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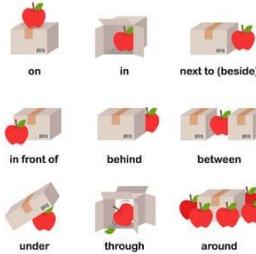
Dear Parents,

As per CBSE guidelines Class Work copies carry 5 marks in the Internal Assignments so please ensure that these daily assignments are meticulously done in their fair notebooks.

PREPOSITIONS

Class : X

Assignment 1



Subject : English

Date (20.03.2020- 22.03.2020)

Six Preposition Rules

Prepositions form a small but very important word class. We use prepositions very frequently used. In fact, the prepositions to, of, in, for, on, with, at, by, from are all in the top 25 words in English. If you can understand and correctly use prepositions, it will greatly improve your fluency. And remember, there are not very many prepositions. There are only 150 prepositions and we only use about 70 of these commonly. The following rules will help you understand and use prepositions correctly.

1. A preposition must have an object

All prepositions have objects. If a "preposition" does not have an object it is not a preposition—it's probably an adverb. A preposition always has an object. An adverb never has an object. Look at these example sentences:

- They are in the kitchen. (preposition in has object the kitchen)
- Please come in. (adverb in has no object; it qualifies come)
- There was a doorway before me. (preposition before has object me)
- I had never seen it before. (adverb before has no object; it qualifies seen)
- I will call after work. (preposition after has object work)
- He called soon after. (adverb after has no object; it qualifies called)

2. pre-position means place before

The name “preposition” indicates that a preposition (usually) comes before something (its object):

- I put it in the box.

But even when a preposition does not come before its object, it is still closely related to its object:

- Who did you talk to? / I talked to Jane.

3. A pronoun following a preposition should be in object form

The noun or pronoun that follows a preposition forms a 'prepositional object'. If it is a pronoun, it should therefore be in the objective form (me, her, them), not subjective form (I, she, they):

- This is from my wife and me.
- That's between him and her.
- Mary gave it to them.

4. Preposition forms

Prepositions have no particular form. The majority of prepositions are one-word prepositions, but some are two- or three-word phrases known as complex-prepositions:

- one-word prepositions (before, into, on)
- complex prepositions (according to, but for, in spite of, on account of)

5. to preposition and to infinitive are not the same

Do not confuse the infinitive particle "to" (to sing, to live) with the preposition "to" (to London, to me).

to as preposition

- I look forward to lunch
I look forward to seeing you
~~I look forward to see you~~
- They are committed to the project.
They are committed to keeping the price down.
~~They are committed to keep the price down.~~
- I am used to cars.
I am used to driving.
~~I am used to drive.~~

to as infinitive particle

- They used to live in Moscow.
- They love to sing.

6. The golden preposition rule

A preposition is followed by a "noun". It is NEVER followed by a verb.

EXERCISE

Complete the following sentences using appropriate prepositions.

1. Regular exercise is beneficial ----- health.
2. He is bent ----- mischief.
3. We must be grateful for the blessings God has bestowed ----- us.
4. He is a hypocrite. Beware ----- him.
5. She boasts ----- her achievements.
6. The indulgent mother is blind ----- her son's faults.
7. He was born ----- poor parents.
8. The ship is bound ----- California.
9. The robbers broke ----- the shop at midnight and looted it.
10. Emperor Akbar brought ----- many social reforms.
11. They brought ----- the child tenderly.

Answers :

1. Regular exercise is beneficial to health.
2. He is bent on mischief.
3. We must be grateful for the blessings God has bestowed on us.
4. He is a hypocrite. Beware of him.
5. She boasts of her achievements.
6. The indulgent mother is blind to her son's faults.
7. He was born of/to poor parents.
8. The ship is bound for California.
9. The robbers broke into the shop at midnight and looted it.
10. Emperor Akbar brought about many social reforms.
11. They brought up the child tenderly.
12. Do not brood over past failures.
13. He is busy with his studies.
14. On the way, we called at a friend's house.

15. This award calls for a celebration.

16. The headmaster has called for an explanation from the boy.