

100 RULES OF PREPOSITION

(With Examples)

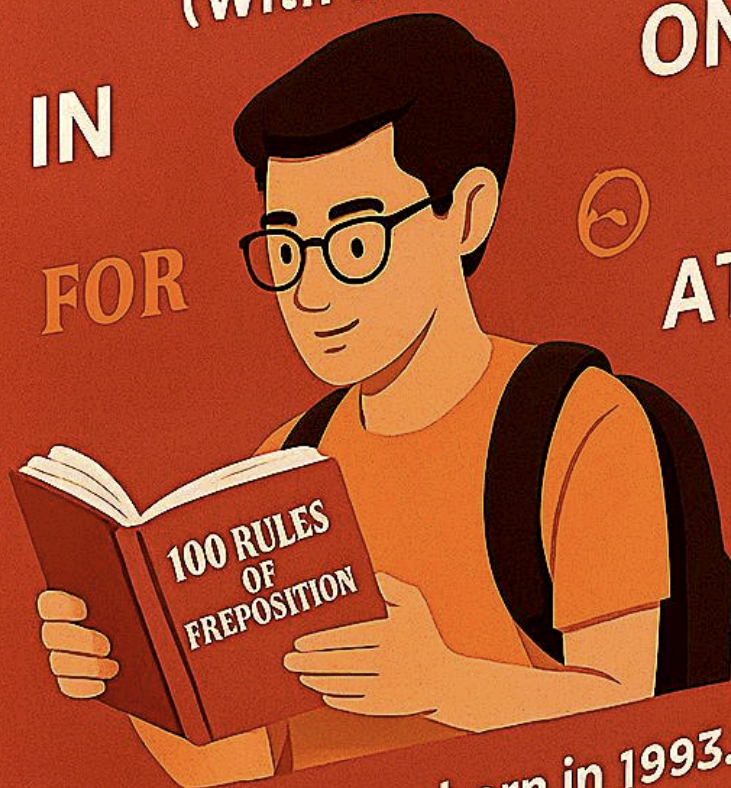
IN

ON

FOR



AT



She
on
At

She waas born in 1993.
Call me on Monday.
This gift is for you.

100 RULES OF PREPOSITION.

101 Rules of Prepositions (With Examples)

Ultimate English grammar tips



Rule	Example
1. A preposition links a noun/pronoun to another word.	The book is ON the table.
2. A preposition is always followed by a noun or pronoun.	She sat BESIDE him.
3. If a verb follows, it must be in -ing form.	She is interested IN learning French.
4. Avoid unnecessary double prepositions.	He went INTO the room.
5. Don't end a sentence with a preposition in formal writing.	This is the house IN WHICH I live.
6. Use IN for months, years, centuries, long periods.	She was born IN July.
7. Use ON for days and dates.	He was born ON 15th August.
8. Use AT for specific times.	The train arrives AT 6 p.m.
9. Use IN for being inside a space.	The toys are IN the box.
10. Use ON for surfaces.	The phone is ON the table.

Rule	Example
11. Use AT for a specific point/location.	Meet me AT the station.
12. Use TO for direction.	She is going TO the market.
13. Use INTO for movement inside.	He jumped INTO the pool.
14. Use ONTO for movement to a surface.	The cat climbed ONTO the roof.
15. Use BY to show the doer (passive voice).	The song was written BY her.
16. Use WITH to show instrument or tool.	He cut it WITH a knife.
17. Use ABOUT to show a topic.	We talked ABOUT cricket.
18. Use FOR to show purpose or benefit.	This gift is FOR you.
19. Use SINCE for a starting point (time).	He has lived here SINCE 2010.
20. Use FOR to show duration of time.	I have lived here FOR 5 years.

Rule	Example
21. Use AT for addresses without a number.	She lives AT Green Park.
22. Use IN for addresses with a house number.	She lives IN 24, Green Park Avenue.
23. Use BETWEEN for two items/people.	The secret is BETWEEN you and me.
24. Use AMONG for more than two.	He was sitting AMONG friends.
25. Use OVER to mean "above, covering."	There is a roof OVER our heads.
26. Use ABOVE for higher level (no contact).	The plane flew ABOVE the clouds.
27. Use UNDER to mean directly below.	The dog is sleeping UNDER the bed.
28. Use BELOW for lower level (not touching).	The valley lies BELOW the mountain.
29. Use ALONG for movement in a line.	They walked ALONG the beach.
30. Use ACROSS for movement from one side to another.	She swam ACROSS the river.

Rule	Example
31. Use THROUGH for movement inside something.	The train passed THROUGH the tunnel.
32. Use AROUND for movement in a circular way.	We walked AROUND the park.
33. Use TOWARDS for direction (not arrival).	She moved TOWARDS the door.
34. Use ONTO for movement to a surface.	He jumped ONTO the stage.
35. Use OFF to show separation from a surface.	He fell OFF the chair.
36. Use OUT OF for movement from inside to outside.	She ran OUT OF the house.
37. Use BY for proximity.	The shop is BY the river.
38. Use BESIDE for position next to.	Sit BESIDE me.
39. Use NEXT TO (same as beside, more common).	The bank is NEXT TO the school.
40. Use NEAR to show closeness (not exact).	The café is NEAR the station.

Rule	Example
41. Use BEHIND to show something at the back.	The car is parked BEHIND the house.
42. Use IN FRONT OF to show position ahead.	The bus stopped IN FRONT OF the school.
43. Use OPPOSITE for facing position.	The bank is OPPOSITE the post office.
44. Use OVER for control or authority.	He has control OVER the team.
45. Use UNDER for being controlled by something.	The city is UNDER British rule.
46. Use WITHIN to show inside limits.	Finish the work WITHIN an hour.
47. Use WITHOUT to mean lacking.	He left WITHOUT his phone.
48. Use BEYOND for something further than a limit.	The park is BEYOND the bridge.
49. Use INSIDE for being contained within.	The keys are INSIDE the drawer.
50. Use OUTSIDE for being beyond the boundary.	The children are playing OUTSIDE the house.

Rule	Example
51. Use UP for movement towards higher place.	He climbed UP the ladder.
52. Use DOWN for movement towards lower place.	She ran DOWN the stairs.
53. Use PAST for moving beyond a point.	He walked PAST the shop.
54. Use OVER for more than a number/amount.	There were OVER 100 people at the party.
55. Use UNDER for less than a number/amount.	He is UNDER 18 years old.
56. Use ABOUT for approximate numbers.	ABOUT 50 students attended.
57. Use AROUND for rough estimates (informal).	AROUND 200 people joined.
58. Use PER for expressing rate.	The speed is 60 km PER hour.
59. Use FROM...TO for showing range.	The shop is open FROM 9 TO 5.
60. Use UNTIL/TILL to show up to a point in time.	Wait here UNTIL 10 p.m.

Rule	Example
61. Use DURING for something happening in a period.	She slept DURING the movie.
62. Use WHILE (not a preposition, but a conjunction) – don't confuse it with DURING.	He sang WHILE she played guitar.
63. Use BY for deadline (before a certain time).	Submit the form BY Monday.
64. Use UNTIL for continuing action up to a point.	Stay here UNTIL I return.
65. Use FROM for starting point.	He worked here FROM 2015.
66. Use SINCE for point in time (with perfect tenses).	She has lived here SINCE January.
67. Use FOR with a length of time.	He stayed FOR two weeks.
68. Use AT NIGHT (not IN night).	The stars shine AT night.
69. Use IN THE MORNING/AFTERNOON/EVENING.	I wake up early IN the morning.
70. Use ON + specific part of a day.	We met ON Monday morning.

Rule	Example
71. Use IN with seasons.	Flowers bloom IN spring.
72. Use AT with festivals (specific time).	We met AT Christmas.
73. Use ON with festival days.	He came ON Diwali day.
74. Use AT with mealtimes.	We met AT lunch.
75. Use AFTER to show something following in time.	We went for a walk AFTER dinner.
76. Use BEFORE to show something earlier in time.	He called me BEFORE the meeting.
77. Use BY for means of transport (no article).	We traveled BY bus.
78. Use IN with car/taxi (small vehicles).	He sat IN the car.
79. Use ON with bus/train/plane/ship (large vehicles).	She got ON the train.
80. Use OFF to leave large vehicles.	He got OFF the bus.

Rule	Example
81. Use AT for exact addresses or events.	We met AT the conference.
82. Use IN for countries, cities, and large areas.	She lives IN India.
83. Use AT for small towns or specific spots.	We stopped AT a village.
84. Use ON for streets/roads (no house number).	He lives ON Baker Street.
85. Use IN for rooms, buildings, and enclosed spaces.	She is waiting IN the office.
86. Use AT with institutions (school, college, work).	He is AT school now.
87. Use IN for being a student/worker inside.	He is studying IN school.
88. Use AT for public places.	We met AT the airport.
89. Use IN for water.	The fish is swimming IN the pond.
90. Use ON for surfaces of water.	There's a boat ON the river.

Rule	Example
91. Use OVER for covering position.	She put a blanket OVER the child.
92. Use UNDERNEATH for directly beneath.	The cat hid UNDERNEATH the sofa.
93. Use UPON (formal, same as ON).	Once UPON a time, there was a king.
94. Use ACCORDING TO for agreement with rules/opinion.	ACCORDING TO the teacher, the test is tomorrow.
95. Use DUE TO for reasons.	The flight was delayed DUE TO fog.
96. Use BECAUSE OF for causes.	The game was canceled BECAUSE OF rain.
97. Use INSTEAD OF to show replacement.	She had tea INSTEAD OF coffee.
98. Use IN SPITE OF to show contrast.	He succeeded IN SPITE OF difficulties.
99. Use DESPITE (same as IN SPITE OF, formal).	She smiled DESPITE the pain.
100. Use ACROSS FROM to show facing position.	The bank is ACROSS FROM the library.
101. Use AS PER for formal instructions.	We acted AS PER the manager's orders.