



MISSION CTET / STET



PREPOSITION

In और **Within** में क्या है अन्तर

सारे DOUBTS होंगे बिलकुल CLEAR

ENGLISH

LIVE

06:00 PM





मिशन CTET / STET 2023



PREPOSITIONS

Introduction to Prepositions

Do you know what bridges do? They connect places. Without them, places may end up being separated from each other. Now that's what prepositions do too. They are the connecting words in sentences. What do they connect?
Nouns/pronouns/phrases to other



PREPOSITIONS

A preposition shows where, when or how the action took place in a sentence. Let's see a few examples

:

- The glass is on the table.
- Roland is very fond of ice-cream.
- The mouse jumped off the table.
- The mother cat divided the food between her two kittens.



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PREPOSITIONS



between



in front of



behind



to the left of



under / below



on



next to



to the right of



Rule : 1

In is used with names of countries and large towns; at is more often used when speaking of small towns and villages.

Incorrect: He lives at Germany.

Correct: He lives in Germany.



PREPOSITIONS

Rule : 2

In and at are used in speaking of things at rest; to and into are used in speaking of things in motion.

Incorrect : This week the song jumped at the top of the charts.

Correct: This week the song jumped to the top of the charts.



PREPOSITIONS

Rule :3

Till is used of time and to is used of place.

Incorrect: The office will remain open to six in the evening.

Correct: The office will remain open till six in the evening.



PREPOSITIONS

Rule :4

With often denotes the instrument used by the agent.

Incorrect: The ball was hit by the bat.

Correct: The ball was hit with the bat.



PREPOSITIONS

Rule 5 : Both since and from are used before time denoting some point of time. However, while since is preceded by a verb in the perfect tense, from is used with the non-perfect tense.

Incorrect: India has been playing Test cricket from 1932.

Correct: India has been playing Test cricket since 1932.



PREPOSITIONS

Rule : 6

While **since** or **from** is used with a point of time, **for** is used with a period of time.

Incorrect: The parcel has been lying here **since** 10 days.

Correct: The parcel has been lying here **for** 10 days.



PREPOSITIONS

Rule : 7

Beside means by the side of while
besides means in additions to.

Incorrect: He sat besides the chair.

Correct: He sat beside the chair.



PREPOSITIONS

Rule : 8

Between is used for only two things or persons while among is used for more than two.

Incorrect: You have to choose among tea and coffee.

Correct: You have to choose between tea and coffee.



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**QUESTIONS
BASED ON
PREPOSITION**



1) They were left with (1)/ no alternatives but to acquiesce with (2)/ his unfair demand (3) / no error

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2)' Acquiesce in

It means 'to accept passively' .

- (Keep in mind) – 'in' is used with acquiesce.



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2) I arrived (1)/ at the
coaching (2)/ in good
time(3)/ no error

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4) The sentence is absolutely correct.
In good time – with comfortable margin.



**3) Passengers should(1)/
be in time (2)/ for their
train (3)/ no error**



4) The sentence is absolutely correct.

'In time' means 'not late'

On time – at the time arranged, neither before



4) Everyone complains
against (1)/ callous
treatment (2)/ of the police
(3)/ no error

00:20

1) 'complains of' is the correct usage
The word 'Complain' is always targeted
at something or someone. It is also a
'negative impact' verb. There is no
need to double negate it with a word



5) Meera is very (1)/ popular among her (2)/ friends and relatives (3)/ no error

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2) 'popular with' is the correct usage here

● Note – 'Popular with' is usually used for people, e.g. "Popular with the girls", "Popular with the working class..."

"Popular among" is usually used with ideas among people, eg.

The new policy is not going to be popular



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6) On diwali I will (1)/ order
for a new (2)/ pair of
spectacles (3)/ no error

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2) omit 'for'



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7) The accused was (1)/
bound by a chain (2)/ and
taken to prison (3)/ no error

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2) 'bound with' is the correct usage.



8) My mom assured me (1)/ to
present me a new
smartphone (2)/ on my
birthday (3)/ no error

00:20

2) present me with a new smartphone

If indirect object is used just after the verbs (present, provide, entrust, supply), suitable preposition is used before the direct object.

For example

He provided me money. ✗

He provided me with money. ✓



9) In a democratic society no one (1)/ should be discriminated because (2)/ of caste ,creed and race(3)/ no error

00:20

2) discriminated against



**10) A summons (1)/ was (2)/
served to him last week (3)/ no
error**

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**10) 'served on ' is the right usage
To Serve something on someone.**

**● Note – 'Summon' is a verb
while 'summons' is a noun.
Plural is summonses.**



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11) The news of the (1)/ chief
minister's death (2)/ spread in
all over the country (3)/ no error

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3) remove 'in'



**12) She was admitted in the (1)/
hospital when she (2)/ met with
an accident (3)/ no error**

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1) 'admitted to '

Preposition 'to' is used after 'admit'.



**13) This is the dress(1)/ for that I
(2)/ have been looking (3)/ no
error**

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3) The correct sentence is

This is the dress that I have been looking for. ✓



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14) It was I who am (1)/
responsible of making (2)/ all the
arrangements for the party (3)/
no error

2) Responsible
for





**15) The songs of (1) this movie are
(2) worth listening to (3)/ no error**

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3) Remove to

