# **Preposition**

## What is a Preposition?

A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and other words in a sentence.

### **Example Sentences:**

- My birthday falls on 17<sup>th</sup> August.
- The man is behind the woman.
- The cat jumped over the table.

# **Types of Prepositions**

#### 1. Prepositions of Time – Tell when something happens.

Preposition	Use Example
at	He will reach <b>at</b> 6 o'clock.
on	Our school reopens <b>on</b> Tuesday.
before	They reached <b>before</b> everyone.
since	It has been raining <b>since</b> morning.

# 2. Prepositions of Position / Place – Tell where something is.

Preposition	Use Example	
on	The books are <b>on</b> the table.	
under	The cat is <b>under</b> the table.	
behind	The girl is <b>behind</b> the tree.	
in front of	The garden is <b>in front of</b> the house.	
between	The mouse is <b>between</b> the cat and dog.	

# 3. Prepositions of Direction / Movement – Show motion or direction.

Preposition	Use Example	
down	He climbed <b>down</b> the tree.	
out	The bird flew <b>out</b> of the cage.	
past	She drives <b>past</b> the market daily.	
through	She entered <b>through</b> the back door.	
round	The car is parked <b>round</b> the corner.	

# **Special Uses of Prepositions**

Pair	Usage & Example
in / at	"in" = period of time / large place; "at" = point in time / small place
→ She lives in New Delhi.	
→ She arrived at 6 PM.	
with / by	"with" = instrument; "by" = agent in passive
→ He writes with a pen.	
→ He was punished by the teacher.	
on / upon	"on" = resting position; "upon" = movement
→ He sat on a chair.	
→ The lion sprang upon the deer.	
in / within	"in" = end of time period; "within" = before end
→ I will return in a year.	
→ He will return within a year.	
for / since	"for" = duration; "since" = point in time
→ I've been here for ten years.	

Pair	Usage & Example
→ It's been raining since morning.	
till / by	"till" = up to; "by" = not later than
→ Wait <b>till</b> 4 PM.	
→ Come back <b>by</b> 10 o'clock.	
between / among	"between" = 2 items; "among" = more than 2
→ Between Ram and Shyam	
→ Among the children	
beside / besides	"beside" = next to; "besides" = in addition
→ The shop is <b>beside</b> my house.	
→ Besides toys, he bought books.	

#### **Practice Examples**

## Underline and label the kind of preposition:

- 1. The elephant is standing under a tree. (Position)
- 2. The teacher reached school on time. (Time)
- 3. The dog ran across the road. (Direction)
- 4. She always comes before 8 AM. (Time)
- 5. He jumped over the fence. (Direction)

## **Quick Tips to Remember**

- **Prepositions of Time:** at, on, since, before
- Prepositions of Place: in, under, behind, between
- Prepositions of Direction: into, through, past, upon
- Use "at" for specific time & small places
- Use "in" for longer time & larger places
- Use "by" in passive voice; "with" for tools