



Hi, I am EeeBee



Prepositions

Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand the definition and function of prepositions in sentences.
- They will identify different types of prepositions: time, place, direction, and manner.
- They will apply prepositions accurately in sentences to show relationships between words.



Lead in

Look at the pictures and tick (✓) the correct option.

(a)



A bird _____ a tree.

in

☐

on

☐

under

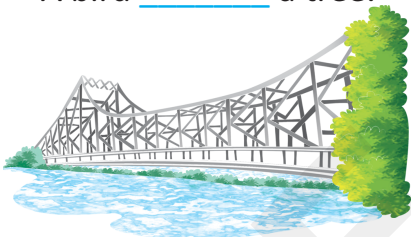
☐

(b)



A parrot _____ a cage.

(c)



The river _____ the bridge.

below

☐

behind

☐

between

☐

(d)



A statue _____ of a house.

Prepositions

A word which shows the relation between a noun or a pronoun and some other words in a sentence is called a **preposition**. The other words can be a noun, a verb or an adjective.

Read the following sentences:

1. The ball is on the table.
2. The ball is in the box.
3. The ball is under the table.
4. The ball is near the bat.

In the above sentences, the words **on**, **in**, **under** and **near** are prepositions.



Grammar Byte

- A preposition is usually placed before its object but sometimes it follows it.



Kinds of Prepositions

Prepositions can be classified into the following three kinds:

1. Prepositions of time
2. Prepositions of place
3. Prepositions of direction and movement

Let's learn about them in detail.

Prepositions of Time

1. At

At usually denotes a definite point of time like the time in the clock, exact time of the day.

Examples :

1. She gets up **at** 6 o'clock.
2. I heard a voice **at** midnight.

2. On

On is used before the names of days and dates.

Examples :

1. I arrived in Chennai **on** Monday.
2. Independence Day falls **on** 15th August.



3. In

In is used before parts of the day, month, year, season.

Examples :

1. We do yoga **in** the morning.
2. We wear woollen clothes **in** winter.

4. By

By is used to denote the latest time by which something was or is to be done.

Examples :

1. You should be back **by** 4 p.m.
2. She should finish her project **by** Tuesday.

5. For

For is used for a period of time for which an action has been going on.

Examples :

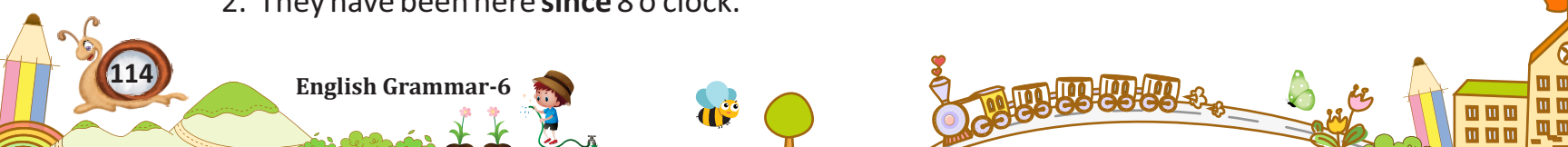
1. He has been playing **for** five hours.
2. I have been waiting **for** three hours.

6. Since

Since is used for a point of time during which the action started (the action continues till the time of speaking).

Examples :

1. It has been raining **since** morning.
2. They have been here **since** 8 o'clock.





7. From

From is used to denote the time when something starts.

Examples :

1. She waited for him **from** 9 o'clock to 12 o'clock.
2. He was there **from** Monday to Saturday.

8. During

➤ **During** is used for something that occurs throughout a period of time.

Examples :

1. The trust has been impressed with her dedication and hard work during the crisis.
2. He did not get his due **during** his lifetime.

➤ **During** is used for a specified period.

Examples :

1. The theft took place **during** the night.
2. He fell down **during** the stunt.

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition of time from the box.

to from for by during in on

1. My birthday is _____ February.
2. He will arrive here _____ Sunday.
3. They work _____ 8 o'clock to 4 o'clock.
4. They will be really busy _____ the next week.
5. You must finish your project _____ Sunday.
6. He has been sleeping _____ eight hours.
7. She was there _____ Monday _____ Saturday.



Skills/Level
WRITING/A1



Prepositions of Place

1. At

At has the idea of an exact point. It is used with small areas like village, small towns, etc., and specifically before the number of your house.

Examples :

1. There was a large crowd **at** the railway station.
2. I live **at** 10, Satguru Marg.

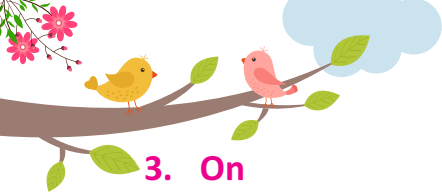
2. In

In is used with the name of a container, place, area to indicate where someone or something is. It has the idea of a larger area and is used in speaking of bigger towns, states, countries, etc.

Examples :

1. The dress is **in** the almirah.
2. They live **in** Dubai.





3. On

On is used with surface area to indicate where someone or something is.

Examples :

1. The magazine is **on** the table.
2. There is something **on** your head.

4. Between

Between is used to give the sense of middle with two persons/things.

Examples :

1. Aman is sitting **between** Sourav and Amit.
2. The car is **between** a bus and a truck.

5. Among

Among is used to give the sense of middle with more than two persons or things.

Examples :

1. Distribute these sweets **among** the children.
2. The rabbit hid **among** the bushes.

6. Upon

Upon is used while speaking of two things, one of which is at rest and the other is in motion. Their surface may or may not be in contact.

Examples :

1. The cat sprang **upon** the chair.
2. The dog pounced **upon** a piece of meat.

7. Above

Above is used for a higher position than something. It gives the sense of vertically higher than something.

Examples :

1. The flags waived **above** our heads.
2. He raised his arms **above** his head.

8. Over

Over is used for a position higher than something. It gives the sense of covering higher than or spread over something.

Examples :

1. A beautiful white bird flew **over** the lake.
2. My father put a blanket **over** me.

9. Below

Below is used for a lower level of position. It gives the sense of lower than something.

Examples :

1. There was a beautiful lake **below** the bridge.
2. You can't write **below** that line.





10. Under

➤ **Under** is used to indicate that someone or something is directly below something.

Examples :

1. The ball was **under** the table.
2. The farmer was resting **under** a tree.



Skills/Level
LISTENING & WRITING/A2



B. Tick (✓) the correct preposition of place.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Please, put this book _____ the table. | |
| (i) on <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) in <input type="checkbox"/> (iii) at <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 2. The beggar was standing _____ the corner of the street. | |
| (i) in <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) at <input type="checkbox"/> (iii) on <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 3. The pen is _____ the drawer. | |
| (i) on <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) in <input type="checkbox"/> (iii) at <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 4. We met him _____ the bus stop. | |
| (i) in <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) at <input type="checkbox"/> (iii) on <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Prepositions of Direction or Movement

1. From

From is used for starting at a particular place, position or condition.

Examples :

1. He comes home **from** office at 6 p.m.
2. The helicopter fell **from** a height of 150 feet.

2. Out of

Out of is the opposite of into. It means from the interior of something.

Examples :

1. The bird flew **out of** the cage.
2. He moved **out of** the city yesterday.

3. To

To is used to show the point of destination, towards that direction.

Examples :

1. They went **to** market.
2. She went from Kolkata **to** Bhubaneswar.

4. Towards

Towards means looking or moving in a particular direction.

Examples :

1. I saw the tiger coming **towards** me.
2. The boy ran away **towards** the temple.





5. Into

Into denotes movement towards the interior (inside) of something.

Examples :

1. The man jumped **into** the river.
2. She silently went **into** the room.

6. At

At has the idea of hitting.

Example :

1. He threw the stone **at** the dog.

7. For

For suggests the beginning of a movement to the destination.

Example :

1. The children left **for** the school.

8. Against

Against shows pressure or contact.

Examples :

1. The old man is leaning **against** the wall.
2. He put the ladder **against** the tree.



Spot the Error

- ◉ *He is senior than me.*

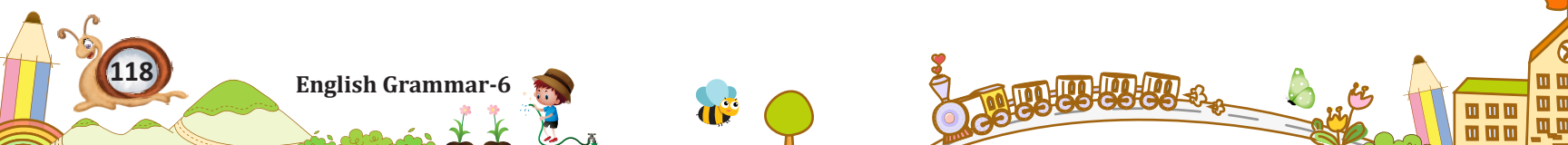
- ◉ *She has been sleeping since six hours.*

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition of direction or movement.

1. He threw the ball _____ the old man.
2. She put the ladder _____ the well.
3. The dog ran _____ the room.
4. Put the photos back _____ the box when our visitors are gone.
5. The bird flew _____ the open window.



Skills/Level
WRITING/A2





Points to Remember

- A word which shows the relation between a noun or a pronoun and some other words in a sentence is called a **Preposition**.
- There are three types of prepositions. **Preposition of time, preposition of place and Preposition of direction or movement.**
- At, on, in, by, for, since, from, during are examples of some **Prepositions of time**.
- At, in, on, between, among, upon, above, below, under, over are examples of some **Prepositions of place**.
- From, off, out of, towards, into, against are examples of some **Prepositions of direction or movement**.



My Activity Corner



Skills/Level
WRITING/A1



Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. I went there **at** 10 a.m.

(a) Preposition of Place

☐

(b) Preposition of Time

☐

(c) Preposition of Direction or Movement

☐

2. She lives **at** Uttam Nagar.

(a) Preposition of Place

☐

(b) Preposition of Time

☐

(c) Preposition of Direction or Movement

☐

3. The girl jumped **into** the pond.

(a) Preposition of Place

☐

(b) Preposition of Time

☐

(c) Preposition of Direction or Movement

☐

My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

