

CHAPTER 14

Prepositions

What is a Preposition?

The word **Preposition** (as is indicated by Prefix '**Pre**') is a word or a group of words that is placed before a noun or pronoun to indicate direction, method, place, source etc. In other words, the noun or pronoun is shown to have a kind of relation with regard to something else with the help of a Preposition. *For example—*

- (i) The Preposition may join one noun to another. ('Sheena' and 'kitchen')
Sheena was in the **kitchen**.
- (ii) It may join noun to a verb. ('slipped' and 'stairs')
She **slipped** off the **stairs**.
- (iii) It may join noun to an adjective. ('proud' and 'country')
We are **proud** of our **country**.

1. '**At, in, on, of, off, through, below, with**' etc., are some of the prepositions.

2. The noun or pronoun used with the preposition is in the **accusative case**. *For example—*

(i) The book is on the **table**.

(ii) I did not talk to **him**.

Here 'table' and 'him' have been used in the accusative case because these words are the objects of the preposition.

3. A Preposition sometimes may have more than one object. *For example—*

(i) I gave money to Ritu and her brother.

(ii) Distribute the mangoes among the boys and the girls.

4. A clause can also be the object to a preposition. *For example—*

(i) I was pleased with what she did for me.

(ii) Pay attention to what your parents say.

5. Adverbs of time and place can also be the object of preposition. *For example—*

(i) I don't like to go from here. (ii) She had returned by then.

6. When verbs are placed after prepositions (other than 'to') they should be in the gerund form except when they are used in infinitive form. *For example—*

(i) I am confident of winning her love.

(ii) She does not believe in wasting time.

(iii) She insisted on going to Pune.

Prepositions before Particular Words

(A) Travel, movement

(a) **From, to, at, in, by, on, into, onto, off, out, out of.** *For example—*

We travel daily from Meerut to Delhi.

(b) **Arrive at/in, get to (reach).** *For example—*

(i) They arrived in India in March. (ii) I arrived at Patel Bridge.

(iii) I go to the Bus stand late.

(c) **Home (Without preposition).** *For example—*

(i) They went home by bus.

(Without Preposition)

(ii) She returned to her home late.

(With Preposition)

(B) Above and over

(a) 'Above', 'over' mean higher than

(b) But 'over' can also mean 'covering on the other side of', across, from one side to the other and in every part of the region. *For example—*

(i) We put a sheet over his body. (ii) There is a bridge over the river.

(iii) He has friends all over the world.

(C) Under, below beneath

(a) 'Below', 'under', mean lower than, but 'under' can indicate contact. *For example—*

(i) She kept money under the bed.

(ii) The old man was crushed under the car.

(b) However, 'below' is used when there is a space between the two surfaces. *For example—*

They live below us.

(We live above them)

(c) 'Under' can mean junior in ranks. *For example—*

He is under me.

(I am his superior, below doesn't have this meaning)

(d) 'Beneath' has the same meaning as under, but it is better to use it for abstract meanings. *For example—*

He would think it beneath him to do such a small work.

(Unworthy of him)

(D) Time and date

(Use **at, on, by, in**) at dusk, at noon, at dawn, at midnight, at midday, at sixteen (the age) at night, at six, at 7.30, in/on the morning/afternoon/evening/night (of a certain date) *For example—*

We left on the evening of the sixth at 5.30 p.m.

We left in the evening/afternoon.

(E) On time, in time, in good time

(a) **'On time'** (at time arranged, neither before nor after) *For example—*

The train is running on time.

(b) **'In time'** (not late) *For example—*

Passengers should be in time for their train.

(c) **'In good time'** (with comfortable margin) *For example—*

I arrived at the theatre in good time.

(F) At the beginning/at the end, in the beginning/in the end, at first, at last

(a) At the beginning of a book, there is a foreword. (*Literally at the beginning*)

(b) At the end, there may be an index.

(c) 'In the beginning/at first' = In the early stage. It implies that later there was a change. *For example—*

In the beginning we used hand tools, later we had machines.

(d) 'In the end/At last' = eventually/after sometime. *For example—*

At first he opposed marriage, but in the end he gave his consent.

(e) in, on, at, the back of

(i) What is there at the back of the table.

(behind)

(ii) There is glossary at the back of the book.

(few pages)

(iii) There is a room on the back of the house.

(back of as part/area)

(iv) He was stabbed in the back.

(G) By, before

By time/date (not later than)

Please be at home by 8.00 p.m.

By the end of this year my study will have finished.

Rules of Preposition

Rule I

A preposition is usually placed before its object but sometimes it is placed after it in the following cases :

(A) When the object in the interrogative pronoun is understood. *For example*

(i) To whom are you talking?

(Incorrect)

Who are you talking to?

(Correct)

Whom are you talking to?

(Correct)

(ii) About what are you talking?

(Incorrect)

What are you talking about?

(Correct)

(iii) For what are you looking?

(Incorrect)

What are you looking for?

(Correct)

(iv) For what are you waiting?

(Incorrect)

What are you waiting for?

(Correct)

(B) When the object of the preposition is a relative pronoun 'that'. For example

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (i) This is the book for that I have been looking. | (Incorrect) |
| This is the book that I have been looking for. | (Correct) |
| (ii) This is the picture of that she always talks. | (Incorrect) |
| This is the picture that she always talks of. | (Correct) |

(C) When an infinitive qualifies a noun, the preposition should be placed after the infinitive, if required.

For example

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) It is not a safe place to live. | (Say 'live in') |
| (ii) He gave me a pen to write. | (Say 'write with') |
| (iii) He gave me money to spend. | (Correct) |

Rule II

(A) As a rule no preposition is placed after the following verbs when these verbs are used in active voice.

'Stress, emphasise, discuss (matter), investigate, comprise, accompany, consider, violate, demand, resemble, pervade, precede, succeed, reach (at), resign (post), attack, invade, resist, enter (come into), eschew, befall, order, direct, join, sign, affect, ensure, board, describe, await, lack, regret, concern.' *For example*

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| (i) The police are investigating into the case. | (Drop 'into') |
| (ii) The teacher emphasised on the need of discipline in life. | (Drop 'on') |
| (iii) I have ordered for his transfer. | (Drop 'for') |
| (iv) I shall discuss about the problem with you. | (Drop 'about') |
| (v) Soni resembles with her mother. | (Drop 'with') |
| (vi) Our college comprises of class rooms. | (Drop 'of') |
| (vii) India has never attacked on any country. | (Drop 'on') |
| (viii) She promised to accompany with me to the park. | (Drop 'with') |
| (ix) The Committee is comprised of five members. | (Correct) |

(B) Omission of 'to' with verbs of communication before the object, 'advise, tell, ask, beg, command, encourage, request, inform, order, urge.' *For example*

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (i) I advised to him to go. | (Drop 'to') |
| (ii) I informed to the police of the accident. | (Drop 'to') |
| (iii) I enquired of him. | (Correct) |

Rule III

Use of preposition in relation to its object—

(A) Omission of preposition before Indirect Object.

Study the following verbs.

'bring, give, lend, promise, leave, sell, buy, show, take, fetch, tell, hand, send, sing, read, cost, play (an instrument), find, get, ask, offer etc.' *For example*

- (i) I shall fetch you books from market.
Or I shall fetch books for you from market.
- (ii) Her father left him large property.
Or Her father left large property to him.
- (iii) I shall buy you this necklace.
Or I shall buy this necklace for you.
- (iv) I shall find Robin a nice job.
Or I shall find a nice job for Robin.
- (v) Will you sing me a song?
Or Will you sing a song for me?

(B) Note the placement of proper object (Direct/Indirect) with the use of the following verbs with special reference to the preposition.

The use of verbs **'provide, supply, furnish, entrust, present'**. *For example*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| I provided him money. | (Incorrect) |
| I provided him with money. | (Correct) |
| <i>Or</i> I provided money to him. | (Correct) |

(C) The correct use of 'rob, fine, inform, explain, recommend, compensate, suggest, propose', in relation to objects. *For example*

- (a) Rob a person of something.
- (b) Fine someone (ten rupees etc).
- (c) Inform someone of something.
- (d) Explain something to a person.
- (e) Recommend/Suggest/Propose something/some-body to others.
- (f) Compensate someone for something. *e.g.*,

Examples worked out—

- (i) He robbed the old woman of all her ornaments.
- (ii) The teacher fined him ten rupees.
- (iii) We informed the police of the accident.
- (iv) The teacher explained the meaning of the poem to us.
- (v) He recommended me for promotion to the Principal.
- (vi) He recommended this book to his students.
- (vii) I shall compensate you for the loss.

Rule IV

A student should take special note of the following Prepositions :

(A) 'Than & but' as Preposition :

'**Than & but**' are usually conjunctions. However, they may be sometimes used as Prepositions. *For example*

- (i) I did not see any other person than your brother.
- (ii) I did not see any body else but your brother.

(B) 'A' in the following sentences has been used as a Preposition, though in a weakened form of (in) *For example*

- (i) He earns fifty rupees a day.
- (ii) She visits me once a month.

(C) Between, Among

'**Between**' is used while referring to two persons/things. It may also be used for two or more in choice.

'**Among**' is used while referring to more than two persons/things. *For example*

- (i) The two brothers divided the property between themselves.
- (ii) The two brothers and their sisters divided the property among themselves.

Note : Between the students in the class which is the best?

(between is correct in choice for more than two)

(D) Beside, Besides

'**Beside**' means 'by the side of'.

'**Besides**' means 'in addition to'. *For example*

- (i) Besides studying he is also working somewhere.
- (ii) She sat beside him at the party.

(E) By, With

'**By**' is used for 'doer' of the action.

'**With**' is used to denote the instrument. *For example*

- (i) He struck the dog with a stick.
- (ii) A dog was struck by him.

(F) Since (as a preposition)

(a) Since is used for time expression (time from the past to the present.)

Since is used for a definite time in the past or some past occasion. *e.g., since birth, since last Sunday, since Diwali, since 2'o clock.*

- (i) I have not met him since last month. *(From last month till now)*
- (ii) She has been doing home work since morning. *(From morning till now)*

(b) Since as a Conjunction

- (i) It is ten years since I saw him. *(or has been)*
- (ii) I have not met him since he came back.

(c) Since as an Adverb

- (i) She went to the USA in 2003 and I have not seen her since. *(From 2003 till now)*
- (ii) It was indeed a shock but she has since recovered from it. *(long before now.)*

(G) 'For' is used for time expression (indefinite) and a specific period of time (for two months/six years/two hours etc.) For example

- (i) I shall go to Delhi for two weeks. (Period of time)
- (ii) He stayed with me for two hours daily.
- (iii) She has been sleeping for two hours. (Time Expression)
- (iv) She has been in Delhi for one week.

(H) From, Between

'From' is normally used with 'to/till/until'.

'Between' is used with 'and'. For example

- (i) He works in the office from ten to five.
- (ii) The reception will be held between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m.

(I) Before, Ago

'Before' denotes the preceding action and can also be used in place of 'Ago'.

'Ago' refers to the past action. For example

- (i) She left India two days ago/before.
- (ii) She had left India before she was married. (Conjunction) (Preceding action)

(J) In, At

'In' refers to towns, cities and countries in a wider sense while 'at' is used for speaking of comparatively smaller places. For example

- (i) He lives in Delhi.
- (ii) He lives at Rohini in Delhi.

(K) In, Into

'In' denotes position whereas 'into' shows movement and entrance. For example

- (i) The students are in the classroom.
- (ii) The students came into the classroom.

(L) On, Upon

'On' denotes position, 'upon' denotes movement. For example

- (i) The book is on the table.
- (ii) He threw the book upon the table.

(M) Within, In, On, In good time

'Within' means before the end of time, 'In' means at the end of time while denoting a period of time. e.g.,

- (i) He will return in ten minutes.
- (ii) He will return within ten minutes.
- (iii) The train is running on time. (Neither before nor after)

(N) Till, To (upto)

- (a) 'Till' is used of time. e.g.,
He studied till 11 p.m.

(b) To (upto) is used of place/distance. *For example*
I went upto Rani Bagh.

Rule V

When two words or adjectives require different prepositions, appropriate prepositions should be used with both the words. *For example*

- (i) He is senior and older than I. *(Use 'to' after 'senior')*
(ii) His dress is different and cheaper than mine. *(Use 'from' after 'different')*
(iii) She is younger and taller than her sister. **(Correct)**

Important Prepositions

No.	Prepositional Phrase	Meaning / Context	Textbook Example
1	Abound in (V)	<i>(rich in)</i>	Uttar Pradesh <i>abounds in</i> water resources.
2	Abound with (Adj.)	<i>(full of) / (teeming with)</i>	The forest is <i>abound with</i> streams.
3	Absolve from	<i>(declare free from guilt, promise, duty etc.)</i>	The court has <i>absolved</i> him <i>from</i> the crime.
4	Absorb in	<i>(busy in work)</i>	He is completely <i>absorbed in</i> his work.
5	Abstain from	<i>(hold oneself back, used for food habits)</i>	His doctor asked him to <i>abstain from</i> drinks.
6	Abstemious in	<i>(eating & drinking)</i>	Those who are <i>abstemious in</i> food habits enjoy good health.
7	Accede to	<i>(a request or proposal)</i>	He <i>acceded to</i> my request.
8	Access to	<i>(means of reaching, approaching)</i>	I have no <i>access to</i> the Prime Minister.
9	Adhere to	<i>(stick to)</i>	We decided to <i>adhere to</i> the programme already agreed upon.
10	Approve of	<i>(give one's approval)</i>	She <i>approved of</i> my proposal in no time.
11	Assent to	<i>(official agreement e.g. to a proposal)</i>	The President has given <i>assent to</i> the Bill.
12	Abhorrent of	<i>(abhor, to hate)</i>	He is <i>abhorrent of</i> dowry system.
13	Acquaint with	<i>(familiar with)</i>	I am not <i>acquainted with</i> this lady.
14	Addicted to	<i>(be given to something harmful)</i>	He is <i>addicted to</i> alcohol.

No.	Prepositional Phrase	Meaning / Context	Textbook Example
15	Assured of	(positive about)	I am <i>assured of</i> his help in need.
16	Attain to	(arrive at a position/post)	He <i>attained to</i> this status after hard struggle.
17	Attraction for	(a thing or person)	He has <i>attraction for</i> her.
18	Attracted to	(thing or person)	He was <i>attracted to</i> her at first sight.
19	Avail of	(take advantage of)	She <i>availed herself of</i> this opportunity and got success.
20	Aloof from	(keep from)	Keep <i>aloof from</i> bad boys.
21	Advance for	(mature)	He is <i>advanced for</i> his years.
22	Advance by	(prepone by)	The visit of Viru has been <i>advanced by</i> two days.
23	Abide by	(rules, comply with)	You should <i>abide by</i> the rules laid down by the committee.
24	Accused of	(a crime, charge with)	He was <i>accused of</i> theft and convicted.
25	Acquit of	(crime, fault)	He was <i>acquitted of</i> the crime.
26	Admit to	(admission)	He was <i>admitted to</i> the school on merit.
27	Admit of	(scope for)	Your crime does not <i>admit of</i> any excuse.
28	Admit into	(admittance)	He was <i>admitted into</i> the room of the Principal.
29	Alight on	(the ground)	The birds <i>alighted on</i> the roof of my house.
30	Alight from	(a bus, car, train)	When he <i>alighted from</i> the car, he was welcomed with open arms.
31	Alight at	(site, a place)	The birds <i>alighted at</i> the antenna.
32	Annoy with	(a person)	Noddy was <i>annoyed with</i> his friends an account of their misbehaviour.
33	Annoy at	(an act)	Suhani was <i>annoyed at</i> the misbehaviour of her friends.
34	Aspire after	(fame)	It is human nature to <i>aspire after</i> fame.
35	Aspire to	(the post)	All the candidates <i>aspire to</i> the post of commissioned officers.

No.	Prepositional Phrase	Meaning / Context	Textbook Example
36	Amuse at	(mock at, laugh at)	Everyone was greatly <i>amused at</i> his awkward behaviour during the ceremony.
37	Amuse with	(enjoy)	They <i>amused</i> themselves <i>with</i> playing video games.
38	Answer (to)	(a person)	What will you <i>answer to</i> your father? (a) She did not <i>answer</i> my question. (b) She did not give <i>answer to</i> my question. (Used as a noun)
39	Answer for	(explain, account for)	You will have to <i>answer for</i> your misdeeds.
40	Account for	(explain)	You should <i>account for</i> your absence from the office.
41	Antipathy to	(averse to a thing)	I have great <i>antipathy to</i> wine.
42	Antipathy against	(a person)	We should not have <i>antipathy against</i> the poor.
43	Ask for	(demand)	I <i>asked</i> him <i>for</i> help but he refused.
44	Affiliated to	(a University or Board)	Agra college is <i>affiliated to</i> the B.R. Ambedkar University.
45	Affiliated with	(a party)	Indian Communists are <i>affiliated with</i> the Communist Parties of Russia & China.
46	Attend to	(pay attention to)	He did not <i>attend to</i> what his mother advised him.
47	Attend upon	(serve, wait upon)	He has no servant to <i>attend upon</i> him in old age.
48	Antidote to	(that counteracts the effect of poison)	There is no effective <i>antidote to</i> poison.
49	Antidote against	(cure for)	Quinine is an effective <i>antidote against</i> Malaria.
50	Agree with	(a person)	I do not <i>agree with</i> you.
51	Agree on	(a point)	After much discussion they <i>agreed on</i> the terms of Partnership.
52	Agree to	(views)	He <i>agreed to</i> all my views but his father did not.

No.	Prepositional Phrase	Meaning / Context	Textbook Example
53	Afflicted with	(disease, problem, mental trouble)	India is <i>afflicted with</i> extreme poverty.
54	Allowance for	(allow for)	Always make <i>allowance for</i> the mistake of others and pardon them.
55	Atone for	(a fault, sin)	The Hindus go to the Ganga to <i>atone for</i> their sins.
56	Aptitude for	(talent)	He shows some <i>aptitude for</i> languages.
57	Alliance with	(joined or united)	China has entered into <i>alliance with</i> Pakistan against India.
58	Acquiesce in	(accept passively)	I had no alternative but to <i>acquiesce in</i> his unfair demand.
59	Apprise of	(inform)	I <i>apprised</i> him of the serious food situation in the state.
60	Act upon	(comply with)	Always <i>act upon</i> the advice of your elders.
61	Adept in	(proficient in)	He is <i>adept in</i> the art of dancing.
62	Adept at	(thing)	My brother is <i>adept at</i> classical music.
63	Adapt to	(make suitable)	You must <i>adapt</i> yourself to new situations for attaining to high position in life.
64	Accustomed to	(be used to)	I am <i>accustomed to</i> early rising.
65	Akin to	(similar to)	Your behaviour of indifference is <i>akin to</i> jealousy.
66	Alien to	(foreign to)	French is <i>alien to</i> me because I have never studied it.
67	Alive to	(aware of)	He is fully <i>alive to</i> the danger of the situation.
68	Amenable to	(advice, willing to be guided)	Now-a-days majority of the student are not <i>amenable to</i> discipline.
69	Analogous to	(similar to)	Jahanara's wisdom was <i>analogous to</i> her beauty.
70	Aware of	(know about)	I am <i>aware of</i> your success.
71	Beware of	(cautious)	<i>Beware of</i> dogs lest you should be bitten.
72	Blush at	(praise)	She <i>blushed at</i> the mention of her qualities.

No.	Prepositional Phrase	Meaning / Context	Textbook Example
73	Blush for	(a fault, ashamed of)	I <i>blush for</i> the vices of my son who has disgraced the family.
74	Blind in	(the eye)	He is <i>blind in</i> left eye and needs major surgery.
75	Blind to	(defects)	We should not be <i>blind to</i> the fault of our children.
76	Born of	(parents)	She was <i>born of</i> a beautiful mother/parents.
77	Born to	(passive voice)	A son was <i>born to</i> her.
78	Bearing on	(relation to)	Your speech has no <i>bearing on</i> the subject we are discussing.
79	Beset with	(surrounded with)	India is <i>beset with</i> many problems these days.
80	Believe in	(to have faith)	I <i>believe in</i> him because he is honest.
81	Believe	(regard as true)	I <i>believe</i> him because he is speaking the truth.
82	Benefit by (Verb)	You should...	You should <i>benefit by</i> the experience of others.
83	Benefit from (Noun)	You should derive...	You should derive <i>benefit from</i> the experience of others.
84	Compensate for	(give something to make up)	He <i>compensated me for</i> the damage to my scooter.
85	Cure of	(a disease)	He is <i>cured of</i> illness after long treatment.
86	Cure for	(treatment)	There is no <i>cure for</i> AIDS yet.
87	Compete with	(person)	He will <i>compete with</i> me for the first position in the college.
88	Compete for	(trophy etc.)	Our team will not <i>compete for</i> Roman Trophy.
89	Conformity with	(views)	I acted in <i>conformity with</i> the opinion of the majority.
90	Conformity to	(rules, according to)	I did that in <i>conformity to</i> the traditions of the family.
91	Cling to	(to hold tight)	The child was <i>clinging to</i> her mother.

No.	Prepositional Phrase	Meaning / Context	Textbook Example
92	Comply with	<i>(act in accordance with)</i>	You must <i>comply with</i> the rules laid down by the committee.
93	Condemn to	<i>(Punishment)</i>	The accused was <i>condemned to</i> death.
94	Congratulate on	<i>(Success)</i>	Arnav <i>congratulated</i> his friend <i>on</i> success.
95	Certain of	<i>(Sure of)</i>	Those who work hard should be <i>certain of</i> their success.
96	Confident of	<i>(Success)</i>	My sister is always <i>confident of</i> success.
97	Count on	<i>(depend on)</i>	You should never <i>count on</i> unreliable persons.
98	Charge of (Noun)	<i>(crime)</i>	Charge of murder was framed against him.
99	Charge with (Verb)	<i>(crime)</i>	He was <i>charged with</i> the murder of his neighbour.
100	Cope with	<i>(manage work)</i>	My advocate cannot <i>cope with</i> heavy court work.
101	Contrast to (Noun)	<i>Her character...</i>	Her character is a <i>contrast to</i> her husband's.
102	Contrast with (Verb)	<i>They tried to...</i>	They tried to <i>contrast</i> the character of their father <i>with</i> mine.
103	Cash in on	<i>(avail of)</i>	Every body of them was trying to <i>cash in on</i> reservation of posts announced for the community.
104	Contribute to	<i>(add to a thing)</i>	Every Indian should <i>contribute to</i> the success of Indian economy.
105	Complain against	<i>(a person)</i>	He <i>complained to</i> the Principal <i>against</i> me.
106	Complain of	<i>(a thing)</i>	The teacher <i>complained of</i> his rude behaviour.
107	Cordone off	<i>(protect)</i>	The dias of the P.M. was <i>cordoned off</i> .
108	Commit to	<i>(a promise, pledge, sentence)</i>	He has <i>committed himself to</i> the service of the society.
109	Confide in	<i>(a person)</i>	I have always <i>confided in</i> him and he has never deceived me.
110	Confide to	<i>(a person)</i>	Do not <i>confide</i> your secrets <i>to</i> unreliable friends.

No.	Prepositional Phrase	Meaning / Context	Textbook Example
111	Consist in	(remain)	Beauty <i>consists in</i> the character of a person.
112	Consist of	(comprise)	The house <i>consists of</i> four rooms.
113	Commence	(on a day, at time, in a month)	The examinations will <i>commence</i> on monday next at 10 o'clock.
114	Commence with	(as first item)	He <i>commenced with</i> grammar when he started teaching English.
115	Clamour for	(demand)	The labourers are <i>clamouring for</i> the rise in their wages.
116	Clamour against	(complain against)	The residents are <i>clamouring against</i> the negligence of the police.
117	Cause for	(reason for)	There is no <i>cause for</i> anxiety.
118	Cause of	(result from)	The <i>cause of</i> Cancer is still unknown.
119	Concerned for	(worried)	I am greatly <i>concerned for</i> the safety of his money.
120	Concerned with	(have anything to do)	I am not <i>concerned with</i> his business.
121	Condole with	(a person)	I <i>condoled with</i> my friend in the death of his father.
122	Disappoint of	(hopes)	I was <i>disappointed of</i> my success in the new venture.
123	Despair of	(hopes)	He was <i>despaired of</i> the hope of early marriage of her daughter.
124	Dabble in/at	(art, politics etc.)	Though he belonged to the family of politicians, he never <i>dabbled in</i> politics.
125	Destined for	(some future)	He is <i>destined for</i> the post of D.M. and is expected to be promoted soon.
126	Disgrace on	(dishonourable)	He is a <i>disgrace on</i> his family.
127	Dwell on/upon	(speak/write in detail)	The teacher <i>dwelt on</i> the need of discipline.
128	Die of	(a disease)	He <i>died of</i> malaria after a few days' illness.
129	Die from	(some cause)	He <i>died from</i> over work because hard work had affected his health adversely.
130	Differ with	(a person in views)	I <i>differ with</i> you on the views of life.

No.	Prepositional Phrase	Meaning / Context	Textbook Example
131	Differ from	(in something)	She <i>differs from</i> me both in habits and looks.
132	Deal in	(trade in)	My friend <i>deals in</i> cloth.
133	Deal with	(a matter, a person)	You must learn how to <i>deal with</i> customers.
134	Dispense with	(to remove, to do without)	You cannot <i>dispense with</i> the use of fan in summer.
135	Dispense	(to deal out, distribute)	As a judge he <i>dispenses</i> equal justice to all and one.
136	Dispose of	(sell)	I shall <i>dispose of</i> my old furniture and buy new one.
137	Disposed to	(inclined to)	He is <i>disposed to</i> travelling abroad.
138	Decamp with	(booty)	The robbers had <i>decamped with</i> the booty before the police arrived.
139	Disgust with	(person, life)	Being spiritual he is <i>disgusted with</i> materials lie life.
140	Disgust at	(an act)	Every one felt <i>disgusted at</i> his jokes.
141	Discriminate against	(not to treat well)	No one should <i>discriminate against</i> the poor.