



VOCABULARY RESOURCE SERIES

UNIT 8

Prepositional Phrases

Useful prepositional phrases with meanings and contextual usage.

From the book

MASTERING COMPETITIVE ENGLISH VOCABULARY

ARUN KUMAR

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

"Small words often make a big difference. A single preposition can completely change the meaning of a sentence."

1. What are Prepositional Phrases?

Prepositional phrases are fixed groups of words that begin with a preposition and function together to express time, place, direction, manner, purpose, cause, or relationship. These expressions have specific meanings and should be learnt as complete units rather than as individual words.

2. Why are They Confusing?

Many prepositional phrases appear similar but differ in meaning and usage. For example, in time **and** on time, on the way **and** in the way, **or** at the end of **and** in the end. A slight change in the preposition can alter the meaning of the entire expression, making these phrases a common source of errors among learners.

3. Importance in Competitive Examinations

Questions based on prepositional phrases are frequently asked in NDA, CDS, AFCAT, CAPF, SSC, Banking, Railways, CUET, UPSC, and other competitive examinations. They are commonly tested through:

- Error Spotting
- Fill in the Blanks
- Sentence Improvement
- Cloze Test
- Reading Comprehension
- Vocabulary and Usage

A sound knowledge of these expressions improves both examination performance and overall language proficiency.

4. Tips to Master Prepositional Phrases

- Learn each phrase as a complete expression.
- Understand its meaning through context rather than word-for-word translation.
- Read and analyse the example sentences carefully.
- Revise regularly and practise using the phrases in your own sentences.

Prepositional phrases are not merely grammatical expressions; they are an essential part of effective communication. A sound command of these expressions enhances accuracy, strengthens vocabulary, and enables learners to express ideas with greater precision and confidence. This chapter presents 70 carefully selected and frequently tested confusing prepositional **phrases** with their Hindi meanings, correct usage, and illustrative examples. Mastering these expressions will enhance your accuracy, fluency, and confidence in both competitive examinations and everyday English.

Prepositional Phrases I

1. IN TIME / ON TIME

(समय रहते / ठीक निर्धारित समय पर)

IN TIME (समय रहते)

Used for: Indicating that an action is completed before it becomes too late.

Example: We reached the station in time to catch the train.

ON TIME (ठीक निर्धारित समय पर)

Used for: Indicating that an action takes place exactly at the scheduled or expected time.

Example: The train arrived on time.

2. AT THE END OF / IN THE END

(के अंत में / आखिरकार)

AT THE END OF (के अंत में)

Used for: Referring to the final part or point of something.

Example: At the end of the meeting, the Principal addressed the cadets.

IN THE END (आखिरकार)

Used for: Referring to the final result after a series of events.

Example: In the end, perseverance led him to success.

3. ON THE WAY / IN THE WAY

(रास्ते में / बाधा बनकर)

ON THE WAY (रास्ते में)

Used for: Referring to something that happens during a journey towards a destination.

Example: I met my friend on the way to school.

IN THE WAY (बाधा बनकर)

Used for: Referring to something that blocks movement or creates an obstacle.

Example: The bicycle was in the way, so we moved it aside.

4. IN FRONT OF / BEFORE

(के सामने / के समक्ष; से पहले)

IN FRONT OF (के सामने)

Used for: Referring to a position directly ahead of someone or something.

Example: The school bus stopped in front of the main gate.

BEFORE (के समक्ष; से पहले)

Used for: Referring to an earlier time or appearing before a person or authority.

Example: The witness appeared before the magistrate.

5. IN CHARGE OF / IN THE CHARGE OF

(का प्रभारी / की देखरेख में)

IN CHARGE OF (का प्रभारी)

Used for: Referring to the person who is responsible for managing or supervising.

Example: Mrs. Verma is in charge of the school library.

IN THE CHARGE OF (की देखरेख में)

Used for: Referring to a person or thing that is under someone's care or supervision.

Example: The museum is in the charge of experienced officials.

6. AT SCHOOL / IN THE SCHOOL

(विद्यालय में पढ़ते हुए / विद्यालय भवन के भीतर)

AT SCHOOL (विद्यालय में)

Used for: Referring to a student attending school or taking part in normal school activities.

Example: The children are at school until 3 p.m.

IN THE SCHOOL (विद्यालय भवन के भीतर)

Used for: Referring to the physical school building.

Example: Many parents were waiting in the school after the programme.

7. AT HOME / IN THE HOUSE

(घर पर / घर के अंदर)

AT HOME (घर पर)

Used for: Referring to someone's home as a place of residence.

Example: My grandparents are at home today.

IN THE HOUSE (घर के अंदर)

Used for: Referring to being inside the building.

Example: There was no one else in the house.

8. IN PRISON / IN THE PRISON

(जेल में कैदी के रूप में / जेल भवन में)

IN PRISON (जेल में)

Used for: Referring to someone serving a prison sentence.

Example: The convict has been in prison for ten years.

IN THE PRISON (जेल भवन में)

Used for: Referring to the prison building.

Example: The doctor works in the prison every Monday.

9. BY BUS / ON FOOT

(बस से / पैदल)

BY BUS (बस से)

Used for: Referring to travel by bus.

Example: We travelled to Patna by bus.

ON FOOT (पैदल)

Used for: Referring to travelling by walking.

Example: The cadets returned on foot after the parade.

10. BY MISTAKE / ON PURPOSE

(गलती से / जानबूझकर)

BY MISTAKE (गलती से)

Used for: Referring to an action done unintentionally.

Example: I deleted the document by mistake.

ON PURPOSE (जानबूझकर)

Used for: Referring to an action done intentionally.

Example: He broke the rule on purpose.

11. IN SEARCH OF / IN NEED OF

(की खोज में / की आवश्यकता में)

IN SEARCH OF (की खोज में)

Used for: Looking for someone or something.

Example: The explorers were in search of fresh water.

IN NEED OF (की आवश्यकता में)

Used for: Requiring something essential.

Example: The village is in need of better medical facilities.

12. IN ADDITION TO / APART FROM

Prepositional Phrases

(के अतिरिक्त / के अलावा)

IN ADDITION TO (के अतिरिक्त)

Used for: Adding something without excluding anything.
Example: In addition to English, she speaks French and German.

APART FROM (के अलावा)

Used for: Referring to someone or something besides another; sometimes meaning 'except'.
Example: Apart from Ravi, everyone attended the meeting.

13. IN PLACE OF / INSTEAD OF

(के स्थान पर / के बजाय)

IN PLACE OF (के स्थान पर)

Used for: Replacing a person or thing with another.
Example: Mr. Singh spoke in place of the Principal.

INSTEAD OF (के बजाय)

Used for: Choosing one alternative rather than another.
Example: She drank juice instead of tea.

14. BECAUSE OF / DUE TO

(के कारण / के कारण)

BECAUSE OF (के कारण)

Used for: Giving the reason for an action or event.
Example: The match was cancelled because of rain.

DUE TO (के कारण)

Used for: Explaining the cause of a condition or situation.
Example: The delay was due to heavy traffic.

15. ACCORDING TO / IN ACCORDANCE WITH

(के अनुसार / के अनुरूप)

ACCORDING TO (के अनुसार)

Used for: Referring to information, opinion, or a source.
Example: According to the report, sales have increased.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH (के अनुरूप)

Used for: Referring to compliance with rules, laws, or instructions.
Example: The work was carried out in accordance with government regulations.

16. BY MEANS OF / BY WAY OF

(के माध्यम से / के रास्ते से; के रूप में)

BY MEANS OF (के माध्यम से)

Used for: Referring to the method or instrument used to do something.
Example: The message was sent by means of e-mail.

BY WAY OF (के रास्ते से; के रूप में)

Used for: Referring to a route or introducing an explanation or example.
Example: We travelled to Delhi by way of Lucknow.

17. ON BEHALF OF / IN BEHALF OF

(की ओर से / के हित में)

ON BEHALF OF (की ओर से)

Used for: Acting as the representative of someone.
Example: She accepted the award on behalf of her team.

IN BEHALF OF (के हित में)

Used for: Acting for the benefit or welfare of someone.
Example: The lawyer spoke in behalf of the poor family.

18. IN RELATION TO / WITH REGARD TO

(के संबंध में / के संबंध में)

IN RELATION TO (के संबंध में)

Used for: Referring to a connection or association with something.
Example: The committee discussed several issues in relation to environmental protection.

WITH REGARD TO (के संबंध में)

Used for: Introducing the specific matter being discussed.
Example: With regard to your application, we will inform you soon.

19. IN VIEW OF / IN THE LIGHT OF

(को ध्यान में रखते हुए / के आलोक में)

IN VIEW OF (को ध्यान में रखते हुए)

Used for: Taking a decision after considering a fact or circumstance.
Example: The match was postponed in view of the heavy rainfall.

IN THE LIGHT OF (के आलोक में)

Used for: Revising an opinion or decision after receiving new facts or evidence.
Example: The policy was revised in the light of recent developments.

20. IN FAVOUR OF / AGAINST

(के पक्ष में / के विरुद्ध)

IN FAVOUR OF (के पक्ष में)

Used for: Expressing support for a person, idea, or proposal.
Example: Most members voted in favour of the proposal.

AGAINST (के विरुद्ध)

Used for: Expressing opposition to a person, idea, or proposal.
Example: A few members voted against the motion.

21. AT LEAST / AT THE LEAST

(कम-से-कम / न्यूनतम रूप से)

AT LEAST (कम-से-कम)

Used for: Indicating the minimum amount, number, or degree expected.
Example: You should study at least six hours a day.

AT THE LEAST (न्यूनतम रूप से)

Used for: Emphasizing the smallest possible degree, especially in formal English.
Example: He deserves an apology at the least.

22. AT FIRST / FIRST OF ALL

(शुरू में / सबसे पहले)

AT FIRST (शुरू में)

Used for: Referring to the beginning of a situation that later changes.
Example: At first, I found the lesson difficult to understand.

FIRST OF ALL (सबसे पहले)

Used for: Introducing the first point in a sequence.
Example: First of all, let me congratulate the winners.

23. BY CHANCE / BY ACCIDENT

(संयोगवश / अनजाने में)

BY CHANCE (संयोगवश)

Used for: Referring to something that happens by coincidence.
Example: We met by chance at the airport.

Prepositional Phrases

BY ACCIDENT (अनजानेमें)

Used for: Referring to something that happens unintentionally.

Example: He broke the glass by accident.

24. UNDER DISCUSSION / IN DISCUSSION

(विचाराधीन / चर्चामें)

UNDER DISCUSSION (विचाराधीन)

Used for: Referring to a matter that is officially being considered.

Example: The proposal is under discussion.

IN DISCUSSION (चर्चामें)

Used for: Referring to people who are actively discussing a matter.

Example: The two companies are in discussion regarding a merger.

25. IN PUBLIC / IN PRIVATE

(सार्वजनिकरूपसे / निजीरूपसे)

IN PUBLIC (सार्वजनिकरूपसे)

Used for: Doing something where other people are present.

Example: He never argues in public.

IN PRIVATE (निजीरूपसे)

Used for: Doing something away from public view.

Example: The manager spoke to me in private.

26. UNDER CONTROL / OUT OF CONTROL

(नियंत्रणमें / नियंत्रणसेबाहर)

UNDER CONTROL (नियंत्रणमें)

Used for: Referring to a situation that is being managed successfully.

Example: The fire is now under control.

OUT OF CONTROL (नियंत्रणसेबाहर)

Used for: Referring to a situation that can no longer be managed.

Example: The crowd became out of control.

27. IN DEBT / OUT OF DEBT

(कर्जमें / कर्जसेमुक्त)

IN DEBT (कर्जमें)

Used for: Referring to someone who owes money.

Example: He has been in debt for several years.

OUT OF DEBT (कर्जसेमुक्त)

Used for: Referring to someone who has paid all outstanding debts.

Example: She worked hard to get out of debt.

28. AT WAR / AT PEACE

(युद्धमें / शांतिमें)

AT WAR (युद्धकीस्थितिमें)

Used for: Referring to countries or groups engaged in armed conflict.

Example: The two neighbouring countries were at war.

AT PEACE (शांतिमें)

Used for: Referring to a state free from war or conflict.

Example: The nations have remained at peace for decades.

29. IN OFFICE / IN THE OFFICE

(पदपर / कार्यालयमें)

IN OFFICE (पदपर)

Used for: Referring to a person holding an official position or

authority.

Example: The Prime Minister has been in office since 2024.

IN THE OFFICE (कार्यालयमें)

Used for: Referring to the physical office or workplace.

Example: The manager is in the office at the moment.

30. AT NIGHT / IN THE NIGHT

(रातमें / रातकेदौरान)

AT NIGHT (रातमें)

Used for: Referring to nighttime in general.

Example: Most wild animals hunt at night.

IN THE NIGHT (रातकेदौरान)

Used for: Referring to an event occurring during a particular night.

Example: We heard a strange noise in the night.

31. BY DAY / DURING THE DAY

(दिनमें / दिनकेसमय)

BY DAY (दिनमें)

Used for: Referring to the daytime in contrast with the night.

Example: Owls sleep by day and hunt at night.

DURING THE DAY (दिनकेसमय)

Used for: Referring to any time between morning and evening.

Example: The temperature remains high during the day.

32. AT A LOSS / AT A PROFIT

(हानिमें / लाभमें)

AT A LOSS (हानिमें)

Used for: Referring to selling something below its cost or suffering financial loss.

Example: The company sold the old machinery at a loss.

AT A PROFIT (लाभमें)

Used for: Referring to selling something above its cost.

Example: He sold the property at a profit.

33. IN DETAIL / IN BRIEF

(विस्तारसे / संक्षेपमें)

IN DETAIL (विस्तारसे)

Used for: Giving complete and detailed information.

Example: The engineer explained the project in detail.

IN BRIEF (संक्षेपमें)

Used for: Giving only the main points in a short form.

Example: Please explain the proposal in brief.

34. IN RETURN FOR / IN EXCHANGE FOR

(केबदलेमें / केबदलेमेंवस्तुकेआदान-प्रदानहेतु)

IN RETURN FOR (केबदलेमें)

Used for: Receiving something as a reward or in appreciation of an action or service.

Example: She received a certificate in return for her honesty.

IN EXCHANGE FOR (वस्तुकेबदलेवस्तु)

Used for: Giving one thing and receiving another in return.

Example: He gave his old laptop in exchange for a new one.

35. ON THE WHOLE / AS A WHOLE

(कुलमिलाकर / संपूर्णरूपमें)

Prepositional Phrases

ON THE WHOLE (कुलमिलाकर)

Used for: Giving an overall opinion after considering everything.

Example: On the whole, the seminar was successful.

AS A WHOLE (संपूर्णरूपमें)

Used for: Referring to an entire group, organization, or system.

Example: The committee as a whole approved the proposal.

36. IN COMMON WITH / COMMON TO

(केसमान / मेंसामान्यहोना)

IN COMMON WITH (केसमान)

Used for: Referring to qualities shared by two or more people or things.

Example: She has a lot in common with her sister.

COMMON TO (मेंसामान्यहोना)

Used for: Referring to a quality naturally found in a particular group or class.

Example: This disease is common to tropical countries.

37. AT ONCE / ONCE AND FOR ALL

(तुरंत / हमेशाकेलिए)

AT ONCE (तुरंत)

Used for: Indicating that something should be done immediately.

Example: Please report to the Principal at once.

ONCE AND FOR ALL (हमेशाकेलिए)

Used for: Bringing a matter to a permanent end.

Example: The dispute was settled once and for all.

38. IN DANGER / OUT OF DANGER

(खतरेमें / खतरेसेबाहर)

IN DANGER (खतरेमें)

Used for: Referring to someone or something exposed to risk or harm.

Example: Many endangered animals are in danger of extinction.

OUT OF DANGER (खतरेसेबाहर)

Used for: Referring to someone who is no longer at risk.

Example: The patient is now out of danger.

39. UNDER PRESSURE / UNDER STRESS

(दबावमें / मानसिकतनावमें)

UNDER PRESSURE (दबावमें)

Used for: Referring to external demands or expectations.

Example: She performs well under pressure.

UNDER STRESS (मानसिकतनावमें)

Used for: Referring to emotional or mental strain.

Example: Many students feel under stress before examinations.

40. FOR SALE / ON SALE

(बिक्रीकेलिए / रियायतीबिक्रीपर)

FOR SALE (बिक्रीकेलिए)

Used for: Referring to something that is available to be purchased.

Example: This apartment is for sale.

ON SALE (रियायतीबिक्रीपर)

Used for: Referring to goods being sold at a discounted price.

Example: All winter garments are on sale this week.

41. AT PRESENT / FOR THE PRESENT

(वर्तमानमें / फिलहाल)

AT PRESENT (वर्तमानमें)

Used for: Referring to the current time or present situation.

Example: She is living in Delhi at present.

FOR THE PRESENT (फिलहाल)

Used for: Referring to a temporary arrangement until a change takes place.

Example: For the present, this room will serve as our office.

42. BY HEART / FROM MEMORY

(कंठस्थ / स्मृतिसे)

BY HEART (कंठस्थ)

Used for: Referring to something memorized exactly.

Example: The students learnt the poem by heart.

FROM MEMORY (स्मृतिसे)

Used for: Recalling something without looking at notes or books.

Example: He drew the map from memory.

43. OUT OF THE QUESTION / OUT OF QUESTION

(असंभव / संदेहसेपरे)

OUT OF THE QUESTION (असंभव)

Used for: Referring to something that cannot be considered or is completely impossible.

Example: Buying a new car this year is out of the question.

OUT OF QUESTION (संदेहसेपरे)

Used for: Referring to something that is beyond doubt or certain. (Formal and less common)

Example: His honesty is out of question.

44. BY ONESELF / ON ONE'S OWN

(अकेले / अपनेबलपर)

BY ONESELF (अकेले)

Used for: Referring to someone being alone or without company.

Example: The little boy was sitting by himself.

ON ONE'S OWN (अपनेबलपर)

Used for: Referring to doing something independently without help.

Example: She completed the assignment on her own.

45. IN CASE OF / IN THE EVENT OF

(कीस्थितिमें / यदिऐसीस्थितिउत्पन्नहो)

IN CASE OF (कीस्थितिमें)

Used for: Referring to a possible situation that may require immediate action.

Example: In case of fire, use the emergency exit.

IN THE EVENT OF (यदिऐसीस्थितिउत्पन्नहो)

Used for: Referring formally to a possible future event.

Example: In the event of heavy rain, the match will be postponed.

46. CONTRARY TO / IN CONTRAST TO

Prepositional Phrases I

(केविपरीत / कीतुलनामेंभिन्न)

CONTRARY TO (केविपरीत)

Used for: Referring to something that is completely opposite to a fact, belief, or expectation.

Example: Contrary to popular belief, bats are not blind.

IN CONTRAST TO (कीतुलनामेंभिन्न)

Used for: Comparing two different people or things.

Example: In contrast to his brother, Ravi is very quiet.

47. WITH RESPECT TO / IN RESPECT OF

(केसंबंधमें / केसंबंधमें)

WITH RESPECT TO (केसंबंधमें)

Used for: Referring to a particular subject or matter.

Example: I have a question with respect to your proposal.

IN RESPECT OF (केसंबंधमें)

Used for: Referring formally to a particular matter, especially in official or legal English.

Example: The company received payment in respect of the completed work.

48. FOR FEAR OF / OUT OF FEAR

(केडरसे / भयकेकारण)

FOR FEAR OF (केडरसे)

Used for: Avoiding an action because of the fear of an undesirable result.

Example: He remained silent for fear of offending his teacher.

OUT OF FEAR (भयकेकारण)

Used for: Performing an action because one is frightened.

Example: The villagers fled out of fear.

49. IN HONOUR OF / IN MEMORY OF

(केसम्मानमें / कीस्मृतिमें)

IN HONOUR OF (केसम्मानमें)

Used for: Showing respect to a distinguished or honoured person.

Example: A cultural programme was organised in honour of the Chief Guest.

IN MEMORY OF (कीस्मृतिमें)

Used for: Remembering a person who has passed away.

Example: The scholarship was instituted in memory of Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam.

50. FOR GOOD / FOR THE GOOD OF

(हमेशाकेलिए / केहितमें)

FOR GOOD (हमेशाकेलिए)

Used for: Referring to something that ends permanently.

Example: He left the city for good.

FOR THE GOOD OF (केहितमें)

Used for: Referring to an action done for the benefit or welfare of someone.

Example: The new rules were introduced for the good of the students.

51. UNDER REPAIR / IN REPAIR

(मरम्मतकेअधीन / अच्छीमरम्मतकीस्थितिमें)

UNDER REPAIR (मरम्मतकेअधीन)

Used to: Refer to something that is currently being repaired.

Example: The bridge is under repair.

IN REPAIR (अच्छीमरम्मतकीस्थितिमें)

Used to: Refer to something that is in good working condition after being repaired.

Example: The old building is still in good repair.

52. IN CASH / BY CHEQUE

(नकदमें / चेकद्वारा)

IN CASH (नकदमें)

Used to: Indicate payment made using cash.

Example: He paid the bill in cash.

BY CHEQUE (चेकद्वारा)

Used to: Indicate payment made through a cheque.

Example: The fee was paid by cheque.

53. BY LAND / BY SEA / BY AIR

(स्थलमार्गसे / समुद्रमार्गसे / वायुमार्गसे)

BY LAND (स्थलमार्गसे)

Used to: Refer to travel or transport through land routes.

Example: The goods were transported by land.

BY SEA (समुद्रमार्गसे)

Used to: Refer to travel or transport through the sea.

Example: The cargo reached Mumbai by sea.

BY AIR (वायुमार्गसे)

Used to: Refer to travel or transport by aircraft.

Example: The documents were sent by air.

54. AT HAND / ON HAND

(निकट; शीघ्रआनेवाला / उपलब्ध)

AT HAND (निकट; शीघ्रआनेवाला)

Used to: Refer to something that is near in time or place.

Example: The annual examination is at hand.

ON HAND (उपलब्ध)

Used to: Refer to something that is readily available for immediate use.

Example: We had enough cash on hand to meet the emergency.

55. IN SECRET / IN PRIVATE

(गुप्तरूपसे / निजीरूपसे)

IN SECRET (गुप्तरूपसे)

Used to: Refer to something deliberately kept hidden from others.

Example: The meeting was held in secret.

IN PRIVATE (निजीरूपसे)

Used to: Refer to something done away from public attention.

Example: The manager discussed the matter in private.

56. IN RETURN / IN RETURN FOR

(बदलेमें / केबदलेमें)

IN RETURN (बदलेमें)

Used to: Refer to something given or done as a response to another action.

Example: He helped me, and I supported him in return.

IN RETURN FOR (केबदलेमें)

Used to: Refer to receiving something in exchange for a favour, service, or action.

Example: She received a reward in return for her honesty.

Prepositional Phrases

57. IN SPITE OF / DESPITE

(केबावजूद / केबावजूद)

IN SPITE OF (केबावजूद)

Used to: Indicate that something happens or is true even though there is an obstacle, difficulty, or unfavourable situation.

Example: In spite of heavy rain, the match continued as scheduled.

DESPITE (केबावजूद)

Used to: Indicate contrast by showing that an action or event happens regardless of an obstacle or difficulty. It has the same meaning as in spite of, but is shorter and more concise.

Example: Despite his illness, he attended the meeting.

58. IN TERMS OF / WITH REFERENCE TO

(केसंदर्भमें / केसंदर्भमें)

IN TERMS OF (केसंदर्भमें)

Used to: Refer to a particular aspect, measure, or viewpoint.

Example: The proposal is attractive in terms of cost and quality.

WITH REFERENCE TO (केसंदर्भमें)

Used to: Refer formally to a particular letter, subject, or matter.

Example: With reference to your application, further documents are required.

59. IN CONNECTION WITH / IN RELATION TO

(केसंबंधमें / केसंबंधमें)

IN CONNECTION WITH (केसंबंधमें)

Used to: Refer to something associated with a person, event, or activity.

Example: The police questioned him in connection with the robbery.

IN RELATION TO (केसंबंधमें)

Used to: Refer to the relationship or relevance of one thing to another.

Example: New guidelines were issued in relation to environmental safety.

60. FOR THE SAKE OF / ON BEHALF OF

(केहितमें / कीओरसे)

FOR THE SAKE OF (केहितमें)

Used to: Refer to doing something for the benefit or welfare of someone or something.

Example: We must protect nature for the sake of future generations.

ON BEHALF OF (कीओरसे)

Used to: Refer to acting as the representative of another person or group.

Example: She accepted the award on behalf of the entire team.

61. IN LINE WITH / IN KEEPING WITH

(केअनुरूप / केअनुरूप)

IN LINE WITH (केअनुरूप)

Used to: Indicate that something agrees with a rule, policy, or standard.

Example: The new guidelines are in line with government policy.

IN KEEPING WITH (केअनुरूप)

Used to: Indicate that something is consistent with a particular style, tradition, or character.

Example: The building was renovated in keeping with its original design.

62. IN THE COURSE OF / DURING

(केदौरान / केदौरान)

IN THE COURSE OF (केदौरान)

Used to: Refer to something that happens while an event or process is continuing.

Example: Several issues arose in the course of the investigation.

DURING (केदौरान)

Used to: Refer to something happening within a particular period of time.

Example: No one is allowed to leave the hall during the examination.

63. IN SPITE OF / DESPITE

(केबावजूद / केबावजूद)

IN SPITE OF (केबावजूद)

Used to: Express contrast when something happens although there is an obstacle.

Example: In spite of heavy rain, the match continued.

DESPITE (केबावजूद)

Used to: Express the same meaning in a slightly more concise form.

Example: Despite his illness, he attended the meeting.

64. REGARDLESS OF / IRRESPECTIVE OF

(कीपरवाहकिएबिना / कीपरवाहकिएबिना)

REGARDLESS OF (कीपरवाहकिएबिना)

Used to: Indicate that something happens without considering a particular factor.

Example: The event will proceed regardless of the weather.

IRRESPECTIVE OF (कीपरवाहकिएबिना)

Used to: Express the same meaning, especially in formal English.

Example: Admission is open to all, irrespective of caste or religion.

65. IN EXCESS OF / UP TO

(सेअधिक / तक)

IN EXCESS OF (सेअधिक)

Used to: Refer to an amount greater than a specified limit.

Example: Vehicles in excess of five tonnes are not allowed on this bridge.

UP TO (तक)

Used to: Indicate the maximum limit or extent.

Example: Children up to the age of five travel free.

66. IN RESPONSE TO / IN REPLY TO

(केउत्तरमें / केउत्तरमें)

IN RESPONSE TO (केप्रत्युत्तरमें)

Used to: Refer to an action taken because of another action or situation.

Example: The government announced relief measures in response to the flood.

Prepositional Phrases

IN REPLY TO (केउत्तरमें)

Used to: Refer specifically to an answer given to a letter, message, or question.

Example: She wrote a letter in reply to my request.

67. IN SUPPORT OF / IN DEFENCE OF

(केसमर्थनमें / केबचावमें)

IN SUPPORT OF (केसमर्थनमें)

Used to: Express approval or support for a person, proposal, or idea.

Example: Many citizens marched in support of the campaign.

IN DEFENCE OF (केबचावमें)

Used to: Protect or justify a person, action, or belief against criticism or attack.

Example: The lawyer spoke in defence of his client.

68. AT THE COST OF / AT THE EXPENSE OF

(कीकीमतपर / कीकीमतपर)

AT THE COST OF (कीकीमतपर)

Used to: Indicate that something is achieved by sacrificing another thing.

Example: He achieved success at the cost of his health.

AT THE EXPENSE OF (कीकीमतपर)

Used to: Indicate loss, suffering, or disadvantage caused to someone or something.

Example: Economic growth should not come at the expense of the environment.

69. IN ADDITION TO / AS WELL AS

(केअतिरिक्त / केसाथ-साथ)

IN ADDITION TO (केअतिरिक्त)

Used to: Add one thing to another without excluding either.

Example: In addition to English, she studies Mathematics.

AS WELL AS (केसाथ-साथ)

Used to: Join two similar people or things, giving emphasis to the first one.

Example: She speaks Hindi as well as English.

70. IN COMPARISON WITH / AS COMPARED WITH

(कीतुलनामें / कीतुलनामें)

IN COMPARISON WITH (कीतुलनामें)

Used to: Compare one thing with another to highlight differences or similarities.

Example: In comparison with last year, this year's results are much better.

AS COMPARED WITH (कीतुलनामें)

Used to: Draw a direct comparison between two things, especially in reports and formal writing.

Example: Sales increased by 15% as compared with the previous year.