

Prepositions

A preposition is a word usually placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation with other words in the sentence. It often **connects two things**: i. a *noun, adjective* or *verb* that comes before it, and ii. a prepositional object – a *noun* or *pronoun* that comes after the preposition.

- i. There is a cow *in* the field.
- ii. I am fond *of* tea.
- iii. The cat jumped *off* the table.
- iv. *After* a month, he returned home.
- v. Here is the book I was speaking *of*.
- vi. What are you looking *for*?
- vii. The sailors *in* a submarine must look *through* a periscope when they are *beneath* the surface.
- viii. I agree *with* you *to* your views *on* the terms *of* this contract.
- ix. He was stabbed *with* a dagger *by* a lunatic.

I. Kinds

Simple: at, by, in, from, till, up, on, off, out, etc.

Compound: inside, across, between, before, along, etc.

Phrasal: according to, because of, along with, for the sake of, on behalf of, in order to, instead of, by means of, with a view to, etc.

Participial: Considering, barring, pending, regarding

II.

Prepositions

versus

Adverbs

- i. The book lies *on* the table.
- ii. He is *in* his room.
- iii. The cat jumped *off* the table.

Please move *on*.
He has come *in*.
The wheel came *off*.

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III. No Mother Tongue Interference

<i>In</i> the name of	not	<i>with</i> the name of
It's nine <i>by</i> my watch	not	on my watch
I can say it <i>to</i> his face.	not	on his face
God is kind <i>to</i> us.	not	with us
Mothers love their children.	not	love with

IV. Objective Case

If a preposition comes before a noun or a pronoun, it normally makes that noun or pronoun the object of that preposition. Thus, the noun or pronoun takes the **objective case**, e.g.,

- i. This packet is *for* **them**.
- ii. It is *between* **you** and **me**.
- iii. She goes *to* **college** *by* **bus**.

However, there is an exception to this case. Sometimes, there comes the **possessive case**. Note the following:

- i. A friend *of* **mine** helped me.
- ii. This book *of* **yours** looks bulky.
- iii. This boy *of* **theirs** is diligent.

V. Classification

1. **Location**: in, on, at
2. **Direction**: in, into, on, onto, to, toward
3. **Time**: in, on, at (one point time); within, during, by, for, since/from, from...to (extended time)
4. **Verb**: at, for, about, of, with, etc.
5. **Collocation** (some words take fixed prepositions): to, on, for, at, etc.
6. **Spatial** (space/place): around, along, with, against, off, through, across, over,

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above, under, below, beside, behind, between, etc.

- i. *on* the road (surface--static), *in* the college/library (enclosed area/building), *at* library/the door (specific point of a larger building)
- ii. fell *onto* the road (movement—direction changed, dynamic), jumped *into* the river (movement—dynamic), He is *in* the river. (static)
- iii. walked *to* (destination/end point) the college, walked *towards* (direction) the college
- iv. *at* noon/night, *at* 8 o'clock/5:10, *at* Eid/Christmas
- v. *on* Monday, *on* 17th July, *on* Eid/Christmas day
- vi. *in* June, *in* 2021, *in* summer, *in* the morning
- vii. *by* (not later than) tomorrow
- viii. Phrasal verbs: *Take off, up, after, over, to*, etc.

1. At, On and In: Time

at + clock time

in + part of day

on + particular day

at + weekend. public holiday

in + longer period

2. Clock Times: At

- i. I usually get up at six o'clock.
- ii. I'll meet you at 4.15. Phone me at lunch time.

3. Parts of the Day: In

- i. I work best in the morning.
- ii. three o'clock in the afternoon
- iii. We usually go out in the evening.
- iv. See you on Monday morning.

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- v. We met on a cold afternoon in early spring.

4. Days: On

- i. I'll ring you on Tuesday. My birthday is on March 21.
ii. They're having a party on Christmas Day.

5. Public Holidays and Weekends: At

We use at to talk about the whole of the holidays at Christmas, Eid, Easter.

- i. We're having the roof repaired at Easter.
ii. But we use on to talk about one day of the holiday.
Come and see us on Christmas Day.
iii. What are you doing on Easter Monday?
iv. British people say at the weekend; Americans use on.
What did you do at the weekend?

6. Longer Periods: In

- i. It happened in the week after Christmas.
ii. I was born in March.
iii. Our house was built in the 15th century.
iv. Kent is beautiful in spring.
v. He died in 1616.

Note the difference between **in the night** (mostly used to mean 'during one particular night') and **at night** (during any night). Compare:

- I had to get up in the night.
- I often work at night.

7. After Prepositions, Verbs Normally Take -ing form (Gerund)

- i. I am fond of reading books. (But: I am fond of books.)
ii. They aim at becoming doctors.
iii. He was not addicted to smoking.

- Exceptions:
- i. They did nothing *but* play.
 - ii. He does nothing all day *except* sit around and watch television.
 - iii. We have done nothing *but* trouble with this car.

8. Expressions with To as a Preposition --- Verbs Take Gerunds

Look forward to, with a view to, object to, *accustomed to, addicted to, be given to, be/get used to (used to + verb 1st form)

- i. I am *looking forward to* receiving my result.
- ii. *With a view to* meeting my cousins, I went to Lahore.
- iii. He is *accustomed to* rising early.
- iv. I really *object to* being charged for parking.
- v. She *was given to* watching TV.
- vi. They *got/were used to* taking exercise. (But: They *used to* take exercise.)

9. Prepositions: -ing Forms (Gerunds) and Infinitives

- Prepositions are not normally used before infinitives in English. After verb/noun/adjective + preposition, we usually use the -ing form of a following verb.

He insisted on being paid at once. (NOT He insisted on to be paid ...)

- In some cases, the preposition is dropped and an infinitive is used. Compare:
 - i. He asked to borrow some money.
 - ii. We're travelling to enjoy ourselves.
- Sometimes two structures are possible. There is often a difference of meaning.
 - i. I'm interested in learning more about my family.
 - ii. I was interested to learn that his grandfather was Jewish.

10. Verbs That Take Infinitives, Not Prepositions

Advise, Decline, Hope, Expect, Inclined, Intend, Hard

11. Verbs That Take Prepositions, Not Infinitives

Addicted to, Prevent from, Succeed in, Assist in, Averse to, Tired of, Knack of, Excel in, Intent on, Refrain from, Expert in, Duty of, Prohibited from, etc.

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12. Verbs That May Take Prepositions or Infinitives

We are anxious for a happy end. --- She is anxious to find a better job.

Afraid of/to, Opportunity of/to, Aspire to/to, Prone to/to

13. Some verbs do not require prepositions, but their related **nouns** take prepositions

e.g., resemble, visit, attack, love, order, lack, *discuss, *marry, *reach, *enter,

i. Let's discuss ~~about/on~~ grammar. (But: I want to discuss it *with* you.)

ii. The train is now approaching ~~to~~ Karachi.

iii. She resembles ~~with~~ her mother.

iv. He is clever, but he lacks ~~of~~ experience.

v. Conversation stopped as we entered ~~into~~ the mosque.

But: The employers *entered into* discussion with union leaders.

vi. America attacked ~~on~~ Iraq.

But: America made an attack on Iraq.

Compare the following:

i. She bears a little *resemblance to* her father.

ii. We had a *discussion with* them *about/on* the differences *between* Britain and the USA.

iii. It is my first *visit to* Karachi.

iv. The situation was worsened by *lack of* communication.

v. All the *approaches to* the palace are guarded by the troops.

• Marry

i. Her *marriage to* Philip did not last very long.

ii. A doctor *married with/to* Sana.

iii. Sana was *married to* a doctor.

iv. She *got married to* a doctor.

v. Her parents *married her to* a doctor.

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Afraid of/to, Opportunity of/to, Aspire to/to, Prone to/to

13. Some verbs do not require prepositions, but their related **nouns** take prepositions

e.g., resemble, visit, attack, love, order, lack, *discuss, *marry, *reach, *enter, (But: I want to discuss it *with* you.)

- i. Let's discuss ~~about/on~~ grammar. (But: I want to discuss it *with* you.)
- ii. The train is now approaching ~~to~~ Karachi.
- iii. She resembles ~~with~~ her mother.
- iv. He is clever, but he lacks ~~of~~ experience.
- v. Conversation stopped as we entered ~~into~~ the mosque.
But: The employers *entered into* discussion with union leaders.
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But: America made an attack on Iraq.

Compare the following:

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14. Verbs That Take Prepositions Though Seemingly They Do Not Require

- i. The boss *approved of* my project.
- ii. A renowned surgeon *operates on* patients.
- iii. She *delivered of* a male child.
- iv. He *disposed of* his old house.
- v. Your behavior *admits of* no excuse.
- vi. I *despair of* him; he cannot keep a job for more than two months.

15. Infinitive complements can have prepositions with them.

- i. The village is pleasant *to live in*.
- ii. A knife is *to cut with*.
- iii. She needs other children *to play with*.
- iv. Can you get me a chair *to stand on*?
- v. I've got lots of music *to listen to*.

16. After **superlatives**, *of* is not used with a singular word referring to a place or group. But *of* can be used *before plurals*, and before *lot*:

- i. I am the happiest man *in* the world. (Not...~~of the world~~.)
- ii. She is the fastest player *in* the team. (Not...~~of the team~~.)
- iii. She is the ablest student *in* the class.
- iv. (But) She is the ablest (student) *of* all (the students).
- v. (But) She is the fastest player *of them* all.
- vi. (But) He is the best *of the lot*.

17. We often use an **infinitive** to talk about a person's **purpose** - why he or she does something.

- i. I sat down *to rest*. (NOT ...~~for resting~~.)
- ii. I'm going to Germany *to learn* German.
- iii. *To switch on*, press red button.

viii. On

- a. on the radio; on TV; on the phone
- b. Is there anything good on TV tonight?
- c. It's Mrs Ellis on the phone: she says it's urgent.
- d. There's a mistake on page 120.

ix. on time (= at the planned time, neither late nor early)

- a. Peter wants the meeting to start exactly on time.
- b. Only one of the last six trains has been on time. (Not...~~in time~~.)

in time (= with enough time to spare, before the last moment)

- a. He would have died if they hadn't got him to the hospital in time.
- b. We arrived in time to get good seats.

20. Next, Last, This, Next, etc.

- Prepositions are not used before a number of common expressions of time beginning next, last, this, that (sometimes), one, every, each, some, any (in an informal style), all.

- i. See you next Monday. (NOT ... ~~on~~ next Monday)
- ii. The meeting's this Thursday.
- iii. We met one Tuesday in August.
- iv. I'll never forget meeting you that afternoon.
- v. Come any day you like.
- vi. The party lasted all night.

- Tomorrow morning, yesterday afternoon, three times a day, sixty miles an hour, etc.

21. Grouping

- i. Convicted/Accused of, Charged with,
Blamed/Impeached/Arraigned/Indicted/Prosecuted for
- ii. Yearn/Long/Wish (verb, noun)/Desire (Noun)/Longing/Fondness for,
Hanker after, Aspire to

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18. Indirect speech: Prepositions Dropped before 'That'

Prepositions are not used directly before the conjunction **that**. In indirect speech - after words that refer to saying, writing, thinking, etc. - prepositions are usually dropped before **that**-clauses. Compare:

i. I knew *about* his problems.

ii. I knew **that** he had problems.

(NOT : I ~~knew about that he had problems.~~)

i. She had no idea of my state of mind.

ii. She had no idea **that** I was unhappy.

(NOT ~~She had no idea of that I was unhappy.~~)

19. Before Particular Words and Expressions

This is a list of a few expressions which often cause problems

i. at the cinema; at the theatre; at a party; at university

What's on at the cinema this week?

ii. a book (written) by Joyce; a concerto (composed) by Mozart; a film (directed) by Orson Welles

I've never read anything by Dickens.

iii. by car/bike/bus/train/boat/plane/land/sea/air; on foot (but in the car, on a bus, etc.)

Let's take our time and go by boat.

iv. My sister decided to go to America for several reasons.

v. Try to see it from my point of view.

vi. In my opinion, she should have resigned earlier.

vii. in pen, pencil, ink

a. Please fill *in* the form *in* ink or *in* pencil or *with* a pen.

b. She writes *in* pencil so that she may erase her mistakes.

(no article -- focus on pencil ink)

c. The child is writing *with* a pencil.

(article -- focus on instrument)

- iii. Zest/Enthusiasm/Aspiration/Eager for, Keen on, Zeal for/in,
Fond/Desirous/Ambitious of, Aspirant to/for,
- iv. Attached/fastened to, Enclosed/Connected/Linked with

22. Some Noticeable Expressions

I. In the way vs On the way

- In the way or in my/her/his way is used for obstacles – things that stop people getting where they want to.
 - i. I cannot get the car out because those boxes are *in the way*.
 - ii. Please do not stand here – you are *in my way*.
- On the/my/his way means ‘during the journey/movement’ or ‘coming’.
 - i. We shall have lunch on our way.
 - ii. Spring is on the way.

II. In the end vs At the end

- In the end means ‘finally, after a long time’. It suggests that something happens after changes or uncertainty.
 - i. We made eight different holiday plans, but in the end, we went to Naran.
 - ii. I left in the middle of the film. Did they get their goal in the end?
- Another use is to mean ‘after we have considered everything’.
- In the end, you cannot get fit without exercise.
- At the end simply refers to the position of something. There is no sense of waiting or delay. It means ‘at the point where something stops’.
 - i. I think the film's a bit weak at the end.
 - ii. A declarative sentence has a full stop at the end.
 - iii. I wish I was paid at the beginning of the week and not at the end.
 - iv. *At the end* of the movie, the family started living happily *in the end*.

III. On the road and in the road are in a way similar to on the way and in the way respectively. On the road means travelling long distances or periods of time.

- i. I have been on the road since six this morning.
- ii. There were two slips in the road and I could not drive my car.

23. Verbs That in One Sense Take Prepositions; in Other, Do not Take

- i. After a little higgling, he closed with my offer.
This closed the proceedings.
- ii. I count upon your advice.
Have you counted the cost?
- iii. I do not catch your meaning.
A drowning man catches at a straw.
- iv. The compounder dispenses medicines.
His master dispensed with his services.
- v. I met him on the way to market.
His appeals for funds met with no response.
- vi. She searched for her lost wallet.
She searched her wallet to find her phone.

24. Mnemonics

- i. Part **with** --- th for things ---- Part from somebody
- ii. **Open** fire **on** ---- Shoot at
- iii. **Insist** **on** ---- Persist **in**
- iv. **Attached**/fastened to
- v. **Keen** **on**
- vi. **Word** **for** word
- vii. **Invite** to
- viii. **Congratulate** **on** something
- ix. **Congratulate** for doing something

25. Related Words, Different Prepositions

- i. Ambition for fame ---- Ambitious of fame
- ii. Affection for children ---- Affectionate to all

- iii. Confidence in friends --- Confident of success
- iv. Capable of better work/doing better work
Capacity for hard work/developing new products
- v. Desire (Noun) for sth/sb --- Desirous of achieving sth
- vi. Fond of books/reading books --- Fondness for animals/books
- vii. An injury hindered him from playing his best.
The high price is a hindrance to potential buyers.
- viii. He impressed on (made us understand) us the need for hard work
She impressed us with her knowledge.
- ix. Descend from --- Descendant of
- x. If you put trust (noun) in me/If you trust (verb) (in) me, I will not let you down.
He has a deep distrust (noun) of all modern technology.
His distrust (noun) in politics is deep.
She distrusted (verb) his motives.
- xi. Qualified for --- Disqualified from
- xii. Liking for --- Dislike to
- xiii. Fall victim/prey to --- A victim/prey of
a. He fell victim to his own avarice.
b. The victims of cholera were mostly poor people
- xiv. Neglectful of --- Negligent in
- xv. Partial to --- Partiality for
- xvi. Prefer to --- Preference for
- xvii. Sensible of --- Sensible to
- xviii. Cure (verb) of --- Cure (Noun) for
He was cured of illness.
There is still no cure for the common cold.

26. Same Words: Different Prepositions, Different Meanings

- i. *Alive to, with
 - a. We must be alive to our shortcomings.
 - b. He is very much alive to new ideas.
 - c. Her eyes were alive with interest.
 - d. The pool was alive with goldfish.
- ii. Accommodate to, with
 - a. We should accommodate ourselves to circumstances.
 - b. My friend accommodated me with a loan.
- iii. Angry/Annoyed/Pleased/Delighted at, with
- iv. Beg for, of
 - a. They begged him for help.
 - b. Can I beg a favor of you?
- v. Charge at, with
 - a. We charged at the enemy.
 - b. He was charged with murder.
- vi. Complain to, of, against
I shall complain to your father against you of your behavior.
- vii. Confide in, to
She, confiding in her best friend, confided to her a secret.
- viii. Correspond with, to
 - a. My classmates still correspond with me.
 - b. Our actions must correspond to our words.
- ix. *Consist of, in
 - a. The house consists of four rooms.
 - b. Success consists in hard work and determination.
- x. Deliver of, from
She delivered of a male child.

Which leader will deliver the nation from the crisis?

- xi. *Differ from, with
- Cats differ from dogs in many aspects.
 - I differ with you on this issue.
- xii. *Made of, from
- This chair is *made of* plastic.
 - Glass is *made from* sand.
 - I need furniture *made of* wood.
 - Paper is *made from* wood.
- xiii. *Part with, from
- She cannot part with her books.
 - He has recently parted from his parents.
- xiv. Succeed to, in
- He succeeded to the throne of his uncle.
 - He succeeded in his object
- xv. Proceed from, to, with
- There are some diseases that proceed from dirt.
 - After visiting Lahore, we proceeded to Multan.
 - Let us proceed with the work in hand
- xvi. Supply with, to
- He supplied the poor with clothing.
 - He supplied clothing to the poor
- xvii. All his life he labored for the good of humanity.
He is laboring under a misapprehension.
He labored at his dictionary for twelve years.
- xviii. Genius for, in
- Napoleon had a genius for military tactics.
 - Without doubt he is a genius in mathematics

xix. Impress on, with

- a. The teacher impressed on us the value of discipline.
- b. We were impressed with what he said

xx. Adequate/Suitable to, for

- a. His salary is adequate to his qualification.
- b. The food is adequate for four persons.

xxi. *Compare to (points out similarity),

Compare with (points out difference/places the items side by side noting differences and similarities between them)

Compare with is used to *juxtapose* two or more things with each other, *looking at similarities and differences*.

Compare to is used when *likening two things together*.

- a. He compared children to young trees, both still growing and able to be shaped.
- b. The critics compare her work to that of Dickens; both have same themes.
- c. Our products compare well with our competitors; you will find them better.
- d. Compare your answers with the teacher's.
- e. Compared with China, Japan is much smaller.

xxii. Responsible/Accountable/Grateful/Thankful/Indebted/Liable to, for

xxiii. *Born of, in, to

He was born of caring parents in a rich family to a lady doctor.

xxiv. *Agree to, with, on

I agree with you/your policy to your views on the terms of this contract.

xxv. Quick at, in, of

- a. He is quick at mathematics.
- b. Though he is quick of temper, he is quick in solving problems.

xxvi. *Live by, on, for

- a. He lives by his philosophy.
- b. He lives by his wits.
- c. He lives by fishing.
- d. Small birds live mainly on insects.
- e. She lived for her work/for her daughters.

xxvii. *Die of, from, for, in

- a. The old man died of cancer.
- b. He died from current.
- c. Soldiers die for their homeland.
- d. He died for his beliefs.
- e. Many people die in traffic accidents.

xxviii. Meddle/Interfere with, in

xxix. Rejoice at (others'), in (one's own)

xxx. *Think of (creativity), about (some past event)

- a. Let's think of a solution to this problem.
- b. The scene made me think about the last tour.

xxxi. Anxious (worried) about sth, for sb

- a. He seemed anxious about the meeting.
- b. Parents are naturally anxious for their children.

xxxii. *Blind to, in

- a. He is blind in one eye.
- b. Are you blind to your own interests?

xxxiii. Liable to, for

- a. Trespassers are liable to a fine of Rs. 500.
- b. He is liable for his wife's debts.

Example Sentences

1. The goat *subsists on* the coarsest of food.
2. Pakistan is a noble, gorgeous land, *teeming with* natural wealth.
3. These computers are cheap enough to be *accessible to* most people.
4. Ambition does not always *conduce to* ultimate happiness.
5. The true gentleman is courteous and *affable to* his neighbors.
6. Newly acquired freedom is sometimes *liable to* abuse.
7. It is natural in every man to *wish for* distinction.
8. He is a man of deep learning, but totally *ignorant of* life and manners.
9. Few things are *impossible to* diligence and skill.
10. I am *indebted to* you for your help.
11. The noise from downstairs *prevented me from* sleeping.
12. I am already *acquainted with* the latest developments of the situation.
13. A man who always *connives at* the faults of his children is their worst enemy.
14. You must *conform to* the regulations.
15. He did not *profit by* experience.
16. Early rising is *beneficial to* health.
17. People who are *averse to* hard work, generally do not *succeed in* life.
18. He was *acquitted of* the murder.
19. *Avail yourself of* the given offer.
20. We should *atone for* our misdeeds.

Exercises

Compiled by Muhammad Rizwan Pasha, Punjab Colleges, email: rizwan.pasha@outlook.com

Exercise

1. His father is ____ the committee.
2. This check is ____ HBL.
3. The train is bound ____ Karachi.
4. Afridi is still popular ____ people.
5. Write the draft word ____ word.
6. Is he given ____ smoking?
7. She is keen ____ new books.
8. Cloth is sold ____ yard.
9. Think ____ the solution to this problem.
10. This scene makes me think ____ the last tour.
11. She was married ____ an engineer.
12. I have disposed ____ my old car.
13. Nothing was found ____ him.
14. Bread is made ____ flour.
15. Success consists ____ diligence and determination.
16. He is used ____ rising late.
17. Everybody hankers ____ wealth.
18. Fill ____ this form ____ blue ____ a pen or ____ a pencil.
19. She delivered ____ a male child.
20. Which leader will deliver the nation ____ the crisis?
21. He lives in a community that lives ____ fishing.
22. Small birds live mainly ____ insects.
23. She lives ____ her two daughters.
24. He has lived ____ two world wars.
25. There is still no cure ____ common cold.

26. He was now completely cured _____ his illness.
27. Science cannot provide a cure _____ all the world's problems.
28. Dr. Johnson was somewhat susceptible _____ flattery.
29. He often travels _____ train.
30. The goat subsists _____ the coarsest of food.
31. The writer is evidently enamored _____ the subject.
32. The true gentleman is affable _____ his neighbours.
33. Little Jack proves quite a match _____ the giant.
34. We should atone _____ our misdeeds.
35. Avail yourself _____ the given offer.
36. He begged a favour _____ them.
37. He begged _____ mercy.
38. The criminals charged _____ the police.
39. He was charged _____ theft.
40. I will complain _____ him _____ you _____ your behaviour.
41. She, confiding _____ him best friend, confided _____ him a secret.
42. Our actions must correspond _____ our words.
43. My classmates still correspond _____ me.
44. The needy are helped _____ Eid.
45. Ozone is the earth's barrier _____ ultraviolet radiation.
46. Fleming sought a means to aid the leucocytes in their fight _____ invading bacteria.
47. The pines on top of the mountain _____ us looked captivating.
48. Della's beautiful hair, shining like a stream of brown water, reached _____ her knee.
49. His appeals _____ funds met _____ no response.
50. The speaker dwelt _____ the importance of determination.

Answer Key: Exercise

1. His father is on the committee.
2. This check is on HBL.
3. The train is bound for Karachi.
4. Afridi is still popular with people.
5. Write the draft word for word.
6. Is he given to smoking?
7. She is keen on new books.
8. Cloth is sold by yard.
9. Think of the solution to this problem.
10. This scene makes me think about the last tour.
11. She was married to an engineer.
12. I have disposed of my old car.
13. Nothing was found on him.
14. Bread is made from flour.
15. Success consists in diligence and determination.
16. He is used to rising late.
17. Everybody hankers after wealth.
18. Fill in this form in blue with a pen or in a pencil.
19. She delivered of a male child.
20. Which leader will deliver the nation from the crisis?
21. He lives in a community that lives by fishing.
22. Small birds live mainly on insects.
23. She lives for her two daughters.
24. He has lived through two world wars.
25. There is still no cure for common cold.

26. He was now completely cured of his illness.
27. Science cannot provide a cure for all the world's problems.
28. Dr. Johnson was somewhat susceptible to flattery.
29. He often travels by train.
30. The goat subsists on the coarsest of food.
31. The writer is evidently enamored of the subject.
32. The true gentleman is affable to his neighbours.
33. Little Jack proves quite a match for the giant.
34. We should atone for our misdeeds.
35. Avail yourself of the given offer.
36. He begged a favour of them.
37. He begged for mercy.
38. The criminals charged at the police.
39. He was charged with theft.
40. I will complain to him against you of your behaviour.
41. She, confiding in him best friend, confided to him a secret.
42. Our actions must correspond to our words.
43. My classmates still correspond with me.
44. The needy are helped at Eid.
45. Ozone is the earth's barrier against ultraviolet radiation.
46. Leucocytes need help in their fight against invading bacteria.
47. The pines on top of the mountain above us looked captivating.
48. Della's beautiful hair, shining like a stream of brown water, reached below her knee.
49. His appeals for funds met with no response.
50. The speaker dwelt upon/on the importance of determination.