



Prepositions

Learning Outcomes

- Students will learn what prepositions are.
- They will identify prepositions that show place, time, and direction.



Lead in

Talk about the usage of prepositions in the picture.

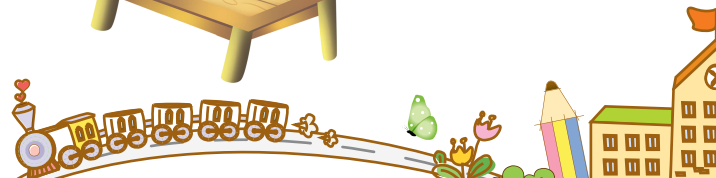


A **Preposition** is a word or group of words which are usually placed before a noun or a pronoun to show their relation with other words in a sentence.

Examples: on, in, into, behind etc.

Read the following sentences.

1. The bird is **in** the cage.
The word **in** shows the relation between the bird and the cage.
2. The frog jumped **into** the well.
The word **into** shows the relation between the frog and the well.
3. The laptop is **on** the table.
The word **on** shows the relation between the laptop and the table.

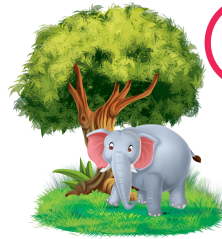




In these sentences, the words **in**, **into** and **on** are placed before nouns or pronouns and they show the relation between these nouns or pronouns and some other words in the sentence. These words are called **Prepositions**.

A. Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.

1. The elephant is under the tree.
2. The temple is in front of the house.
3. The boy jumped into the pond.
4. The cat is near the table.
5. Madhu is between Maun and Jitu.
6. The jacket is in the cupboard.
7. They are in the swimming pool.
8. The pen is on the table.
9. The bird is on the branch.
10. The fish are in the pond.



Skills/Level
LISTENING & WRITING/A2



At, On, In as Prepositions of Time

Most of the time, we use **at**, **on** and **in** to express time.

Read the following sentences.

1. X-mas falls **in** December.
2. They play games **in** the evening.
3. They go for a walk **in** the morning.
4. The Independence Day falls **on** 15th August.
5. My birthday falls **on** 5th February.
6. The moon shines **at** night.
7. We go to school **at** 8 a.m.
8. She takes her dinner **at** 8 p.m.

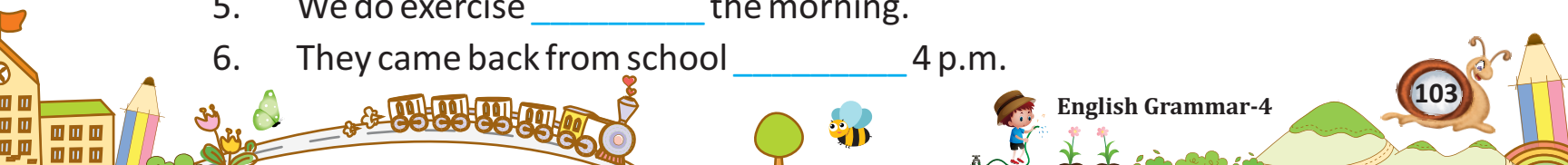


B. Fill in the blanks with prepositions at, on or in.

1. The Republic falls _____ 26th January.
2. It is too cold _____ December.
3. My birthday falls _____ 5th February.
4. The moon shines _____ night.
5. We do exercise _____ the morning.
6. They came back from school _____ 4 p.m.



Skills/Level
WRITING/A1





Behind, In front of, Near, Between, Among

Read the following sentences.

1. Rekha is standing **between** Amitabh and Jaya.
2. Distribute these sweets **among** the children.
3. My mother is sitting **behind** my father.
4. There is a garden **in front of** the house.
5. The balloon-man is **near** the gate.

I.Q. Test

Read the sentences using correct prepositions.

1. Raj is fond **in** music.
2. He died **with** plague.
3. I bought it **at** a rupee.
4. I prefer tea **on** coffee.
5. Suman was married **with** Mayank.

Points to Remember

- ⦿ **A preposition** is a word or group of words which are placed before a noun or a pronoun to show their relation with other words in a sentence.



My Activity Corner

Underline the prepositions in the following passage.

My mother is a kind and noble lady. She teaches in my school. She teaches English. She wakes up at 4.30 a.m. and wakes me at 5 a.m. She prepares breakfast for us. She goes to temple every day. She take care of us very well. She goes to school in time. In the evening, she helps me to do my homework. I am proud of having such a lovely and caring mother.



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



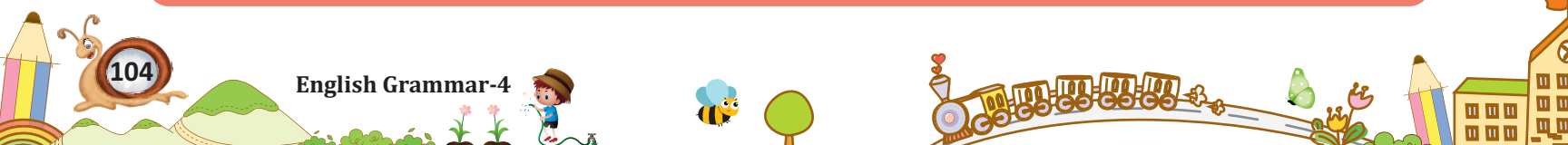
Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab





Conjunctions

Learning Outcomes

- Students will learn what conjunctions are.
- They will use conjunctions to join words, phrases, or sentences.



Lead in

Find the conjunctions in the grid.

Q	V	W	H	C	R	L	F	Z	T	E	P
A	N	D	B	T	B	D	G	O	F	I	U
Z	C	Q	B	E	C	A	U	S	E	G	N
L	F	N	U	F	N	G	T	B	O	R	T
D	G	U	T	O	J	T	I	L	L	G	I
V	R	I	O	J	C	U	O	C	O	I	L
B	O	R	H	U	S	B	N	S	U	R	E
W	H	E	N	L	Z	C	V	U	T	S	R

A word that joins word, groups of words or sentences is called a **Conjunction**.

Examples : and, but, or, because, etc.

Read the following sentences.

1. Rohit **and** Virat are playing.
The word **and** joins the words Rohit and Virat.
2. Mita is thin **but** Rita is fat.
The word **but** joins the two sentences Mita is thin and Rita is fat.
3. Do you like tea **or** coffee?
The word **or** joins two words, tea and coffee.
4. Suhani was absent **because** she was ill.

The word **because** joins the two sentences, Suhani was absent and she was ill.

In the above sentences **and**, **but**, **or** and **because** are joining words. They join words, groups of words or sentences. **Joining words are also called conjunctions.**





Some More Examples of Conjunctions

1. It was raining **yet** he went out to play.
2. I eat breakfast **before** I go to school.
3. We can go to play **after** we finish our work.
4. Ritu could not pass in the exam **though** she worked hard.
5. I shall come **if** he invites me.
6. She was playing **when** you came home.
7. The baby was hungry **so** she started crying.
8. Brijesh **and** I are classmates.



A. Underline the Conjunctions in the following sentences.

1. Seema and Reema are sisters.
2. He is poor but honest.
3. Would you like to read Hindi or English first?
4. Please tell me if you need anything.
5. Raj likes music but he can't dance.



And

Read the following sentences.

1. He is honest. He is hardworking.
He is honest **and** hardworking.
2. She is beautiful. She is intelligent.
She is beautiful **and** intelligent.

B. Join the following using and.

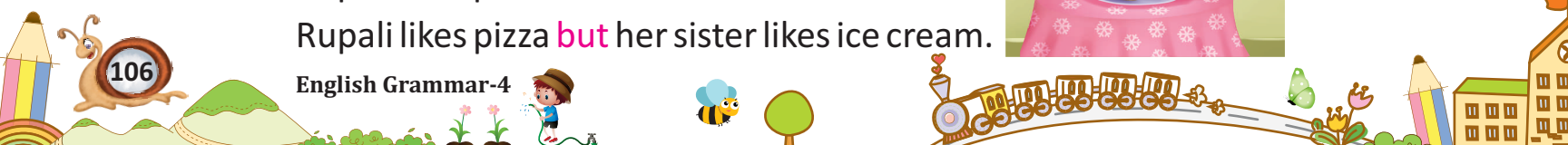
1. He is a singer. He is a doctor.
2. Rupa is kind. Rupa is caring.
3. He ran very fast. He caught the thief.
4. Diamond is precious. Diamond is costly.



But

Read the following sentences.

1. Anil is tall. His sister is short.
Anil is tall **but** his sister is short.
2. Rupali likes pizza. Her sister likes ice cream.
Rupali likes pizza **but** her sister likes ice cream.





Grammar Byte

- ◉ We use **and** to join statements that are similar.
- ◉ We use **but** to join sentences that are opposite.
- ◉ We use **or** to join sentences that show a choice.

C. Join the following sentences using **but**.



Skills/Level
LISTENING & WRITING/A2



1. Mr. Gupta is rich. Mr. Sharma is poor.

2. Sumit is poor. Sumit honest.

3. Sara invited her. She did not come to the party.

4. Rohit is tall. His sister is short.

5. The day is hot. The night is cold.

Or

Read the following sentences.

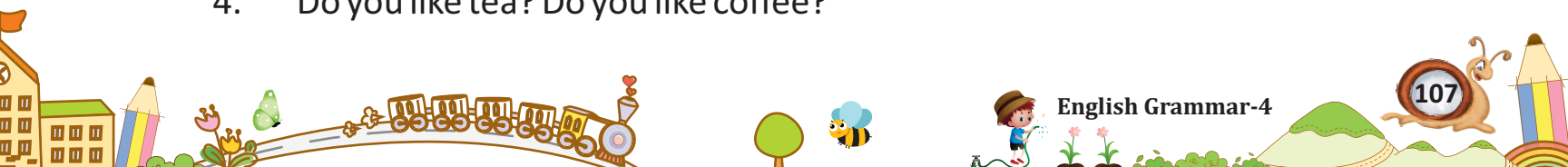
1. Would you like rice? Would you like roti?
Would you like rice **or** roti?
2. Do you want coconut water? Do you want cold drink?
Do you want coconut water **or** cold drink?

D. Join the sentences using **or** in blue.

1. Follow the traffic light. You will be fined.
2. Do not get wet in rain. You will catch a cold.
3. Would you like dosa? Would you like idli?
4. Do you like tea? Do you like coffee?



Skills/Level
WRITING/A2





Points to Remember

- A word that joins word, groups of words or sentences is called a **Conjunction**.



My Activity Corner

Frame a story on your own and underline all the conjunctions.



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

