



Hi, I am EeBee



Prepositions

Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand what prepositions are and how they show relationships between words in a sentence.
- They will learn common prepositions (in, on, at, under, over, beside, etc.).
- Students will practice using prepositions correctly in sentences.



Lead in

Circle the preposition in the given passage.

Potato is a major crop grown in over 100 countries in world. First time, the local residents of South America brought potato under cultivation possibly 2000 years before the Spanish conquest. In 16th century, the Spaniards first came into contact with some villages of this country. In Europe, it was introduced between 1580 AD to 1585 AD in Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, Belgium and Germany.



Prepositions

Words that show the relationship of **A Noun, Pronoun** or **Noun** phrase with other words in a sentence.

Example : The book was **in** the bag.

Preposition of Time

1. At

At is used to express when something happens. We use **at** with point of time, festival, mealtime, indefinite period, etc. (During is used for X'mas / Diwali)

Example : We met her **at** 4 o'clock.

2. In

In is used to express the period of time in which something happens. We use **in** with months, years, seasons, centuries, periods of day like morning, evening, afternoon.

Example : He was born **in** 1947.

3. On

On is used with days, dates, birthdays, anniversaries etc.

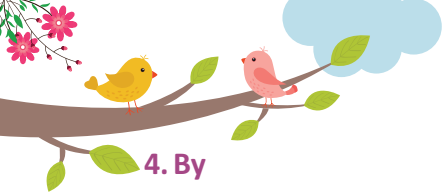
Example : He arrived here **on** Monday.

We use **on** with morning, afternoon, evening, etc. when they are modified.

Example : He arrived here **on** Monday.

She went for jogging **on** a pleasant morning.





4. By

By is used to indicate the latest time at which an action will be finished.

Example : I'll finish my homework **by** 8 o'clock.

5. For

For is used with periods of time to indicate how long an action lasts. It is generally used with the perfect tense but is also used with other tenses.

Example : Mr Rao has taught in this school **for** ten years.

6. Since

Since is used with a point of time in the past from which an action began and it continues till the time of speaking. It is generally used with perfect tense.

Example : He has been sleeping **since** 4 o'clock.

7. From

From indicates the starting point of an action in the past or future. It is always used with to or till.

Example : Rubina lived there **from** January to December.

8. Till/Until

Till and **until** are used to show something happening or done up to a particular point in time and then ceasing to happen.

Example : Wait here **until** I come back.

9. Before and After

Prepositions before and after are used to relate to a particular time. **Before** means earlier than and **after** means later than something.

Example : She gets up **before** 5 o'clock.

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition. In some cases, more than one choice is possible.

1. You must reach here _____ 6 o'clock.
2. _____ the war many people were killed.
3. He congratulated me _____ my birthday.
4. They reached there _____ a hot afternoon.
5. The train left _____ 10 o'clock.



Skills/Level
WRITING/B1



Preposition of Place/Position

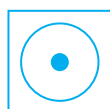
1. At



At is used to show the exact point like houses, stations, small villages or towns.

Example : I am waiting **at** Aggarwal Sweet Corner.

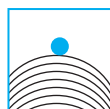
2. In



In is generally used when we talk about big cities, countries, continent, etc.

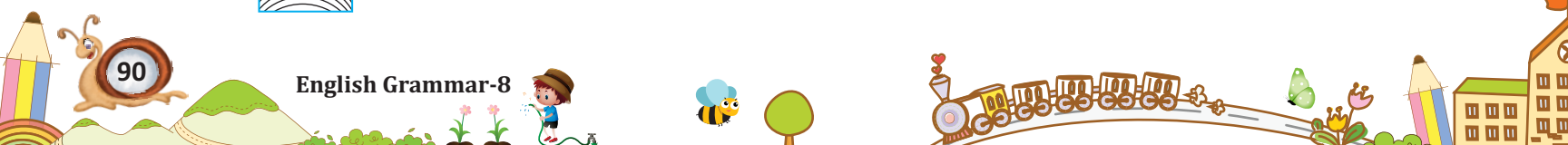
Example : We live **in** India.

3. On



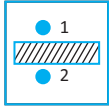
On is used to indicate a particular area of land or place where something is.

Example : The book is lying **on** the table.



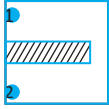


4. Over/Under



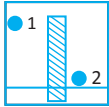
1. The fan was **over** my head.
2. I sat **under** the fan.

5. Above/Below



1. His head could be seen **above** the cliff.
2. His body was **below** the cliff.

6. Behind/in front of



1. There is a tree **behind** the house.
2. There is a garden **in front of** the house.

7. Beside



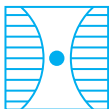
1. Put the newspaper **beside** the dictionary.
2. She sat **beside** me and had her dinner.

8. Near



1. There is a temple **near** our house.
2. Don't go **near** that fierce animal.

9. Between



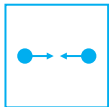
1. Rani is sitting **between** Rahul and Raj.
2. The cat is **between** two dogs.

10. Among



1. The bees were buzzing **among** the flowers.
2. The negotiations **among** the European countries are not going well.

11. Opposite



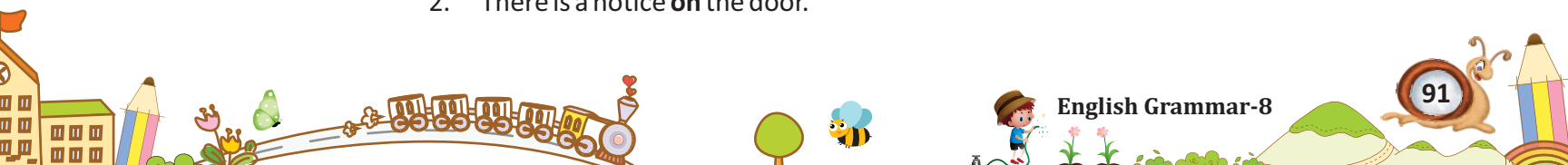
1. There is a park **opposite** our office.
2. There is a temple **opposite** our house.

12. At, In

1. I'll wait for you **at** the bus station.
2. She was born **at** Balasore in Odisha.

13. At, On

1. Somebody is knocking **at** the door.
2. There is a notice **on** the door.





14. On, in

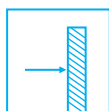
1. The logo is **on** the packet.
2. The cookies are **in** the packet.

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition. In some cases, more than one choice is possible.

1. The dog was sleeping _____ the table.
2. The lake is 100 feet _____ the sea level.
3. The plane was flying _____ the cloud.
4. The notice is pasted _____ the wall.
5. Please come and sit _____ me.

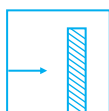
Prepositions Showing Direction

1. To



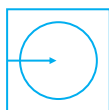
1. He was on his way **to** the station.
2. She went from Delhi **to** Lucknow.

2. Towards



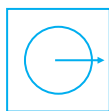
1. He threw a ball **towards** Maya.
2. The policeman were going **towards** the crime spot.

3. Into



1. The frog jumped **into** the pond.
2. The boy jumped **into** the river.

4. Out of



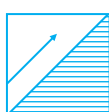
1. He took the toffee **out of** the jar.
2. The girl is looking **out of** her window.

5. Off



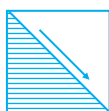
1. The man fell **off** the horse.
2. The vase fell **off** the table.

6. Up

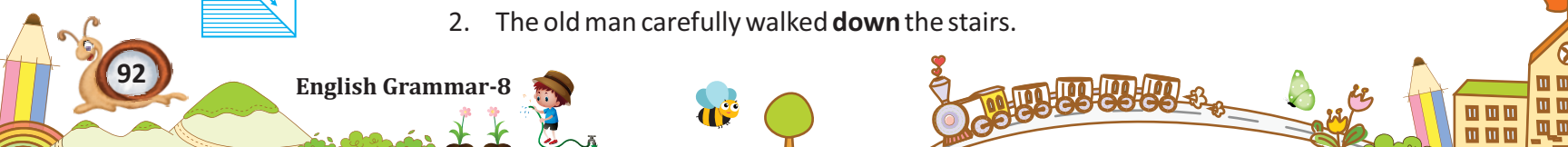


1. Jack and Jill went **up** the hill.
2. The squirrel climbed **up** the tree.

7. Down

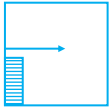


1. The mountaineer climbed **down** the hill.
2. The old man carefully walked **down** the stairs.



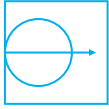


8. Over



1. The bird flew **over** the tree.
2. The cat jumped **over** the gate.

9. Through



1. The water entered the boat **through** a hole.
2. The bird flew into the room **through** the windows.

10. Along



1. We went for a walk **along** the river.
2. Walking **along** the road, we reached the theatre.

11. Across



1. The hippopotamus swam **across** the river.
2. The aeroplane flew **across** the river.

12. Past



1. The ball went **past** the boundary and hit the car.
2. Go **past** the temple to reach the bank.

13. Round



1. Ganesha went **round** with his parents.
2. They went **round** the city.

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. In some cases more than one choice is possible.

1. We walked _____ the sea beach.
2. The elephant went _____ the man.
3. They got tired as they climbed _____ the stairs.
4. They have to ride _____ a long tunnel.
5. She threw the toy _____ me.



Skills/Level
WRITING/A2

Other Uses of Prepositions

1. **Besides** (in addition to) : There were fifty boys **besides** fifty girls.

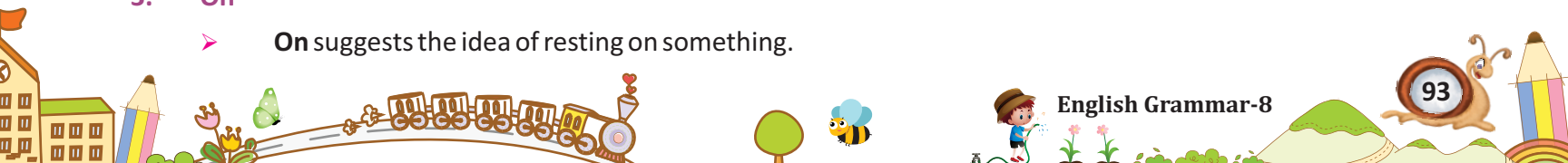
2. In

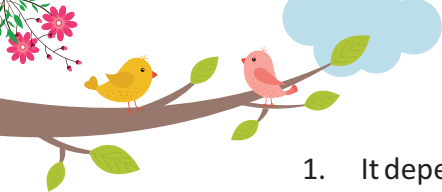
➤ **In** suggests the interior of another.

1. She is interested **in** learning.
2. Today he is **in** an angry mood.

3. On

➤ **On** suggests the idea of resting on something.





1. It depends **on** my father's decision whether I am going there or not.

4. Of

- **Of** suggests belonging.

1. One wing **of** the bird is broken.

5. With

- **With** suggests company, association.

1. He came **with** his whole staff.

- **With** is used with a thing that we use to do something.

1. Cut these fruits **with** a knife.

6. About

- **About** suggests the subject of a conversation.

1. Kindly tell us something **about** you.

- **About** also suggests nearness of some kind.

1. The train was **about** to leave.

7. From

- **From** suggests the source of something.

1. The Ganga originated **from** the Himalayas.

8. For

- **For** suggests a purpose.

1. Let's go **for** a walk.

- **For** also shows a general period.

1. They were here **for** one month.

9. By

- **By** suggests the person or thing that did something.

1. Hamlet was written **by** Shakespeare.

- **By** is used with means of transport.

1. We are going to Meerut **by** bus.

- **By** is also used with certain expressions like by chance, by mistake, by heart, one by one, step by step, etc.

D. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Wash your hands _____ a Dettol soap.

(a) by

☐

(b) with

☐

(c) on

☐

2. One leg _____ that chair is broken.

(a) in

☐

(b) on

☐

(c) of

☐

3. She is _____ a jolly mood.

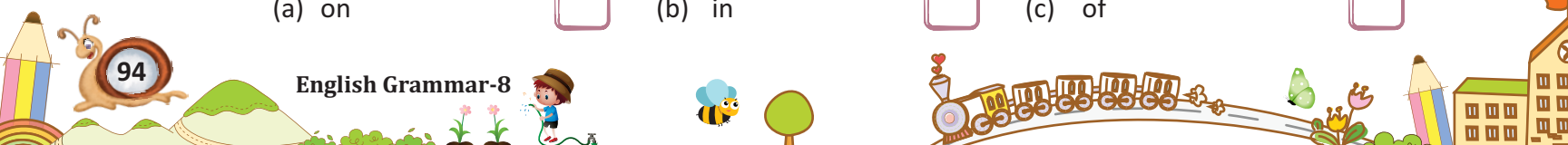
(a) on

☐

(b) in

☐

(c) of

☐

4. His health deteriorated _____ bad to worse.
 (a) by ☐ (b) about ☐ (c) from ☐
5. Let's go _____ a dinner.
 (a) to ☐ (b) for ☐ (c) about ☐
6. This painting is made _____ M.F. Husain.
 (a) by ☐ (b) from ☐ (c) to ☐
7. She can't do it alone. You should ask someone _____ her.
 (a) in ☐ (b) on ☐ (c) besides ☐
8. He told us _____ his best friend.
 (a) of ☐ (b) in ☐ (c) about ☐



Points to Remember

- Words that show the relationship of a noun, pronoun or noun phrase with other words in a sentence.



My Activity Corner

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. In some cases more than one choice is possible.

- Everything is quiet _____ midnight.
- I'll be going to home _____ Diwali.
- Here birthday falls _____ 7th march.
- We enjoy pleasant weather _____ springs.
- It is extremely hot _____ may.
- That shop closed at 6 o' clock, so you must reach there _____ 6 o' clock.
- The train departed the platform _____ 10 o' clock.
- The tournament will be held _____ 15th september _____ 25th september.
- The doctor will be available _____ 4 pm-6pm.
- He won't leave school _____ 2 o' clock.



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

