

INSPECTOR BABA – TOP 250 Fixed Prepositions



TOP 250 Fixed Prepositions

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INSPECTOR BABA – TOP 250 FIXED PREPOSITIONS

ABOUT

1. **Complain about** (शिकायत करना) – Express dissatisfaction
 - **Example:** The employees went to the HR department to complain about the poor working conditions.
2. **Enquire about** (पूछताछ करना) – Ask for information
 - **Example:** I called the railway station to enquire about the arrival time of the Rajdhani Express.

AT

3. **Adept at** (निपुण होना) – Highly Skilled at
 - **Example:** She is adept at handling complex financial calculations under pressure.
4. **Aghast at** (हैरान होना) – Shocked or horrified
 - **Example:** The spectators were aghast at the dangerous stunt.
5. **Aim at** (लक्ष्य साधना) – Target something
 - **Example:** The candidate's speech was aimed at winning the support of young voters.
6. **Alarmed at** (चिंतित/भयभीत होना) – Frightened or shocked
 - **Example:** The residents were alarmed at the sudden rise of crime in their neighborhood.
7. **Amazed at** (आश्चर्यचकित होना) – Surprised greatly
 - **Example:** Everyone was amazed at the young kid's magic tricks.
8. **Amused at** (मनोरंजन होना) – Finding something funny
 - **Example:** The audience was greatly amused at the comedian's witty remarks.
9. **Angry at** (बात/स्थिति पर क्रोधित होना) – Annoyed at a situation
 - **Example:** He was angry at the unreasonable delay in processing his visa application.
10. **Astonished at** (दंग रह जाना) – Extremely surprised
 - **Example:** We were astonished at her ability to memorize long poems.
11. **Astounded at** (चकित रह जाना) – Shocked and amazed

- **Example:** He was astounded at how fast the project was finished.
- 12. **Beam at** (खुशी से मुस्कुराना) – Smile radiantly
 - **Example:** The proud parents beamed at their graduating child.
- 13. **Cackle at** (कर्कश हंसी हंसना) – Laugh in a harsh tone
 - **Example:** The funny cartoon villain cackled at his silly plans.
- 14. **Chortle at** (मंद-मंद मुस्कुराना) – Chuckle gleefully
 - **Example:** He chortled quietly at the funny newspaper comic.
- 15. **Gawk at** (घूरना) – Stare foolishly
 - **Example:** Tourists stood around gawking at the tall skyscraper.
- 16. **Gaze at** (एकटक देखना) – Look steadily in wonder
 - **Example:** She sat quietly by the window, gazing at the moon.
- 17. **Giggle at** (खिलखिलाकर हंसना) – Laugh lightly repeatedly
 - **Example:** The children giggled at the funny puppet show.
- 18. **Glance at** (नज़र डालना) – Take a brief look
 - **Example:** I glanced at my wrist watch and realized I was late.
- 19. **Glare at** (गुस्से से घूरना) – Stare in an angry manner
 - **Example:** The librarian glared at the students who were chatting.
- 20. **Glower at** (त्योरियां चढ़ाकर घूरना) – Have an angry look on face
 - **Example:** He glowered silently at his opponent across the table.
- 21. **Good at** (कुशल होना) – Expert at something
 - **Example:** Rohan is surprisingly good at resolving interpersonal disputes in the office.
- 22. **Grin at** (दांत निकालकर मुस्कुराना) – Smile broadly showing teeth
 - **Example:** The boy grinned broadly at the camera during photos.
- 23. **Guffaw at** (ठाके लगाकर हंसना) – Laugh loudly and boisterously
 - **Example:** The audience guffawed at the comedian's clever jokes.
- 24. **Jeer at** (मज़ाक उड़ाना) – Make rude remarks at
 - **Example:** Opposing fans began to jeer at the visiting team.
- 25. **Laugh at** (हंसना) – Find something funny

- **Example:** Never laugh at someone else's honest mistakes.
26. **Look at** (देखना) – Direct eyes toward
- **Example:** Please look at the picture on the display screen.
27. **Scoff at** (खिल्ली उड़ाना) – Speak mockingly
- **Example:** Many people scoffed at his ambitious invention plans.
28. **Scowl at** (त्योरियां चढ़ाना) – Frown angrily
- **Example:** The shopkeeper scowled at the noisy group outside.
29. **Smile at** (मुस्कुराना) – Express pleasure by facial expression
- **Example:** She politely smiled at the helpful receptionist.
30. **Smirk at** (बनावटी मुस्कान हंसना) – Smile in a smug or silly way
- **Example:** He smirked at his rival's unexpected failure.
31. **Sneer at** (तिरस्कार से देखना) – Smile mockingly
- **Example:** The wealthy bully sneered at the poor students.
32. **Snick at** (दबी ज़बान से हंसना) – Giggle quietly
- **Example:** They snickered quietly at the funny spelling error.
33. **Snigger at** (दबी हंसी हंसना) – Laugh quietly in a disrespectful way
- **Example:** The boys sniggered at the teacher's strange tie.
34. **Staggered at** (हैरान होना) – Deeply shocked or amazed
- **Example:** I was staggered at the ridiculously high price tag.
35. **Stare at** (घूरना) – Look intently at someone
- **Example:** It is rude to stare continuously at strangers.
36. **Surprised at** (आश्चर्य होना) – Astonished by an event
- **Example:** Everyone was surprised at his sudden decision to resign from the post.
37. **Vexed at** (चिढ़ जाना) – Annoyed at a thing
- **Example:** The manager was vexed at the continuous technical glitches during the presentation.

BY

38. **Abide by** (पालन करना) – Follow rules/laws

- **Example:** All citizens must abide by the rules laid down in the Constitution.

FOR

39. **Apply for** (अवेदन करना) – Formally request

- **Example:** Hundreds of candidates applied for the post of Assistant Section Officer.

40. **Bound for** (की ओर जाने वाला) – (Heading towards a place)

- **Example:** The luxury liner was bound for London when it encountered severe weather.

41. **Care for** (देखभाल करना) – Look after / Like

- **Example:** The NGO actively cares for elderly people who have been abandoned by their families.

42. **Charge for** (मूल्य मांगना) – Ask for payment

- **Example:** The clinic does not charge for emergency consultations.

43. **Compensate for** (भरपाई करना) – Make up for loss

- **Example:** Nothing can compensate for the loss of human life in the accident.

44. **Grateful for** (आभारी होना) – Thankful for something

- **Example:** We are extremely grateful for your timely assistance during the crisis.

45. **Hope for** (उम्मीद रखना) – Expect positive outcome

- **Example:** The farmers are desperately hoping for good rainfall this season.

46. **Pity for** (दया महसूस होना) – Feel sympathy

- **Example:** The judge showed no pity for the habitual offender.

47. **Responsible for** (उत्तरदायी होना) – Accountable for

- **Example:** The driver was held solely responsible for the collision.

48. **Sorry for** (अफ़सोस होना) – Feel regret/sympathy

- **Example:** He was genuinely sorry for the misunderstanding caused by his remarks.

FROM

50. **Abstain from** (परहेज़ करना) – Choose not to do/consume

- **Example:** She decided to abstain from eating sugar.

51. **Absolve from** (दोषमुक्त करना) – Clear someone of blame

- **Example:** The official report absolved him from all blame.

52. **Debar from** (वंचित करना) – Officially exclude

- **Example:** He was debarred from competing due to age rules.

53. **Desist from** (बाज़ आना/रोकना) – Stop doing something

- **Example:** The court ordered them to desist from dumping waste.

54. **Deter from** (रोकना/हतोत्साहित करना) – Discourage from acting

- **Example:** High security signs deter criminals from entering.

55. **Die from** (कारण/घाव से मरना) – Die of external causes

- **Example:** Thousands of livestock died from starvation during the severe drought.

56. **Differ from** (भिन्न होना) – Be unlike

- **Example:** His political opinions differ significantly from those of his parents.

57. **Discharge from** (मुक्त करना) – Release from hospital/duty

- **Example:** The patient was discharged from the hospital.

58. **Dismiss from** (बर्खास्त करना) – Remove from job

- **Example:** He was dismissed from his post for misconduct.

59. **Emancipate from** (आजाद करना) – Free from control

- **Example:** The reform movement emancipated workers from harsh conditions.

60. **Escape from** (भाग निकलना) – Break free

- **Example:** The prisoner managed to escape from the high-security jail.

61. **Exculpate from** (बेकसूर साबित करना) – Clear of guilt

- **Example:** New evidence exculpated the suspect from the crime.

62. **Exempt from** (छूट देना) – Freed from obligation

- **Example:** Non-profit organizations are exempt from paying tax.

63. **Exonerate from** (निष्कलंक सिद्ध करना) – Officially clear of wrongdoing

- **Example:** The inquiry exonerated the officer from corruption charges.

64. **Liberate from** (आज़ाद कराना) – Free from oppression

- **Example:** The soldiers liberated the village from enemy forces.

65. **Part from** (व्यक्ति से अलग होना) – Separate from a person

- **Example:** Tears filled her eyes when she had to part from her childhood friends.

66. **Prevent from** (रोकना) – Stop something from happening

- **Example:** Rain barriers prevented the field from flooding.

67. **Prohibit from** (प्रतिबंध लगाना) – Officially forbid

- **Example:** Visitors are prohibited from taking photos inside.

68. **Protect from** (बचाव करना) – Keep safe from damage

- **Example:** Sunscreen protects your delicate skin from UV rays.

69. **Refrain from** (दूर रहना) – Avoid doing something

- **Example:** Passengers are requested to refrain from talking loudly.

70. **Release from** (रिहा करना) – Set free from captivity

- **Example:** The animal was released from its cage into the wild.

71. **Stop from** (रोकना) – Bring to an end

- **Example:** Security guards stopped the crowd from pushing forward.

IN

72. **Abound in** (प्रचुर मात्रा में होना) – Exist in large numbers

- **Example:** The northern rivers of India abound in diverse aquatic species.

73. **Believe in** (विश्वास रखना) – Have faith in

- **Example:** If you want to achieve success, you must first believe in your own abilities.

74. **Blind in** (एक आँख से अंधा होना) – Sightless in one eye

- **Example:** The old soldier became blind in the left eye due to a shrapnel injury.

75. **Deal in** (व्यापार करना) – Buy and sell goods

- **Example:** His uncle deals in imported electronic goods and accessories.

76. **Engage in** (शामिल होना) – Take part in

- **Example:** The anti-social elements were found engaging in illegal betting.

77. **Indulge in** (लिप्त होना) – Yield to desire/habit

- **Example:** You should not indulge in gossip if you want to maintain professional credibility.

INTO

78. **Divide into** (बाँटना) – Split into parts

- **Example:** The syllabus was divided into four comprehensive sections for the examination.

79. **Enquire into** (जाँच करना) – Investigate thoroughly

- **Example:** A high-level committee was set up to enquire into the cause of the fire breach.

80. **Look into** (जाँच-पड़ताल करना) – Inspect facts

- **Example:** The police officer promised to look into the theft complaint immediately.

OF

81. **Abreast of** (अवगत रहना) – Stay up-to-date with

- **Example:** She reads news daily to stay abreast of current events.

82. **Accuse of** (आरोप लगाना) – Charge with wrong

- **Example:** He was accused of leaking confidential government documents to the media.

83. **Acquit of** (दोषमुक्त करना) – Clear of charges

- **Example:** The court acquitted him of all charges due to lack of substantial evidence.

84. **Afraid of** (डरना) – Scared of

- **Example:** She has been afraid of dark places ever since her childhood.

85. **Apprise of** (सूचना देना) – Inform someone about

- **Example:** Please apprise me of any changes in the schedule.

86. **Approve of** (मंजूरी देना) – Hold good opinion of

- **Example:** My parents do not approve of spending money recklessly on luxury goods.

87. **Assure of** (आश्वासन देना) – Make someone confident of

- **Example:** The team leader assured us of complete project success.

88. **Aware of** (अवगत होना) – Conscious of

- **Example:** Applicants should be fully aware of the terms and conditions before signing.

89. **Bereft of** (वंचित होना) – Deprived of or lacking

- **Example:** The desert landscape was completely bereft of trees.

90. **Boast of** (शेखी बघारना) – Brag about

- **Example:** He constantly *boasts of* his wealthy background and influential connections.

91. **Certain of** (आश्वासत होना) – Completely sure about

- **Example:** She felt very *certain of* her choices.

92. **Cognizant of** (अवगत होना) – Having knowledge or awareness

- **Example:** Managers must be *cognizant of* potential workplace safety risks.

93. **Confident of** (विश्वास होना) – Certain of success

- **Example:** The team captain expressed that he was *confident of* winning the championship series.

94. **Conscious of** (जागरूक होना) – Aware of one's surroundings

- **Example:** He was *conscious of* someone walking right behind him.

95. **Consist of** (मिलकर बनना) – Composed of

- **Example:** The panel *consists of* five senior experts from the education sector.

96. **Convict of** (दोषी ठहराना) – Declare guilty

- **Example:** He was *convicted of* armed robbery and sentenced to ten years in prison.

97. **Cure of** (ठीक करना) – Heal from illness

- **Example:** The doctor managed to *cure* the patient *of* the rare bacterial infection.

98. **Dearth of** (कमी होना) – Scarcity or lack of

- **Example:** There is a current *dearth of* experienced software developers.

99. **Deficiency of** (कमी होना) – Insufficient quantity of

- **Example:** A severe *deficiency of* iron causes body weakness.

100. **Deprive of** (वंचित करना) – Take away rights or goods

- **Example:** No authority should *deprive* citizens *of* basic human rights.

101. **Despoil of** (लूटना) – Forcefully rob or strip

- **Example:** Invaders *despoiled* the ancient temple *of* its gold.

102. **Destitute of** (साधनों से हीन होना) – Completely lacking

- **Example:** The poor man was *destitute of* basic food supplies.

103. **Devoid of** (खाली होना) – Completely lacking something

- **Example:** Her plain room was completely devoid of decoration.
- 104. **Die of** (बीमारी से मरना) – Die of direct cause
 - **Example:** Millions of people worldwide die of cardiovascular diseases every year.
- 105. **Dispose of** (निपटाना/बेचना) – Get rid of
 - **Example:** Hazardous chemical waste must be disposed of according to strict safety guidelines.
- 106. **Divest of** (छीनना) – Deprive of status or assets
 - **Example:** The company decided to divest itself of failing branches.
- 107. **Doubtful of** (संदेह होना) – Uncertain about
 - **Example:** The investors were doubtful of the company's ability to generate profits.
- 108. **Empty of** (खाली होना) – Free of content
 - **Example:** The old warehouse was empty of stored machinery.
- 109. **Guilty of** (दोषी होना) – Responsible for wrong
 - **Example:** The jury found the defendant guilty of committing grand fraud.
- 110. **Hopeful of** (उम्मीद रखना) – Feeling optimistic about
 - **Example:** The players are hopeful of securing the final trophy.
- 111. **Ignorant of** (अनजान होना) – Unaware of
 - **Example:** You cannot be excused for breaking the law simply by claiming to be ignorant of it.
- 112. **Inform of** (जानकारी देना) – Give information about
 - **Example:** We will inform you of the interview date soon.
- 113. **Jealous of** (ईर्ष्या करना) – Envious of
 - **Example:** Instead of being jealous of your peer's success, try learning from his hard work.
- 114. **Lack of** (अभाव होना) – Absence of something
 - **Example:** The team failed simply due to a lack of proper practice.
- 115. **Lame of** (लँगड़ा होना) – Disabled in leg
 - **Example:** The beggar was lame of the right leg due to a childhood accident.
- 116. **Mindful of** (ध्यान रखने वाला) – Conscious and careful

- **Example:** Be mindful of your words while talking to elders.
- 117. **Observant of** (सूक्ष्म ध्यान रखने वाला) – Quick to notice details
 - **Example:** The sharp detective was observant of minute crime clues.
- 118. **Paucity of** (किल्लत होना) – Small quantity
 - **Example:** The village suffers from a paucity of fresh drinking water.
- 119. **Rob of** (छीनना) – Take property unlawfully
 - **Example:** Criminals robbed the old man of his valuable watch.
- 120. **Short of** (कमी होना) – Not having enough
 - **Example:** We are running short of time to finish the task.
- 121. **Shortage of** (किल्लत होना) – Deficit of supply
 - **Example:** There is an acute shortage of fresh milk in town.
- 122. **Strip of** (पद/सम्मान छीनना) – Divest of honours
 - **Example:** The athlete was stripped of his medal after testing positive.
- 123. **Sure of** (विश्वास होना) – Confident in outcome
 - **Example:** Make sure of your answers before handing in the paper.
- 124. **Suspect of** (पर संदेह करना) – To think someone guilty of
 - **Example:** The police suspect him of being involved in the online scam network.
- 125. **Vain of** (घमंडी होना) – Proud of appearance/skill
 - **Example:** She is so vain of her beauty that she spends hours in front of the mirror.
- 126. **Void of** (शून्य होना) – Lacking substance
 - **Example:** The statement was completely void of any practical meaning.

ON / UPON

- 127. **Act upon / Act on** (कार्रवाई करना) – Take action based on
 - **Example:** The law enforcement officers acted upon a confidential tip-off to seize the contraband.
- 128. **Bent on** (आमादा होना) – Determined to do wrong
 - **Example:** He seemed bent on ruining his career through careless and irresponsible choices.

129. **Insist on** (ज़ोर डालना) – Demand forcefully
- **Example:** The customer insisted on getting a full refund for the damaged product.
130. **Keen on** (रुचि रखना) – Very interested in
- **Example:** She is very keen on learning classical dance forms during the vacation.
131. **Rely on** (निर्भर होना) – Depend on
- **Example:** You can always rely on him to deliver the project reports on time.

TO

132. **Accede to** (स्वीकार करना) – Agree to a demand/request
- **Example:** The board acceded to the employees' demands.
133. **Access to** (पहुँच होना) – Entry or reach
- **Example:** Rural communities require better access to quality healthcare services.
134. **Acclimatized to** (वातावरण में ढल जाना) – Adapted to climate/environment
- **Example:** The climbers quickly acclimatized to the high altitude.
135. **Accord to** (सम्मान/दर्जा देना) – Give or grant status
- **Example:** Society accords high respect to teachers.
136. **Accustomed to** (आदी होना) – Customary or used to
- **Example:** She is accustomed to getting up early every morning.
137. **Adapt to** (अनुकूल बनना) – Modify to fit new conditions
- **Example:** Animals must adapt to extreme temperatures to survive.
138. **Addicted to** (लत होना) – Physically dependent on something
- **Example:** He gradually became addicted to playing online games.
139. **Adjacent to** (सटा/लगा हुआ) – Next to
- **Example:** The new residential complex was built adjacent to the city library.
140. **Adjusted to** (सामंजस्य बिठाना) – Adapted to a new situation
- **Example:** I have slowly adjusted to my new work schedule.
141. **Admit to** (स्वीकार करना) – Confess to
- **Example:** The suspect admitted to breaking into the office building late at night.

142. **Advantageous to** (फायदेमंद होना) – Beneficial to someone
- **Example:** Lower interest rates are advantageous to homebuyers.
143. **Agree to** (सहमत होना) – Give consent to a proposal
- **Example:** They willingly agreed to our new proposal.
144. **Akin to** (समान होना) – Similar to something
- **Example:** Her deep passion for music is akin to worship.
145. **Allergic to** (एलर्जी होना) – Having an allergy
- **Example:** My younger brother is severely allergic to peanuts.
146. **Allied to/with** (जुड़ाव होना) – Joined or connected with
- **Example:** Science and technology are closely allied to medicine.
147. **Amenable to** (बात मानने को तैयार) – Open to suggestions
- **Example:** She was amenable to trying out new ideas.
148. **Analogous to** (समान होना) – Comparable in certain respects
- **Example:** The human eye is functionally analogous to a camera lens.
149. **Appertain to** (संबंधित होना) – Relate or belong to
- **Example:** These basic rights appertain to every human being.
150. **Applicable to** (लागू होना) – Relevant or appropriate to
- **Example:** This rule is strictly applicable to all staff members.
151. **Apposite to** (उपयुक्त होना) – Suitable and relevant
- **Example:** His funny remark was apposite to the conversation.
152. **Apply to** (लागू होना / आवेदन भेजना) – Relevant to / Address application
- **Example:** This safety standard applies to all manufacturing units in the state.
153. **Appropriate to** (योग्य होना) – Suitable for a circumstance
- **Example:** Formal attire is appropriate to this official event.
154. **Assent to** (स्वीकृति देना) – Official agreement to something
- **Example:** The president gave his assent to the new legislation.
155. **Averse to** (अनिच्छा होना) – Opposed to
- **Example:** He is completely averse to taking financial risks in his investments.

156. **Baneful to** (हानिकारक होना) – Harmful or destructive to
- **Example:** Excessive stress can be baneful to mental well-being.
157. **Belong to** (अधिकार में होना) – Be the property of
- **Example:** This leather jacket belongs to my elder brother.
158. **Beneficial to** (लाभदायक होना) – Producing good effects
- **Example:** Morning walks are highly beneficial to physical health.
159. **Blind to** (अनदेखा होना) – Unaware of faults
- **Example:** The fond mother was totally blind to her son's misdeeds.
160. **Cling to** (चिपके रहना) – Hold tightly
- **Example:** The lost child continued to cling to his mother's coat in the crowded market.
161. **Close to** (करीब होना) – Near in distance or relation
- **Example:** The school is located very close to my residence.
162. **Committed to** (समर्पित होना) – Dedicated to a cause
- **Example:** Our firm is committed to delivering quality products.
163. **Compare to** (उपमा देना) – Compare unlike things
- **Example:** The poet compared the young maiden's face to the glowing moon.
164. **Complain to** (अधिकारी से शिकायत करना) – Address grievance to
- **Example:** The customer decided to complain to the branch manager about the rude staff.
165. **Conducive to** (सहायक होना) – Helping to bring about
- **Example:** A quiet library is conducive to focused study.
166. **Conform to** (नियम पालन करना) – Comply with rules
- **Example:** The construction of the building must conform to local earthquake safety norms.
167. **Consent to** (अनुमति देना) – Give permission for
- **Example:** She gave her full consent to the medical treatment.
168. **Corresponding to** (अनुरूप होना) – Equivalent or matching with
- **Example:** Your actions must be corresponding to our code of conduct.

169. **Crucial to** (महत्वपूर्ण होना) – Vital for success
- **Example:** Regular revision is crucial to clearing competitive examinations like SSC CGL.
170. **Dedicated to** (समर्पित होना) – Devoted to a task/purpose
- **Example:** The scientist dedicated his life to medical research.
171. **Detrimental to** (नुकसानदेह होना) – Tending to cause harm
- **Example:** Industrial pollution is detrimental to marine life.
172. **Devoted to** (समर्पित होना) – Showing great loyalty/love
- **Example:** The dog is deeply devoted to its loving master.
173. **Dutiful to** (कर्तव्यनिष्ठ होना) – Obedient and respectful
- **Example:** She has always been dutiful to her elderly parents.
174. **Equal to** (बराबर होना) – Same in amount or degree
- **Example:** The total cost was equal to his entire monthly income.
175. **Essential to** (अनिवार्य होना) – Absolutely necessary
- **Example:** Pure drinking water is essential to human survival.
176. **Faithful to** (वफादार होना) – Loyal to person/promise
- **Example:** He remained faithful to his lifelong commitments.
177. **Familiar to** (जाना-पहचाना होना) – Known to someone
- **Example:** The voice heard over the telephone sounded strangely familiar to me.
178. **Favourable to** (पक्ष में होना) – Advantageous to a party
- **Example:** The trade conditions were favourable to both parties.
179. **Germane to** (संबंधित होना) – Relevant to a subject
- **Example:** That comment was not germane to our main topic.
180. **Grateful to** (व्यक्ति का आभारी होना) – Thankful to person
- **Example:** I am deeply grateful to my mentor for guiding me through difficult times.
181. **Habituated to** (आदी हो जाना) – Used to a condition
- **Example:** He is well habituated to living in freezing weather.
182. **Harmful to** (हानिकारक होना) – Causing damage

- **Example:** Excessive consumption of fast food is harmful to health.
- 183. **Hazardous to** (खतरनाक होना) – Risky or dangerous
 - **Example:** Chemical factory emissions are hazardous to human health.
- 184. **Homologous to** (समान होना) – Corresponding in structure
 - **Example:** A bird's wing is homologous to a human arm.
- 185. **Hostile to** (विरोधी होना) – Opposed or aggressive
 - **Example:** The local population was hostile to the government's proposed highway project.
- 186. **Identical to** (एक समान होना) – Exactly the same as
 - **Example:** My new shoes are identical to the ones you bought.
- 187. **Immune to** (अप्रभावित रहना) – Protected against effects
 - **Example:** Healthy eating habits keep you immune to many infections.
- 188. **Inclined to** (झुकाव होना) – Tend to
 - **Example:** He is inclined to take things easy on weekends after a hectic work week.
- 189. **Indifferent to** (उदासीन होना) – Unconcerned about
 - **Example:** The government cannot remain indifferent to the suffering of poor citizens.
- 190. **Inferior to** (निम्न स्तर का होना) – Lower in rank/quality
 - **Example:** This imported variety of cloth is inferior to our indigenous handloom products.
- 191. **Inimical to** (विरोधी होना) – Harmful or hostile to
 - **Example:** Extreme greed is inimical to social peace.
- 192. **Injurious to** (हानिकारक होना) – Causing injury or damage
 - **Example:** Smoking cigarettes is highly injurious to lungs.
- 193. **Introduction to** (परिचय) – Basic presentation
 - **Example:** The opening introduction to the novel was very captivating.
- 194. **Inured to** (कठिनाइयों का आदी होना) – Hardened to harsh conditions
 - **Example:** Soldiers quickly become inured to cold outdoor weather.
- 195. **Junior to** (छोटा होना) – Lower in rank/age
 - **Example:** Rohan is three years junior to me in the department hierarchy.

196. **Keen to** (उत्सुक होना) – Eager to do
- **Example:** The fresh graduates were extremely keen to demonstrate their skills in the interview.
197. **Known to** (परिचित होना) – Recognized by
- **Example:** The criminal was well known to the local law enforcement officers.
198. **Liable to** (संभावना होना) – Likely to experience
- **Example:** Drivers are liable to pay a heavy fine for speeding.
199. **Likeness to** (शक्ल मिलना) – Resemblance to someone
- **Example:** The young girl bears a striking likeness to her mother.
200. **Linked to** (जुड़ा होना) – Connected with
- **Example:** High stress levels are directly linked to heart problems.
201. **Look forward to** (उत्सुकता से प्रतीक्षा करना) – Anticipate eagerly
- **Example:** We are all looking forward to celebrating the festival with our extended family.
202. **Loyal to** (वफादार होना) – Giving firm support
- **Example:** The soldiers remained loyal to their country.
203. **Married to** (विवाहित होना) – Wedded to
- **Example:** She has been happily married to an army officer for over ten years.
204. **Menace to** (खतरा होना) – Threat or danger to
- **Example:** Plastic pollution poses a massive menace to marine animals.
205. **Obedient to** (आज्ञाकारी होना) – Complying with authority
- **Example:** Students should be obedient to their class teachers.
206. **Object to** (आपत्ति जताना) – Disapprove of
- **Example:** Several residents objected to the construction of a commercial dump near their homes.
207. **Obliged to** (आभारी/विवश होना) – Bound by duty/gratitude
- **Example:** I am greatly obliged to you for providing financial assistance when I needed it most.
208. **Pernicious to** (विनाशकारी होना) – Subtle harmful effect

- **Example:** Spreading rumours can be pernicious to healthy friendships.
- 209. **Pertaining to** (संबंधित होना) – Relating to
 - **Example:** All files pertaining to this project are archived.
- 210. **Pertinent to** (प्रासंगिक होना) – Directly related to matter
 - **Example:** Please ask questions that are pertinent to today's topic.
- 211. **Preface to** (प्रस्तावना) – Introductory statement
 - **Example:** The author wrote a short preface to his book.
- 212. **Prefer to** (प्राथमिकता देना) – Favor one choice
 - **Example:** I prefer to read classic literature rather than watching modern web series.
- 213. **Prelude to** (शुरुआत होना) – Action serving as intro
 - **Example:** Dark storm clouds were a prelude to the heavy rain.
- 214. **Profitable to** (फायदेमंद होना) – Yielding financial gain
 - **Example:** The business merger was profitable to all investors.
- 215. **Prologue to** (आरंभिक दृश्य) – Opening section
 - **Example:** The prologue to the play established the story's background.
- 216. **Prone to** (प्रवृत्त होना) – Likely to suffer from
 - **Example:** Elderly people are often prone to catching seasonal colds.
- 217. **Related to** (संबंधित होना) – Associated with
 - **Example:** These symptoms are directly related to the viral fever.
- 218. **Relevant to** (उपयुक्त होना) – Closely connected
 - **Example:** Make sure your points are relevant to the main discussion.
- 219. **Senior to** (वरिष्ठ होना) – Higher in rank/age
 - **Example:** Mr. Sharma is senior to all other officers present in the ministry meeting.
- 220. **Sensitive to** (संवेदनशील होना) – Quick to detect/respond
 - **Example:** Her skin is very sensitive to harsh winter sunlight.
- 221. **Similar to** (एक समान होना) – Having a resemblance
 - **Example:** The second edition of the book is similar to the first.
- 222. **Susceptible to** (अतिसंवेदनशील होना) – Easily harmed/infected

- **Example:** Young children are susceptible to catching common infections.
223. **Tantamount to** (बराबर होना) – Equivalent in seriousness
- **Example:** Remaining silent in this situation is tantamount to lying.
224. **Threat to** (खतरा होना) – Action indicating danger
- **Example:** Rising ocean levels present a threat to island nations.
225. **True to** (पक्का होना) – Loyal or faithful to
- **Example:** He always stayed true to his core personal values.
226. **Used to** (अभ्यस्त होना) – Familiar with something
- **Example:** I am used to working until late hours at night.
227. **Vulnerable to** (कमजोर होना) – Exposed to harm
- **Example:** Coastal areas are vulnerable to severe storm damage.
- WITH**
228. **Accord with** (तालमेल में होना) – In agreement with
- **Example:** His testimony given in court does not accord with the forensic investigation details.
229. **Acquaint with** (परिचित कराना) – Make aware of
- **Example:** You must acquaint yourself with the company's workplace policies before joining.
230. **Agree with** (व्यक्ति से सहमत होना) – Share same view
- **Example:** I completely agree with you on the necessity of environmental conservation measures.
231. **Angry with** (व्यक्ति पर क्रोधित होना) – Annoyed with person
- **Example:** The teacher was angry with the student for consistently submitting late assignments.
232. **Beset with** (समस्याओं से घिरा होना) – Troubled by problems
- **Example:** The entire infrastructure project has been beset with unforeseen delays and budget deficits.
233. **Bored with** (उब जाना) – Tired of repetition

- **Example:** The children quickly got bored with the board game and ran outside to play.
- 234. **Brimmed with** (छलकना) – Filled to overflowing
 - **Example:** Her eyes brimmed with tears of joy.
- 235. **Burdened with** (दबा होना) – Weighted down
 - **Example:** He was burdened with heavy financial debt.
- 236. **Busy with** (व्यस्त होना) – Occupied with work
 - **Example:** The accountants are currently busy with preparing the annual tax returns.
- 237. **Charge with** (अभियोग लगाना) – Accuse of crime
 - **Example:** The suspect was charged with attempted burglary by the state prosecutor.
- 238. **Combine with** (मिलाना) – Unite together
 - **Example:** When hydrogen combines with oxygen under controlled conditions, water is formed.
- 239. **Commensurate with** (अनुरूप होना) – Proportionate to
 - **Example:** The salary offered for this managerial role will be commensurate with your experience.
- 240. **Compare with** (तुलना करना) – Compare similar things
 - **Example:** How can you compare the performance of this machine with that model?
- 241. **Comply with** (पालन करना) – Obey rules
 - **Example:** Failure to comply with the safety regulations will result in heavy administrative fines.
- 242. **Congested with** (भीड़ या जाम होना) – Overcrowded or blocked
 - **Example:** The city streets were congested with heavy traffic.
- 243. **Consistent with** (मेल खाना) – In harmony with
 - **Example:** The findings of the research paper are consistent with earlier medical studies.
- 244. **Content with** (संतुष्ट होना) – Satisfied with
 - **Example:** Rather than constantly complaining, he is content with his simple lifestyle.
- 245. **Crowded with** (चीजों से भरा होना) – Filled with people/things
 - **Example:** The market was crowded with festive shoppers.

246. **Deal with** (निपटना) – Handle situation/person
- **Example:** A good manager knows how to deal with demanding clients politely and effectively.
247. **Deluged with** (भरमार होना) – Flooded with
- **Example:** The charity was deluged with generous donations.
248. **Dispense with** (हटा देना/बिना काम चलाना) – Do without
- **Example:** Modern technology allows us to dispense with paper documents in routine work.
249. **Endowed with** (संपन्न होना) – Gifted with
- **Example:** She is endowed with exceptional artistic talent.
250. **Familiar with** (ज्ञान होना) – Knowledgeable about
- **Example:** The newly hired software developer is thoroughly familiar with Python programming.
251. **Fed up with** (तंग आना) – Disgusted with
- **Example:** The residents are fed up with the continuous power outages during peak summer.
252. **Filled with** (पूरा भरा होना) – Containing something
- **Example:** The bucket was filled with fresh water.
253. **Gifted with** (प्रतिभाशाली होना) – Naturally talented
- **Example:** He is gifted with an extraordinary musical voice.
254. **Identical with** (हूबहू होना) – Exactly same
- **Example:** The signature on the cheque was found to be identical with the specimen on record.
255. **Infested with** (कीड़ों/उपद्रवियों से ग्रस्त) – Overrun with pests
- **Example:** The old wooden house was infested with termites.
256. **Inundated with** (काम से पटा होना) – Overwhelmed with requests
- **Example:** The office was inundated with customer phone calls.
257. **Loaded with** (सामान से लदा होना) – Burdened with cargo
- **Example:** The truck was fully loaded with heavy furniture.
258. **Occupied with** (व्यस्त होना) – Busy or engaged with

- **Example:** She was occupied with preparing for her exams.
- 259. **Overwhelmed with** (अभिभूत होना) – Overpowered by emotion/work
 - **Example:** He was overwhelmed with gratitude after receiving the award.
- 260. **Part with** (वस्तु छोड़ना) – Give up possession
 - **Example:** The old collector refused to part with his rare antique coin collection at any price.
- 261. **Pleased with** (प्रसन्न होना) – Satisfied with person/performance
 - **Example:** The regional director was immensely pleased with the team's exceptional sales achievements.
- 262. **Replete with** (परिपूर्ण होना) – Fully supplied with
 - **Example:** The garden was replete with colourful spring flowers.
- 263. **Satisfied with** (संतुष्ट होना) – Content with result
 - **Example:** The quality control team was satisfied with the structural durability testing results.
- 264. **Swamped with** (बोझ से दबा होना) – Overwhelmed with work
 - **Example:** The support team was swamped with user complaints.
- 265. **Teeming with** (खचाखच भरा होना) – Overflowing with
 - **Example:** The river was teeming with colorful fish.
- 266. **Thronged with** (भीड़ से घिरा होना) – Crowded with people
 - **Example:** The main square was thronged with enthusiastic protesters.

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