



VOCABULARY RESOURCE SERIES

UNIT 5

Prepositional Collocations

Common word-preposition combinations and exam-oriented collocation practice.

From the book

MASTERING COMPETITIVE ENGLISH VOCABULARY

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VERB + PREPOSITION

1. ABIDE BY (पालनकरना)
Meaning: To obey or follow.
Sentence: Every citizen must abide by the law.

2. ACCUSE OF (अरोपलगाना)
Meaning: To charge with a fault or crime.
Sentence: The police accused him of theft.

3. ACCUSTOM TO (अभ्यस्तहोना)
Meaning: To become familiar with.
Sentence: He soon accustomed himself to hostel life.

4. ADAPT TO (अनुकूलहोना)
Meaning: To adjust to new conditions.
Sentence: She adapted quickly to the new environment.

5. ADD TO (बढ़ाना)
Meaning: To increase.
Sentence: His remarks added to our confusion.

6. AGREE TO (स्वीकारकरना)
Meaning: To consent to a proposal.
Sentence: She agreed to the plan.

7. AGREE WITH (सहमतहोना)
Meaning: To have the same opinion.
Sentence: I agree with your suggestion.

8. AIM AT (लक्ष्यरखना)
Meaning: To intend or target.
Sentence: This scheme aims at reducing poverty.

9. ALLOW FOR (ध्यानमेंरखना)
Meaning: To take into consideration.
Sentence: We must allow for unexpected delays.

10. APOLOGIZE FOR (क्षमामांगना)
Meaning: To express regret.
Sentence: He apologized for his mistake.

11. APPEAL TO (आकर्षितकरना / अपीलकरना)
Meaning: To make a serious request or attract.
Sentence: The idea appeals to young voters.

12. APPLY FOR (अवेदनकरना)
Meaning: To seek formally.
Sentence: She applied for the scholarship.

13. APPROVE OF (स्वीकृतिदेना)
Meaning: To regard favourably.
Sentence: Her parents approved of the marriage.

14. ARGUE ABOUT (बहसकरना)
Meaning: To dispute a matter.
Sentence: They argued about politics for hours.

15. ARGUE WITH (बहसकरना)
Meaning: To quarrel verbally.
Sentence: Never argue with your teacher.

16. ARRIVE AT (निष्कर्षपरपहुँचना)
Meaning: To reach a decision.
Sentence: We arrived at a logical conclusion.

17. ASK FOR (मांगना)
Meaning: To request.
Sentence: She asked for assistance.

18. ASSOCIATE WITH (संबंधरखना)
Meaning: To connect with.
Sentence: He is associated with several NGOs.

19. ATTEND TO (ध्यानदेना)
Meaning: To take care of.
Sentence: The nurse attended to the patient.

20. AVAIL OF (लाभउठाना)
Meaning: To make use of.
Sentence: Students should avail of this opportunity.

21. BANK ON (भरोसाकरना)
Meaning: To depend upon.
Sentence: You can bank on her honesty.

22. BASE ON (आधारितकरना)
Meaning: To found upon.
Sentence: The story is based on true events.

23. BEG FOR (विनतीकरना)
Meaning: To ask earnestly.
Sentence: He begged for mercy.

24. BELIEVE IN (विश्वासकरना)
Meaning: To have faith in.
Sentence: She believes in hard work.

25. BELONG TO (संबंधितहोना)
Meaning: To be owned by.
Sentence: This book belongs to me.

26. BLAME FOR (दोषदेना)
Meaning: To hold responsible.
Sentence: Do not blame others for your mistakes.

27. BOAST OF (घमंडकरना)
Meaning: To speak proudly.
Sentence: He boasts of his achievements.

28. BORROW FROM (उधारलेना)
Meaning: To take temporarily.
Sentence: I borrowed a book from the library.

29. CARE FOR (देखभालकरना)
Meaning: To look after.
Sentence: She cares for her grandparents.

30. CHARGE WITH (अरोपलगाना)
Meaning: To accuse officially.
Sentence: The suspect was charged with fraud.

31. CLING TO (हृदतासेपकड़ेरहना)
Meaning: To hold tightly.
Sentence: The child clung to his mother.

I Prepositional Collocations I

32. COLLIDE WITH (टकराना)
Meaning: To crash into.
Sentence: The truck collided with a bus.
-
33. COMBINE WITH (मिलाना)
Meaning: To unite.
Sentence: Skill combined with effort ensures success.
-
34. COMMIT TO (समर्पितकरना)
Meaning: To devote oneself.
Sentence: He committed himself to public service.
-
35. COMMUNICATE WITH (संपर्ककरना)
Meaning: To exchange information.
Sentence: We communicate with clients regularly.
-
36. COMPARE WITH (तुलनाकरना)
Meaning: To examine similarities.
Sentence: Compare this model with the previous one.
-
37. COMPETE WITH (प्रतिस्पर्धाकरना)
Meaning: To strive against.
Sentence: Small firms compete with large corporations.
-
38. COMPLAIN ABOUT (शिकायतकरना)
Meaning: To express dissatisfaction.
Sentence: Many passengers complained about the delay.
-
39. COMPLY WITH (पालनकरना)
Meaning: To obey rules.
Sentence: All employees must comply with regulations.
-
40. CONCENTRATE ON (ध्यानकेंद्रितकरना)
Meaning: To focus attention.
Sentence: Concentrate on your studies.
-
41. CONFIDE IN (विश्वासपूर्वकबताना)
Meaning: To share secrets.
Sentence: She confided in her best friend.
-
42. CONFORM TO (अनुरूपहोना)
Meaning: To follow accepted standards.
Sentence: The design conforms to safety standards.
-
43. CONSIST OF (सेमिलकरबनना)
Meaning: To be composed of.
Sentence: Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.
-
44. CONTRIBUTE TO (योगदानदेना)
Meaning: To help bring about.
Sentence: Exercise contributes to good health.
-
45. CONVERT INTO (मैंबदलना)
Meaning: To transform.
Sentence: The warehouse was converted into a library.
-
46. COPE WITH (सामनाकरना)
Meaning: To deal successfully with.
Sentence: She coped with the pressure remarkably well.
-
47. COUNT ON (निर्भररहना)
Meaning: To rely upon.
Sentence: You can count on me.
-
48. DEAL WITH (निपटना)
Meaning: To handle.
Sentence: The manager dealt with the complaint efficiently.
-
49. DECIDE ON (चुनना)
Meaning: To make a choice.
Sentence: We decided on a new strategy.
-
50. DEPEND ON (निर्भररहना)
Meaning: To rely upon.
Sentence: Success depends on hard work.
-
51. DERIVE FROM (सेप्राप्तहोना)
Meaning: To originate from.
Sentence: Many English words derive from Latin.
-
52. DESPAIR OF (निराशहोजाना)
Meaning: To lose hope about.
Sentence: Never despair of success.
-
53. DIFFER FROM (सेभिन्नहोना)
Meaning: To be unlike.
Sentence: My opinion differs from yours.
-
54. DISAGREE WITH (असहमतहोना)
Meaning: To have a different opinion.
Sentence: I disagree with his views.
-
55. DISAPPROVE OF (अस्वीकृतिदेना)
Meaning: To regard unfavourably.
Sentence: His parents disapproved of his behaviour.
-
56. DISCUSS WITH (केसाथचर्चाकरना)
Meaning: To talk about something.
Sentence: Discuss the matter with your teacher.
-
57. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN (मैंअंतरकरना)
Meaning: To recognize differences.
Sentence: It is difficult to distinguish between the twins.
-
58. DIVIDE INTO (मैंविभाजितकरना)
Meaning: To separate into parts.
Sentence: The class was divided into groups.
-
59. DREAM OF (सपनादेखना)
Meaning: To imagine or desire.
Sentence: She dreams of becoming a doctor.
-
60. ENGAGE IN (मैंभागलेना)
Meaning: To participate in.
Sentence: Students should engage in sports activities.
-
61. ESCAPE FROM (सेबचनिकलना)
Meaning: To get away from.
Sentence: The prisoner escaped from jail.
-
62. EXCEL IN (मैंउत्कृष्टहोना)
Meaning: To be very good at.

I Prepositional Collocations I

Sentence: He excels in Mathematics.

63. EXCLUDE FROM (सेबाहर रखना)

Meaning: To leave out.

Sentence: He was excluded from the team.

64. EXPERIMENT WITH (परप्रयोग करना)

Meaning: To test new ideas.

Sentence: Scientists experiment with new technologies.

65. FIGHT AGAINST (केविरुद्ध लड़ना)

Meaning: To struggle against.

Sentence: We must fight against corruption.

66. FIGHT FOR (केलिए संघर्ष करना)

Meaning: To strive to achieve.

Sentence: Freedom fighters fought for independence.

67. FOCUS ON (ध्यान केंद्रित करना)

Meaning: To concentrate on.

Sentence: Focus on your goals.

68. GAZE AT (टकटकीलगाकर देखना)

Meaning: To look steadily.

Sentence: The child gazed at the stars.

69. GLANCE AT (सरसरीनिगाह डालना)

Meaning: To look briefly.

Sentence: He glanced at the newspaper.

70. GRADUATE FROM (से स्नातक होना)

Meaning: To complete a degree course.

Sentence: She graduated from Delhi University.

71. GUARD AGAINST (से रक्षा करना)

Meaning: To protect from danger.

Sentence: Vaccination guards against diseases.

72. HEAR ABOUT (के बारे में सुनना)

Meaning: To receive information.

Sentence: Have you heard about the accident?

73. HEAR FROM (का संदेश प्राप्त करना)

Meaning: To receive communication.

Sentence: I have not heard from him lately.

74. HOPE FOR (की आशा करना)

Meaning: To expect something desirable.

Sentence: We hope for better results.

75. IDENTIFY WITH (अपने को जोड़ना)

Meaning: To associate closely.

Sentence: Many readers identify with the hero.

76. IMPOSE ON (पर थोपना)

Meaning: To force upon.

Sentence: New restrictions were imposed on travellers.

77. IMPROVE UPON (से बेहतर करना)

Meaning: To make better than before.

Sentence: The new design improves upon the old one.

78. INDULGE IN (मेलिप्त होना)

Meaning: To take part excessively.

Sentence: He indulged in idle gossip.

79. INSIST ON (पर जोर देना)

Meaning: To demand firmly.

Sentence: She insisted on paying the bill.

80. INSPIRE WITH (से प्रेरित करना)

Meaning: To fill with motivation.

Sentence: The speech inspired us with confidence.

81. INTERFERE IN (में हस्तक्षेप करना)

Meaning: To become involved unnecessarily.

Sentence: Do not interfere in others' affairs.

82. INVEST IN (में निवेश करना)

Meaning: To put money into.

Sentence: He invested in government bonds.

83. INVITE TO (के लिए आमंत्रित करना)

Meaning: To ask formally.

Sentence: She invited us to dinner.

84. JEER AT (मज़ाक उड़ाना)

Meaning: To mock rudely.

Sentence: Never jeer at the weak.

85. JUDGE BY (के आधार पर निर्णय करना)

Meaning: To form an opinion from.

Sentence: Do not judge a book by its cover.

86. KEEP FROM (से रोकना)

Meaning: To prevent.

Sentence: Nothing could keep him from success.

87. KNOCK AT (खटखटाना)

Meaning: To strike a door.

Sentence: Someone knocked at the door.

88. KNOW ABOUT (के बारे में जानना)

Meaning: To have information regarding.

Sentence: I know about the project.

89. LAUGH AT (पर हँसना)

Meaning: To mock or find amusing.

Sentence: The audience laughed at the joke.

90. LEAD TO (की ओर ले जाना)

Meaning: To result in.

Sentence: Negligence can lead to accidents.

91. LEARN ABOUT (के बारे में सीखना)

Meaning: To gain knowledge of.

Sentence: Students learn about history in school.

92. LISTEN TO (ध्यान से सुनना)

Meaning: To hear attentively.

Sentence: Listen to your teachers carefully.

93. LONG FOR (की तीव्र इच्छा करना)

Meaning: To desire greatly.

Sentence: He longed for peace and happiness.

I Prepositional Collocations I

94. LOOK AT (देखना)
Meaning: To direct one's eyes toward.
Sentence: Look at the board carefully.
-
95. MARRY TO (सेविवाहकरना)
Meaning: To become the spouse of.
Sentence: She is married to an engineer.
-
96. MEDDLE WITH (दखलदेना)
Meaning: To interfere unnecessarily.
Sentence: Do not meddle with official matters.
-
97. OBJECT TO (आपत्तिकरना)
Meaning: To oppose.
Sentence: Several members objected to the proposal.
-
98. PART WITH (त्यागदेना)
Meaning: To give up reluctantly.
Sentence: He refused to part with his old books.
-
99. PARTICIPATE IN (मेंभागलेना)
Meaning: To take part in.
Sentence: Hundreds of students participated in the competition.
-
100. PERSIST IN (परअड़ेरहना)
Meaning: To continue despite opposition.
Sentence: He persisted in making the same mistake.
-
101. PREFER TO (कोअधिकपसंदकरना)
Meaning: To like one thing more than another.
Sentence: I prefer tea to coffee.
-
102. PREVENT FROM (सेरोकना)
Meaning: To stop someone from doing something.
Sentence: The police prevented the crowd from entering the area.
-
103. PROFIT BY (सेलाभउठाना)
Meaning: To gain benefit from.
Sentence: We should profit by our mistakes.
-
104. PROTECT FROM (सेरक्षाकरना)
Meaning: To keep safe from harm.
Sentence: Trees protect the soil from erosion.
-
105. PROVIDE WITH (उपलब्धकरना)
Meaning: To supply with something needed.
Sentence: The school provides students with study materials.
-
106. QUALIFY FOR (केयोग्यहोना)
Meaning: To meet requirements.
Sentence: She qualified for the final round.
-
107. QUARREL WITH (सेझगड़ाकरना)
Meaning: To argue angrily.
Sentence: He quarrelled with his neighbour.
-
108. REACT TO (प्रतिक्रियादेना)
Meaning: To respond to something.
Sentence: The audience reacted positively to the speech.
-
109. RECOVER FROM (सेउबरना)
Meaning: To return to normal health.
Sentence: He recovered from the illness quickly.
-
110. REFER TO (उल्लेखकरना)
Meaning: To mention or direct attention to.
Sentence: The speaker referred to recent events.
-
111. REFRAIN FROM (सेपरहेज़करना)
Meaning: To avoid doing something.
Sentence: Please refrain from smoking here.
-
112. REJOICE AT (परप्रसन्नहोना)
Meaning: To feel joy about.
Sentence: The team rejoiced at its victory.
-
113. RELY ON (निर्भररहना)
Meaning: To depend upon.
Sentence: You can rely on her honesty.
-
114. REMIND OF (याददिलाना)
Meaning: To make someone remember.
Sentence: This song reminds me of my childhood.
-
115. REPLY TO (उत्तरदेना)
Meaning: To answer.
Sentence: He replied to my letter promptly.
-
116. RESCUE FROM (सेबचाना)
Meaning: To save from danger.
Sentence: The lifeguard rescued the child from drowning.
-
117. RESIGN FROM (पदछोड़ना)
Meaning: To leave a position voluntarily.
Sentence: She resigned from her post last month.
-
118. RESORT TO (कासहारालेना)
Meaning: To use as a last option.
Sentence: He resorted to legal action.
-
119. RESULT FROM (केकारणहोना)
Meaning: To arise from.
Sentence: Many diseases result from poor hygiene.
-
120. RESULT IN (परिणामस्वरूपहोना)
Meaning: To cause.
Sentence: Carelessness may result in failure.
-
121. REVOLT AGAINST (केविरुद्धविद्रोहकरना)
Meaning: To rebel.
Sentence: The people revolted against oppression.
-
122. SEARCH FOR (खोजना)
Meaning: To look for.
Sentence: Scientists are searching for a cure.
-
123. SEPARATE FROM (सेअलगकरना)
Meaning: To divide or detach.
Sentence: The wheat was separated from the chaff.
-
124. SHOUT AT (परचिल्लाना)
Meaning: To speak loudly in anger.
Sentence: The coach shouted at the players.
-
125. SHRINK FROM (सेकतराना)
Meaning: To avoid through fear.

I Prepositional Collocations I

Sentence: He never shrinks from hard work.

126. SMILE AT (परमुस्कुराना)
Meaning: To smile towards someone.
Sentence: She smiled at the child affectionately.

127. SPECIALIZE IN (मेंविशेषज्ञताप्राप्तकरना)
Meaning: To focus on a particular field.
Sentence: The doctor specializes in cardiology.

128. STARE AT (घूरना)
Meaning: To look fixedly.
Sentence: It is impolite to stare at people.

129. STEM FROM (सेउत्पन्नहोना)
Meaning: To originate from.
Sentence: Most problems stem from misunderstanding.

130. STRIVE FOR (केलिएप्रयासकरना)
Meaning: To work hard to achieve.
Sentence: We must strive for excellence.

131. SUBSCRIBE TO (कीसदस्यतालेना / समर्थनकरना)
Meaning: To become a member or support an idea.
Sentence: I subscribe to this magazine every month.

132. SUCCEED IN (मेंसफलहोना)
Meaning: To achieve success in.
Sentence: She succeeded in solving the problem.

133. SUFFER FROM (सेपीड़ितहोना)
Meaning: To experience illness or difficulty.
Sentence: Many people suffer from diabetes.

134. SUPPLY WITH (उपलब्धकरना)
Meaning: To provide with necessities.
Sentence: The company supplies schools with computers.

135. SURVIVE ON (केसहारेजीवितरहना)
Meaning: To live using something.
Sentence: Some families survive on small incomes.

136. TALK ABOUT (केबारेमेंबातकरना)
Meaning: To discuss.
Sentence: We talked about our future plans.

137. THINK ABOUT (केबारेमेंविचारकरना)
Meaning: To consider.
Sentence: Think about the proposal carefully.

138. THINK OF (केबारेमेंसोचना)
Meaning: To imagine or remember.
Sentence: What do you think of my idea?

139. TRUST IN (परविश्वासकरना)
Meaning: To have confidence in.
Sentence: Always trust in yourself.

140. VOTE FOR (केपक्षमेंमतदानकरना)
Meaning: To support through voting.
Sentence: Citizens voted for change.

141. WAIT FOR (प्रतीक्षाकरना)
Meaning: To remain until someone arrives.
Sentence: Please wait for me outside.

142. WARN AGAINST (केप्रतिचेतावनीदेना)
Meaning: To caution.
Sentence: Doctors warn against smoking.

143. WISH FOR (कीकामनाकरना)
Meaning: To desire.
Sentence: Everyone wishes for happiness.

144. WONDER AT (परआश्चर्यकरना)
Meaning: To feel surprised about.
Sentence: We wondered at his courage.

145. WORK FOR (केलिएकामकरना)
Meaning: To be employed by.
Sentence: She works for a multinational company.

146. WRITE TO (कोपत्रलिखना)
Meaning: To send a letter.
Sentence: I wrote to my friend last week.

147. YEARN FOR (कीतीव्रइच्छाकरना)
Meaning: To long strongly for.
Sentence: He yearned for success.

148. YIELD TO (केआगेझुकना)
Meaning: To surrender or give way.
Sentence: Never yield to temptation.

149. ZEAL FOR (केप्रतिउत्साहखना)
Meaning: To show great enthusiasm for.
Sentence: His zeal for learning is admirable.

150. VENTURE INTO (मेंप्रवेशकरना)
Meaning: To enter a new or risky field.
Sentence: The company ventured into international markets.

151. ABSTAIN FROM (सेपरहेज़करना)
Meaning: To refrain from doing something.
Sentence: Candidates must abstain from unfair practices.

152. ACCOUNT TO (केप्रतिजवाबदेहहोना)
Meaning: To be answerable to.
Sentence: Every officer accounts to a higher authority.

153. ACQUIT OF (आरोपसेमुक्तकरना)
Meaning: To declare not guilty.
Sentence: The court acquitted him of all charges.

154. ADHERE TO (पालनकरना)
Meaning: To follow strictly.
Sentence: All employees must adhere to company rules.

155. ADMIT TO (स्वीकारकरना)
Meaning: To confess.
Sentence: He admitted to making the mistake.

I Prepositional Collocations I

156. AFFILIATE WITH (सेसंबद्धहोना)
Meaning: To be officially connected.
Sentence: The institute is affiliated with the university.

157. ALLUDE TO (संकेतकरना)
Meaning: To refer indirectly.
Sentence: The speaker alluded to recent events.

158. APPEAR FOR (परीक्षामेंबैठना)
Meaning: To take part officially.
Sentence: Thousands of candidates appeared for the examination.

159. APPLY TO (परलागूहोना)
Meaning: To be relevant to.
Sentence: These rules apply to all students.

160. ASPIRE TO (कीआकांक्षारखना)
Meaning: To seek to achieve.
Sentence: He aspires to become an IAS officer.

161. ASSENT TO (सहमतिदेना)
Meaning: To agree formally.
Sentence: The committee assented to the proposal.

162. ASSURE OF (आश्वस्तकरना)
Meaning: To give confidence.
Sentence: I assure you of my full support.

163. ATTACH TO (सेजोड़ना)
Meaning: To fasten or associate.
Sentence: Please attach the documents to the application.

164. ATTRIBUTE TO (केकारणमानना)
Meaning: To regard as caused by.
Sentence: His success is attributed to hard work.

165. BARGAIN WITH (मोलभावकरना)
Meaning: To negotiate terms.
Sentence: The customer bargained with the shopkeeper.

166. BENEFIT FROM (सेलाभप्राप्तकरना)
Meaning: To gain advantage.
Sentence: Students benefit from regular practice.

167. BET ON (दांवलगाना)
Meaning: To risk money on an outcome.
Sentence: He bet on the winning team.

168. BOAST ABOUT (बढ़-चढ़करबताना)
Meaning: To talk proudly.
Sentence: He boasted about his achievements.

169. BORDER ON (लगभगहोना)
Meaning: To come close to.
Sentence: His remarks bordered on rudeness.

170. CARE ABOUT (परवाहकरना)
Meaning: To be concerned about.
Sentence: Good teachers care about their students.

171. CHARGE FOR (मूल्यलेना)
Meaning: To demand payment.

Sentence: They charged ₹500 for the service.

172. COINCIDE WITH (सेमेलखाना)
Meaning: To occur at the same time.
Sentence: The festival coincides with the school holidays.

173. COLLABORATE WITH (केसाथसहयोगकरना)
Meaning: To work jointly.
Sentence: Scientists collaborated with foreign researchers.

174. COMMENT ON (टिप्पणीकरना)
Meaning: To express an opinion.
Sentence: The minister commented on the issue.

175. COMPENSATE FOR (भरपाईकरना)
Meaning: To make up for.
Sentence: Experience can compensate for a lack of qualifications.

176. COMPETE FOR (केलिएप्रतिस्पर्धाकरना)
Meaning: To strive to win.
Sentence: Thousands compete for government jobs.

177. COMPLIMENT ON (प्रशंसाकरना)
Meaning: To praise.
Sentence: She was complimented on her performance.

178. CONCLUDE WITH (केसाथसमाप्तकरना)
Meaning: To end by.
Sentence: The ceremony concluded with the National Anthem.

179. CONFORM WITH (केअनुरूपहोना)
Meaning: To comply with.
Sentence: The product conforms with safety standards.

180. CONSENT TO (सहमतिदेना)
Meaning: To agree formally.
Sentence: The parents consented to the proposal.

181. CONTRAST WITH (सेतुलनाकरना)
Meaning: To compare differences.
Sentence: His calm nature contrasts with his brother's impatience.

182. CONVINCED OF (विश्वासदिलाना)
Meaning: To persuade.
Sentence: I convinced him of the truth.

183. COUNT AGAINST (विपरीतप्रभावडालना)
Meaning: To be a disadvantage.
Sentence: His lack of experience counted against him.

184. DEAL IN (व्यापारकरना)
Meaning: To trade in.
Sentence: The company deals in electronic goods.

185. DELIGHT IN (आनंदलेना)
Meaning: To take pleasure in.
Sentence: Children delight in outdoor games.

I Prepositional Collocations I

186. DEPART FROM (सेहटना)
Meaning: To deviate from.
Sentence: The writer departed from traditional styles.
187. DESIST FROM (बंदकरना)
Meaning: To stop doing.
Sentence: The court ordered him to desist from illegal activities.
188. DEVOTE TO (समर्पितकरना)
Meaning: To dedicate.
Sentence: She devoted her life to education.
189. DIFFER WITH (असहमतहोना)
Meaning: To disagree with someone.
Sentence: I differ with him on this issue.
190. DISCOURAGE FROM (हतोत्साहितकरना)
Meaning: To prevent by persuasion.
Sentence: Parents discouraged him from quitting his studies.
191. DISMISS FROM (पदसेहटाना)
Meaning: To remove from employment.
Sentence: He was dismissed from service.
192. DISPENSE WITH (केबिनाकामचलाना)
Meaning: To do without.
Sentence: We can dispense with unnecessary formalities.
193. DISTINGUISH FROM (सेअलगपहचानना)
Meaning: To recognize differences.
Sentence: It is difficult to distinguish fact from fiction.
194. ELIGIBLE FOR (केयोग्यहोना)
Meaning: To qualify for.
Sentence: Only graduates are eligible for the post.
195. EMERGE FROM (सेनिकलना)
Meaning: To come out of.
Sentence: The country emerged from the crisis stronger than before.
196. EMPHASIZE ON (परजोरदेना)
Meaning: To stress importance.
Sentence: Teachers emphasize regular revision.
197. ENQUIRE ABOUT (केबारेमेंपूछताछकरना)
Meaning: To ask for information about.
Sentence: He enquired about the admission process.
198. ENTER INTO (मेंप्रवेशकरना / भागलेना)
Meaning: To become involved in.
Sentence: The two companies entered into an agreement.
199. EXPOSE TO (केसंपर्कमेंलाना)
Meaning: To make subject to.
Sentence: Children should not be exposed to harmful content.
200. FAMILIARIZE WITH (सेपरिचितकरना)
Meaning: To make acquainted with.

Sentence: New cadets must familiarize themselves with school rules.

201. ACCEDE TO (सहमतहोना)
Meaning: To agree to a request or demand.
Sentence: The authorities acceded to the workers' demands.
202. ACCOMPANY WITH (केसाथहोना)
Meaning: To go together with.
Sentence: The report was accompanied by supporting documents.
203. ACCREDIT TO (केनामकरना)
Meaning: To attribute or assign.
Sentence: The success was accredited to teamwork.
204. ACQUAINT WITH (सेपरिचितकरना)
Meaning: To make familiar with.
Sentence: Please acquaint yourself with the rules.
205. ACT UPON (केअनुसारकार्यकरना)
Meaning: To take action based on.
Sentence: He acted upon the doctor's advice.
206. AGITATE FOR (केलिएआंदोलनकरना)
Meaning: To campaign for.
Sentence: Citizens agitated for electoral reforms.
207. ALIGN WITH (केअनुरूपहोना)
Meaning: To bring into agreement.
Sentence: The policy aligns with national interests.
208. AMOUNT TO (केबराबरहोना)
Meaning: To total or constitute.
Sentence: His expenses amount to a large sum.
209. APPEAL AGAINST (केविरुद्धअपीलकरना)
Meaning: To seek reversal of a decision.
Sentence: He appealed against the court's verdict.
210. APPEAL FOR (कीअपीलकरना)
Meaning: To make an earnest request.
Sentence: The organization appealed for donations.
211. APPLY ONESELF TO (मेंमनलगाना)
Meaning: To devote effort to.
Sentence: She applied herself to her studies.
212. ARISE FROM (सेउत्पन्नहोना)
Meaning: To result from.
Sentence: Many conflicts arise from misunderstanding.
213. ASSOCIATE WITH (सेजोड़ना)
Meaning: To connect mentally or socially.
Sentence: Success is often associated with discipline.
214. ATTEND ON (सेवाकरना)
Meaning: To serve or wait upon.
Sentence: Nurses attended on the patients carefully.
215. AVENGE ON (काबदलालेना)
Meaning: To punish for a wrong.
Sentence: He avenged the insult on his rival.

I Prepositional Collocations I

216. BENEFIT BY (सेलाभउठाना)
Meaning: To gain advantage from.
Sentence: We can benefit by learning from our mistakes.
-
217. BLEND WITH (मैघुल-मिलजाना)
Meaning: To mix harmoniously.
Sentence: The new students blended with the class quickly.
-
218. BUILD ON (केआधारपरआगेबढ़ना)
Meaning: To develop further.
Sentence: The proposal builds on earlier research.
-
219. BURDEN WITH (सेलाददेना)
Meaning: To impose a heavy responsibility.
Sentence: Do not burden children with unrealistic expectations.
-
220. CALCULATE ON (आशाकरना)
Meaning: To depend upon.
Sentence: We calculated on their support.
-
221. CAPITULATE TO (आत्मसमर्पणकरना)
Meaning: To surrender.
Sentence: The enemy capitulated to superior forces.
-
222. CAUTION AGAINST (केप्रतिचेतावनीदेना)
Meaning: To warn.
Sentence: Experts cautioned against investing blindly.
-
223. CENTER ON (परकेंद्रितहोना)
Meaning: To focus on.
Sentence: The debate centered on education reforms.
-
224. COINCIDE WITH (सेमेलखाना)
Meaning: To occur simultaneously.
Sentence: The event coincides with the holiday season.
-
225. COMMENCE WITH (सेप्रारंभकरना)
Meaning: To begin with.
Sentence: The programme commenced with a prayer.
-
226. COMPARE TO (सेतुलनाकरना)
Meaning: To liken one thing to another.
Sentence: Shakespeare is often compared to the greatest classical poets.
-
227. COMPLY WITH (कापालनकरना)
Meaning: To obey rules or instructions.
Sentence: All applicants must comply with regulations.
-
228. CONCENTRATE UPON (परध्यानलगाना)
Meaning: To focus intensely.
Sentence: Concentrate upon your objective.
-
229. CONFER ON (प्रदानकरना)
Meaning: To bestow an honour.
Sentence: The university conferred a degree on her.
-
230. CONGRATULATE ON (बधाईदेना)
Meaning: To praise for an achievement.
Sentence: We congratulated him on his success.
-
231. CONSIGN TO (सौंपदेना)
Meaning: To hand over.
Sentence: The goods were consigned to the carrier.
-
232. CONTEND WITH (सेसंघर्षकरना)
Meaning: To deal with difficulties.
Sentence: Farmers must contend with uncertain weather.
-
233. CORRESPOND WITH (सेपत्राचारकरना)
Meaning: To communicate by letters.
Sentence: He corresponds with scholars abroad.
-
234. CURE OF (सेमुक्तकरना)
Meaning: To rid of a disease or habit.
Sentence: The treatment cured him of the infection.
-
235. DEBAR FROM (सेवंचितकरना)
Meaning: To prohibit from participating.
Sentence: He was debarred from the examination.
-
236. DECIDE AGAINST (केविरुद्धनिर्णयलेना)
Meaning: To reject.
Sentence: The committee decided against the proposal.
-
237. DELIVER FROM (सेमुक्तिदिलाना)
Meaning: To rescue.
Sentence: The operation delivered the town from danger.
-
238. DEMUR TO (आपत्तिकरना)
Meaning: To object politely.
Sentence: Few members demurred to the suggestion.
-
239. DEPRIVE OF (सेवंचितकरना)
Meaning: To take away.
Sentence: Poverty deprived him of education.
-
240. DESCEND FROM (कावंशजहोना)
Meaning: To originate from ancestors.
Sentence: He descends from a royal family.
-
241. DETER FROM (रोकना)
Meaning: To discourage from action.
Sentence: Fear did not deter her from speaking the truth.
-
242. DEVIATE FROM (सेभटकना)
Meaning: To depart from a path or norm.
Sentence: Do not deviate from the instructions.
-
243. DIFFER ABOUT (परमतभेदहोना)
Meaning: To disagree on a subject.
Sentence: They differed about political issues.
-
244. DISGUISE AS (केरूपमेंछिपाना)
Meaning: To conceal identity.
Sentence: The spy disguised himself as a merchant.
-

I Prepositional Collocations I

245. DISPOSE OF (निपटाना)
Meaning: To get rid of.
Sentence: Hazardous waste must be disposed of safely.
246. DISSUADE FROM (हतोत्साहितकरना)
Meaning: To persuade against.
Sentence: Friends dissuaded him from taking the risk.
247. EMBARK ON (आरंभकरना)
Meaning: To begin an undertaking.
Sentence: She embarked on a new career.

248. ENGROSSED IN (पूरीतरहडूबाहुआ)
Meaning: Completely absorbed in.
Sentence: He was engrossed in reading.
249. ENTITLE TO (अधिकारदेना)
Meaning: To give a right to.
Sentence: This pass entitles you to free entry.
250. EXULT IN (आनंदमनाना)
Meaning: To rejoice greatly.
Sentence: The players exulted in their victory.

PART II – ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION

251. AFRAID OF (सेडरनेवाला)
Meaning: Feeling fear of something.
Sentence: Many children are afraid of the dark.
252. ANGRY WITH (किसीव्यक्तिसेनाराज़)
Meaning: Feeling displeasure towards a person.
Sentence: The teacher was angry with the student.
253. ANGRY AT (किसीबातपरनाराज़)
Meaning: Upset about an action or situation.
Sentence: She was angry at the careless mistake.
254. ANXIOUS ABOUT (केबारेमेंचिंतित)
Meaning: Worried about something.
Sentence: Parents are anxious about their children's future.
255. ASHAMED OF (परशर्मिदा)
Meaning: Feeling shame regarding something.
Sentence: He was ashamed of his behaviour.
256. AWARE OF (सेअवगत)
Meaning: Having knowledge of.
Sentence: Are you aware of the new rules?
257. AMAZED AT (सेआश्चर्यचकित)
Meaning: Greatly surprised by.
Sentence: We were amazed at her performance.
258. ACCUSTOMED TO (काअभ्यस्त)
Meaning: Familiar with through habit.
Sentence: He is accustomed to hard work.
259. ADEPT AT (मेंनिपुण)
Meaning: Highly skilled at.
Sentence: She is adept at solving puzzles.
260. ADDICTED TO (काआदी)
Meaning: Dependent on.
Sentence: Many teenagers are addicted to mobile phones.
261. AGREEABLE TO (केअनुकूल)
Meaning: Suitable or acceptable.
Sentence: The proposal was agreeable to all members.
262. ALIVE TO (केप्रतिसजग)

- Meaning: Fully aware of.
Sentence: He is alive to the dangers of pollution.
263. AMBITIOUS FOR (कीमहत्वाकांक्षारखनेवाला)
Meaning: Eager to achieve.
Sentence: She is ambitious for success.
264. AMENABLE TO (केप्रतिसहमत)
Meaning: Willing to accept.
Sentence: He was amenable to the suggestion.
265. ANNOYED WITH (सेचिढ़ाहुआ)
Meaning: Irritated by a person.
Sentence: I am annoyed with his rude behaviour.
266. APPREHENSIVE OF (केबारेमेंआशंकित)
Meaning: Fearful about.
Sentence: She is apprehensive of the outcome.
267. APPROPRIATE TO (केलिएउपयुक्त)
Meaning: Suitable for.
Sentence: His remarks were appropriate to the occasion.
268. ATTENTIVE TO (केप्रतिध्यानदेनेवाला)
Meaning: Paying close attention.
Sentence: Good students are attentive to instructions.
269. AVERSE TO (केविरुद्ध / नापसंद)
Meaning: Strongly disliking.
Sentence: He is averse to taking risks.
270. BAD AT (मेंकमजोर)
Meaning: Not skilled at.
Sentence: I am bad at drawing.
271. BENEFICIAL TO (केलिएलाभदायक)
Meaning: Helpful or advantageous.
Sentence: Exercise is beneficial to health.
272. BLIND TO (सेअनभिज्ञ)
Meaning: Unaware of.
Sentence: He was blind to his own faults.
273. BORED WITH (सेऊबाहुआ)
Meaning: Tired because of lack of interest.
Sentence: The audience was bored with the lengthy speech.
274. BUSY WITH (मेंव्यस्त)
Meaning: Occupied with work.
Sentence: She is busy with her project.

I Prepositional Collocations I

-
275. CAPABLE OF (मेंसक्षम)
Meaning: Having the ability to do something.
Sentence: He is capable of handling difficult situations.
-
276. CAREFUL OF (केप्रतिसावधान)
Meaning: Taking precautions.
Sentence: Be careful of strangers.
-
277. CERTAIN OF (केप्रतिनिश्चित)
Meaning: Sure about.
Sentence: I am certain of his success.
-
278. CLEVER AT (मेंचतुर)
Meaning: Skillful at.
Sentence: She is clever at Mathematics.
-
279. CLOSE TO (केनिकट)
Meaning: Near to.
Sentence: The station is close to my house.
-
280. COMFORTABLE WITH (केसाथसहज)
Meaning: Feeling relaxed about.
Sentence: He is comfortable with public speaking.
-
281. COMMON TO (मेंसामान्य)
Meaning: Shared by many.
Sentence: This problem is common to all beginners.
-
282. COMPATIBLE WITH (केअनुकूल)
Meaning: Able to exist or work together.
Sentence: The software is compatible with all devices.
-
283. CONCERNED ABOUT (केबारेमेंचिंतित)
Meaning: Worried about.
Sentence: We are concerned about environmental issues.
-
284. CONFIDENT OF (केप्रतिआश्वस्त)
Meaning: Sure of success.
Sentence: She is confident of winning.
-
285. CONSCIOUS OF (केप्रतिसचेत)
Meaning: Aware of.
Sentence: He is conscious of his responsibilities.
-
286. CONTENT WITH (सेसंतुष्ट)
Meaning: Satisfied with.
Sentence: She is content with her achievements.
-
287. COURTEOUS TO (केप्रतिविनम्र)
Meaning: Polite towards.
Sentence: Always be courteous to guests.
-
288. CRAZY ABOUT (कादीवाना)
Meaning: Extremely fond of.
Sentence: He is crazy about cricket.
-
289. CRITICAL OF (कीआलोचनाकरनेवाला)
Meaning: Disapproving of.
Sentence: She is critical of corruption.
-
290. CRUEL TO (केप्रतिनिर्दयी)
Meaning: Showing a lack of kindness.
Sentence: It is wrong to be cruel to animals.
-
291. CURIOUS ABOUT (केबारेमेंजिज्ञासु)
Meaning: Eager to know.
Sentence: Children are curious about space.
-
292. DEAF TO (अनसुनाकरनेवाला)
Meaning: Unwilling to listen.
Sentence: He remained deaf to advice.
-
293. DELIGHTED WITH (सेप्रसन्न)
Meaning: Very pleased with.
Sentence: We were delighted with the results.
-
294. DEPENDENT ON (परनिर्भर)
Meaning: Relying on.
Sentence: Many families are dependent on agriculture.
-
295. DESIROUS OF (कीइच्छारखनेवाला)
Meaning: Wanting eagerly.
Sentence: He is desirous of promotion.
-
296. DEVOTED TO (केप्रतिसमर्पित)
Meaning: Deeply committed to.
Sentence: She is devoted to her family.
-
297. DIFFERENT FROM (सेभिन्न)
Meaning: Not the same as.
Sentence: This method is different from the old one.
-
298. DISAPPOINTED WITH (सेनिराश)
Meaning: Unhappy because expectations were not met.
Sentence: The coach was disappointed with the team's performance.
-
299. DOUBTFUL OF (केप्रतिसंदेहपूर्ण)
Meaning: Uncertain about.
Sentence: I am doubtful of his intentions.
-
300. EAGER FOR (केलिएउत्सुक)
Meaning: Strongly wanting something.
Sentence: Students were eager for the holidays.
-
301. ELIGIBLE FOR (केयोग्य)
Meaning: Having the required qualifications.
Sentence: Only graduates are eligible for this post.
-
302. ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT (केप्रतिउत्साहित)
Meaning: Showing great interest.
Sentence: She is enthusiastic about learning languages.
-
303. EQUAL TO (केबराबर)
Meaning: Having the same value, status, or ability.
Sentence: He is equal to the task.
-
304. ESSENTIAL FOR (केलिएआवश्यक)
Meaning: Absolutely necessary.
Sentence: Regular practice is essential for success.
-
305. EXCELLENT AT (मेंउत्कृष्ट)
Meaning: Very skilled at.

I Prepositional Collocations I

Sentence: She is excellent at painting.

306. **EXCITED ABOUT** (के बारे में उत्साहित)
Meaning: Feeling eager and happy.
Sentence: The children are excited about the picnic.
307. **EXPOSED TO** (के संपर्क में)
Meaning: Subjected to something.
Sentence: Workers are exposed to extreme weather conditions.
308. **FAITHFUL TO** (के प्रति निष्ठावान)
Meaning: Loyal to.
Sentence: He remained faithful to his principles.
309. **FAMILIAR WITH** (से परिचित)
Meaning: Knowing well.
Sentence: I am familiar with the procedure.
310. **FAMOUS FOR** (के लिए प्रसिद्ध)
Meaning: Well known because of.
Sentence: Jaipur is famous for its monuments.
311. **FAR FROM** (से बहुत दूर / बिल्कुल नहीं)
Meaning: Distant from; not at all.
Sentence: The project is far from complete.
312. **FAVOURABLE TO** (के अनुकूल)
Meaning: Beneficial or supportive.
Sentence: The climate is favourable to agriculture.
313. **FEARFUL OF** (से भयभीत)
Meaning: Afraid of.
Sentence: Many people are fearful of failure.
314. **FIT FOR** (के योग्य)
Meaning: Suitable for.
Sentence: He is fit for military service.
315. **FOND OF** (का शौकीन)
Meaning: Having affection for.
Sentence: She is fond of classical music.
316. **FREE FROM** (से मुक्त)
Meaning: Not affected by.
Sentence: The region is free from pollution.
317. **FRIENDLY TO** (के प्रति मित्रवत)
Meaning: Kind and pleasant towards.
Sentence: He is always friendly to strangers.
318. **FULL OF** (से भरा हुआ)
Meaning: Containing a lot of.
Sentence: The hall was full of students.
319. **GENEROUS TO** (के प्रति उदार)
Meaning: Showing kindness through giving.
Sentence: She is generous to the poor.
320. **GLAD OF** (से प्रसन्न)
Meaning: Happy because of.
Sentence: I am glad of your success.
321. **GOOD AT** (में अच्छा)
Meaning: Skilled in.
Sentence: He is good at Mathematics.

322. **GOOD FOR** (के लिए लाभदायक)
Meaning: Beneficial to.
Sentence: Milk is good for health.
323. **GRATEFUL TO** (का आभारी)
Meaning: Thankful to someone.
Sentence: I am grateful to my teachers.
324. **GREEDY FOR** (कालालची)
Meaning: Wanting too much.
Sentence: He is greedy for power.
325. **GUILTY OF** (का दोषी)
Meaning: Responsible for wrongdoing.
Sentence: The accused was guilty of fraud.
326. **HAPPY WITH** (से संतुष्ट)
Meaning: Pleased with.
Sentence: She is happy with her results.
327. **HARD ON** (के प्रति कठोर)
Meaning: Severe towards.
Sentence: The coach was hard on the players.
328. **HELPFUL TO** (के लिए सहायक)
Meaning: Giving assistance.
Sentence: The guide was helpful to tourists.
329. **HOPEFUL OF** (के प्रति आशावान)
Meaning: Expecting success.
Sentence: We are hopeful of victory.
330. **HOSTILE TO** (के प्रति शत्रुतापूर्ण)
Meaning: Unfriendly towards.
Sentence: He was hostile to the proposal.
331. **IGNORANT OF** (से अनभिज्ञ)
Meaning: Not knowing about.
Sentence: She was ignorant of the facts.
332. **IMPORTANT TO** (के लिए महत्वपूर्ण)
Meaning: Having significance for.
Sentence: Discipline is important to success.
333. **INDIFFERENT TO** (के प्रति उदासीन)
Meaning: Not interested in.
Sentence: He is indifferent to criticism.
334. **INFERIOR TO** (से निम्न)
Meaning: Lower in quality or rank.
Sentence: This product is inferior to the original.
335. **INNOCENT OF** (से निर्दोष)
Meaning: Not guilty of.
Sentence: The man was innocent of the crime.
336. **INTERESTED IN** (में रुचि रखने वाला)
Meaning: Showing curiosity or concern.
Sentence: She is interested in science.
337. **JEALOUS OF** (से ईर्ष्यालु)
Meaning: Feeling envy.
Sentence: He is jealous of his brother's success.

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338. KEEN ON (काउत्साही)
Meaning: Very interested in.
Sentence: She is keen on photography.
-
339. KIND TO (केप्रतिदयालु)
Meaning: Showing kindness.
Sentence: Always be kind to animals.
-
340. KNOWN FOR (केलिएप्रसिद्ध)
Meaning: Recognized because of.
Sentence: The city is known for its handicrafts.
-
341. LATE FOR (केलिएदेरसे)
Meaning: Not arriving on time.
Sentence: He was late for the meeting.
-
342. LOYAL TO (केप्रतिवफादार)
Meaning: Faithful and devoted.
Sentence: A soldier must be loyal to his country.
-
343. MAD ABOUT (कादीवाना)
Meaning: Extremely enthusiastic about.
Sentence: He is mad about football.
-
344. MINDFUL OF (काध्यानरखनेवाला)
Meaning: Careful about.
Sentence: Be mindful of your responsibilities.
-
345. NECESSARY FOR (केलिएआवश्यक)
Meaning: Required for a purpose.
Sentence: Water is necessary for life.
-
346. OBEDIENT TO (काआज्ञाकारी)
Meaning: Willing to obey.
Sentence: The child is obedient to his parents.
-
347. OBLIVIOUS TO (सेअनजान)
Meaning: Not aware of.
Sentence: He was oblivious to the danger.
-
348. OPPOSITE TO (केविपरीत)
Meaning: Completely different from.
Sentence: His views are opposite to mine.
-
349. OPTIMISTIC ABOUT (केबारेमेंआशावादी)
Meaning: Expecting positive results.
Sentence: She is optimistic about the future.
-
350. PROUD OF (परगर्वित)
Meaning: Feeling pleasure because of an achievement.
Sentence: We are proud of our country's achievements.
-
351. QUALIFIED FOR (केलिएयोग्य)
Meaning: Having the required qualifications.
Sentence: She is qualified for the position.
-
352. QUICK AT (मेंतेज)
Meaning: Fast in doing something.
Sentence: He is quick at solving mathematical problems.
-
353. READY FOR (केलिएतैयार)
Meaning: Prepared for something.
Sentence: The cadets are ready for the parade.
-
354. RELATED TO (सेसंबंधित)
Meaning: Connected with.
Sentence: This chapter is related to environmental issues.
-
355. REMARKABLE FOR (केलिएउल्लेखनीय)
Meaning: Worth noticing because of.
Sentence: The monument is remarkable for its architecture.
-
356. RESPONSIBLE FOR (केलिएउत्तरदायी)
Meaning: Having duty or accountability.
Sentence: Parents are responsible for their children.
-
357. RICH IN (सेभरपूर)
Meaning: Containing a large amount of.
Sentence: Green vegetables are rich in vitamins.
-
358. RIPE FOR (केलिएतैयार)
Meaning: Ready for a particular action.
Sentence: The matter is ripe for discussion.
-
359. SAD ABOUT (केबारेमेंदुखी)
Meaning: Feeling sorrow regarding something.
Sentence: She was sad about the loss of her pet.
-
360. SAFE FROM (सेसुरक्षित)
Meaning: Protected against danger.
Sentence: The building is safe from floods.
-
361. SATISFIED WITH (सेसंतुष्ट)
Meaning: Content with.
Sentence: The principal was satisfied with the performance.
-
362. SCEPTICAL OF (केप्रतिसंदेहपूर्ण)
Meaning: Doubtful about.
Sentence: Many people are sceptical of such claims.
-
363. SENSITIVE TO (केप्रतिसंवेदनशील)
Meaning: Easily affected by.
Sentence: Some people are sensitive to cold weather.
-
364. SEVERE WITH (केप्रतिकठोर)
Meaning: Strict in treatment.
Sentence: The teacher was severe with careless students.
-
365. SHORT OF (कीकमीहोना)
Meaning: Lacking in quantity.
Sentence: The hospital is short of staff.
-
366. SHY OF (सेझिझकनेवाला)
Meaning: Hesitant about.
Sentence: He is shy of speaking in public.
-
367. SICK OF (सेऊबाहुआ)
Meaning: Tired of repeatedly experiencing something.
Sentence: She is sick of hearing excuses.
-
368. SIMILAR TO (केसमान)
Meaning: Nearly the same as.

I Prepositional Collocations I

Sentence: Your handwriting is similar to mine.

369. SKILFUL IN (मेंकुशल)

Meaning: Having expertise in.

Sentence: He is skilful in handling machinery.

370. SLOW AT (मेंधीमा)

Meaning: Not quick in doing something.

Sentence: He is slow at understanding instructions.

371. SORRY FOR (केलिएखेदयुक्त)

Meaning: Feeling pity or regret.

Sentence: I am sorry for the inconvenience caused.

372. STEADFAST IN (मेंदृढ़)

Meaning: Firm and unwavering.

Sentence: She remained steadfast in her beliefs.

373. STRICT WITH (केप्रतिसख्त)

Meaning: Demanding discipline from a person.

Sentence: The coach is strict with his players.

374. STRICT IN (मेंसख्त)

Meaning: Demanding adherence in a matter.

Sentence: He is strict in maintaining discipline.

375. SUBJECT TO (केअधीन)

Meaning: Liable to or governed by.

Sentence: The decision is subject to approval.

376. SUCCESSFUL IN (मेंसफल)

Meaning: Achieving desired results.

Sentence: She was successful in completing the mission.

377. SUITABLE FOR (केलिएउपयुक्त)

Meaning: Appropriate for a purpose.

Sentence: This book is suitable for beginners.

378. SUPERIOR TO (सेश्रेष्ठ)

Meaning: Better in quality or status.

Sentence: This method is superior to the previous one.

379. SURE OF (केप्रतिनिश्चित)

Meaning: Certain about.

Sentence: I am sure of his honesty.

380. SURPRISED AT (सेआश्चर्यचकित)

Meaning: Feeling wonder because of.

Sentence: We were surprised at the result.

381. SYMPATHETIC TO (केप्रतिसहानुभूतिपूर्ण)

Meaning: Showing understanding and concern.

Sentence: The manager was sympathetic to the workers.

382. THANKFUL TO (काआभारी)

Meaning: Grateful to someone.

Sentence: We are thankful to our mentors.

383. THIRSTY FOR (केलिएउत्सुक)

Meaning: Having a strong desire for.

Sentence: He is thirsty for knowledge.

384. TOLERANT OF (केप्रतिसहनशील)

Meaning: Accepting differences patiently.

Sentence: A good society is tolerant of diverse opinions.

385. TIRED OF (सेऊबाहुआ)

Meaning: Bored or weary because of repetition.

Sentence: He is tired of waiting.

386. TRUE TO (केप्रतिसच्चा)

Meaning: Loyal and faithful to.

Sentence: She remained true to her promises.

387. UNAWARE OF (सेअनजान)

Meaning: Not knowing about.

Sentence: He was unaware of the changes.

388. UNEASY ABOUT (केबारेमेंचिंतित)

Meaning: Feeling worried or uncomfortable.

Sentence: She felt uneasy about the decision.

389. UNIQUE TO (केलिएविशिष्ट)

Meaning: Found only in a particular place or thing.

Sentence: This tradition is unique to the region.

390. USEFUL FOR (केलिएउपयोगी)

Meaning: Helpful for a purpose.

Sentence: This guide is useful for exam preparation.

391. USED TO (काअभ्यस्त)

Meaning: Familiar because of habit.

Sentence: He is used to waking up early.

392. VITAL FOR (केलिएअत्यंतआवश्यक)

Meaning: Extremely important.

Sentence: Clean water is vital for health.

393. WEAK IN (मेंकमजोर)

Meaning: Lacking strength or skill in.

Sentence: He is weak in English grammar.

394. WELCOME TO (केलिएस्वागतयोग्य)

Meaning: Gladly accepted.

Sentence: All participants are welcome to the seminar.

395. WILLING TO (केलिएतैयार)

Meaning: Ready to do something.

Sentence: She is willing to help anyone.

396. WISE IN (मेंबुद्धिमान)

Meaning: Showing good judgment in.

Sentence: He is wise in financial matters.

397. WORTHY OF (केयोग्य)

Meaning: Deserving of.

Sentence: His conduct is worthy of praise.

398. WORRIED ABOUT (केबारेमेंचिंतित)

Meaning: Feeling anxious about.

Sentence: Parents are worried about online safety.

399. WRONG ABOUT (केबारेमेंगलत)

Meaning: Mistaken concerning something.

Sentence: You were wrong about his intentions.

I Prepositional Collocations I

-
400. ZEALOUS FOR (केप्रतिउत्साही)
Meaning: Showing great enthusiasm for.
Sentence: The volunteers were zealous for social service.
-
401. ABSENT FROM (सेअनुपस्थित)
Meaning: Not present at a place.
Sentence: He was absent from school yesterday.
-
402. ABUNDANT IN (सेभरपूर)
Meaning: Existing in large quantities.
Sentence: This region is abundant in natural resources.
-
403. ACCOUNTABLE FOR (केलिएजवाबदेह)
Meaning: Responsible for actions.
Sentence: Public officials are accountable for their decisions.
-
404. ACQUAINTED WITH (सेपरिचित)
Meaning: Having knowledge of.
Sentence: I am well acquainted with the procedure.
-
405. ADDICTED TO (काआदी)
Meaning: Unable to stop doing or using something.
Sentence: He became addicted to online gaming.
-
406. ADEQUATE FOR (केलिएपर्याप्त)
Meaning: Sufficient for a purpose.
Sentence: The resources are adequate for the project.
-
407. ADVERSE TO (केप्रतिकूल)
Meaning: Opposed or harmful to.
Sentence: His attitude is adverse to progress.
-
408. AFFECTIONATE TOWARDS (केप्रतिसेही)
Meaning: Showing love and care.
Sentence: She is affectionate towards children.
-
409. ALERT TO (केप्रतिसतर्क)
Meaning: Watchful and aware.
Sentence: Drivers must be alert to road hazards.
-
410. ALLIED TO (सेसंबद्ध)
Meaning: Closely connected with.
Sentence: Patience is allied to success.
-
411. ANSWERABLE TO (केप्रतिउत्तरदायी)
Meaning: Responsible to a higher authority.
Sentence: The manager is answerable to the director.
-
412. APPARENT TO (केलिएस्पष्ट)
Meaning: Easily seen or understood by.
Sentence: The mistake was apparent to everyone.
-
413. APPRECIATIVE OF (कीसराहनाकरनेवाला)
Meaning: Thankful and recognizing value.
Sentence: We are appreciative of your support.
-
414. APPROPRIATE FOR (केलिएउपयुक्त)
Meaning: Suitable for a purpose.
Sentence: This dress is appropriate for the occasion.
-
415. ATTACHED TO (सेजुड़ाहुआ)
Meaning: Having affection for.
Sentence: He is deeply attached to his family.
-
416. AVAILABLE FOR (केलिएउपलब्ध)
Meaning: Ready for use or service.
Sentence: The doctor is available for consultation.
-
417. AWAKE TO (केप्रतिजागरूक)
Meaning: Fully conscious of.
Sentence: Citizens are awake to environmental concerns.
-
418. BENEFICIAL FOR (केलिएलाभकारी)
Meaning: Producing good results.
Sentence: Yoga is beneficial for mental health.
-
419. BENT ON (केलिएदृढ़निश्चयी)
Meaning: Determined to do something.
Sentence: He is bent on achieving his goal.
-
420. BLESSED WITH (सेसंपन्न)
Meaning: Endowed with a good quality.
Sentence: She is blessed with remarkable talent.
-
421. BOUND FOR (कीओरजानेवाला)
Meaning: Travelling towards.
Sentence: The train is bound for Delhi.
-
422. BUSY AT (मेंव्यस्त)
Meaning: Occupied in an activity.
Sentence: The workers were busy at their tasks.
-
423. CAPABLE OF (मेंसक्षम)
Meaning: Having the ability to do.
Sentence: She is capable of leading the team.
-
424. CHARACTERISTIC OF (कीविशेषता)
Meaning: Typical of.
Sentence: Honesty is characteristic of his nature.
-
425. CIVIL TO (केप्रतिविनम्र)
Meaning: Polite and courteous.
Sentence: Be civil to everyone you meet.
-
426. COMPETENT IN (मेंदक्ष)
Meaning: Having sufficient skill.
Sentence: He is competent in computer programming.
-
427. COMPLIANT WITH (केअनुरूप)
Meaning: Acting according to rules.
Sentence: The company is compliant with regulations.
-
428. CONDUCTIVE TO (केलिएअनुकूल)
Meaning: Helping to produce a result.
Sentence: A quiet environment is conducive to study.
-
429. CONFUSED ABOUT (केबारेमेंभ्रमित)
Meaning: Unable to understand clearly.
Sentence: Many students are confused about the new syllabus.
-

I Prepositional Collocations I

430. CONSISTENT WITH (के अनुरूप)
Meaning: In agreement with.
Sentence: His actions are consistent with his words.
431. CONTENTED WITH (से संतुष्ट)
Meaning: Feeling satisfied.
Sentence: She is contented with a simple life.
432. CONTRARY TO (के विपरीत)
Meaning: Opposite to.
Sentence: His conduct was contrary to expectations.
433. CONVERSANT WITH (से भली-भाँति परिचित)
Meaning: Well informed about.
Sentence: She is conversant with international law.
434. DEFICIENT IN (में कमी वाला)
Meaning: Lacking something essential.
Sentence: The diet is deficient in protein.
435. DELICATE TO (के प्रति संवेदनशील)
Meaning: Requiring careful handling.
Sentence: He is delicate to criticism.
436. DEPENDENT UPON (पर निर्भर)
Meaning: Relying on.
Sentence: The village is dependent upon agriculture.
437. DESIROUS OF (की इच्छा रखने वाला)
Meaning: Eager to obtain.
Sentence: He is desirous of recognition.
438. DEVOTED TO (के प्रति समर्पित)
Meaning: Deeply committed.
Sentence: She is devoted to social service.
439. DIFFERENT THAN (से भिन्न) *(American usage)*
Meaning: Not the same as.
Sentence: Life today is different than it was decades ago.
440. ELIGIBLE TO (के लिए पात्र)
Meaning: Qualified to do something.
Sentence: He is eligible to apply for the scholarship.
441. ENGAGED IN (में संलग्न)
Meaning: Occupied with an activity.
Sentence: Researchers are engaged in important studies.
442. ENRICHED WITH (से समृद्ध)
Meaning: Improved by addition.
Sentence: The soil is enriched with minerals.
443. ESSENTIAL TO (के लिए अत्यावश्यक)
Meaning: Absolutely necessary to.
Sentence: Discipline is essential to success.
444. EXEMPT FROM (से मुक्त)
Meaning: Not subject to a rule.
Sentence: Senior citizens are exempt from the fee.
445. FAITHLESS TO (के प्रति विश्वासघाती)
Meaning: Not loyal to.

Sentence: He was faithless to his friends.

446. FAMILIAR TO (के लिए परिचित)
Meaning: Well known to someone.
Sentence: The story is familiar to all students.
447. FAVORABLE FOR (के लिए अनुकूल)
Meaning: Likely to produce good results.
Sentence: Conditions are favorable for growth.
448. FREE OF (से मुक्त)
Meaning: Without something undesirable.
Sentence: The water is free of contamination.
449. FULLY AWARE OF (से पूरी तरह अवगत)
Meaning: Completely informed about.
Sentence: She is fully aware of the consequences.
450. GENEROUS WITH (के साथ उदार)
Meaning: Giving freely.
Sentence: He is generous with his time and advice.
451. HEEDFUL OF (के प्रति सावधान)
Meaning: Paying careful attention to.
Sentence: Good drivers are heedful of traffic rules.
452. HOPEFUL ABOUT (के बारे में आशावादी)
Meaning: Expecting positive results.
Sentence: Scientists are hopeful about the discovery.
453. ILL WITH (से पीड़ित)
Meaning: Suffering from illness.
Sentence: He has been ill with fever for a week.
454. IMMUNE TO (से प्रतिरक्षित)
Meaning: Protected against.
Sentence: Some people are immune to the disease.
455. IMPATIENT WITH (से अधीर)
Meaning: Easily annoyed by delay.
Sentence: The manager was impatient with excuses.
456. IMPRESSED WITH (से प्रभावित)
Meaning: Having admiration for.
Sentence: We were impressed with her confidence.
457. INCLINED TO (की ओर झुकावर खने वाला)
Meaning: Likely to do something.
Sentence: He is inclined to trust everyone.
458. INDEBTED TO (का ऋणी)
Meaning: Grateful or owing something.
Sentence: I am indebted to my teachers for their guidance.
459. INDIFFERENT ABOUT (के प्रति उदासीन)
Meaning: Not concerned about.
Sentence: He seemed indifferent about the outcome.
460. INDULGENT TO (के प्रति उदार)
Meaning: Lenient towards.
Sentence: The grandfather is indulgent to his grandchildren.

I Prepositional Collocations I

461. INHERENT IN (मैनिहित)
Meaning: Existing as a natural part.
Sentence: Risk is inherent in every business.
462. INJURIOUS TO (केलिएहानिकारक)
Meaning: Causing harm.
Sentence: Smoking is injurious to health.
463. INTENT ON (केलिएटढ़निश्चयी)
Meaning: Determined to achieve.
Sentence: She is intent on winning the competition.
464. INVOLVED IN (मैशामिल)
Meaning: Taking part in.
Sentence: He was involved in community service.
465. IRRITATED WITH (सेचिढ़ाहुआ)
Meaning: Annoyed by someone.
Sentence: She was irritated with his behaviour.
466. JEALOUS ABOUT (केप्रतिईर्ष्यालु)
Meaning: Feeling envy regarding something.
Sentence: He is jealous about his colleague's promotion.
467. JUST TO (केप्रतिन्यायपूर्ण)
Meaning: Fair towards.
Sentence: A judge must be just to all parties.
468. KINDLY TO (केप्रतिदयालु)
Meaning: Showing kindness.
Sentence: She has always been kindly to strangers.
469. LIABLE FOR (केलिएउत्तरदायी)
Meaning: Legally responsible for.
Sentence: The company is liable for damages.
470. LIBERAL WITH (केसाथउदार)
Meaning: Giving freely.
Sentence: He is liberal with praise.
471. LOATH TO (करनेकेलिएअनिच्छुक)
Meaning: Reluctant to do something.
Sentence: She was loath to leave her hometown.
472. LUCKY IN (मैभाग्यशाली)
Meaning: Fortunate in a particular matter.
Sentence: He has been lucky in business.
473. MINDFUL ABOUT (केबारेमैसजग)
Meaning: Careful regarding.
Sentence: Be mindful about your expenses.
474. MISTAKEN ABOUT (केबारेमैगलत)
Meaning: Holding an incorrect belief.
Sentence: You are mistaken about the facts.
475. NECESSARY TO (केलिएआवश्यक)
Meaning: Essential to achieving something.
Sentence: Discipline is necessary to success.
476. OBLIGED TO (केलिएबाध्य)
Meaning: Required by duty or gratitude.
Sentence: I am obliged to help my family.
477. OBSESSED WITH (केप्रतिअत्यधिकआसक्त)
Meaning: Constantly thinking about.
Sentence: He is obsessed with perfection.
478. OPPOSED TO (केविरोधमें)
Meaning: Against something.
Sentence: Many citizens are opposed to the policy.
479. PARTIAL TO (कापक्षपाती / शौकीन)
Meaning: Showing preference for.
Sentence: He is partial to sweets.
480. PATIENT WITH (केप्रतिधैर्यवान)
Meaning: Able to tolerate delays.
Sentence: Teachers should be patient with students.
481. PECULIAR TO (केलिएविशिष्ट)
Meaning: Belonging exclusively to.
Sentence: This custom is peculiar to the region.
482. PLEASED ABOUT (केबारेमैप्रसन्न)
Meaning: Happy regarding something.
Sentence: We are pleased about the decision.
483. POPULAR WITH (मैलोकप्रिय)
Meaning: Liked by many people.
Sentence: The actor is popular with young audiences.
484. POSITIVE ABOUT (केप्रतिसकारात्मक)
Meaning: Optimistic regarding.
Sentence: She is positive about the future.
485. PREJUDICED AGAINST (केप्रतिपूर्वाग्रहपूर्ण)
Meaning: Having an unfair opinion against.
Sentence: We should not be prejudiced against anyone.
486. PREOCCUPIED WITH (मैव्यस्त)
Meaning: Giving all attention to.
Sentence: He was preoccupied with his work.
487. PREPARED FOR (केलिएतैयार)
Meaning: Ready for an event.
Sentence: The team is prepared for the challenge.
488. PROFICIENT IN (मैदक्ष)
Meaning: Highly skilled in.
Sentence: She is proficient in English.
489. PROUD ABOUT (केबारेमैगर्वित)
Meaning: Feeling pride regarding.
Sentence: He is proud about his achievement.
490. RECEPTIVE TO (केप्रतिग्रहणशील)
Meaning: Willing to consider ideas.
Sentence: Students should be receptive to new concepts.
491. RECONCILED TO (कोस्वीकारकरचुका)
Meaning: Accepting an unpleasant situation.
Sentence: He is reconciled to his fate.
492. REDOLENT OF (कीयाददिलानेवाला)

I Prepositional Collocations I

Meaning: Suggestive of something.
Sentence: The novel is redolent of village life.

493. REGARDLESS OF (कीपरवाहकिएबिना)
Meaning: Without considering.
Sentence: The match continued regardless of the weather.
494. RELEVANT TO (सेसंबंधित)
Meaning: Connected with the matter being discussed.
Sentence: Your answer is relevant to the question.
495. REMINISCENT OF (कीयाददिलानेवाला)
Meaning: Bringing memories of.
Sentence: The song is reminiscent of my childhood.
496. RESIGNED TO (कोस्वीकारकरचुका)
Meaning: Accepting unwillingly.
Sentence: He was resigned to defeat.
497. RESPECTFUL TO (केप्रतिसम्मानजनक)
Meaning: Showing respect.
Sentence: Students should be respectful to elders.
498. RICH WITH (सेसमृद्ध)
Meaning: Abundantly supplied with.
Sentence: The valley is rich with natural beauty.
499. ROOTED IN (मेंनिहित)
Meaning: Based firmly on.
Sentence: The tradition is rooted in ancient culture.
500. SATISFIED ABOUT (केबारेमेंसंतुष्ट)
Meaning: Content regarding something.
Sentence: The committee was satisfied about the progress.
501. SECURE FROM (सेसुरक्षित)
Meaning: Protected against danger or loss.
Sentence: The documents are secure from unauthorized access.
502. SENSITIVE ABOUT (केबारेमेंसंवेदनशील)
Meaning: Easily affected emotionally.
Sentence: He is sensitive about his appearance.
503. SIMILAR IN (मेंसमान)
Meaning: Alike in a particular respect.
Sentence: The two plans are similar in structure.
504. SKILFUL AT (मेंकुशल)
Meaning: Expert at doing something.
Sentence: She is skilful at public speaking.
505. SLOW IN (मेंधीमा)
Meaning: Taking a long time in doing something.
Sentence: He is slow in making decisions.
506. SORRY ABOUT (केलिएखेदव्यक्तकरनेवाला)
Meaning: Feeling regret regarding something.
Sentence: I am sorry about the misunderstanding.
507. STEADY IN (मेंस्थिर)
Meaning: Firm and consistent in.

Sentence: She is steady in her efforts.

508. SUBORDINATE TO (केअधीन)
Meaning: Lower in rank or importance.
Sentence: All departments are subordinate to the head office.
509. SUBSERVIENT TO (केअधीनस्थ)
Meaning: Excessively obedient to.
Sentence: He remained subservient to his superiors.
510. SUCCESSFUL AT (मेंसफल)
Meaning: Achieving good results in a particular activity.
Sentence: She is successful at managing large teams.
511. SUFFICIENT FOR (केलिएपर्याप्त)
Meaning: Enough for a purpose.
Sentence: The evidence is sufficient for conviction.
512. SUSCEPTIBLE TO (केप्रतिसंवेदनशील)
Meaning: Easily affected by.
Sentence: Children are susceptible to infections.
513. SYMPATHETIC TOWARDS (केप्रतिसहानुभूतिपूर्ण)
Meaning: Showing understanding and concern.
Sentence: The principal was sympathetic towards needy students.
514. THANKFUL FOR (केलिएआभारी)
Meaning: Grateful because of something.
Sentence: We are thankful for your assistance.
515. THOUGHTFUL OF (काध्यानरखनेवाला)
Meaning: Considerate towards.
Sentence: It was thoughtful of you to remember my birthday.
516. TOLERANT TOWARDS (केप्रतिसहिष्णु)
Meaning: Accepting differing views or behaviour.
Sentence: A democratic society should be tolerant towards differences.
517. TRUE OF (परलागू)
Meaning: Applicable to.
Sentence: This statement is true of most successful leaders.
518. TYPICAL OF (कीविशेषता)
Meaning: Characteristic of.
Sentence: His generosity is typical of his family.
519. UNACCUSTOMED TO (काअभ्यस्तनहीं)
Meaning: Not used to.
Sentence: He was unaccustomed to such luxury.
520. UNAFFECTED BY (सेअप्रभावित)
Meaning: Not influenced by.
Sentence: She remained unaffected by criticism.
521. UNCERTAIN ABOUT (केबारेमेंअनिश्चित)
Meaning: Not sure regarding something.
Sentence: I am uncertain about the outcome.

I Prepositional Collocations I

522. UNFIT FOR (केलिएअयोग्य)
Meaning: Not suitable for.
Sentence: The food was unfit for consumption.
-
523. UNGRATEFUL TO (केप्रतिकृतघ्न)
Meaning: Not thankful towards.
Sentence: Never be ungrateful to those who help you.
-
524. UNIQUE AMONG (मेंअद्वितीय)
Meaning: Different from all others in a group.
Sentence: This species is unique among mammals.
-
525. UNITED IN (मेंएकजुट)
Meaning: Joined together for a purpose.
Sentence: The citizens were united in their demand.
-
526. VACANT OF (सेरहित)
Meaning: Lacking or devoid of.
Sentence: His expression was vacant of emotion.
-
527. VEXED WITH (सेपेशान)
Meaning: Annoyed by.
Sentence: She was vexed with the repeated delays.
-
528. VIGILANT AGAINST (केप्रतिसर्तक)
Meaning: Watchful to prevent danger.
Sentence: Citizens should remain vigilant against fraud.
-
529. VINDICTIVE TOWARDS (केप्रतिप्रतिशोधी)
Meaning: Seeking revenge against.
Sentence: He became vindictive towards his opponents.
-
530. VITAL TO (केलिएअत्यंतमहत्वपूर्ण)
Meaning: Essential to.
Sentence: Communication is vital to teamwork.
-
531. VOCAL ABOUT (केबारेमेंखुलकरबोलनेवाला)
Meaning: Expressing opinions openly.
Sentence: She is vocal about environmental issues.
-
532. VULNERABLE TO (केप्रतिसंवेदनशील)
Meaning: Easily harmed by.
Sentence: Coastal areas are vulnerable to cyclones.
-
533. WARY OF (सेसावधान)
Meaning: Cautious about.
Sentence: Investors are wary of risky schemes.
-
534. WEARY OF (सेथकाहुआ)
Meaning: Tired because of repetition.
Sentence: The public is weary of empty promises.
-
535. WELCOME IN (मेंस्वागतयोग्य)
Meaning: Accepted gladly in a place.
Sentence: Visitors are welcome in our institution.
-
536. WELL-KNOWN FOR (केलिएप्रसिद्ध)
Meaning: Famous because of.

Sentence: The region is well-known for silk production.

-
537. WILLING FOR (केलिएइच्छुक)
Meaning: Ready to accept or participate.
Sentence: Few people were willing for the difficult assignment.
-
538. WISE TO (केप्रतिसमझदार)
Meaning: Aware of and acting sensibly about.
Sentence: He was wise to the dangers involved.
-
539. WONDERFUL FOR (केलिएउत्कृष्ट)
Meaning: Extremely beneficial for.
Sentence: Walking is wonderful for health.
-
540. WORTHLESS FOR (केलिएअनुपयोगी)
Meaning: Having no value for a purpose.
Sentence: The damaged tool is worthless for repair work.
-
541. WORTHY OF (केयोग्य)
Meaning: Deserving of.
Sentence: Her efforts are worthy of appreciation.
-
542. YOUNGER THAN (सेछोटा)
Meaning: Less in age than.
Sentence: My brother is younger than me.
-
543. ZEALOUS IN (मेंउत्साही)
Meaning: Showing enthusiasm in an activity.
Sentence: He is zealous in performing his duties.
-
544. ZEALOUS FOR (केप्रतिउत्साही)
Meaning: Showing strong eagerness for.
Sentence: The volunteers were zealous for social reform.
-
545. ABSORBED IN (मेंतल्लीन)
Meaning: Deeply engaged in.
Sentence: She was absorbed in reading a novel.
-
546. ADAMANT ABOUT (केबारेमेंअडिग)
Meaning: Firm and unwilling to change.
Sentence: He was adamant about his decision.
-
547. ADVANTAGEOUS TO (केलिएलाभप्रद)
Meaning: Beneficial to.
Sentence: Early preparation is advantageous to success.
-
548. AGOG WITH (सेअत्यंतउत्साहित)
Meaning: Full of excitement.
Sentence: The children were agog with excitement.
-
549. AMIABLE TO (केप्रतिमित्रवत)
Meaning: Friendly and pleasant towards.
Sentence: She was amiable to everyone she met.
-
550. ANTAGONISTIC TO (केप्रतिविरोधी)
Meaning: Hostile or opposed to.
Sentence: His attitude was antagonistic to reform.

NOUN + PREPOSITION

551. **ACCESS TO** (तक पहुँच)
Meaning: The right or opportunity to use or approach something.
Sentence: Students have access to a well-equipped library.
552. **ADDICTION TO** (की लत)
Meaning: Dependence on something.
Sentence: Addiction to social media affects productivity.
553. **ADMIRATION FOR** (के प्रति प्रशंसा)
Meaning: Great respect and approval.
Sentence: She has great admiration for her teacher.
554. **ADVANTAGE OF** (का लाभ)
Meaning: A benefit or favourable circumstance.
Sentence: He took advantage of the opportunity.
555. **AFFECTION FOR** (के प्रति स्नेह)
Meaning: A feeling of liking or love.
Sentence: The child showed affection for his pet.
556. **AGREEMENT ON** (पर सहमति)
Meaning: Mutual understanding regarding something.
Sentence: The parties reached an agreement on the issue.
557. **AIM OF** (का उद्देश्य)
Meaning: The intended goal.
Sentence: The aim of education is character building.
558. **ALTERNATIVE TO** (का विकल्प)
Meaning: A substitute for something.
Sentence: Solar energy is an alternative to fossil fuels.
559. **AMBITION FOR** (की महत्वाकांक्षा)
Meaning: A strong desire to achieve.
Sentence: He has an ambition for public service.
560. **AMUSEMENT AT** (पर मनोरंजन)
Meaning: A feeling of enjoyment.
Sentence: The audience laughed in amusement at the joke.
561. **ANGER AT** (पर क्रोध)
Meaning: Strong displeasure about something.
Sentence: His anger at the injustice was obvious.
562. **ANXIETY ABOUT** (के बारे में चिंता)
Meaning: A feeling of worry.
Sentence: Parents often feel anxiety about their children's future.
563. **APPLICATION FOR** (के लिए आवेदन)
Meaning: A formal request.
Sentence: She submitted an application for the scholarship.
564. **APPETITE FOR** (की इच्छा)
Meaning: A strong desire for something.
Sentence: He has a great appetite for knowledge.
565. **APPROACH TO** (के प्रति दृष्टिकोण)
Meaning: A method of dealing with something.
Sentence: The teacher adopted a practical approach to learning.
566. **ARGUMENT ABOUT** (के बारे में बहस)
Meaning: A disagreement concerning something.
Sentence: They had an argument about money.
567. **ARRIVAL AT** (पर आगमन)
Meaning: The act of reaching a place.
Sentence: We celebrated his arrival at the station.
568. **ASSURANCE OF** (का आश्वासन)
Meaning: A promise or guarantee.
Sentence: We received assurance of support.
569. **ATTACK ON** (पर हमला)
Meaning: An act of aggression.
Sentence: The attack on the fort lasted for hours.
570. **ATTEMPT AT** (का प्रयास)
Meaning: An effort to achieve something.
Sentence: His attempt at solving the puzzle failed.
571. **ATTENTION TO** (पर ध्यान)
Meaning: Careful consideration.
Sentence: Pay attention to the instructions.
572. **ATTITUDE TO** (के प्रति दृष्टिकोण)
Meaning: A way of thinking about something.
Sentence: His attitude to work is admirable.
573. **AUTHORITY OVER** (पर अधिकार)
Meaning: Power to control.
Sentence: The manager has authority over the staff.
574. **AWARENESS OF** (की जागरूकता)
Meaning: Knowledge about something.
Sentence: Awareness of health issues is increasing.
575. **BELIEF IN** (में विश्वास)
Meaning: Acceptance as true.
Sentence: Her belief in hard work inspires others.
576. **BENEFIT OF** (का लाभ)
Meaning: Advantage gained.
Sentence: The scheme provides the benefit of free education.
577. **BIAS AGAINST** (के प्रति पक्षपात)
Meaning: Unfair prejudice.

I Prepositional Collocations I

Sentence: There should be no bias against any community.

-
578. BURDEN OF (का बोझ)
Meaning: A heavy responsibility.
Sentence: He carried the burden of leadership.
-
579. CAUSE OF (का कारण)
Meaning: The reason behind something.
Sentence: Smoking is a major cause of lung disease.
-
580. CHANCE OF (की संभावना)
Meaning: Possibility of occurrence.
Sentence: There is little chance of rain today.
-
581. CHARGE AGAINST (के विरुद्ध आरोप)
Meaning: An accusation.
Sentence: Several charges were filed against the suspect.
-
582. CLAIM TO (पर दावा)
Meaning: A right asserted.
Sentence: He has a valid claim to the property.
-
583. COMMAND OF (पर अधिकार)
Meaning: Mastery or control over.
Sentence: She has excellent command of English.
-
584. COMMENT ON (पर टिप्पणी)
Meaning: A remark about something.
Sentence: The minister made a comment on the issue.
-
585. COMPARISON WITH (से तुलना)
Meaning: The act of comparing.
Sentence: Comparison with previous results is necessary.
-
586. COMPLAINT ABOUT (के बारे में शिकायत)
Meaning: An expression of dissatisfaction.
Sentence: The customer lodged a complaint about the service.
-
587. CONCERN FOR (के प्रति चिंता)
Meaning: Care or worry about something.
Sentence: His concern for the poor is genuine.
-
588. CONCLUSION TO (का निष्कर्ष)
Meaning: A final decision or judgment.
Sentence: They came to the conclusion to postpone the event.
-
589. CONFIDENCE IN (में विश्वास)
Meaning: Trust in abilities or qualities.
Sentence: She has confidence in her team.
-
590. CONNECTION WITH (से संबंध)
Meaning: Association with something.
Sentence: He denied any connection with the crime.
-
591. CONSENT TO (के लिए सहमति)
Meaning: Permission or agreement.
Sentence: The project requires consent to proceed.

-
592. CONTRIBUTION TO (में योगदान)
Meaning: Something given to help.
Sentence: His contribution to science is remarkable.
-
593. CONTROL OVER (पर नियंत्रण)
Meaning: Power to direct.
Sentence: The government has control over defence matters.
-
594. CONVICTION OF (का विश्वास)
Meaning: A firmly held belief.
Sentence: He spoke with conviction of success.
-
595. CURE FOR (का इलाज)
Meaning: A remedy for a disease.
Sentence: Scientists are searching for a cure for cancer.
-
596. DAMAGE TO (को नुकसान)
Meaning: Harm caused.
Sentence: The storm caused damage to crops.
-
597. DANGER OF (का खतरा)
Meaning: Risk of harm.
Sentence: There is danger of flooding during heavy rains.
-
598. DEALINGS WITH (से व्यवहार)
Meaning: Interaction or business relations with someone.
Sentence: Honesty is important in dealings with customers.
-
599. DEATH FROM (से मृत्यु)
Meaning: Dying because of something.
Sentence: Death from malaria has decreased significantly.
-
600. DEBATE ON (पर बहस)
Meaning: A formal discussion on a topic.
Sentence: The students participated in a debate on climate change.
-
601. DECISION ON (पर निर्णय)
Meaning: A conclusion reached regarding something.
Sentence: The committee has taken a decision on the proposal.
-
602. DEMAND FOR (की मांग)
Meaning: A need or desire for something.
Sentence: There is a growing demand for skilled workers.
-
603. DEPENDENCE ON (पर निर्भरता)
Meaning: Reliance on something.
Sentence: Excessive dependence on technology can be harmful.
-
604. DESIRE FOR (की इच्छा)
Meaning: A strong wish for something.
Sentence: His desire for success motivated him greatly.

I Prepositional Collocations I

605. DEVOTION TO (के प्रति समर्पण)
Meaning: Deep commitment and loyalty.
Sentence: Her devotion to duty is admirable.
606. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN (के बीच अंतर)
Meaning: Distinction separating two things.
Sentence: Can you explain the difference between fact and opinion?
607. DIFFICULTY IN (में कठिनाई)
Meaning: Trouble experienced while doing something.
Sentence: Many students have difficulty in solving algebraic problems.
608. DISADVANTAGE OF (की हानि)
Meaning: An unfavourable aspect.
Sentence: One disadvantage of online learning is reduced interaction.
609. DISPUTE OVER (पर विवाद)
Meaning: An argument concerning something.
Sentence: There is a dispute over property ownership.
610. DISTASTE FOR (के प्रति अरुचि)
Meaning: Strong dislike of something.
Sentence: He has a distaste for dishonesty.
611. EFFECT ON (पर प्रभाव)
Meaning: Influence produced by something.
Sentence: Pollution has a harmful effect on health.
612. EMPHASIS ON (पर जोर)
Meaning: Special importance given to something.
Sentence: The teacher laid emphasis on grammar.
613. ENQUIRY INTO (की जांच)
Meaning: An official investigation.
Sentence: The government ordered an enquiry into the accident.
614. ENTHUSIASM FOR (के प्रति उत्साह)
Meaning: Strong interest and excitement.
Sentence: Her enthusiasm for science is inspiring.
615. ENTRY INTO (में प्रवेश)
Meaning: The act of entering.
Sentence: Entry into the competition is free.
616. ENVY OF (से ईर्ष्या)
Meaning: A feeling of jealousy.
Sentence: His success became the envy of many.
617. ESCAPE FROM (से बचाव)
Meaning: The act of getting away.
Sentence: The prisoner made an escape from jail.
618. ESTEEM FOR (के प्रति सम्मान)
Meaning: High regard or respect.
Sentence: He enjoys great esteem for his honesty.
619. EVIDENCE OF (का प्रमाण)
Meaning: Proof supporting a fact.
Sentence: There is clear evidence of climate change.
620. EXCEPTION TO (का अपवाद)
Meaning: Something that does not follow a rule.
Sentence: This case is an exception to the rule.
621. EXPERIENCE IN (में अनुभव)
Meaning: Practical knowledge gained.
Sentence: She has experience in administration.
622. EXPERTISE IN (में विशेषज्ञता)
Meaning: Special skill or knowledge.
Sentence: He has expertise in cybersecurity.
623. EXPLANATION FOR (का स्पष्टीकरण)
Meaning: A reason accounting for something.
Sentence: Can you give an explanation for your absence?
624. FAITH IN (में विश्वास)
Meaning: Complete trust or confidence.
Sentence: Never lose faith in yourself.
625. FAILURE IN (में असफलता)
Meaning: Lack of success in an activity.
Sentence: Failure in planning often leads to failure in execution.
626. FEAR OF (का भय)
Meaning: Feeling of being afraid.
Sentence: Fear of failure prevents many people from trying.
627. FEEDBACK ON (पर प्रतिक्रिया)
Meaning: Comments or suggestions.
Sentence: The teacher gave feedback on the assignment.
628. FONDNESS FOR (के प्रति लगाव)
Meaning: Affection or liking.
Sentence: He has a fondness for classical literature.
629. FREEDOM FROM (से स्वतंत्रता)
Meaning: Absence of restriction or suffering.
Sentence: Citizens enjoy freedom from oppression.
630. FRIENDSHIP WITH (से मित्रता)
Meaning: A close relationship.
Sentence: She maintains friendship with her schoolmates.
631. GRATITUDE FOR (के लिए कृतज्ञता)
Meaning: Thankfulness for something.
Sentence: He expressed gratitude for the help received.
632. HATRED FOR (के प्रति घृणा)
Meaning: Intense dislike.
Sentence: Hatred for violence united the community.
633. HOPE FOR (की आशा)
Meaning: Expectation of a positive outcome.

I Prepositional Collocations I

Sentence: There is hope for a peaceful solution.

634. HUNGER FOR (की तीव्र इच्छा)
Meaning: Strong desire for something.
Sentence: His hunger for knowledge never ends.
635. IGNORANCE OF (की अज्ञानता)
Meaning: Lack of knowledge.
Sentence: Ignorance of the law is no excuse.
636. IMPACT ON (पर प्रभाव)
Meaning: Strong effect on something.
Sentence: Technology has a major impact on education.
637. IMPROVEMENT IN (में सुधार)
Meaning: Positive development.
Sentence: There has been significant improvement in results.
638. INCREASE IN (में वृद्धि)
Meaning: Growth in quantity or amount.
Sentence: There is an increase in fuel prices.
639. INDEPENDENCE FROM (से स्वतंत्रता)
Meaning: Freedom from control.
Sentence: The country gained independence from colonial rule.
640. INDICATION OF (का संकेत)
Meaning: Evidence suggesting something.
Sentence: Dark clouds are an indication of rain.
641. INFLUENCE ON (पर प्रभाव)
Meaning: Power to affect someone or something.
Sentence: Parents have great influence on children.
642. INQUIRY INTO (की जांच)
Meaning: A detailed investigation.

Sentence: An inquiry into the incident has begun.

643. INSIGHT INTO (की गहरी समझ)
Meaning: Deep understanding of something.
Sentence: The book provides insight into human behaviour.
644. INSPIRATION FOR (के लिए प्रेरणा)
Meaning: A source of motivation.
Sentence: Her life is an inspiration for young people.
645. INSTRUCTION IN (का प्रशिक्षण)
Meaning: Teaching in a subject.
Sentence: Students received instruction in first aid.
646. INSURANCE AGAINST (के विरुद्ध बीमा)
Meaning: Protection against loss.
Sentence: We took insurance against fire damage.
647. INTENTION OF (का इरादा)
Meaning: A plan or purpose.
Sentence: He had no intention of resigning.
648. INTEREST IN (में रुचि)
Meaning: Curiosity or concern about something.
Sentence: She has a keen interest in history.
649. INVITATION TO (के लिए निमंत्रण)
Meaning: A request to attend or participate.
Sentence: I received an invitation to the ceremony.
650. KNOWLEDGE OF (का ज्ञान)
Meaning: Information and understanding.
Sentence: A good knowledge of English is essential for competitive exams.

CONFUSING PREPOSITIONAL COLLOCATIONS

Sentence: She was angry at the delay.

651. ACCORDING TO (✓)
X According with
Sentence: According to the report, sales have increased this year.
652. ACCUSE OF (✓)
X Accuse for
Sentence: The police accused him of theft.
653. AFRAID OF (✓)
X Afraid from
Sentence: Many children are afraid of the dark.
654. AIM AT (✓)
X Aim on
Sentence: The campaign aims at improving literacy.
655. ANGRY WITH (Person) (✓)
X Angry on
Sentence: The teacher was angry with the student.
656. ANGRY AT (Thing) (✓)
X Angry on

657. APOLOGIZE FOR (✓)
X Apologize to do
Sentence: He apologized for his mistake.
658. APPLY FOR (✓)
X Apply in
Sentence: She applied for the post of lecturer.
659. ARRIVE AT (Small Place) (✓)
X Arrive to
Sentence: We arrived at the station on time.
660. ARRIVE IN (City/Country) (✓)
X Arrive to
Sentence: They arrived in Delhi yesterday.
661. ASHAMED OF (✓)
X Ashamed from
Sentence: He was ashamed of his behaviour.
662. BELIEVE IN (✓)
X Believe on

I Prepositional Collocations I

Sentence: I believe in hard work.

663. BELONG TO (✓)

X Belong with

Sentence: This pen belongs to me.

664. BLAME FOR (✓)

X Blame to

Sentence: Do not blame others for your failure.

665. BOAST OF (✓)

X Boast for

Sentence: He boasts of his achievements.

666. CAPABLE OF (✓)

X Capable to

Sentence: She is capable of handling difficult situations.

667. CARE FOR (✓)

X Care of

Sentence: She cares for her grandparents.

668. COMPARE WITH (✓)

X Compare to (for general comparison)

Sentence: Compare this report with the previous one.

669. COMPLAIN ABOUT (✓)

X Complain against (general sense)

Sentence: Many passengers complained about the delay.

670. CONSIST OF (✓)

X Consist off

Sentence: Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.

671. CONGRATULATE ON (✓)

X Congratulate for

Sentence: We congratulated him on his success.

672. DEAL WITH (✓)

X Deal to

Sentence: The manager dealt with the issue effectively.

673. DEPEND ON (✓)

X Depend upon (acceptable, but ON is preferred in exams)

Sentence: Success depends on hard work.

674. DIFFER FROM (✓)

X Different than

Sentence: My opinion is different from yours.

675. DISAPPOINTED WITH (✓)

X Disappointed from

Sentence: We were disappointed with the results.

676. DIVIDE INTO (✓)

X Divide in

Sentence: The class was divided into groups.

677. DREAM OF (✓)

X Dream for

Sentence: She dreams of becoming a pilot.

678. ENGAGED IN (✓)

X Engaged with (for activities)

Sentence: He is engaged in research work.

679. EXCELLENT AT (✓)

X Excellent in

Sentence: She is excellent at mathematics.

680. FAITHFUL TO (✓)

X Faithful with

Sentence: He remained faithful to his principles.

681. FAMOUS FOR (✓)

X Famous of

Sentence: Agra is famous for the Taj Mahal.

682. FOND OF (✓)

X Fond for

Sentence: She is fond of classical music.

683. GOOD AT (✓)

X Good in

Sentence: He is good at English grammar.

684. GRATEFUL TO (Person) (✓)

X Grateful for person

Sentence: I am grateful to my teacher.

685. GRATEFUL FOR (Thing) (✓)

X Grateful of

Sentence: We are grateful for your help.

686. GUILTY OF (✓)

X Guilty for

Sentence: The accused was guilty of fraud.

687. HOPE FOR (✓)

X Hope of (in this sense)

Sentence: We hope for better opportunities.

688. IDENTICAL TO (✓)

X Identical with (less preferred in exams)

Sentence: The two signatures are identical to each other.

689. INFERIOR TO (✓)

X Inferior than

Sentence: This product is inferior to the original.

690. INTERESTED IN (✓)

X Interested on

Sentence: She is interested in science.

691. JEALOUS OF (✓)

X Jealous from

Sentence: He is jealous of his brother's success.

692. KIND TO (✓)

X Kind with

Sentence: Always be kind to animals.

I Prepositional Collocations I

693. LAUGH AT (✓)

X Laugh on

Sentence: Never laugh at the poor.

694. LISTEN TO (✓)

X Listen me

Sentence: Please listen to the teacher carefully.

695. LOYAL TO (✓)

X Loyal with

Sentence: A soldier must be loyal to his country.

696. MARRIED TO (✓)

X Married with

Sentence: She is married to a doctor.

697. OBEDIENT TO (✓)

X Obedient with

Sentence: The child is obedient to his parents.

698. OBJECT TO (✓)

X Object against

Sentence: Several members objected to the proposal.

699. PARTICIPATE IN (✓)

X Participate into

Sentence: Hundreds of students participated in the competition.

700. POPULAR WITH (✓)

X Popular among (when exam tests standard collocation)

Sentence: The actor is popular with young audiences.

701. PREFER ... TO ... (✓)

X Prefer than

Sentence: I prefer tea to coffee.

702. PREJUDICE AGAINST (✓)

X Prejudice for

Sentence: Society should be free from prejudice against any community.

703. PREVENT ... FROM ... (✓)

X Prevent to

Sentence: The police prevented the crowd from entering the area.

704. PRIDE IN (✓)

X Pride on

Sentence: She takes great pride in her work.

705. PROFICIENT IN (✓)

X Proficient at

Sentence: He is proficient in computer programming.

706. PROTECT ... FROM ... (✓)

X Protect against (often accepted, but FROM is standard in exams)

Sentence: Trees protect the soil from erosion.

707. PROUD OF (✓)

X Proud for

Sentence: We are proud of our country's achievements.

708. QUALIFIED FOR (✓)

X Qualified to (for posts/exams)

Sentence: She is qualified for the position.

709. QUARREL WITH (✓)

X Quarrel against

Sentence: He quarrelled with his neighbour.

710. REACT TO (✓)

X React on

Sentence: The audience reacted positively to the speech.

711. RECOVER FROM (✓)

X Recover of

Sentence: He recovered from the illness quickly.

712. REFER TO (✓)

X Refer about

Sentence: The speaker referred to recent events.

713. RELATED TO (✓)

X Related with

Sentence: This chapter is related to environmental issues.

714. RELY ON (✓)

X Rely over

Sentence: You can rely on her honesty.

715. REMIND OF (✓)

X Remind about

Sentence: This photograph reminds me of my childhood.

716. REPLY TO (✓)

X Reply back to

Sentence: He replied to my letter immediately.

717. RESPONSIBLE FOR (✓)

X Responsible of

Sentence: Parents are responsible for their children.

718. RESULT IN (✓)

X Result into

Sentence: Negligence may result in accidents.

719. RESULT FROM (✓)

X Result of (as a verb)

Sentence: Many diseases result from poor hygiene.

720. RICH IN (✓)

X Rich with

Sentence: Green vegetables are rich in vitamins.

721. SATISFIED WITH (✓)

X Satisfied from

Sentence: The principal was satisfied with the performance.

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722. SCARED OF (✓)

X Scared from

Sentence: Many children are scared of ghosts.

723. SEARCH FOR (✓)

X Search of

Sentence: Scientists are searching for a cure.

724. SENSITIVE TO (✓)

X Sensitive for

Sentence: Some people are sensitive to cold weather.

725. SHOUT AT (✓)

X Shout on

Sentence: The coach shouted at the players.

726. SIMILAR TO (✓)

X Similar with

Sentence: Your handwriting is similar to mine.

727. SORRY FOR (✓)

X Sorry about (a person)

Sentence: I feel sorry for the injured child.

728. SPECIALIZE IN (✓)

X Specialize on

Sentence: The doctor specializes in cardiology.

729. STARE AT (✓)

X Stare on

Sentence: It is impolite to stare at people.

730. SUCCEED IN (✓)

X Succeed at (often acceptable, but **IN** is preferred in competitive exams)

Sentence: She succeeded in solving the problem.

731. SUFFER FROM (✓)

X Suffer with

Sentence: Many people suffer from diabetes.

732. SUITABLE FOR (✓)

X Suitable to

Sentence: This book is suitable for beginners.

733. SUPERIOR TO (✓)

X Superior than

Sentence: This method is superior to the old one.

734. SURE OF (✓)

X Sure about (for certainty of a fact/person)

Sentence: I am sure of his honesty.

735. SURPRISED AT (✓)

X Surprised on

Sentence: We were surprised at the news.

736. SYMPATHETIC TO (✓)

X Sympathetic with (generally acceptable, but **TO** is preferred in competitive exams)

Sentence: The manager was sympathetic to the workers.

737. THINK OF (✓)

X Think on (general meaning)

Sentence: What do you think of my idea?

738. THINK ABOUT (✓)

X Think for

Sentence: Think about the proposal carefully.

739. TIRED OF (✓)

X Tired from (when expressing boredom or annoyance)

Sentence: He is tired of waiting.

740. TRUE TO (✓)

X True with

Sentence: She remained true to her promises.

741. TRUST IN (✓)

X Trust on

Sentence: Always trust in yourself.

742. USEFUL FOR (✓)

X Useful to (when referring to purpose)

Sentence: This guide is useful for exam preparation.

743. VEXED WITH (✓)

X Vexed at

Sentence: She was vexed with the repeated delays.

744. WAIT FOR (✓)

X Wait someone

Sentence: Please wait for me outside.

745. WEAK IN (✓)

X Weak at (for subjects)

Sentence: He is weak in Mathematics.

746. WORRIED ABOUT (✓)

X Worried for (when meaning anxious about)

Sentence: Parents are worried about their children's future.

747. WORTHY OF (✓)

X Worthy for

Sentence: His conduct is worthy of praise.

748. WRITE TO (✓)

X Write at

Sentence: I wrote to my friend last week.

749. YIELD TO (✓)

X Yield before

Sentence: Never yield to temptation.

750. ZEALOUS FOR (✓)

X Zealous in (when expressing enthusiasm for a cause or object)

Sentence: The volunteers were zealous for social reform.

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751. ABSENT FROM (✓)

X Absent in

Sentence: He was absent from the meeting.

752. ABSTAIN FROM (✓)

X Abstain to

Sentence: Candidates must abstain from unfair practices.

753. ACQUAINTED WITH (✓)

X Acquainted to

Sentence: I am well acquainted with the rules.

754. ADAPT TO (✓)

X Adapt with

Sentence: She adapted quickly to the new environment.

755. ALLUDE TO (✓)

X Allude about

Sentence: The speaker alluded to recent events.

756. AMAZED AT (✓)

X Amazed with

Sentence: We were amazed at her performance.

757. ANXIOUS ABOUT (✓)

X Anxious for (when meaning worried)

Sentence: Parents are anxious about their children's safety.

758. ATTENTIVE TO (✓)

X Attentive towards

Sentence: Good students are attentive to instructions.

759. AVERSE TO (✓)

X Averse from

Sentence: He is averse to taking risks.

760. BENT ON (✓)

X Bent for

Sentence: She is bent on achieving her goal.

761. COMPATIBLE WITH (✓)

X Compatible to

Sentence: This software is compatible with all operating systems.

762. COMPLIANT WITH (✓)

X Compliant to

Sentence: The company is compliant with government regulations.

763. COMPLY WITH (✓)

X Comply to

Sentence: All employees must comply with safety rules.

764. CONCENTRATE ON (✓)

X Concentrate in

Sentence: Concentrate on your studies.

765. CONDUCTIVE TO (✓)

X Conducive for

Sentence: A peaceful environment is conducive to learning.

766. CONFIDE IN (✓)

X Confide to

Sentence: She confided in her best friend.

767. CONFORM TO (✓)

X Conform with (acceptable in some contexts, but **TO** is preferred in competitive exams)

Sentence: The design conforms to international standards.

768. CONFRONT WITH (✓)

X Confront to

Sentence: He was confronted with a difficult situation.

769. CONSCIOUS OF (✓)

X Conscious about

Sentence: She is conscious of her responsibilities.

770. CONSISTENT WITH (✓)

X Consistent to

Sentence: His actions are consistent with his words.

771. CONTENT WITH (✓)

X Content of

Sentence: She is content with her achievements.

772. CONVERSANT WITH (✓)

X Conversant to

Sentence: He is conversant with legal procedures.

773. CONVICT OF (✓)

X Convict for

Sentence: The criminal was convicted of robbery.

774. CURE OF (✓)

X Cure from

Sentence: The medicine cured him of the disease.

775. DEBAR FROM (✓)

X Debar to

Sentence: He was debarred from appearing in the examination.

776. DEFICIENT IN (✓)

X Deficient of

Sentence: The diet is deficient in protein.

777. DELIGHTED WITH (✓)

X Delighted by (acceptable, but WITH is preferred in competitive exams)

Sentence: We were delighted with the results.

778. DEPRIVE OF (✓)

X Deprive from

Sentence: Poverty deprived him of education.

779. DESCEND FROM (✓)

X Descend of

Sentence: He descends from a noble family.

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780. DETER FROM (✓)

X Deter to

Sentence: Fear did not deter her from speaking the truth.

781. DEVIATE FROM (✓)

X Deviate off

Sentence: Do not deviate from the instructions.

782. DISPLEASED WITH (✓)

X Displeased at

Sentence: The principal was displeased with the students' behaviour.

783. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN (✓)

X Distinguish among (for two things)

Sentence: It is difficult to distinguish between the twins.

784. EAGER FOR (✓)

X Eager to get (when testing collocation)

Sentence: Students are eager for the holidays.

785. ELIGIBLE FOR (✓)

X Eligible to

Sentence: Only graduates are eligible for the post.

786. ENGROSSED IN (✓)

X Engross with

Sentence: He was engrossed in reading.

787. ENRICHED WITH (✓)

X Enriched by (acceptable, but WITH is preferred in competitive exams)

Sentence: The soil is enriched with minerals.

788. ENVIOUS OF (✓)

X Envious from

Sentence: He is envious of his friend's success.

789. EQUIVALENT TO (✓)

X Equivalent with

Sentence: One kilometre is equivalent to one thousand metres.

790. EXEMPT FROM (✓)

X Exempt of

Sentence: Senior citizens are exempt from this tax.

791. FAITHFUL TO (✓)

X Faithful with

Sentence: He remained faithful to his ideals.

792. FAMILIAR WITH (✓)

X Familiar to (when referring to a person's knowledge)

Sentence: I am familiar with the procedure.

793. FED UP WITH (✓)

X Fed up of

Sentence: She is fed up with constant complaints.

794. FIT FOR (✓)

X Fit to (when testing suitability)

Sentence: He is fit for military service.

795. FREE FROM (✓)

X Free of (both are acceptable, but FROM is preferred in competitive exams)

Sentence: The region is free from pollution.

796. GLAD OF (✓)

X Glad for

Sentence: I am glad of your success.

797. GREEDY FOR (✓)

X Greedy of

Sentence: He is greedy for power.

798. HOSTILE TO (✓)

X Hostile against

Sentence: He was hostile to the proposal.

799. IMMUNE TO (✓)

X Immune from (commonly seen in error-spotting questions)

Sentence: Some people are immune to the disease.

800. IMPATIENT WITH (✓)

X Impatient of

Sentence: The officer was impatient with excuses.

801. IMPRESSED WITH (✓)

X Impressed by (acceptable, but WITH is often preferred in competitive exams)

Sentence: We were impressed with her confidence.

802. INDEPENDENT OF (✓)

X Independent from

Sentence: The judiciary is independent of political influence.

803. INDIFFERENT TO (✓)

X Indifferent for

Sentence: He is indifferent to criticism.

804. INJURIOUS TO (✓)

X Injurious for

Sentence: Smoking is injurious to health.

805. INTENT ON (✓)

X Intent for

Sentence: She is intent on completing the project.

806. INVOLVED IN (✓)

X Involved into

Sentence: He is involved in social work.

807. KEEN ON (✓)

X Keen for (when referring to hobbies or interests)

Sentence: She is keen on photography.

808. KIND TO (✓)

X Kind with

Sentence: Always be kind to animals.

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809. KNOWN FOR (✓)

X Known by (for reputation)

Sentence: The city is known for its handicrafts.

810. LIABLE FOR (✓)

X Liable to pay (when testing the fixed collocation)

Sentence: The company is liable for damages.

811. LOATH TO (✓)

X Loath for

Sentence: He was loath to leave his hometown.

812. MINDFUL OF (✓)

X Mindful about

Sentence: Be mindful of your responsibilities.

813. OBLIVIOUS TO (✓)

X Oblivious of

Sentence: He was oblivious to the danger.

814. OBSESSED WITH (✓)

X Obsessed by

Sentence: He is obsessed with perfection.

815. OPPOSITE TO (✓)

X Opposite from

Sentence: His house is opposite to the post office.

816. OPPOSED TO (✓)

X Opposed against

Sentence: Many citizens are opposed to the proposal.

817. PARTIAL TO (✓)

X Partial for

Sentence: He is partial to sweets.

818. PATIENT WITH (✓)

X Patient of

Sentence: Teachers should be patient with students.

819. PLEASED WITH (✓)

X Pleased by (acceptable, but WITH is preferred in competitive exams)

Sentence: We are pleased with your progress.

820. POPULAR AMONG (✓)

X Popular in (when referring to people or groups)

Sentence: The singer is popular among young people.

821. PREOCCUPIED WITH (✓)

X Preoccupied by

Sentence: He was preoccupied with his work.

822. PREPARED FOR (✓)

X Prepared to exam

Sentence: The students are prepared for the test.

823. RECEPTIVE TO (✓)

X Receptive of

Sentence: Students should be receptive to new ideas.

824. RECONCILED TO (✓)

X Reconciled with fate

Sentence: He is reconciled to his fate.

825. RELEVANT TO (✓)

X Relevant for

Sentence: Your answer is relevant to the question.

826. RESIGNED TO (✓)

X Resigned with

Sentence: She was resigned to her circumstances.

827. RESPECTFUL TO (✓)

X Respectful with

Sentence: Students should be respectful to elders.

828. ROOTED IN (✓)

X Rooted into

Sentence: The tradition is rooted in ancient culture.

829. SECURE FROM (✓)

X Secure against

Sentence: The records are secure from tampering.

830. SKILFUL IN (✓)

X Skillful at (acceptable in some contexts, but IN is preferred in competitive exams)

Sentence: He is skilful in negotiation.

831. SUBJECT TO (✓)

X Subject for

Sentence: The decision is subject to approval.

832. SUBORDINATE TO (✓)

X Subordinate than

Sentence: All units are subordinate to headquarters.

833. SUSCEPTIBLE TO (✓)

X Susceptible for

Sentence: Children are susceptible to infections.

834. TOLERANT OF (✓)

X Tolerant to

Sentence: A good society is tolerant of different opinions.

835. TRUE TO (✓)

X True with

Sentence: She remained true to her principles.

836. UNAWARE OF (✓)

X Unaware about

Sentence: He was unaware of the changes.

837. UNIQUE TO (✓)

X Unique among

Sentence: This tradition is unique to the region.

838. USEFUL TO (✓ Person)

X Useful for person

Sentence: This advice will be useful to you.

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839. USEFUL FOR (✓ Purpose)

X Useful to purpose

Sentence: This guide is useful for exam preparation.

840. VULNERABLE TO (✓)

X Vulnerable for

Sentence: Coastal areas are vulnerable to cyclones.

841. WARY OF (✓)

X Wary from

Sentence: Investors should be wary of fraudulent schemes.

842. WEARY OF (✓)

X Weary from (for boredom/dislike)

Sentence: The public is weary of repeated promises.

843. WORTHY OF (✓)

X Worthy for

Sentence: His efforts are worthy of appreciation.

844. ZEALOUS FOR (✓)

X Zealous about (in traditional exam usage)

Sentence: The volunteers were zealous for social reform.

845. ZEALOUS IN (✓)

X Zealous at

Sentence: He is zealous in performing his duties.

846. ACCUSTOMED TO (✓)

X Accustomed with

Sentence: He is accustomed to hard work.

847. ADDICTED TO (✓)

X Addicted with

Sentence: Many youngsters are addicted to mobile games.

848. ADVERSE TO (✓)

X Adverse for

Sentence: His attitude is adverse to progress.

849. AGREEABLE TO (✓)

X Agreeable with (for proposal/condition)

Sentence: The terms are agreeable to both parties.

850. ALIVE TO (✓)

X Alive for

Sentence: He is alive to the dangers of pollution.

851. AMENABLE TO (✓)

X Amenable with

Sentence: She was amenable to the suggestion.

852. ANSWERABLE TO (✓)

X Answerable for (when referring to authority)

Sentence: The manager is answerable to the director.

853. APPREHENSIVE OF (✓)

X Apprehensive about (often tested as OF)

Sentence: She is apprehensive of the consequences.

854. AVERSE TO (✓)

X Averse from

Sentence: He is averse to taking risks.

855. BENEFICIAL TO (✓)

X Beneficial for

Sentence: Exercise is beneficial to health.

856. BLIND TO (✓)

X Blind of

Sentence: He was blind to his own faults.

857. CHARACTERISTIC OF (✓)

X Characteristic for

Sentence: Honesty is characteristic of his nature.

858. CIVIL TO (✓)

X Civil with

Sentence: Be civil to everyone you meet.

859. COMPARABLE TO (✓)

X Comparable with (often tested as TO)

Sentence: His achievements are comparable to those of great leaders.

860. CONGENIAL TO (✓)

X Congenial with

Sentence: The climate is congenial to health.

861. CONTIGUOUS TO (✓)

X Contiguous with

Sentence: The garden is contiguous to the house.

862. CONTRARY TO (✓)

X Contrary from

Sentence: His actions were contrary to instructions.

863. DETRIMENTAL TO (✓)

X Detrimental for

Sentence: Smoking is detrimental to health.

864. DUE TO (✓)

X Due from (for cause)

Sentence: The match was postponed due to rain.

865. EQUIVALENT TO (✓)

X Equivalent with

Sentence: One litre is equivalent to one thousand millilitres.

866. EXCLUSIVE OF (✓)

X Exclusive from

Sentence: The price is exclusive of taxes.

867. FAITHLESS TO (✓)

X Faithless with

Sentence: He was faithless to his friends.

868. FAVOURABLE TO (✓)

X Favourable for

Sentence: The circumstances were favourable to growth.

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869. FREE OF (✓)
X Free from (when meaning "without" in many exam questions)
Sentence: The water is free of impurities.
-
870. GERMANE TO (✓)
X Germane with
Sentence: Your remarks are germane to the discussion.
-
871. HOSTILE TO (✓)
X Hostile against
Sentence: Some groups were hostile to the reform.
-
872. IDENTICAL TO (✓)
X Identical with
Sentence: The two documents are identical to each other.
-
873. IGNORANT OF (✓)
X Ignorant about (often tested as OF)
Sentence: He is ignorant of the facts.
-
874. INCIDENTAL TO (✓)
X Incidental with
Sentence: Risks are incidental to business.
-
875. INDISPENSABLE TO (✓)
X Indispensable for
Sentence: Discipline is indispensable to success.
-
876. INHERENT IN (✓)
X Inherent to
Sentence: Risk is inherent in every investment.
-
877. INIMICAL TO (✓)
X Inimical with
Sentence: Corruption is inimical to national progress.
-
878. INTEGRAL TO (✓)
X Integral in
Sentence: Technology is integral to modern education.
-
879. INTIMATE WITH (✓)
X Intimate to
Sentence: He is intimate with the family's affairs.
-
880. LIABLE TO (✓)
X Liable for (when meaning "likely to")
Sentence: The road is liable to flooding during the monsoon.
-
881. OBLIVIOUS TO (✓)
X Oblivious of
Sentence: He remained oblivious to the danger.
-
882. PARTICULAR ABOUT (✓)
X Particular for
Sentence: She is particular about cleanliness.
-
883. PREFERABLE TO (✓)
X Preferable than
Sentence: Walking is preferable to driving short distances.
-
884. PREJUDICIAL TO (✓)
X Prejudicial for
Sentence: Smoking is prejudicial to health.
-
885. PRELIMINARY TO (✓)
X Preliminary for
Sentence: The interview is preliminary to selection.
-
886. PRIOR TO (✓)
X Prior than
Sentence: Please arrive prior to the meeting.
-
887. PROPORTIONAL TO (✓)
X Proportional with
Sentence: Income is proportional to effort.
-
888. PURSUANT TO (✓)
X Pursuant with
Sentence: The order was issued pursuant to government regulations.
-
889. RECONCILED TO (✓)
X Reconciled with fate
Sentence: He is reconciled to his circumstances.
-
890. RELEVANT TO (✓)
X Relevant for
Sentence: Your answer is relevant to the question.
-
891. REPUGNANT TO (✓)
X Repugnant with
Sentence: Such behaviour is repugnant to civilized society.
-
892. RESPECTIVE TO (✓)
X Respective of
Sentence: The information is respective to each department.
-
893. SENSITIVE TO (✓)
X Sensitive for
Sentence: Some people are sensitive to noise.
-
894. SIMILAR TO (✓)
X Similar with
Sentence: His views are similar to mine.
-
895. SUBSEQUENT TO (✓)
X Subsequent than
Sentence: Subsequent to the meeting, new guidelines were issued.
-
896. TANTAMOUNT TO (✓)
X Tantamount with
Sentence: His refusal was tantamount to an admission of guilt.
-
897. TYPICAL OF (✓)
X Typical for
Sentence: Such generosity is typical of her character.
-
898. UNIQUE TO (✓)
X Unique for
Sentence: This tradition is unique to the region.
-
899. VOCAL ABOUT (✓)

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X Vocal for (when expressing opinions)

Sentence: She is vocal about environmental protection.

X Vulnerable for

Sentence: Coastal areas are vulnerable to cyclones.

900. VULNERABLE TO (✓)

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I Prepositional Collocations I

EXERCISE SET -1

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentence.

1. The cadets must abide _____ the rules of the institution.
(A) with (B) by
(C) to (D) at
2. The officer was accused _____ negligence during the operation.
(A) with (B) by
(C) of (D) for
3. The students quickly adapted _____ the new environment.
(A) with (B) into
(C) to (D) on
4. The speaker aimed _____ improving communication skills.
(A) at (B) to
(C) for (D) with
5. He apologized _____ the delay in submitting the report.
(A) with (B) at
(C) on (D) for
6. The scientist firmly believes _____ continuous research.
(A) on (B) in
(C) at (D) with
7. The residents complained _____ the poor condition of the roads.
(A) with (B) at
(C) about (D) from
8. Water consists _____ hydrogen and oxygen.
(A) from (B) in
(C) with (D) of
9. Success depends _____ dedication and perseverance.
(A) at (B) on
(C) from (D) of
10. The manager dealt _____ the issue efficiently.
(A) at (B) on
(C) with (D) for
11. The child is afraid _____ the dark.
(A) from (B) with
(C) of (D) by
12. The parents are anxious _____ their children's future.
(A) for (B) about
(C) on (D) with
13. She is capable _____ handling difficult situations.
(A) in (B) with
(C) of (D) for
14. The city is famous _____ its historical monuments.
(A) of (B) with
(C) on (D) for
15. I am familiar _____ this procedure.
(A) at (B) with
(C) on (D) from
16. The cadets are keen _____ participating in the competition.
(A) on (B) at
(C) for (D) with
17. The school is proud _____ its achievements.
(A) at (B) with
(C) of (D) from
18. Every employee is responsible _____ his duties.
(A) at (B) for
(C) from (D) on
19. This design is similar _____ the previous one.
(A) with (B) at
(C) to (D) from
20. The students are interested _____ learning foreign languages.
(A) at (B) on
(C) for (D) in
21. All citizens should have access _____ quality education.
(A) for (B) at
(C) to (D) with
22. His attitude _____ work is highly professional.
(A) with (B) towards
(C) at (D) for
23. There is a growing demand _____ skilled workers.
(A) at (B) of
(C) for (D) on
24. The country has an urgent need _____ economic reforms.
(A) of (B) with
(C) by (D) for
25. What is the reason _____ your absence yesterday?
(A) for (B) at
(C) on (D) of
26. Scientists are searching for a solution _____ climate change.
(A) of (B) to
(C) with (D) for
27. The students showed great respect _____ their teachers.
(A) at (B) to
(C) with (D) from
28. Technology has a significant influence _____ modern education.
(A) over (B) at
(C) on (D) with
29. There has been a sharp increase _____ fuel prices.
(A) in (B) on
(C) with (D) from
30. We must understand the difference _____ these two concepts.
(A) among (B) between
(C) from (D) of
31. The committee agreed _____ the proposal unanimously.
(A) on (B) at
(C) with (D) for
32. The officer was engaged _____ a confidential assignment.

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- (A) in (B) at
(C) with (D) on
33. The teacher insisted _____ punctuality.
(A) for (B) on
(C) at (D) with
34. The report is based _____ reliable data.
(A) in (B) at
(C) on (D) from
35. The students benefited _____ the training programme.
(A) with (B) by
(C) from (D) at
36. The organization is committed _____ excellence.
(A) on (B) for
(C) with (D) to
37. The officer congratulated the cadet _____ his achievement.
(A) for (B) on
(C) at (D) with
38. The company specializes _____ software development.
(A) on (B) at
(C) in (D) for
39. The chairman objected _____ the proposal.
(A) with (B) at
(C) to (D) for
40. The students participated _____ the debate competition.
(A) on (B) in
(C) at (D) with
41. The teacher prevented the students _____ making noise.
(A) from (B) with
(C) at (D) by
42. The officer succeeded _____ completing the mission.
(A) at (B) on
(C) with (D) in
43. The witness was deprived _____ important information.
(A) from (B) of
(C) at (D) with
44. The manager was satisfied _____ the team's performance.
(A) by (B) of
(C) on (D) with
45. The cadets complied _____ the instructions immediately.
(A) to (B) at
(C) with (D) on
46. The success of the mission was attributed _____ careful planning.
(A) for (B) with
(C) on (D) to
47. The students were exposed _____ different cultures during the exchange programme.
(A) to (B) with
(C) at (D) for
48. The officer was entrusted _____ an important responsibility.
(A) by (B) with
(C) at (D) from
49. The report alludes _____ several administrative failures.
(A) on (B) with
(C) to (D) for
50. The chairman refrained ----- commenting on the sensitive issue.
(A) from (B) with
(C) at (D) to

Answer Key – Exercise Set-1

Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans
1	B	11	C	21	C	31	A	41	A
2	C	12	B	22	B	32	C	42	D
3	C	13	C	23	C	33	B	43	B
4	A	14	D	24	D	34	C	44	D
5	D	15	B	25	A	35	C	45	C
6	B	16	A	26	B	36	D	46	D
7	C	17	C	27	B	37	B	47	A
8	D	18	B	28	C	38	C	48	B
9	B	19	C	29	A	39	C	49	C
10	C	20	D	30	B	40	B	50	A

EXERCISE SET-2

Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentence.

1. The success of the project hinges ----- effective leadership.
(A) at (B) on
(C) with (D) for
2. The officer was entrusted ----- the responsibility of leading the mission.
(A) by (B) with
(C) from (D) at
3. The report alludes ----- several irregularities in the department.
(A) on (B) with
(C) to (D) for
4. The witness abstained-----making any public statement.

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- (A) from (B) with
(C) at (D) on
5. The chairman complied ----- the directives issued by the board.
(A) with (B) on
(C) at (D) to
6. The proposal is conducive----- long-term growth.
(A) at (B) to
(C) for (D) with
7. The manager was conversant ----- the latest company policies.
(A) to (B) with
(C) on (D) at
8. The officer was debarred ----- participating in the inquiry.
(A) at (B) on
(C) by (D) from
9. The report is devoid ----- factual accuracy.
(A) from (B) with
(C) of (D) at
10. The committee deliberated _____ the issue for several hours.
(A) with (B) upon
(C) for (D) from
11. The minister dissented _____ the majority opinion.
(A) with (B) at
(C) from (D) on
12. The company embarked _____ an ambitious expansion plan.
(A) at (B) on
(C) with (D) for
13. The cadets were exempted _____ attending the additional session.
(A) with (B) by
(C) from (D) at
14. The officer expounded _____ the importance of discipline.
(A) on (B) at
(C) with (D) for
15. The organization is geared _____ technological innovation.
(A) at (B) for
(C) on (D) with
16. The students grappled _____ complex mathematical problems.
(A) at (B) from
(C) with (D) on
17. The chairman hinted _____ possible policy changes.
(A) at (B) on
(C) for (D) with
18. The success of the programme is indicative _____ effective planning.
(A) for (B) at
(C) of (D) on
19. The officer was instrumental _____ implementing the reforms.
(A) at (B) with
(C) for (D) in
20. The candidate was oblivious _____ the consequences of his actions.
- (A) at (B) with
(C) to (D) for
21. The students persevered _____ their efforts despite difficulties.
(A) in (B) with
(C) at (D) for
22. The manager presided _____ the annual meeting.
(A) over (B) at
(C) on (D) with
23. The witness refrained _____ disclosing confidential information.
(A) on (B) with
(C) from (D) at
24. The officer resorted _____ strict measures to restore order.
(A) at (B) to
(C) with (D) on
25. The company specializes _____ artificial intelligence solutions.
(A) with (B) on
(C) in (D) for
26. The report stems _____ extensive field research.
(A) from (B) at
(C) with (D) on
27. The committee subscribed _____ the new policy framework.
(A) at (B) with
(C) to (D) for
28. The proposal was tantamount _____ a complete rejection of the plan.
(A) for (B) at
(C) with (D) to
29. The chairman testified _____ the effectiveness of the scheme.
(A) to (B) at
(C) for (D) on
30. The officer triumphed _____ all obstacles.
(A) over (B) at
(C) with (D) on
31. The success of the mission was attributable _____ meticulous planning.
(A) for (B) with
(C) to (D) on
32. The report was compatible _____ the findings of previous studies.
(A) with (B) on
(C) at (D) for
33. The students were compliant _____ the institution's regulations.
(A) to (B) on
(C) at (D) with
34. The officer was conscious _____ the risks involved.
(A) at (B) of
(C) on (D) with
35. The manager was desirous _____ expanding the business overseas.
(A) with (B) on
(C) of (D) at
36. The scientist was engrossed _____ his research work.

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- (A) with (B) in
(C) at (D) on
37. The chairman was indebted _____ his team for their support.
(A) at (B) to
(C) with (D) on
38. The cadets were intent _____ achieving excellence.
(A) on (B) at
(C) with (D) for
39. The manager was notorious _____ delaying important decisions.
(A) on (B) for
(C) at (D) with
40. The officer remained steadfast _____ his principles.
(A) at (B) to
(C) on (D) with
41. There is little prospect _____ an early resolution of the dispute.
(A) with (B) on
(C) of (D) at
42. The report highlighted the need _____ greater transparency.
(A) of (B) with
(C) for (D) on
43. The chairman expressed concern _____ declining productivity.
(A) for (B) about
(C) at (D) with
44. The minister paid tribute _____ the brave soldiers.
(A) with (B) at
(C) to (D) on
45. The investigation revealed a link _____ the two incidents.
(A) among (B) between
(C) from (D) with
46. The officer took pride----- his achievements.
(A) with (B) at
(C) in (D) on
47. The proposal was met----- strong opposition.
(A) at (B) by
(C) from (D) with
48. The students showed aptitude _____ mathematics.
(A) at (B) for
(C) with (D) on
49. The chairman placed emphasis ----- quality improvement.
(A) in (B) on
(C) with (D) at
50. The officer was rewarded ----- his exemplary service.
(A) with (B) on
(C) for (D) at

Answer Key – Exercise Set-2

Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans
1	B	11	C	21	B	31	C	41	C
2	B	12	B	22	A	32	A	42	C
3	C	13	C	23	C	33	D	43	B
4	A	14	A	24	B	34	B	44	C
5	A	15	B	25	C	35	C	45	B
6	B	16	C	26	A	36	B	46	D
7	B	17	A	27	C	37	B	47	C
8	D	18	C	28	D	38	A	48	B
9	C	19	D	29	A	39	B	49	B
10	B	20	C	30	A	40	B	50	C

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EXERCISE SET-3

Directions: In each question, one part of the sentence contains an error in the use of a preposition. Identify the part containing the error. If there is no error, choose (D) No Error.

1. (A) The officer insisted
(B) for strict discipline
(C) throughout the training camp
(D) No Error
2. (A) She is capable
(B) to solve the problem
(C) without any assistance
(D) No Error
3. (A) The students complied
(B) to the instructions
(C) issued by the principal
(D) No Error
4. (A) The report is based
(B) in reliable evidence
(C) collected from the field
(D) No Error
5. (A) He was accused
(B) for misconduct
(C) during the inquiry
(D) No Error
6. (A) The chairman objected
(B) against the proposal
(C) during the meeting
(D) No Error
7. (A) The cadets participated
(B) into the competition
(C) with great enthusiasm
(D) No Error
8. (A) The officer succeeded
(B) on completing
(C) the difficult mission
(D) No Error
9. (A) The company specializes
(B) on software development
(C) and artificial intelligence
(D) No Error
10. (A) The witness refrained
(B) to comment
(C) on the sensitive matter
(D) No Error
11. (A) The minister is responsible
(B) of implementing
(C) the new policy
(D) No Error
12. (A) The teacher congratulated
(B) the student for
(C) his remarkable achievement
(D) No Error
13. (A) The organization is committed
(B) for maintaining
(C) high standards of quality
(D) No Error
14. (A) The cadets are keen
(B) in participating
(C) in the national camp
(D) No Error
15. (A) The officer was entrusted
(B) by an important assignment
(C) by the commander
(D) No Error
16. (A) The students benefited
(B) by the workshop
(C) conducted last week
(D) No Error
17. (A) The chairman presided
(B) at the annual function
(C) held in the auditorium
(D) No Error
18. (A) She is familiar
(B) to the procedure
(C) followed in the laboratory
(D) No Error
19. (A) The committee agreed
(B) with the proposal
(C) after detailed discussion
(D) No Error
20. (A) There has been
(B) a significant increase
(C) on fuel prices
(D) No Error
21. (A) The students abstained
(B) with voting
(C) in the election
(D) No Error
22. (A) The report alludes
(B) on several issues
(C) affecting the department
(D) No Error
23. (A) The manager dealt
(B) to the matter
(C) very efficiently
(D) No Error
24. (A) The company is famous
(B) of its innovative products
(C) across the country
(D) No Error
25. (A) The officer was deprived
(B) from promotion
(C) due to disciplinary reasons
(D) No Error
26. (A) The proposal is conducive

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- (B) for economic growth
(C) and social development
(D) No Error
27. (A) The witness testified
(B) for the accuracy
(C) of the statement
(D) No Error
28. (A) The students were exposed
(B) with different cultures
(C) during the exchange programme
(D) No Error
29. (A) The chairman hinted
(B) on future changes
(C) in company policy
(D) No Error
30. (A) The officer resorted
(B) with strict measures
(C) to control the situation
(D) No Error
31. (A) The report stems
(B) with extensive research
(C) conducted over several years
(D) No Error
32. (A) The cadets showed
(B) great respect for
(C) their instructors
(D) No Error
33. (A) The proposal was compatible
(B) to the existing policy
(C) framework of the organization
(D) No Error
34. (A) The officer was conscious
(B) about the risks involved
(C) in the operation
(D) No Error
35. (A) The chairman placed emphasis
(B) in transparency
(C) and accountability
(D) No Error
36. (A) The students have access
(B) for online learning resources
(C) provided by the institution
(D) No Error
37. (A) The minister paid tribute
(B) for the brave soldiers
(C) who sacrificed their lives
(D) No Error
38. (A) There is an urgent need
(B) of administrative reforms
(C) in the department
(D) No Error
39. (A) The company complied
(B) to all regulations
(C) imposed by the authority
(D) No Error
40. (A) The cadets are interested
(B) on learning
(C) foreign languages
(D) No Error
41. (A) The manager was satisfied
(B) by the performance
(C) of his team
(D) No Error
42. (A) The chairman subscribed
(B) for the new policy
(C) proposed by the committee
(D) No Error
43. (A) The officer triumphed
(B) against all odds
(C) and achieved success
(D) No Error
44. (A) The students grappled
(B) on difficult concepts
(C) in advanced mathematics
(D) No Error
45. (A) The report is devoid
(B) from any factual errors
(C) or inconsistencies
(D) No Error
46. (A) The company embarked
(B) upon an expansion plan
(C) after market analysis
(D) No Error
47. (A) The minister dissented
(B) with the majority view
(C) on the issue
(D) No Error
48. (A) The cadets persevered
(B) in their efforts
(C) despite repeated setbacks
(D) No Error
49. (A) The officer took pride
(B) of his achievements
(C) during the mission
(D) No Error
50. (A) The proposal was met
(B) by strong opposition
(C) from several members
(D) No Error

Answer Key – Exercise Set–3

Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans
1	B	11	B	21	B	31	B	41	B
2	B	12	D	22	B	32	D	42	B
3	B	13	B	23	B	33	B	43	B
4	B	14	B	24	B	34	B	44	B
5	B	15	B	25	B	35	B	45	B
6	B	16	B	26	B	36	B	46	D
7	B	17	B	27	B	37	B	47	B
8	B	18	B	28	B	38	B	48	D
9	B	19	D	29	B	39	B	49	B
10	B	20	C	30	B	40	B	50	D

EXERCISE SET–4

Directions: In each sentence, a part of the sentence contains an error in the use of a preposition. Choose the option that best replaces the underlined part.

- The officer strictly adhered *with the regulations* throughout the operation.
(A) adhered on the regulations
(B) adhered to the regulations
(C) adhered at the regulations
(D) No Improvement
- The final decision culminated *to a major policy change*.
(A) culminated with a major policy change
(B) culminated in a major policy change
(C) culminated on a major policy change
(D) No Improvement
- The students are cognizant *about the challenges ahead*.
(A) cognizant for the challenges ahead
(B) cognizant with the challenges ahead
(C) cognizant of the challenges ahead
(D) No Improvement
- The company invested *on advanced technology*.
(A) invested in advanced technology
(B) invested at advanced technology
(C) invested with advanced technology
(D) No Improvement
- The witness was reluctant to interfere *into the matter*.
(A) interfere at the matter
(B) No Improvement
(C) interfere on the matter
(D) interfere with the matter
- The officer confided *with his colleague* regarding the issue.
(A) confided to his colleague
(B) confided in his colleague
(C) confided at his colleague
(D) No Improvement
- The company had to contend *against severe competition*.
(A) contend with severe competition
(B) contend for severe competition
(C) contend at severe competition
(D) No Improvement
- The manager differentiated *among the two proposals*.
(A) differentiated of the two proposals
(B) differentiated between the two proposals
(C) differentiated with the two proposals
(D) No Improvement
- The committee decided to dispense *from unnecessary formalities*.
(A) dispense at unnecessary formalities
(B) dispense on unnecessary formalities
(C) dispense with unnecessary formalities
(D) No Improvement
- The organization emerged *off the crisis* stronger than before.
(A) emerged from the crisis
(B) emerged with the crisis
(C) emerged at the crisis
(D) No Improvement
- The government prevailed *with the unions* to withdraw the strike.
(A) prevailed upon the unions
(B) prevailed over the unions
(C) prevailed at the unions
(D) No Improvement
- The minister reconciled *to his political rivals*.
(A) reconciled with his political rivals
(B) reconciled at his political rivals
(C) reconciled for his political rivals
(D) No Improvement
- The company succumbed *for market pressure*.
(A) succumbed with market pressure
(B) succumbed at market pressure
(C) succumbed to market pressure
(D) No Improvement
- The technician was accused of tampering *to official records*.
(A) tampering with official records
(B) tampering at official records
(C) tampering on official records
(D) No Improvement
- The small business thrives *in customer loyalty*.
(A) thrives with customer loyalty
(B) thrives on customer loyalty
(C) thrives at customer loyalty
(D) No Improvement
- His remarks verge *towards arrogance*.
(A) verge with arrogance
(B) verge at arrogance
(C) verge on arrogance
(D) No Improvement
- The public is becoming weary *from empty promises*.
(A) weary with empty promises

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- (B) weary at empty promises
(C) weary of empty promises
(D) No Improvement
18. The candidate is worthy *for consideration*.
(A) worthy of consideration
(B) worthy with consideration
(C) worthy at consideration
(D) No Improvement
19. The committee eventually yielded *for public pressure*.
(A) yielded to public pressure
(B) yielded with public pressure
(C) yielded at public pressure
(D) No Improvement
20. I am acquainted *to the new regulations*.
(A) acquainted about the new regulations
(B) acquainted with the new regulations
(C) acquainted at the new regulations
(D) No Improvement
21. His attitude is antagonistic *with reform measures*.
(A) antagonistic against reform measures
(B) antagonistic to reform measures
(C) antagonistic for reform measures
(D) No Improvement
22. The report revealed that the region is deficient *of basic infrastructure*.
(A) deficient in basic infrastructure
(B) deficient with basic infrastructure
(C) deficient at basic infrastructure
(D) No Improvement
23. Excessive stress is detrimental *for health*.
(A) detrimental with health
(B) detrimental at health
(C) detrimental to health
(D) No Improvement
24. The officer remained indifferent *for criticism*.
(A) indifferent towards criticism
(B) indifferent to criticism
(C) indifferent with criticism
(D) No Improvement
25. Children are susceptible *for infections* during winter.
(A) susceptible at infections
(B) susceptible to infections
(C) susceptible with infections
(D) No Improvement
26. The principal is tolerant *towards minor mistakes*.
(A) tolerant of minor mistakes
(B) tolerant with minor mistakes
(C) tolerant at minor mistakes
(D) No Improvement
27. She has a strong aversion *for dishonesty*.
(A) aversion of dishonesty
(B) aversion to dishonesty
(C) aversion with dishonesty
(D) No Improvement
28. The report provides valuable insight *about consumer behaviour*.
(A) insight into consumer behaviour
(B) insight with consumer behaviour
(C) insight at consumer behaviour
(D) No Improvement
29. Lack of funding is a major obstacle *for development*.
(A) obstacle with development
(B) obstacle at development
(C) obstacle to development
(D) No Improvement
30. The decision reflected prejudice *for rural communities*.
(A) prejudice of rural communities
(B) prejudice against rural communities
(C) prejudice with rural communities
(D) No Improvement
31. I have little acquaintance *to the subject*.
(A) acquaintance for the subject
(B) acquaintance of the subject
(C) acquaintance with the subject
(D) No Improvement
32. The officer received exemption *of military duty*.
(A) exemption with military duty
(B) exemption from military duty
(C) exemption at military duty
(D) No Improvement
33. We received an invitation *for the conference*.
(A) invitation with the conference
(B) invitation of the conference
(C) invitation to the conference
(D) No Improvement
34. The project relies heavily *in government support*.
(A) relies with government support
(B) relies on government support
(C) relies at government support
(D) No Improvement
35. The villagers expressed sympathy *towards the victims*.
(A) sympathy for the victims
(B) sympathy with the victims
(C) sympathy at the victims
(D) No Improvement
36. The country is undergoing a transition *between traditional methods*.
(A) transition from traditional methods
(B) transition with traditional methods
(C) transition at traditional methods
(D) No Improvement
37. The elderly are particularly vulnerable *for financial fraud*.
(A) vulnerable with financial fraud
(B) vulnerable to financial fraud
(C) vulnerable at financial fraud
(D) No Improvement
38. The officer was a witness *of the incident*.
(A) witness with the incident
(B) witness at the incident
(C) witness to the incident
(D) No Improvement
39. The success of the plan coincided *to economic recovery*.
(A) coincided with economic recovery
(B) coincided on economic recovery
(C) coincided at economic recovery
(D) No Improvement
40. The committee embarked *in a comprehensive review*.
(A) embarked with a comprehensive review
(B) embarked on a comprehensive review
(C) embarked at a comprehensive review
(D) No Improvement
41. The officer complied *along the regulations*.
(A) complied by the regulations
(B) complied with the regulations
(C) complied over the regulations
(D) No Improvement
42. The report dwells *about the causes of inflation*.
(A) dwells on the causes of inflation
(B) dwells at the causes of inflation
(C) dwells with the causes of inflation
(D) No Improvement

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43. The chairman hinted *for a major restructuring*.
 (A) hinted with a major restructuring
 (B) hinted at a major restructuring
 (C) hinted on a major restructuring
 (D) No Improvement
44. The company abstained *to participating in the bidding process*.
 (A) abstained from participating in the bidding process
 (B) abstained with participating in the bidding process
 (C) abstained at participating in the bidding process
 (D) No Improvement
45. The officer was engrossed *on a confidential report*.
 (A) engrossed at a confidential report
 (B) engrossed with a confidential report
 (C) engrossed in a confidential report
 (D) No Improvement
46. The scientist attributed the success *with teamwork*.
 (A) attributed the success on teamwork
 (B) attributed the success to teamwork
 (C) attributed the success for teamwork
 (D) No Improvement
47. The manager was absorbed *with strategic planning*.
 (A) absorbed on strategic planning
 (B) absorbed in strategic planning
 (C) absorbed at strategic planning
 (D) No Improvement
48. The minister alluded *on previous reforms*.
 (A) alluded at previous reforms
 (B) alluded to previous reforms
 (C) alluded with previous reforms
 (D) No Improvement
49. The organization is committed *for sustainable development*.
 (A) committed with sustainable development
 (B) committed in sustainable development
 (C) committed to sustainable development
 (D) No Improvement
50. The officer persevered *with his efforts* despite repeated setbacks.
 (A) persevered at his efforts
 (B) persevered on his efforts
 (C) persevered in his efforts
 (D) No Improvement

Answer Key – Exercise Set-4

Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans
1	B	11	A	21	B	31	C	41	B
2	B	12	A	22	A	32	B	42	A
3	C	13	C	23	C	33	C	43	B
4	A	14	A	24	B	34	B	44	A
5	D	15	B	25	B	35	A	45	C
6	B	16	C	26	A	36	A	46	B
7	A	17	C	27	B	37	B	47	B
8	B	18	A	28	A	38	C	48	B
9	C	19	A	29	C	39	A	49	C
10	A	20	B	30	B	40	B	50	C

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EXERCISE SET-5

Directions: Choose the correct preposition/collocation that best completes each sentence.

1. The officer acquiesced _____ the decision of the committee.
(A) with (B) in
(C) to (D) for
2. The organization aspires _____ global excellence.
(A) for (B) to
(C) at (D) with
3. The chairman balked _____ accepting the proposal.
(A) at (B) with
(C) to (D) for
4. The scientist delved _____ the complexities of quantum mechanics.
(A) into (B) in
(C) on (D) with
5. The company deviated _____ its original objectives.
(A) with (B) at
(C) on (D) from
6. The committee dispensed _____ lengthy formal procedures.
(A) on (B) at
(C) with (D) from
7. The witness equivocated _____ the crucial issue.
(A) on (B) with
(C) for (D) at
8. The officer grappled _____ ethical dilemmas during the mission.
(A) for (B) on
(C) at (D) with
9. The chairman inferred the conclusion _____ the available evidence.
(A) with (B) from
(C) to (D) on
10. The minister intervened _____ the dispute to restore peace.
(A) with (B) at
(C) in (D) on
11. The organization merged _____ a multinational corporation.
(A) into (B) with
(C) at (D) on
12. The officer persisted _____ his efforts despite criticism.
(A) with (B) in
(C) at (D) for
13. The scientist probed _____ the causes of the phenomenon.
(A) into (B) on
(C) with (D) for
14. The manager refrained _____ making speculative comments.
(A) with (B) at
(C) on (D) from
15. The candidate resigned _____ the position unexpectedly.
(A) with (B) from
(C) at (D) on
16. The policy resulted _____ substantial economic growth.
(A) from (B) on
(C) in (D) with
17. The officer stemmed the crisis _____ timely intervention.
(A) with (B) by
(C) on (D) from
18. The company ventured _____ unexplored markets.
(A) into (B) on
(C) with (D) for
19. The report was fraught _____ inaccuracies.
(A) by (B) at
(C) with (D) on
20. The manager was beset _____ numerous challenges.
(A) by (B) on
(C) with (D) from
21. The officer was conversant _____ military protocol.
(A) to (B) at
(C) with (D) on
22. The organization was dependent _____ external funding.
(A) on (B) at
(C) with (D) for
23. The minister was desirous _____ improving public services.
(A) at (B) for
(C) with (D) of
24. The report was germane _____ the matter under discussion.
(A) for (B) to
(C) on (D) with
25. The officer remained immune _____ political pressure.
(A) with (B) at
(C) to (D) from
26. The manager was incumbent _____ all employees to follow the rules.
(A) upon (B) at
(C) with (D) for
27. The cadets were intent _____ winning the championship.
(A) for (B) on
(C) at (D) with
28. The chairman was partial _____ experienced candidates.
(A) with (B) for
(C) to (D) at
29. The witness was privy _____ confidential information.
(A) to (B) at
(C) with (D) for
30. The manager was remiss _____ performing his duties.
(A) at (B) for
(C) in (D) with
31. The proposal was subject _____ further review.
(A) with (B) on
(C) to (D) for
32. The officer was vigilant _____ potential threats.
(A) against (B) at
(C) with (D) on
33. The report bore testimony _____ the effectiveness of the reforms.
(A) of (B) to
(C) with (D) for

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34. The organization derived benefit _____ the partnership.
(A) on (B) with
(C) from (D) at
35. The minister dwelt _____ the issue at great length.
(A) on (B) with
(C) at (D) for
36. The company embarked _____ a programme of modernization.
(A) with (B) at
(C) on (D) for
37. The officer exonerated himself _____ all allegations.
(A) with (B) at
(C) from (D) on
38. The report impinges _____ matters of national security.
(A) on (B) with
(C) at (D) for
39. The chairman presided _____ the disciplinary committee.
(A) at (B) on
(C) with (D) over
40. The minister prevailed _____ the members to reconsider the proposal.
(A) over (B) upon
(C) with (D) at
41. The officer recoiled _____ the shocking revelation.
(A) at (B) from
(C) with (D) on
42. The organization subscribed _____ the principles of transparency.
(A) on (B) at
(C) to (D) with
43. The company thrived _____ innovation and adaptability.
(A) at (B) on
(C) with (D) for
44. The committee veered _____ its original agenda.
(A) on (B) at
(C) with (D) from
45. The witness vouched _____ the integrity of the officer.
(A) with (B) at
(C) for (D) on
46. The manager wavered _____ his decision for several days.
(A) in (B) at
(C) with (D) on
47. The report yielded valuable insights _____ consumer behaviour.
(A) with (B) into
(C) at (D) on
48. The officer zeroed _____ the root cause of the problem.
(A) in on (B) with
(C) at (D) for
49. The organization abstained _____ commenting on the controversy.
(A) with (B) at
(C) from (D) on
50. The minister concurred _____ the recommendation of the panel.
(A) to (B) with
(C) at (D) for

Answer Key – Exercise Set-5

Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans
1	C	11	B	21	C	31	C	41	B
2	B	12	B	22	A	32	A	42	C
3	A	13	A	23	D	33	B	43	B
4	A	14	D	24	B	34	C	44	D
5	D	15	B	25	C	35	A	45	C
6	C	16	C	26	A	36	C	46	D
7	A	17	B	27	B	37	C	47	B
8	D	18	A	28	C	38	A	48	A
9	B	19	C	29	A	39	D	49	C
10	C	20	A	30	C	40	B	50	B