is used in motion.

The cat jumped upon the rat.

Over is used for motion or position higher than but no physical contact.

The fan is over my bed.

The bridge was built over the river.

Put a blanket over the baby.

Similarly under indicates something placed below.

A cat is sitting under the table.

We are sitting in the classroom. (Located inside or within)

The boy jumped into the river. (Indicates entry or insertion)

Let's understand On time and In time.

On time (on scheduled time)

The examination starts on time.

In time (in the given time span)

We reach the examination centre in time.

Let's understand At and In.

At (used with a relatively smaller place)

I live at Laxmi Nagar in Delhi.

Exact time (hour) Month Year Day Date

At In In On On

I reached Shimla at 6 o'clock

In May

On Monday

In 2005

On 28th December

Note : at is used with the following.

at dawn, at dusk, at sunrise , at noon, at sunset, at night ,at midnight

Note: in is used with morning evening.

If Day / date is mentioned with morning /evening, on comes before the day /date

In the morning

On Sunday morning

By is used for 'point of time' as a preposition of time.

We shall have finished the syllabus by the end of next month.

EXERCISE

1. He drove from Maharashtra Karnataka without stopping to rest.
2. Bill's fighthunting put 26 professional hunting companies out of business.
3. The court has absolved him all the charges against him.
4. You are welcome to partake their light refreshment.
5. We met a lot of peopleour holidays.
6. The firm has been dealing luxury goods for more than two decades.
7. Today students should be encouragedthe way things are changing.

8. That week the dollar dropped its lowest levels.

9. He went sea alone.

10. Everyone in this world is accountable to God his actions.

11. Speed is essence in a project of this type.

12. A wise man profitsthe mistakes of others.

13. Ram agreedmy proposal.

14. He is addicted smoking.

15. He satthe shade of a tree.

16. There is something wonderful him.

17. When will you handyour assignment?

18. A new minister has takenafter the election.

19. There is a bridgethe river.

20. Please make yourself comfortablehome.

21. The strike has been called

22. We warned herthe danger.

23. We laughedthe joke.

24. Put a blanketthe baby.

25. Stay your limits.

Phrasal Verbs

Answer for : to be responsible for

I am not answerable for this mistake.

Attend on : to serve

Radhika has many servants to attend on her.

Ask for : to demand

She was asking for a hike in her salary.

Bear with : to tolerate with someone

Our server is down. Kindly bear with us.

Break into : enter by force

The thief broke into the house.

Breakthrough : to discover a secret

There is no breakthrough in the robbery case.

Do without : To manage without

I cannot do without my staff in my business.

Drag on : To stretch

The court cases in India drag on for years.

Drop in : To come suddenly

Some guest dropped in yesterday.

Eat into : To weaken

Corruption is eating into our system.

Fall back : To retreat

The invading army was forced to fall back due to continuous firing.

Fall in : To sink inward

The roof fell in due to heavy rains.

Fall off : To become less

Stock prices have fallen off.

Deal with : To handle

I cannot deal with the stupid people

Carry on : To continue

You must carry on your studies.

Catch on : To understand

Work hard if you want to catch on the syllabus.

Come by : To get

It is difficult to come by a good job nowadays.

Figure out : to understand

I am unable to figure out the meaning of his statement

Bear up : to withstand stress or difficulty

Everyone has to bear up some difficulties.

Scholarly Minds