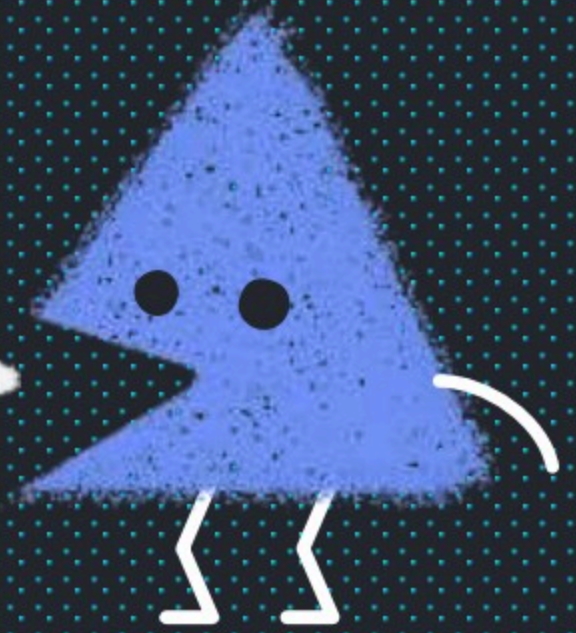


## RIGHT OR WRONG?

- I AGREE TO MR RANJAN.
- I AGREE WITH HER PROPOSAL.



## RULE : 8

CERTAIN WORDS ARE FOLLOWED BY  
DIFFERENT PREPOSITIONS IN DIFFERENT CONTEXTS.  
OR CERTAIN **FIXED PREPOSITIONS** IS USED AS PER  
CONTEXT.



UNDERSTAND  
THE RULE  
BETTER!

- AGREE WITH : AGREEMENT WITH A PERSON,
- AGREE TO : AGREEMENT TO A PLAN, OR PROPOSAL.



TO	FOR	FROM	ON	ABOUT	WITH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adapt to</li> <li>• Add to</li> <li>• Agree to</li> <li>• Apologize to</li> <li>• Belong to</li> <li>• Consent to</li> <li>• Devote to</li> <li>• Happen to</li> <li>• Lead to</li> <li>• Listen to</li> <li>• Object to</li> <li>• React to</li> <li>• Refer to</li> <li>• Reply to</li> <li>• Speak to</li> <li>• Talk to</li> <li>• Talk to</li> <li>• Turn to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Admire for</li> <li>• Apologize for</li> <li>• Apply for</li> <li>• Ask for</li> <li>• Blame for</li> <li>• Care for</li> <li>• Excuse for</li> <li>• Head for</li> <li>• Long for</li> <li>• Pay for</li> <li>• Pray for</li> <li>• Prepare for</li> <li>• Scold for</li> <li>• Search for</li> <li>• Vote for</li> <li>• Wait for</li> <li>• Wish for</li> <li>• Work for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abstain from</li> <li>• Borrow from</li> <li>• Escape from</li> <li>• Graduate from</li> <li>• Hide from</li> <li>• Infer from</li> <li>• Prevent from</li> <li>• Prohibit from</li> <li>• Protect from</li> <li>• Recover from</li> <li>• Rescue from</li> <li>• Resign from</li> <li>• Retire from</li> <li>• Save from</li> <li>• Separate from</li> <li>• Stem from</li> <li>• Suffer from</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agree on</li> <li>• Base on</li> <li>• Be on</li> <li>• Blame on</li> <li>• Comment on</li> <li>• Concentrate on</li> <li>• Congratulate on</li> <li>• Count on</li> <li>• Depend on</li> <li>• Elaborate on</li> <li>• Impose on</li> <li>• Insist on</li> <li>• Play on</li> <li>• Pride on</li> <li>• Rely on</li> <li>• Work on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Argue about</li> <li>• Ask about</li> <li>• Be about</li> <li>• Boast about</li> <li>• Care about</li> <li>• Concern about</li> <li>• Decide about</li> <li>• Dream about</li> <li>• Forget about</li> <li>• Know about</li> <li>• Laugh about</li> <li>• Protest about</li> <li>• Think about</li> <li>• Worry about</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquaint with</li> <li>• Agree with</li> <li>• Associate with</li> <li>• Charge with</li> <li>• Clutter with</li> <li>• Coincide with</li> <li>• Collide with</li> <li>• Compare with</li> <li>• Comply with</li> <li>• Confront with</li> <li>• Confuse with</li> <li>• Cover with</li> <li>• Cram with</li> <li>• Deal with</li> <li>• Discuss with</li> <li>• Help with</li> <li>• Tamper with</li> <li>• Trust with</li> </ul>



## #NOTE

- TO CHANGE THE PREPOSITION IS TO CONVEY A DIFFERENT MEANING FROM THE ONE THAT THE SPEAKER INTENDED OR TO CONVEY NO MEANING AT ALL.



## RULE : 9

AS MANY AS: EXPRESSES THE NUMBER

AS MUCH AS: EXPRESSES QUANTITY

## RULE : 10

DO NOT USE **OF** AFTER "ALL", UNLESS THE NEXT  
WORD IS A **PRONOUN**.



# RULE : 11

## AVOID DOUBLE NEGATIVES

WORDS LIKE

HARDLY

SCARCELY ETC.

ARE ADVERBS THAT ARE **NEGATIVE IN MEANING.**

THEREFORE, NO OTHER NEGATIVE SHOULD BE USED  
WITH THEM.

## WRITE OR WRONG?

\* AS MUCH AS 300 STUDENTS CAME FOR THE SEMINAR.

\* AS MANY AS FIFTY LITERS OF MILK WAS DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE POOR.



LET'S DO SOME  
PRACTICE BEFORE  
MOVING TO  
FURTHER RULES!

IDENTIFY THE SEGMENT OF THE SENTENCE, WHICH CONTAINS THE GRAMMATICAL ERROR.

THE GARDEN WILL BE OVERGROWN (A) / WITH WEEDS WITH THE TIME (B) / WE GET BACK. (C) / NO ERROR (D).

- 1) (A)
- 2) (B)
- 3) (C)
- 4) (D)



IDENTIFY THE SEGMENT OF THE SENTENCE, WHICH CONTAINS THE GRAMMATICAL ERROR.

THE GARDEN WILL BE OVERGROWN (A) / WITH WEEDS WITH THE TIME (B) / WE GET BACK. (C) / NO ERROR (D).

- 1) (A)
- 2) (B)
- 3) (C)
- 4) (D)

- Drinking is undoubtedly (A)/ very injurious (B)/ for the liver (C)/. No error (D)
- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D



- Drinking is undoubtedly (A)/ very injurious (B)/ for the liver (C)/. No error (D)
- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) D

→ The papers made \_\_\_\_\_ pulp have had value-added to them \_\_\_\_\_ each stage of the manufacturing process.

→ 1) on, at

→ 2) in, in

→ 3) with, on

→ 4) from, at



The papers made \_\_\_\_\_ pulp have had value-added to them \_\_\_\_\_ each stage of the manufacturing process.

- 1) on, at
- 2) in, in
- 3) with, on
- 4) from, at

→ We find everyone everywhere talking  
\_\_\_\_\_ the pollution of air, water, food,  
and everything.

→ 1) amongst

→ 2) at

→ 3) about

→ 4) for



→ We find everyone everywhere talking  
\_\_\_\_\_ the pollution of air, water, food,  
and everything.

→ 1) amongst

→ 2) at

→ 3) about

→ 4) for

→ He agreed \_\_\_\_\_ me.

→ 1) upon

→ 2) to

→ 3) with

→ 4) None of these



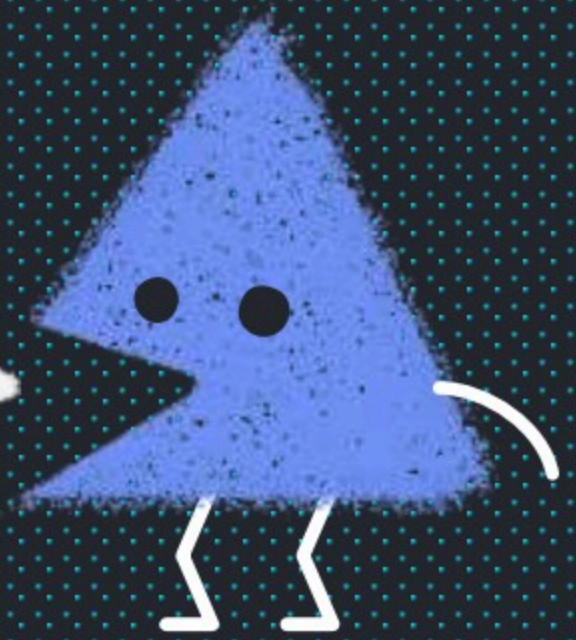
→ He agreed \_\_\_\_\_ me.

→ 1) upon

→ 2) to

→ 3) with

→ 4) None of these



→ The Indian Cricket team (A)/ finally got victory on (B)/ the Australian team. (C)/ No error (D)

→ 1) A

→ 2) B

→ 3) C

→ 4) D



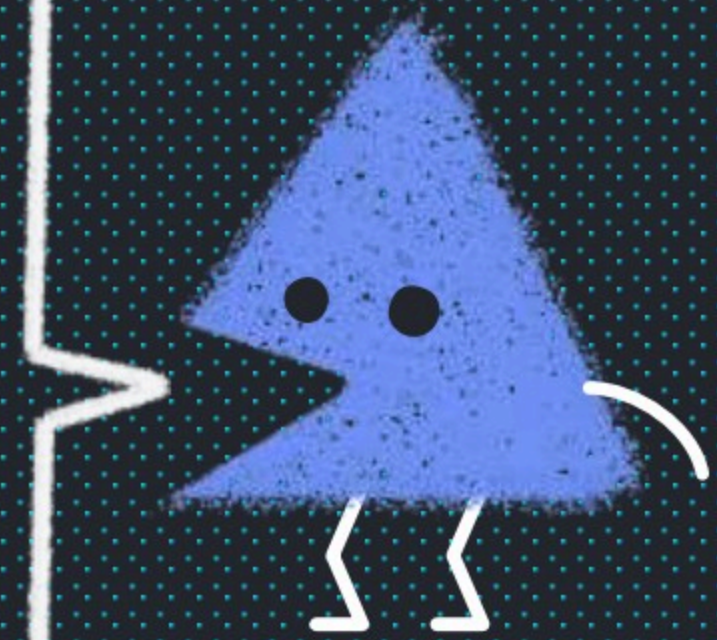
→ The Indian Cricket team (A)/ finally got victory on (B)/ the Australian team. (C)/ No error (D)

→ 1) A

→ 2) B

→ 3) C

→ 4) D



→ I love Radhika because she is a good girl by heart.

→ 1) at heart

→ 2) in heart

→ 3) of heart

→ 4) No improvement.



→ I love Radhika because she is a good girl by heart.

→ 1) at heart

→ 2) in heart

→ 3) of heart

→ 4) No improvement.



→ Ravi doesn't agree \_\_\_\_\_ Radha. \_\_\_\_\_  
his opinion, Radha is wrong.

→ 1) with, about

→ 2) along, in

→ 3) with, in

→ 4) in, within



→ Ravi doesn't agree \_\_\_\_\_ Radha. \_\_\_\_\_  
his opinion, Radha is wrong.

→ 1) with, about

→ 2) along, in

→ 3) with, in

→ 4) in, within



→ The examination will commence \_\_\_\_\_  
Monday.

→ 1) since

→ 2) by

→ 3) on

→ 4) from



→ The examination will commence \_\_\_\_\_  
Monday.

→ 1) since

→ 2) by

→ 3) on

→ 4) from



RIGHT OR  
WRONG?

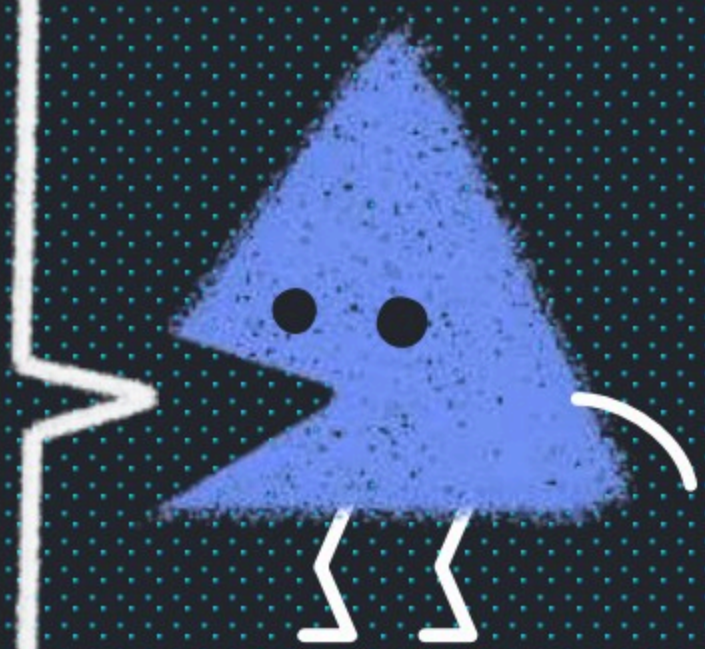


- THE TEACHERS DISTRIBUTED THE PENS BETWEEN THE STUDENTS.
- DISTRIBUTE THESE CLOTHES AMONG THE WORKERS,

## → RULE: 12

BETWEEN: FOR 2 THINGS

AMONG: FOR MORE THAN 2 THINGS





## EXCEPTION:

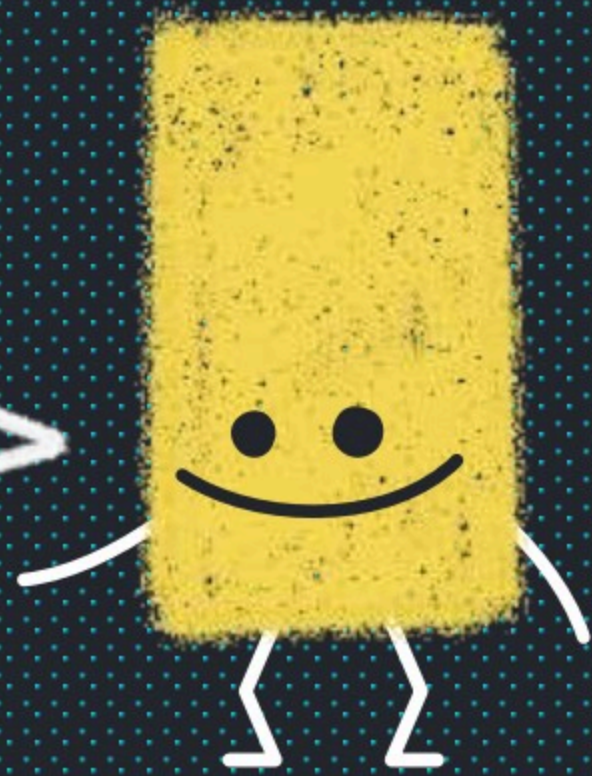
'*BETWEEN*' MAY BE USED FOR MORE THAN  
TWO PERSONS OR THINGS IN ORDER TO  
BRING EACH PERSON OR THING EXPRESSED.

## WRITE OR WRONG??

- \* The difference among the three girls was so slight that they might have been triplets.
- \* While packing glass tumblers, be sure to place paper between them.



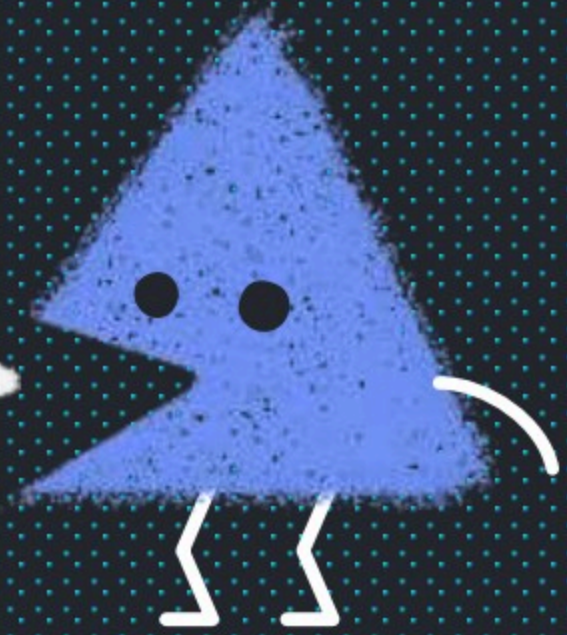
RIGHT OR  
WRONG?





He lives in Gill Chowk at Ludhiana.

She lives in Gurugram and works at Accenture  
India.



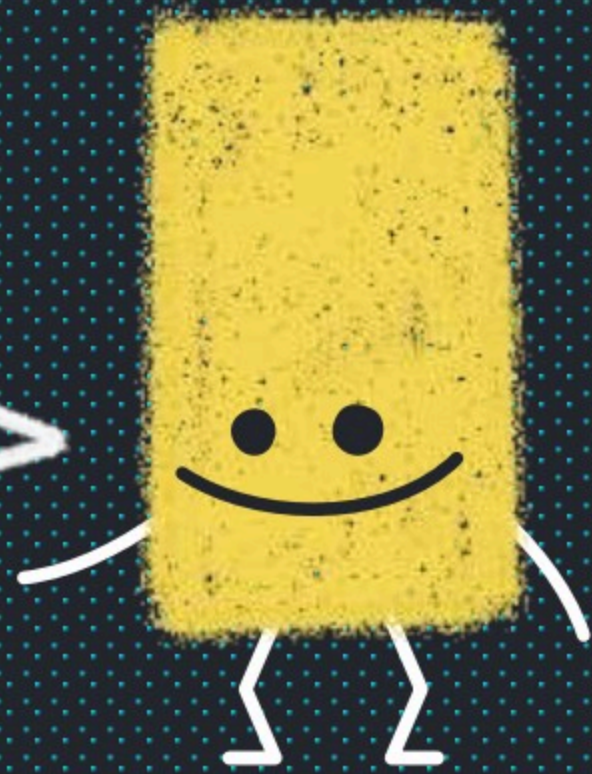


## RULE : 13

IN : LARGER PLACES

AT : FOR SMALLER PLACES.

LET'S DO SOME  
PRACTICE BEFORE  
MOVING TO FURTHER  
RULES!





ONE OF THE TERRORISTS (1)/ OF THE SPITI  
VALLEY (2)/ ARE SHOT DEAD. (3)/ NO  
ERROR (4)

1) (a)

2) (b)

3) (c)

4) (d)

ONE OF THE TERRORISTS (1)/ OF THE SPITI  
VALLEY (2)/ ARE SHOT DEAD. (3)/ NO  
ERROR (4)

1) (a)

2) (b)

3) (c)

4) (d)



FIVE KILOMETRES (1)/ IS (2)/ A LONG  
DISTANCE TO WALK. (3)/ NO ERROR (4)

1) (a)

2) (b)

3) (c)

4) (d)

FIVE KILOMETRES (1)/ IS (2)/ A LONG  
DISTANCE TO WALK. (3)/ NO ERROR (4)

1) (a)

2) (b)

3) (c)

4) (d)



I SAW HIM (1)/A COUPLE OF TIMES (2)/  
SINCE MAY(3). /NO ERROR (4)

1) (a)

2) (b)

3) (c)

4) (d)

I SAW HIM (1)/A COUPLE OF TIMES (2)/  
SINCE MAY(3). /NO ERROR (4)

- 1) (a)
- 2) (b)
- 3) (c)
- 4) (d)



COFFEE (1)/WHICH I AM DRINKING (2)/ IS  
HOT (3). /NO ERROR (4)

1) (a)

2) (b)

3) (c)

4) (d)

COFFEE (1)/WHICH I AM DRINKING (2)/ IS  
HOT (3). /NO ERROR (4)

- 1) (a)
- 2) (b)
- 3) (c)
- 4) (d)



WE WERE LOOKING FORWARD (1)/ TO HEAR NEWS  
(2)/ABOUT THE MISSING FIREMAN (3)./ NO ERROR  
(4)

1) (a)

2) (b)

3) (c)

4) (d)

WE WERE LOOKING FORWARD (1)/ TO HEAR NEWS  
(2)/ABOUT THE MISSING FIREMAN (3)./ NO ERROR  
(4)

1) (a)

2) (b)

3) (c)

4) (d)



THE ACTOR (1)/WAS SHOCKED (2)/BY THE NEWS  
OF HIS DOG'S DEATH (3). /NO ERROR (4)

1) (a)

2) (b)

3) (c)

4) (d)

THE ACTOR (1)/WAS SHOCKED (2)/BY THE NEWS  
OF HIS DOG'S DEATH (3). /NO ERROR (4)

1) (a)

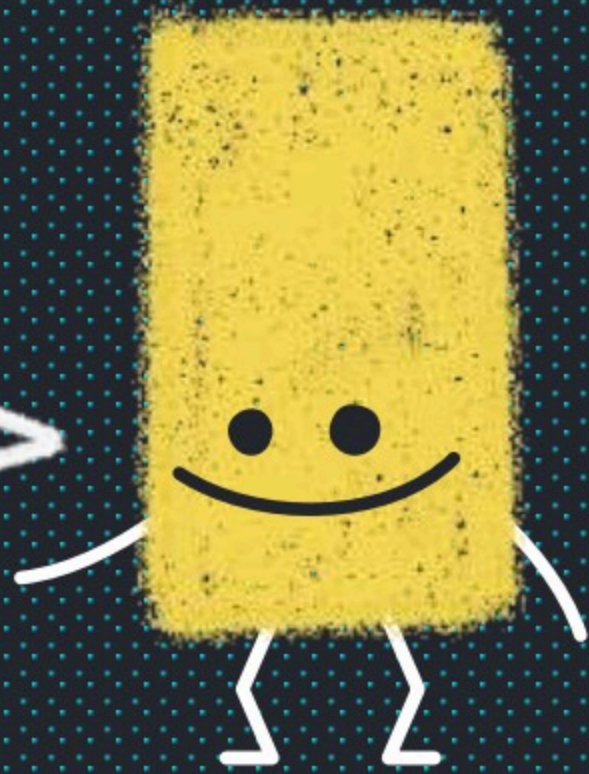
2) (b)

3) (c)

4) (d)

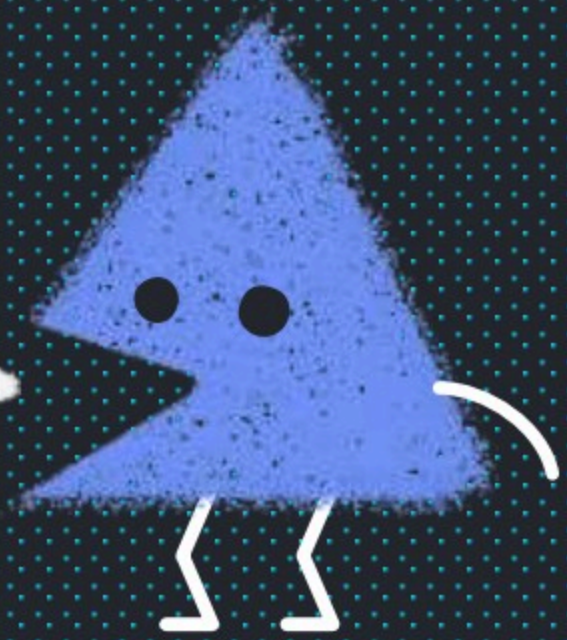


RIGHT OR  
WRONG?





- The correspondence is into the file
- She walked in my house.
- Mr Kumar came into see me.





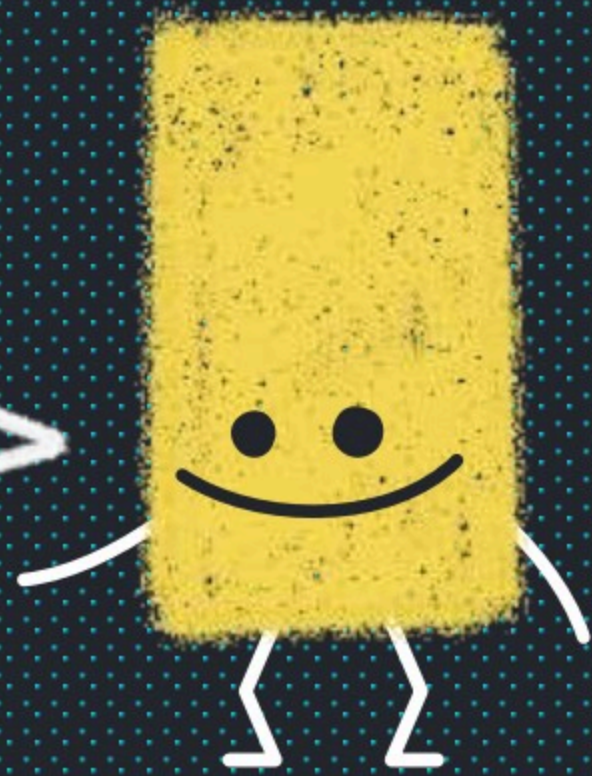
# RULE : 14

**IN:** IMPLIES THE POSITION WITHIN

**INTO:** IMPLIES MOTION WITH-OUT TO WITH-IN.

**IN TO:** TWO WORD PHRASE IN WHICH IN IS AN ADVERB.

RIGHT OR  
WRONG?



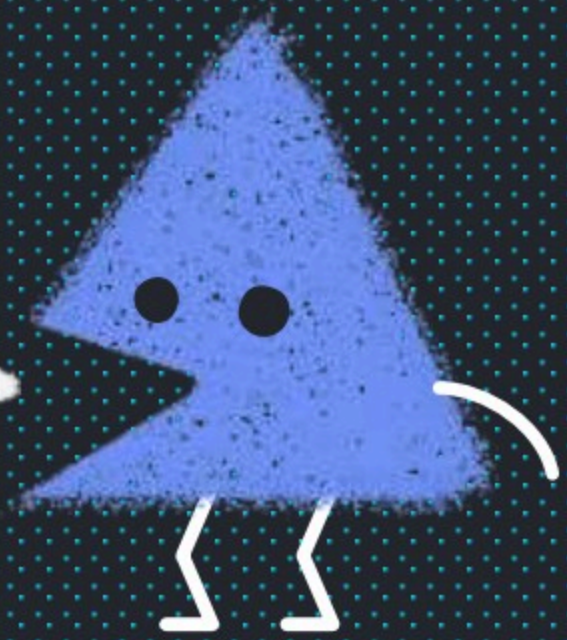


- Besides, we need his support in this venture.

Beside being fined, they were also jailed.

I sat besides my teacher in the class.

I live beside the Post Office.



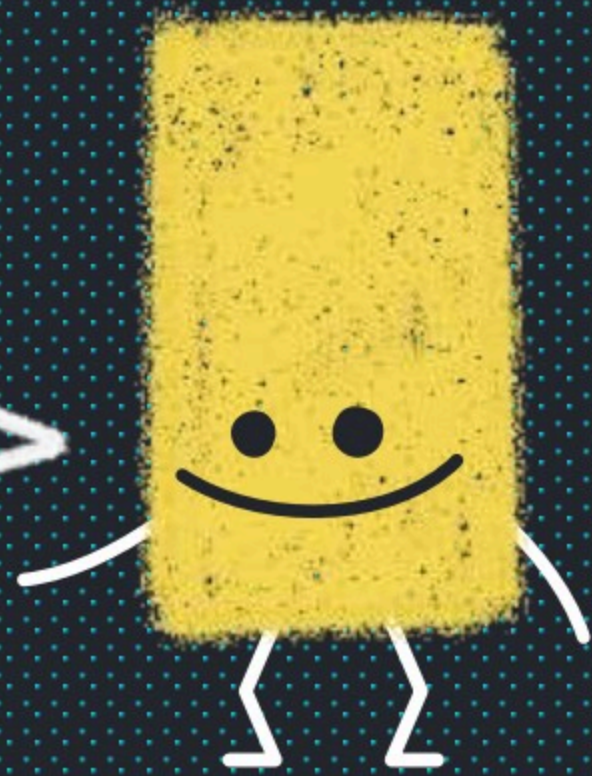
## RULE : 15

**BESIDES:** MEANS IN ADDITION TO;

**BESIDE:** MEANS BY THE SIDE OF



RIGHT OR  
WRONG?

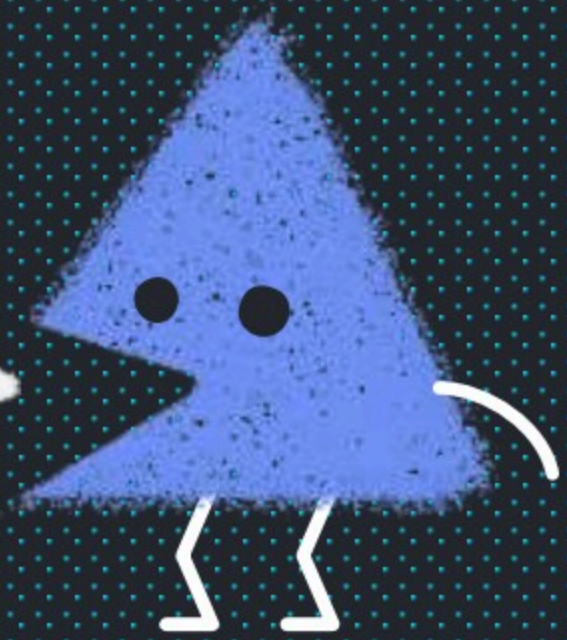




- Please place the book on the table.

His statements were based up on the scientific data.

- It will be necessary to step upon the school.





# RULE-16

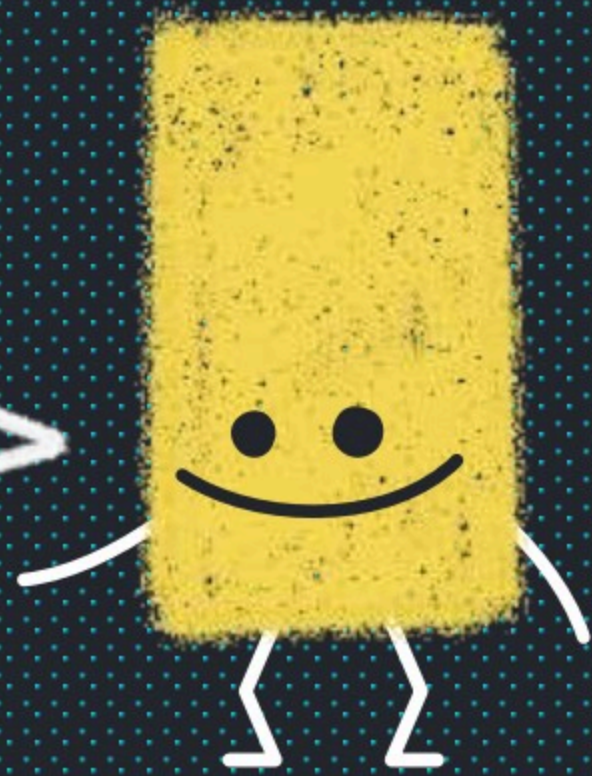
## ON, UPON, UP ON

BOTH **ON** AND **UPON** ARE INTERCHANGEABLE,  
ALTHOUGH UPON IS A LITTLE MORE FORMAL AND  
EMPHATIC.

IN THE TWO WORD PHRASE **UP ON**, ON IS AN  
ADVERB.



RIGHT OR  
WRONG?





He is senior than me in service.

Health is more preferable than wealth.

This cloth is inferior to that cloth.

# RULE-17

SOME WORDS LIKE SENIOR JUNIOR, PREFER, PRIOR, SUPERIOR, INFERIOR, PREFERABLE ETC. ARE FOLLOWED BY TO AND NOT THAN.



## RULE-18

ROUND

UNIQUE

SQUARE

PERFECT

COMPLETELY

UNIVERSALLY

CORRECT

DEAD, ETC.

\*SUCH WORDS MAY BE MODIFIED  
IN MEANING, HOWEVER, BY SUCH  
ADVERBS AS **HARDLY, NEARLY**  
**OR ALMOST**, IN ORDER TO  
SUGGEST AN APPROACH TO THE  
SUPERLATIVE.

GOT THE  
RULE??



- It is almost the most square table.

That design is more unique.

This plate is almost round.

## RULE-18

WHEN COMPARING ONE PERSON OR THING WITH A GROUP OF WHICH IT IS A PART, USE THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE AND THE WORDS ANY OTHER TO EXCLUDE THE THING COMPARED FROM OTHER OBJECTS OF THE SAME CLASS OR KIND



GOT THE  
RULE??

- This coffee has a better flavour than other coffee in the market.
- Ludhiana is more populated than any city in Punjab
- Gold is more costly than any other metal.



## RULE-19

WHEN COMPARING TWO QUALITIES OF THE SAME PERSON OR THING, USE **MORE** AND NOT **-ER** TO FORM THE COMPARATIVE.

GOT THE  
RULE??



**Sujata is cleverer than wise.**

**Rajesh is more brave than wise.**

## RULE 20

GUARD AGAINST USING DOUBLE  
COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.



- SHE IS THE CLEVEREST GIRL OF HER CLASS.  
(NOT MOST CLEVEREST)
- BHATNAGAR IS ONE OF THE RICHEST MEN  
OF THE TOWN. (NOT MOST RICHEST)

## RULE-21

NOUNS THAT ARE COUNTABLE ARE SINGULAR USUALLY TAKE AN ARTICLE. ON THE OTHER HAND, NOUNS THAT ARE NOT COUNTABLE DO NOT TAKE ANY ARTICLE.