



Hi, I am EeeBee



Prepositions

Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand the types of prepositions (time, place, direction, etc.).
- They will identify prepositional phrases and their usage.
- They will construct sentences with correct prepositions to convey precise meaning.



Lead in

See the picture and find and write the position of the following.

(a)



a bird _____ the cage

(b)



a vase _____ the table

Preposition

A **preposition** is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation with some other words in the sentence.

Examples: 1. The cat is **on** the table.

2. He goes to bed **at** 10.

Kinds of Prepositions

There are three kinds of prepositions.

1. Prepositions of Time
2. Prepositions of Place or Position
3. Prepositions of Movement or Direction

1. Prepositions of Time

At

- **At** is used for a certain moment or point of time.

Example: I reached school **at** 8 a.m.

- **At** is used for a specific place having a distractive number (house no.) or ownership.

Example: We had a vacation **at** her grandfather's vila at 10 Rumble street in UK.



On

- **On** is used with days and dates.

Example : She reached Delhi **on** Monday.

In

- **In** is used with parts of the day, month, year, season.

Examples : 1. We take our breakfast **in** the morning. 2. We wear cotton clothes **in** summer.

- **In** is also used with the future tense to show the period in which an action will happen.

Example : I am coming **in** two hours.



Grammar Byte

in = at the end of

within = before the end of

- ⦿ We will finish the project **in** a week. (when a week is over)
- ⦿ We will finish the project **within** a week. (before a week is over)

Since

- **Since** is used with the point of time at which an action started.

Example : It has been raining **since** morning.

For

- **For** is used to suggest the period of time for which an action has been going on.

Example : I have lived in this city **for** five years.

From

- **From** refers to the starting point of an action. Very often it is used with **to** or **till/until**.

Example : Our school will be closed **from** 5th July **till** 20th July.

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. There can be more than one choice in certain cases.

1. What happened between you and Susant _____ the evening of 8th June.
2. Her birthday falls _____ Friday.
3. She learnt to drive _____ a week.
4. He usually gets up _____ 6 o'clock.



Skills/Level
WRITING/B1



2. Prepositions of Place or Location

At

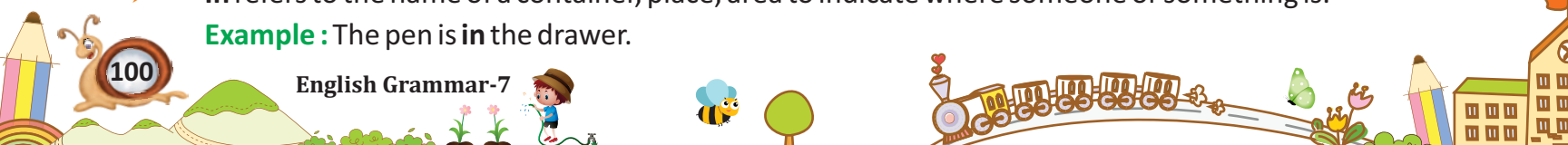
- **At** denotes a specific place, house number or specific ownership by a person.

Example : Raj lives **at** 15 Hari Nagar.

In

- **In** refers to the name of a container, place, area to indicate where someone or something is.

Example : The pen is **in** the drawer.





On

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

Example : There is something **on** your head.

Upon

- **Upon** shows position of motion when one thing moves from one place to another.

Example : The tiger jumped **upon** the deer.

Between

- **Between** is used with two persons or things.

Example : There is no difference **between** Anil and Sahil.

Among

- **Among** is used with more than two persons or things.

Example : He is the eldest **among** all his family members.

Above

- **Above** refers to a place that is higher than someone or something.

Example : A chief minister is **above** a Deputy Chief Minister.

Over

- **Over** also refers to a place that is higher than someone or something. Over can also mean covering, or vertically above.

Example : The plane flies **over** the sea.

Below

- **Below** means lower than someone or something. It is preferred when one thing is not directly under another.

Example : The Sun disappeared **below** the horizon.

Under

- **Under** also means lower than someone or something. But it also means vertically below. It also has the idea of contact.

Example : He was wearing a red T-shirt **under** his sweater.



Grammar Byte

- ◉ *Below is also used in measurements to suggest the idea of being lower than.*

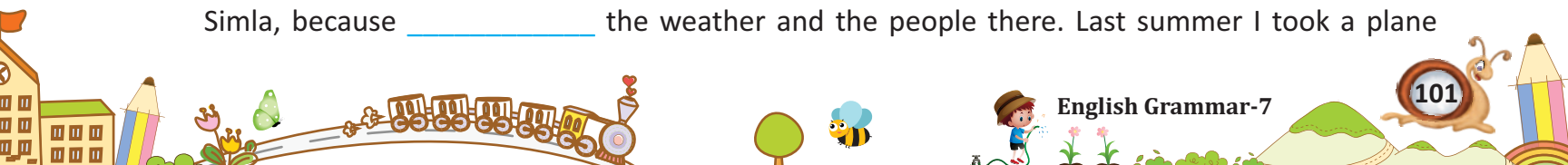
Example : The temperature was 10 degrees **below** normal.

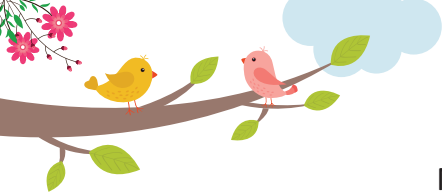
B. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

I'm Rahul and I live _____ India. _____ summer I like to travel _____ Simla, because _____ the weather and the people there. Last summer I took a plane



Skills/Level
WRITING/A2

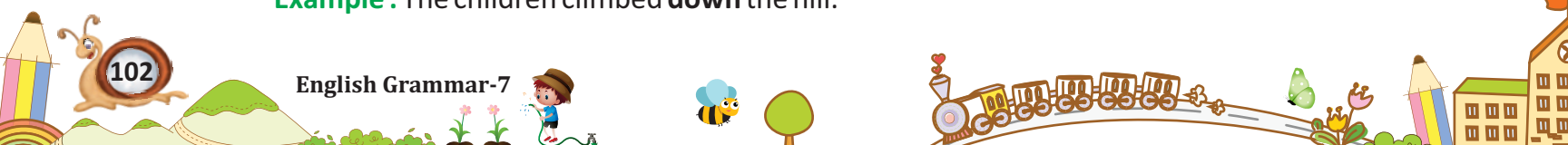




_____ New Delhi to Simla. _____ the airport we collected our luggage and went to our hotel _____ bus. We stopped _____ a small restaurant for a quick meal. The driver parked the bus _____ the restaurant. Nobody could find the bus and the driver, so we waited _____ the restaurant _____ one hour. The driver was walking _____ the small park _____ the restaurant which we did not know. So we were very angry _____ him. But my holiday was great. We sat _____ campfires and went walking _____ the early morning.

3. Preposition of Movement or Direction

- **To** has the sense of destination, **towards** of direction.
Examples : They went **to** the park. (reached the park)
- **Into** refers to the movement towards the interior of something.
Example : The boy dived **into** the pond.
- **At** denotes the idea of hitting.
Example : The boys threw stones **at** the nest.
- **For** suggests the beginning of movement.
Example : He left **for** office.
- **Against** denotes the pressure or contact
Example : He put the ladder **against** the wall.
- **From** is used with the point of departure.
Example : He has already gone **from** school.
- **Off** shows separation. It is used in the sense of, from the surface of, down from something
Example : He fell **off** the motorcycle.
- **Out of** is the opposite of into. It means from the interior of.
Example : He pulled a pen **out of** his shirt's pocket.
- **Along** is used to state that someone or something is moving in one direction.
Example : We walked **along** the sea beach.
- **Across** is used to state the other side of someone or something.
Example : My uncle lives **across** the street.
- **Round** is used when we refer to movements in circles
Example : The children moved **round** the tree.
- **Up** is used to talk about movements towards a higher position.
Example : He climbed **up** the stairs.
- **Down** is used to talk about movement towards a lower position.
Example : The children climbed **down** the hill.





C. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.



Skills/Level
READING & WRITING/B1



1. She threw the stone _____ the dog.
2. The leaves fell _____ the tree.
3. The mountaineers are climbing _____ the mountain.
4. An aeroplane is flying _____ the hill.
5. A ship is sailing _____ the sea.
6. Two friends moved _____ the forest.
7. This business is spread out _____ the country.
8. We walked _____ the seashore.
9. That road goes _____ her house.
10. They went _____ school.



Points to Remember

- A **Preposition** is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation with some other words in the sentences.
- There are three kinds of prepositions— **Prepositions of time, Prepositions of place or position and Preposition of movement or direction.**



My Activity Corner

Put a/in each sentence where the preposition should be inserted. One has been done for you.

1. The movie was based / the famous novel by Chetan Bhagat. (on)
2. The boat sailed the river. (down)
3. The laboratory is situated the end of the street. (at)
4. Divide the toffees the children. (among)
5. The train passed the tunnel. (through)



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

