

PREPOSITION & THEIR TYPES



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▶ What is a Preposition?

- ▶ A preposition is a word that links a noun or pronoun to another word in a sentence. It helps to show relationships between words, such as where, when, why, or how something happens. The noun or pronoun that follows a preposition is called the object of the preposition.

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Types of Prepositions

☐ **Prepositions of Place**

☐ **Prepositions of Time**

☐ **Prepositions of Direction**

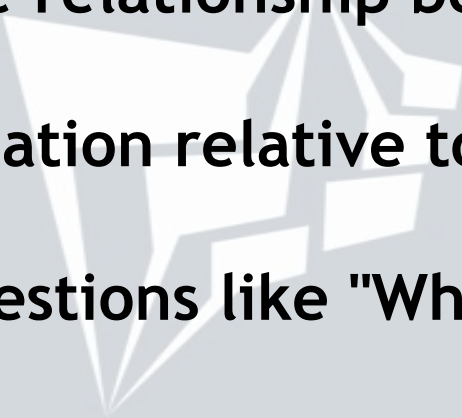
☐ **Prepositions of Manner/Agent or Instrument**

☐ **Prepositions of Cause/Reason/Purpose**

☐ **Prepositions of Possession**

1. Prepositions of Place/Position

- ▶ Prepositions of place or position are words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and its location relative to another object. They answer questions like "Where?" or "In what position?"



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Preposition	Meaning	Example
in	Inside something or within a defined area	The keys are in the drawer.
on	Resting on the surface of something	The book is on the table.
at	A specific point or location	She is at the bus stop.
under	Lower than or beneath something	The shoes are under the bed.
over	Directly above something, but not touching	The airplane is flying over the city.
between	In the space separating two people or things	The child is sitting between his parents.
behind	At the back of something or someone	The cat is hiding behind the curtain.
above	Higher than something (can indicate a level or position)	The clock is above the door.
below	Lower than something (can indicate a level or position)	The temperature is below freezing.
next to	Very close to or beside something	He is sitting next to his friend.
near	Close to, but not necessarily directly beside	There is a coffee shop near my house.

► **Prepositions of Place/Position**

► **Section A: Fill in the Blanks**

► Choose the correct preposition from the box to complete the sentences.

► *(in, on, at, under, over, between, behind, above, below, near)*

1. The books are ____ the shelf.
2. There is a mirror hanging ____ the sink.
3. My dog is hiding ____ the table because of the thunderstorm.
4. The car is parked ____ the tree and the building.
5. The keys are ____ the drawer in the kitchen.
6. She placed the flowers ____ the dining table.
7. He was sitting ____ his best friend during the meeting.
8. The clock is ____ the door.
9. The lake is located just ____ the mountain.
10. The bakery is ____ the grocery store.

Picture-Based Practice

Write 5 sentences describing where the objects or people are using the correct prepositions.

Example: The boy is sitting on the bench.



► Error Correction

- The following sentences have incorrect prepositions. Rewrite the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. The picture is in the wall.
2. She placed the bag under the chair.
3. There is a park on the house.
4. The table is at the carpet.
5. He stood behind his brother and his cousin.

► Sentence Formation

- Create your own sentences using the following prepositions:

1. Behind
2. Near
3. Between
4. Above
5. Under

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- ▶ **Prepositions of Time**
- ▶ **Describe when something happens.**
- ▶ **Common Prepositions of Time:**

1. At - Refers to a specific time or point in time.

☐ Example: *The meeting starts at 9 AM.*

☐ Use: Clock times, specific holidays (without "Day"), and specific points.

☐ *We'll meet at midnight.*

2. On - Refers to specific days, dates, or parts of a specific day.

☐ Example: *She was born on Christmas Day.*

☐ Use: Days, dates, and holidays with "Day."

☐ *I have an appointment on Monday.*

3. In - Refers to longer periods of time (months, years, centuries, parts of the day).

☐ Example: *They visited us in December.*

☐ Use: Months, years, centuries, and general parts of the day.

☐ *The movie was released in 2005.*

• **By** – Refers to a deadline or the latest time something will happen.

• Example: *I'll finish the report by tomorrow.*

• Use: Actions completed no later than a certain point.

• *Be home by 10 PM.*

• **Since** – Refers to a starting point in time.

• Example: *I have lived here since 2010.*

• Use: Refers to a point in time that continues up to the present.

• *He's been working here since March.*

• **For** – Refers to a duration of time.

• Example: *We've been waiting for two hours.*

• Use: Lengths of time.

• *She stayed in Paris for a week.*

Before – Refers to earlier than a certain point in time.

- ☐ Example: *We arrived before noon.*
- ☐ Use: Actions that happened earlier than a reference point.
 - ☐ *She left before dinner.*

After – Refers to later than a certain point in time.

- ☐ Example: *He went to bed after midnight.*
- ☐ Use: Actions that happened later than a reference point.
 - ☐ *Let's meet after lunch.*

During - Refers to a period of time when something happens.

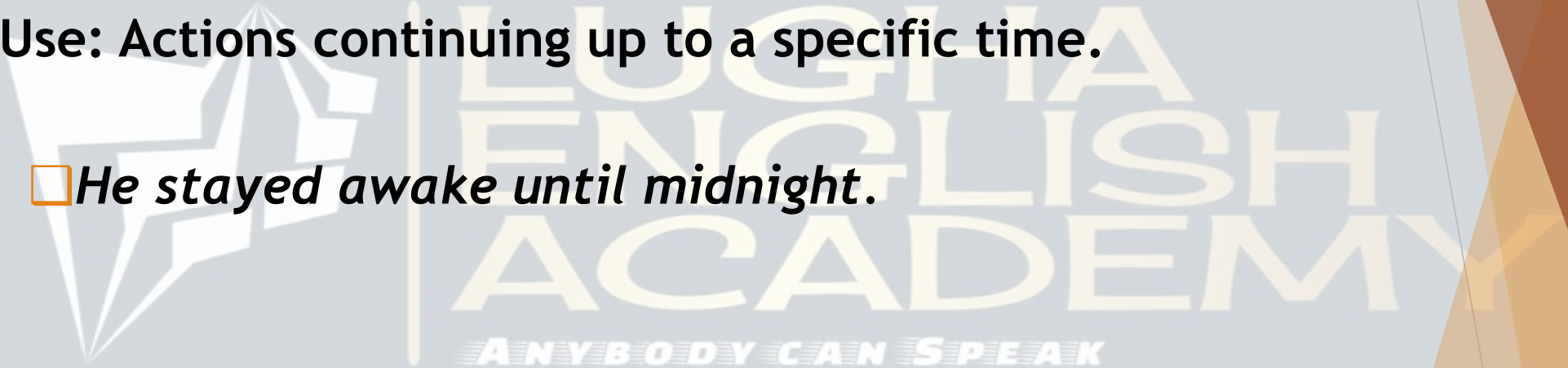
- ☐ Example: *I read a book during the flight.*
- ☐ Use: Actions that occur within a specific event or time frame.
 - ☐ *She cried during the movie.*

1. Until (or till) - Refers to up to a specific point in time.

☐ Example: *We waited until the rain stopped.*

☐ Use: Actions continuing up to a specific time.

☐ *He stayed awake until midnight.*



► Prepositions of Time

► Part A: Fill in the Blanks

► Choose the correct preposition of time (at, on, in, by, since, for, before, after, during, until) to complete each sentence.

1. The concert starts ____ 8 PM.
2. She was born ____ March 15, 2005.
3. They have been living in this town ____ 2018.
4. We stayed in Paris ____ two weeks last summer.
5. I will submit my project ____ Friday evening.
6. The teacher arrived ____ the lecture .
7. You should complete your homework ____ tomorrow morning.
8. He was very nervous ____ the exam.
9. We waited for the bus, ____ it arrived.
10. I always take a walk ____ dinner.

- Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition of time (at, on, in, by, since, for, before, after, during, until).

1. He started working at the company ____ 2010 and has been there ever since.
2. The store will remain open ____ 9 PM, but you must leave ____ then.
3. The meeting was scheduled ____ Monday morning but was postponed.
4. She hasn't seen her childhood friend ____ many years.
5. ____ the summer holidays, we often visit our grandparents.
6. We reached the station ____ time to catch the last train.
7. You should return this book to the library ____ next Friday.
8. He was absent from school ____ the whole week due to illness.
9. The baby cried loudly ____ midnight and woke everyone up.
10. My grandparents have been living in the same house ____ their wedding

▶ **Sentence Transformation**

▶ **Rewrite the sentences using the preposition in parentheses without changing the meaning.**

1. We have been friends for ten years. (since)
2. The movie will start at 7 PM. (by)
3. She met him during the school festival. (in)
4. The doctor advised him to rest until the fever subsided. (before)
5. He's been waiting outside since 2 PM. (for)

► Error Correction

- Each sentence below contains an error. Identify and correct the mistake.

1. The class begins in 8 AM.
2. She hasn't visited her hometown for 2015.
3. They went to the amusement park at a Sunday afternoon.
4. I haven't seen him since three weeks.
5. He always takes a walk during the evening.

► Creative Writing

- Use each of the following prepositions of time (on, in, since, during, until) to write one sentence for each, describing a recent event or experience.
(Example: *I stayed awake until the fireworks show ended.*)

▶ Prepositions of Direction/Movement

- ▶ Prepositions of direction or movement are words that describe motion from one place to another. They indicate the path or direction in which someone or something is moving. These prepositions often follow verbs of motion, such as *go*, *move*, *run*, *walk*, *jump*, etc.

▶ Common Prepositions of Direction/Movement

▶ 1. To

- ▶ Indicates movement toward a specific destination.

- Example: *She is going to the park.*

▶ 2. Into

- ▶ Shows movement from the outside to the inside of something.

- Example: *He poured the water into the glass.*

▶ 3. Onto

- ▶ Describes movement toward a surface or position on something.

- Example: *The cat jumped onto the roof.*

▶ 4. Towards

- ▶ Shows movement in the direction of something, but not necessarily reaching it.

- Example: *They were heading towards the sea.*

▶ 5. Through

- ▶ Indicates movement within a space and exiting out the other side.
- Example: *The car drove through the tunnel.*

▶ 6. Across

- ▶ Shows movement from one side of a space, surface, or place to the other side.
- Example: *We swam across the lake.*

▶ 7. Along

- ▶ Indicates movement in a linear direction following a specific path.
- Example: *She walked along the beach.*

▶ 8. Over

- ▶ Describes movement from one side to another while passing above something.
- Example: *The bird flew over the tree*

- Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions of direction/movement (to, into, onto, towards, through, across, along, over).

1. The dog jumped _____ the pool to fetch the ball.
2. She walked _____ the narrow bridge carefully.
3. They are heading _____ the park for a picnic.
4. He poured the juice _____ the glass.
5. The athlete ran _____ the finish line with determination.

► Choose the correct preposition

1. The children climbed (onto / into) the tree to play.
2. The train passed (through / across) the tunnel at high speed.
3. The man waded (across / into) the river to reach the other side.
4. She walked (along / over) the shoreline, collecting seashells.
5. The airplane flew (over / along) the mountains during the journey.

- Complete each sentence with the most appropriate preposition of direction/movement (to, into, onto, towards, through, across, along, over). Think carefully about the context.

1. The explorers trekked _____ the dense jungle, facing wild animals and harsh weather.
2. The children ran _____ the hill to reach the playground at the bottom.
3. The ball bounced _____ the fence and landed in the neighbor's yard.
4. She dived _____ the water gracefully, creating barely a ripple.
5. The soldiers marched _____ the enemy lines with great courage.

► Error Identification

Each sentence below contains an incorrect preposition. Rewrite the sentence with the correct one.

6. The car drove along the tunnel and emerged on the other side.
7. He jumped over the water and landed inside the pond.
8. The cyclist pedaled across the road, following the riverbank.
9. The birds flew into the clouds, heading back to their nests.
10. The adventurer swam along the lake to get to the opposite shore.

▶ **Sentence Formation**

- ▶ **Use the given prepositions to form a meaningful sentence that shows direction or movement.**

1. (onto)
2. (through)
3. (towards)
4. (across)
5. (into)

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- ▶ **Prepositions of Cause, Reason, or Purpose?**
- ▶ These prepositions show why something happens (cause or reason) or the goal of an action (purpose). They provide answers to "Why?", "For what reason?", or "For what purpose?" in a sentence.

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► Common Prepositions

1. **because of** - Expresses the cause or reason behind something.

Example: The road was closed because of heavy rain.

(Why was the road closed?)

2. **due to** - Similar to "because of," used to show the reason for something.

Example: The game was postponed due to technical issues.

3. **for** - Shows purpose, intent, or goal.

Example: This letter is for you. *(Who is it intended for?)*

4. **from** - Indicates the origin of a cause or reason.

Example: She learned patience from years of experience. *(What caused her patience?)*

5. **on account of** - Another way to express "because of."

Example: The match was canceled on account of bad weather.

► **Error Identification**

► **Instructions: Each sentence contains a preposition error. Identify and correct it.**

1. The team succeeded due to their hard work and creativity. (Error: Replace "due to" with _____)
2. The picnic was canceled from the heavy rain. (Error: Replace "from" with _____)
3. She stayed late in the office because for a big deadline. (Error: Replace "because for" with _____)
4. The library was closed on account to renovations. (Error: Replace "on account to" with _____)
5. They moved to the countryside from a quieter life. (Error: Replace "from" with _____)
6. The museum remained closed because to an ongoing renovation. (Error: Replace "because to" with _____)
7. The athlete won the gold medal on account to his dedication and training. (Error: Replace "on account to" with _____)

► Each sentence contains a preposition error. Identify and correct it.

1. The event was postponed for the heavy rain.
(Error: Replace "for" with _____)
2. The child was scolded due of his behavior in class.
(Error: Replace "due of" with _____)
3. The villagers evacuated the area on account from a wildfire.
(Error: Replace "on account from" with _____)
4. The singer canceled the concert from a sore throat.
(Error: Replace "from" with _____)
5. She excelled in her exams because for her determination.
(Error: Replace "because for" with _____)
6. The shop was temporarily closed due because a power failure.
(Error: Replace "due because" with _____)
7. The company made changes in its policies on account from employee feedback.
(Error: Replace "on account from" with _____)
8. The teacher praised the student because to his creativity.
(Error: Replace "because to" with _____)

► **Sentence Formation**

► **Instructions: Use the given prepositions to form meaningful sentences about the given topics.**

1. because of (Topic: school)
2. due to (Topic: weather)
3. for (Topic: celebration)
4. from (Topic: learning)
5. on account of (Topic: delay)

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▶ **Sentence Expansion**

▶ **Expand the given sentence using because of, due to, for, from, or on account of.**

1. The castle was abandoned.
2. The villagers celebrated the festival.
3. The scientist made a groundbreaking discovery.
4. The travelers changed their route.
5. The famous painting was damaged.

▶ **Cause-and-Effect Short Story**

▶ **Prompt: Write a short story (150-200 words) based on the following scenario.**

Use at least five prepositions of cause, reason, or purpose.

▶ **Scenario: A mysterious letter is delivered to a young artist, instructing them to paint a picture before sunset. Strange events occur as they paint, causing confusion and curiosity.**

1. Prepositions of Manner/agent/instrument

- ▶ Prepositions of manner, agent, and instrument indicate *how* something is done, *who* is responsible for an action, or *what* is used to perform an action. Here's a more detailed explanation:

- ▶

1. Prepositions of Manner

- These describe the way or method by which an action is performed.
- Common prepositions: *with, in, through, by.*
- Examples:
 - She solved the problem *with patience.*
 - They traveled *through the forest.*
 - He spoke *in a polite tone.*

▶ 2. Prepositions of Agent

- These show the doer or agent responsible for an action, often in a passive sentence.
- Common prepositions: *by*.
- Examples:
 - The book was written *by the famous author*.
 - The painting was admired *by everyone*.
 - The cake was baked *by my grandmother*.

▶ 3. Prepositions of Instrument

- These specify the tool, device, or means used to complete an action.
- Common prepositions: *with, by, through*.
- Examples:
 - She cut the paper *with scissors*.
 - The letter was sent *by post*.
 - He gained success *through hard work*.

► **Fill-in-the-Blanks**

► **Choose the correct preposition (by, with, through, in) to complete the sentence.**

1. The victory was achieved _____ hard work and determination.
2. The essay was written _____ a fountain pen.
3. The vase was broken _____ the child.
4. She spoke _____ a calm and steady voice.
5. The lights were repaired _____ an electrician.
6. The project was completed _____ teamwork.
7. The patient was treated _____ advanced medical technology.
8. The problem was solved _____ a clever solution.

▶ Rewrite Sentences

▶ Rewrite the sentences, replacing the underlined part with a prepositional phrase.

1. The room was cleaned using a vacuum cleaner.

(Rewrite using "with")

2. A well-known scientist conducted the research.

(Rewrite using "by")

3. The puzzle was solved using logic and patience.

(Rewrite using "through")

4. She finished the painting using a paintbrush.

(Rewrite using "with")

► Use the given prepositions to create original sentences.

Ensure the context clearly shows manner, agent, or

instrument.

1. *with*

2. *by*

3. *through*

4. *in*



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► Sentence Completion

► Complete each sentence creatively, using the preposition in parentheses.

1. The puzzle was solved _____ (with).
2. The castle was built _____ (by).
3. The team succeeded _____ (through).
4. The sculpture was crafted _____ (in).
5. The homework was completed _____ (with).
6. The email was sent _____ (through).
7. The book was illustrated _____ (by).
8. The story was narrated _____ (in).

► Paragraph Challenge

- Write a short paragraph (4-5 sentences) describing an event, ensuring you use by, with, through, and in to show manner, agent, or instrument.

▶ ***Prepositions of Possession:***

- ▶ ***Prepositions of possession express ownership, belonging, or connection between one thing and another. They help show who or what possesses or is associated with something. The most common prepositions used for possession are "of" and "to."***

➤ **1. Preposition "of"**

- The preposition "of" is commonly used to indicate ownership, association, or a part-whole relationship.

➤ **Examples and Usage:**

• **Ownership:**

- *The legs of the chair are broken.*
(The chair owns the legs.)
- *The color of the car is blue.*
(The car owns the color.)

• **Association or Belonging:**

- *The members of the team were excited.*
(The team has members.)
- *The capital of France is Paris.*
(Paris belongs to France as its capital.)

• **Part-Whole Relationship:**

- *A slice of pizza was left on the plate.*
(The slice is a part of the whole pizza.)

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▶ 2. Preposition "to"

- ▶ The preposition "to" is used to indicate a connection or relationship, often showing belonging or attachment.

▶ Examples and Usage:

- **Belonging or Attachment:**

- *This book belongs to Sarah.*
(Sarah is the owner of the book.)
- *The key to the house is missing.*
(The key is associated with the house.)

- **Relationships or Links:**

- *The entrance to the building was locked.*
(The entrance is connected to the building.)
- *Her loyalty to the company is unquestionable.*
(She is emotionally attached or belongs to the company.)

Comparing "of" and "to"

Preposition	Usage	Example
Of	Shows ownership, part-whole relationships, or belonging	<i>The roof of the house is red.</i>
To	Highlights attachment, belonging, or a connection	<i>The door to the office is locked.</i>

► **Prepositions of Possession**

► **Instructions: Choose the correct preposition (of or to) and complete the sentences.**

Pay close attention to the context of ownership, belonging, or connection.

► **Fill in the Blank**

1. The title ____ the book hints at an intriguing mystery.
2. This necklace belongs ____ my grandmother.
3. The wings ____ the airplane were painted bright red.
4. The responsibility ____ organizing the event was given to Sarah.
5. His dedication ____ the cause is truly inspiring.
6. The paintings ____ the artist are displayed in the gallery.
7. The door ____ the old mansion creaked as it opened.
8. The members ____ the jury reached a unanimous decision.
9. The solution ____ this problem is more complex than it seems.
10. The keys ____ the safe are kept in a secure location.

► Sentence Completion

Complete the following sentences using the correct preposition (of or to) and your own ideas.

1. The roof ____ ...
2. Her loyalty ____ ...
3. The chapters ____ ...
4. The answer ____ ...
5. The beauty ____ ...
6. The path ____ ...
7. The story ____ ...
8. The gateway ____ ...
9. The rules ____ ...
10. His attachment ____ ...



► **Error Correction**

- Each sentence below contains an error in the use of the prepositions of or to. Correct the mistake.

1. The door of the building leads of the main hall.
2. The capital to Spain is Madrid.
3. The loyalty of the company to its employees is admirable.
4. This book is written to one of my favorite authors.
5. The design to the car is truly futuristic.
6. The house of the end to the street is painted green.
7. The solution to the question lies of understanding the concept.
8. The smell to the flowers filled the room.
9. The owner of the restaurant is a close friend to mine.
10. His dedication of the project was evident from his hard work.