

The logo for LUGHA ENGLISH ACADEMY is positioned in the background. It features a stylized white star on the left and the text 'LUGHA ENGLISH ACADEMY' in a light grey, sans-serif font to its right. Below the main text, the words 'ANNUAL CONFERENCE' are visible in a smaller font.

Preposition of movement

Preposition – word or a group of words used before a noun or a pronoun to show direction, time, place, location or to introduce an object.

Preposition of direction / movement

– prepositions of movement are

across

through

into

over

down

up

past

around

These prepositions add specific context (statement or idea) to the movement.



Preposition of direction / movement

Across / through

ACROSS is the movement from one side of the area to another side.

There is a bridge across the river.



THROUGH is the movement from one side to another side in an enclosed space.

The train went through the dark tunnel.



Preposition of direction / movement

Onto / off

ONTO & OFF refer to surfaces.

Use ONTO to denote movement from down to up.



The toddler is trying to get onto the chair.



Use OFF to denote movement from up to down.



The boy fell off the tree.



Preposition of direction / movement

Up / down

Both these refer to physical movement.

The man is climbing up the stairs.



The boy is going down the slide.



They can also denote increase & decrease.

The price of petrol always goes up and seldom comes down.



Preposition of direction / movement

Around / along

AROUND is going in a circular motion .

The python coiled around the branch.



ALONG is following a line.

The woman is walking along the foot path.



Preposition of direction / movement

Towards / away from

TOWARDS : use it when the object is closer to something.

The boy ran towards his mom.



AWAY FROM: use it to denote when the object is farther from something.

The ship sailed away from the shore.



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across – when referring to movement from one side to another.

Ex: i) The ball rolled **across** the field.

ii) He swam **across** the lake yesterday.

through – when referring to movement from inside to outside or outside to inside.

Ex: i) The baseball went **through** the window.

ii) The train goes **through** a tunnel under the hill.

iii) The bullet went straight **through** him.

into – when referring to movement that enters or looks inside.

Ex: i) He went **into** the haunted building.

ii) He got **into** the car and closed the door.

iii) Priya swam **into** the water to rescue the dog.

over – extending directly upwards from

Ex: i) The car travelled **over** the slippery road.

ii) There were papers lying all **over** the place.

down – in a lower place.

Ex: i) She fell down.

ii) He watched the sun go **down**.

iii) The rocks rolled **down** the mountain.

up – at a higher point.

Ex: i) She went **up** the stairs.

ii) The man climbed **up** the mountain.

iii) The balloon is **up** in the air.

past – beyond (away)

Ex: i) I walked **past** the school.

ii) Months went **past** and nothing

happened.

around – movements in circles or from one place to another.

Ex: i) We sat **around** the table.

ii) She wore a scarf **around** her neck.

iii) I walked **around** the side of the building.



LUGHA
ENGLISH
ACADEMY
ANYBODY CAN SPEAK

Preposition of direction / movement

- it indicates the direction in which something or someone is moving.

- the most common preposition of movement is

to

Ex – She went to the beach on Sunday morning.

- Dad went to the park to play ball with the kids.

- He sent a message to his mother.

- He drove to Delhi in 10 hours.

For:

For usually tells us about the use of something, a reason or purpose.

Examples:

We need new batteries for the remote control.

These drinks are for after work.

We use it for cutting grass.

Of:

Of usually shows a connection or belonging.

Examples:

Is she a friend of yours?

This is a photo of my wife.

A glass of wine.

Preposition BY – Meaning and use

“by” + place

a. When “by” is used as a preposition of place before a place, it means “beside” / “at the side of” / “next to”

The house is **by** a lake. (next to a lake)

I live **by** the River Thames.

b. to describe a method of travel

*by train

*by car

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Examples:

The house is **by** a lake. (next to a lake)

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b. to describe a method of travel

Examples:

I went to London **by** train.

Let's go **by** car.

c.to describe a method of communication

Examples:

I will send you the report by fax.

Contact us by phone.

d.to describe a method of payment

Examples:

I'd like to pay by credit card.

We paid for the car by cheque.

e.“by” indicates WHO is doing the action.

Examples

The floor is being cleaned by Jane.

The dress was made by Sarah.

f.by + ING form of verb

This describes how to do something. It describes the method for achieving a particular result.

Examples:

Mark stays fit by cycling to work.

g.“by” + time expression

Examples:

Please send us the contract by Friday.

You must leave the hotel room by 11 am.

Until as a preposition

We use from with until or till to talk about when something begins and when it ends

Examples:

The people kept on dancing until 2 a.m.

Let's watch a short film until then.

With

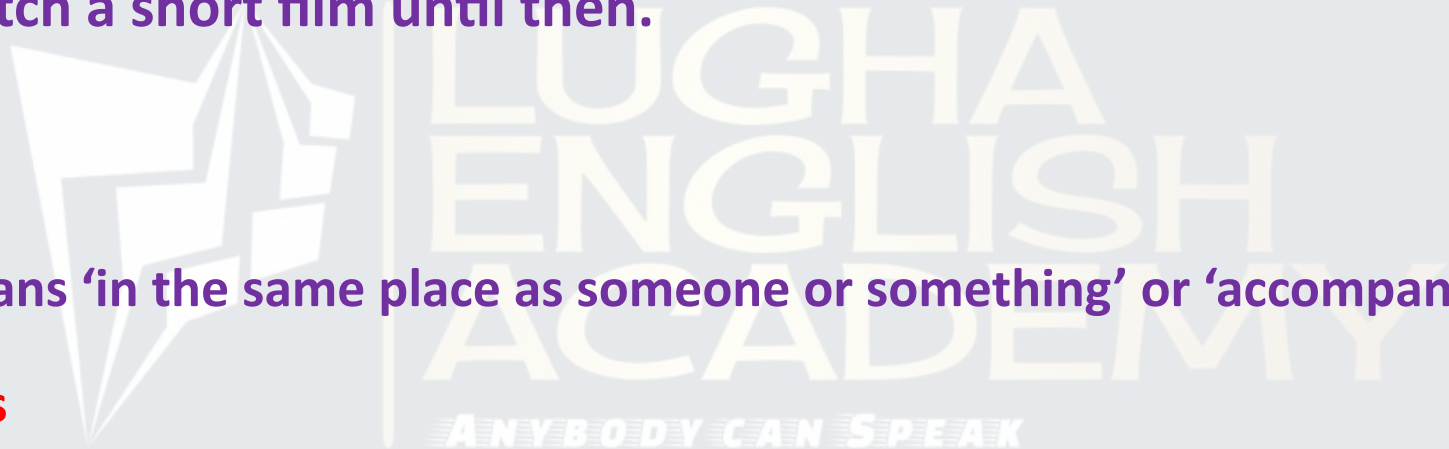
With means 'in the same place as someone or something' or 'accompanying':

Examples

She arrived with her friend.

I don't like tea with milk.

There was a free phone with the car.



Exercise 1 - Prepositions of Time & Other Collocations

1. I get up —seven —the morning ____ weekdays. I go to work —
train.
2. I take care —my son. My son is similar —-me. He's quite different
—-my wife.
3. China has agreed —participate —the global economic sforum.
4. My wife spent the milk money —-groceries.
5. There has been a slight decrease —gas prices lately.
6. In the beginning, Lillian was not accustomed —working in such a big
company.

Exercise 2 - Prepositions Collocations

1. My favorite Chinese philosopher is Chuang-tzu. Most Westerners have never heard —him.
2. John's wife accused him —cheating. She thinks he is bored —her.
3. My boss told me to finish the report —5 pm. After that, I could go —vacation.
4. Kate apologized —her son's poor behavior.
5. If you've got a problem, then do something —it!
6. Everyone —the HR department was surprised —the news.

Exercise 3 - Prepositions Collocations

1. Alan is a fan —Manchester United.
2. NATO stands —the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
3. Roger's company specializes —the management of young musicians.
4. I will go —vacation next month.
5. The cake was cut —-four pieces.

Exercise 3- Prepositions Collocations

1. Ken has to finish the project —4 pm tonight.
2. The movie was inspired —a book written 50 years ago.
3. I was able to return the product because it was still —warranty.
4. The little boy hit his friend —a stick.
5. I plan to work —I am 65 years old.
6. I wasn't able to focus —my work because of the loud construction outside my window.

Exercise 4- Prepositions Collocations

1. Paul is very good —telling jokes. He reminds me —his father.
2. I'm not familiar —--this neighborhood.
3. If I had to choose —going to heaven or hell, I'd choose heaven.
4. Hosni Mubarak was —-power in Egypt for 30 years.
5. I am allergic —-cats.
6. He is responsible —-our branch in China.

ANSWERS

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