

Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand the definition and They will learn how to use prepositions function of prepositions in sentences.
 - correctly in context.







Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.







The bird flew of the cage.



The elephant is standing a tree.



The vase is the table.









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

Read the following sentences.

- 1. My birthday falls on 17th August.
- 2. The man is **behind** the woman.
- 3. The cat jumped over the table.

In the above sentences, the words on, behind and over are prepositions.

In sentence 1, on is the preposition of time.

It shows the relation of a noun or a pronoun with other words in terms of time.

In sentence 2, **behind** is the preposition of position.

This preposition shows where someone or something is.

In sentence 3, over is the preposition of direction or movement.

This preposition shows the idea of movement or direction from one place to another.

Kinds of Prepositions

Preposition of Time

- 1. He will reach at 6 o'clock.
- 2. Our school reopens on Tuesday.
- 3. They reached **before** everyone.
- 4. It has been raining since morning.

Preposition of Position

- 1. The books are **on** the table.
- 2. The cat is under the table.
- 3. The girl is **behind** the tree.
- 4. The garden is **in front of** the house.
- 5. The mouse is **between** the cat and the dog.

Preposition of Direction/Movement

- 1. He climbed down the tree.
- 2. The bird flew out of the cage.
- 3. Everyday, she drives past the market.
- 4. She entered the room through the back door.
- 5. The car is parked **round** the corner.











Underline the prepositions in the following sentences Α. and write their kinds.

Nobody spoke during his lecture. 1.

2. The dog ran across the road.

3. The elephant is standing under a tree.

4. The teacher reached school on time.

5. The bird sat on a tree.

6. Her brother will come on Monday.

7. Independence Day falls on 15th August.

8. The stars shine in the sky.

Use of Some Other Prepositions

1. in, at

In is used for a period of time; at is used for a point of time.

At is used for small places; in is used for large places.

Examples:

- My uncle lives in Dubai. 1.
- She reached home at 6 p.m. 2.
- I eat my breakfast in the morning. 3.
- I live at Chanakya Place in New Delhi. 4.

2. with, by

With is used with an instrument.

By is used after a verb in the passive voice.

Examples:

- 1. I write with a pen.
- He was punished by the teacher. 2.

3. on, upon

On is used for speaking of things at rest.

Upon is used for speaking of things in motion.

Examples:

- He is sitting on a sofa. 1.
- The lion sprang upon the goat. 2.



Skills/Level READING & WRITING/A













In is used to denote the end of a period of time in future.

Within is used to denote before the end of a period of time in the future.

Examples:

- 1. I shall be back in a year.
- 2. He will come back within a year.

5. for, since

For is used to denote a period of time.

Since is used to denote a point of time.

Examples:

- 1. I have been living here for ten years.
- 2. It has been raining since morning.

6. till, by

Till means up to.

By means not later than.

Examples:

- 1. I waited till 4 p.m.
- 2. You must come back by 10 o'clock.

7. from, to

From is used to show duration of time.

To is also used to show duration of time.

Examples:

- 1. He will live there **from** January **to** July.
- 2. The match was played from 10 o'clock to 4 o'clock.

8. behind, in front of

We use **behind** and **in front of** to show the opposite direction.

Examples:

- 1. The tree is **behind** our house.
- 2. The garden is **in front of** the house.

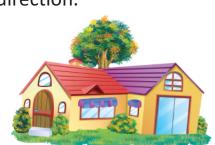
9. between, among

Between is used for two persons or things.

Among is used for more than two.















Examples:

- 1. Five comes **between** four and six.
- 2. Distribute the sweets among the children.

10. beside, besides

Beside means by the side of.

Besides means in addition to.

Examples:

1. The shop is **beside** my house.

	2. Besides toys, Sumit bought some crayons.									
В.	Tick	(√) the correct opt				-		Skills/Level		
	1.	She writes			a pe	ncil.		READING & WRITING/AZ		
		(a) within		(b)	with		(c)	by		
	2.	The market is my school.								
		(a) with		(b)	beside		(c)	besides		
	3.	Distribute these pens Rahul and Pinky.								
		(a) among		(b)	behind		(c)	between		
	4.	Divide the sweets the children.								
		(a) among		(b)	behind		(c)	between		
	5.	She lives Mumbai.								
		(a) by		(b)	in		(c)	at		
	6.	We pray to God				the mo	orning ar	nd evening.		
		(a) in		(b)	on		(c)	at		
	7.	The lion sprang the deer.								
		(a) in		(b)	upon		(c)	under		
	8.	apples, he bought some mangoes.								
		(a) on		(b)	beside		(c)	besides		
	9.	The cat jumped the chair.								
		(a) upon		(b)	on		(c)	off		
	10.	They waited for you7 p.m.								
		(a) by		(b)	for		(c)	till		
			60							

English Grammar-5



- A Preposition is a word which shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and some other words in a sentence.
- There are different kinds of prepositions like Preposition of Time, Preposition of Position, Preposition of Direction/Movement, etc.



My Activity Corner





Tick (\checkmark) the correct preposition.

- 1. We are planning a party (at/on) New Year's Day.
- 2. The dog fell (in/into) the well.
- 3. He will return (in/on) Saturday.
- 4. She is afraid (of/from) cockroaches.
- 5. We celebrate Christmas (on/at) 25 December.
- 6. The room is full (of/with) people.









