

Prepositions

What are they ? Where to use them ? How to use them ?

Prepositions ?

We commonly use prepositions to show a relationship in space or time or a logical relationship between two or more people, places or things. Prepositions are most commonly followed by a noun phrase or pronoun. (Cambridge Dictionary)

A preposition is a part of speech that shows the relation of a noun or pronoun to another word.

In **on** above **below** under **over** along **behind** between **across** against...

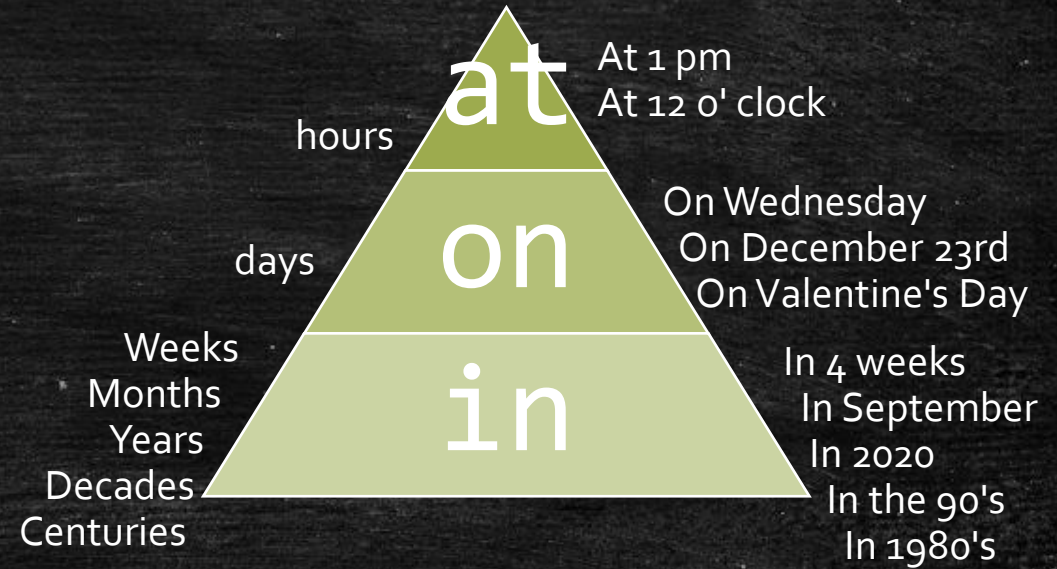
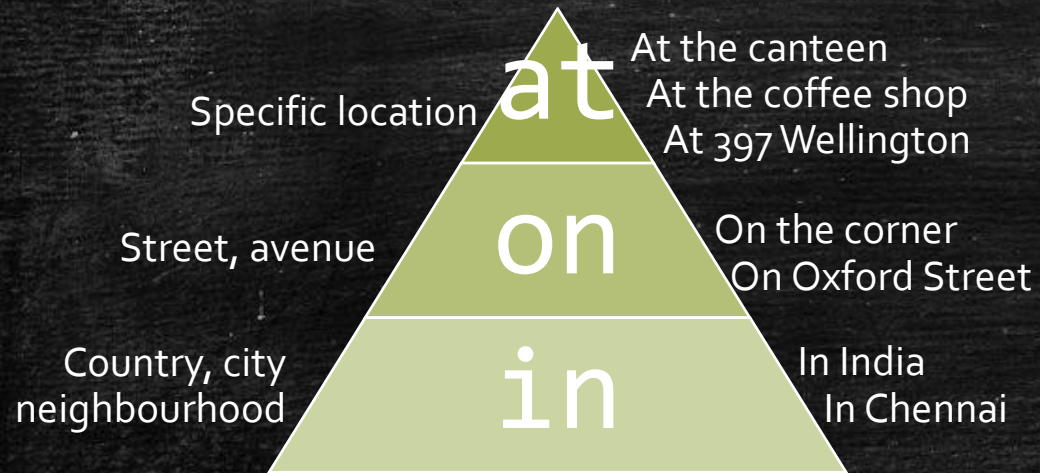
Prepositions of location, time, and direction.

To denote location – on, in under, in front of, above, below, among, beside, behind, between, against...

To denote time – by, for, before, after, since, at, during

To denote direction – to, from, into, along, over, through, across, around, into

In On At



Fill in the blanks using **at**, **in**, **on**, **to** complete the paragraph.

Mom, I cannot find the doll that I had left _____ my bed.

'Argh Lucy! It must be _____ your drawer or _____ Clarie's bag.' 'Err, after all, I think it's _____ my desk, _____ my bedroom, _____ the first floor ...'

' Mom, I really want it with me _____ the coach...'

'Lucy, we won't take the coach...we'll be _____ a plane tomorrow, not _____ the road. Are you sure you didn't leave your doll _____ the post office, or _____ Dad's car.

'Look! I can see it _____ the carpet, _____ the sitting room. _____ my opinion, you should put it away _____ the left of the table, with your things ...'

Fill in the blanks using **at**, **in**, **on**, to complete the paragraph.

Mom, I cannot find the doll that I had left **on** my bed.

'Argh Lucy! It must be **in** your drawer or **in** Clarie's bag.' 'Err, after all, I think it's **on** my desk, **in** my bedroom, **on** the first floor ...'

' Mom, I really want it with me **on** the coach...'

'Lucy, we won't take the coach...we'll be **on** a plane tomorrow, not **on** the road. Are you sure you didn't leave your doll **at** the post office, or **in** Dad's car.

'Look! I can see it **on** the carpet, **in** the sitting room. **In** my opinion, you should put it away **on** the left of the table, with your things ...'

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions

1) I advertised several times for someone to mow the lawn for me, but the end I had to do it myself.

A. in

B. by

C. at

D. to

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions

1) I advertised several times for someone to mow the lawn for me, but the end I had to do it myself.

A. in

B. by

C. at

D. to

2) I'm sorry I can't see you immediately, but if you'd like to take a seat, I'll be with youmoment.

A. for the

B. at the

C. in a

D. in the

2) I'm sorry I can't see you immediately, but if you'd like to take a seat, I'll be with youmoment.

A. for the

B. at the

C. in a

D. in the

3) I didn't trust the post, so I delivered the parcel hand.

A. by

B. to

C. on

D. out of

3) I didn't trust the post, so I delivered the parcel hand.

A. by

B. to

C. on

D. out of

4) His name is Sebastian, but we call him Seb short.

A. in

B. for

C. as

D. by

4) His name is Sebastian, but we call him Seb short.

A. in

B. for

C. as

D. by

5) Is everything OK, sergeant? Don't worry, sir! Everything's
..... control.

A. under

B. in

C. on

D. by

5) Is everything OK, sergeant? Don't worry, sir! Everything's
..... control.

A. under

B. in

C. on

D. by

6) The auditors have been through the accounts, and they report that everything is order.

A. to

B. on

C. by

D. in

6) The auditors have been through the accounts, and they report that everything is order.

A. to

B. on

C. by

D. in

7) If you want to be a professional spy, you must learn to be very secretive, all, you must learn to listen more and speak less.

A. in

B. after

C. at

D. above

7) If you want to be a professional spy, you must learn to be very secretive, all, you must learn to listen more and speak less.

A. in

B. after

C. at

D. above

My parents are living _____ Canada.

- A. In
- B. On
- C. At
- D. inside

My parents are living _____ Canada.

A. In

B. On

C. At

D. inside

They went to Canada _____ a week.

- A. At
- B. For
- C. By
- D. into

They went to Canada _____ a week.

- A. At
- B. For
- C. By
- D. into

She jumped _____ the fence.

- A. In
- B. On
- C. Over
- D. For

She jumped _____ the fence.

- A. In
- B. On
- C. Over
- D. For

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition. (for, with, to, of, at)

1. It is said that the first Prime Minister of India Pundit Nehru had great affection _____ children.
2. He must somehow give up his fondness _____ sweets.
3. I hardly can hope to have peace _____ such an unreasonable person.
4. I hardly have any acquaintance _____ him, so how can I possibly go _____ the party thrown by him?
5. Many parents, unfortunately, have objection _____ the idea _____ their children choosing teaching as their profession.
6. He is brilliant _____ solving puzzles of any kind.

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition. (for, with, to, of, at)

1. It is said that the first Prime Minister of India Pundit Nehru had great affection **for** children.
2. He must somehow give up his fondness **for** sweets.
3. I hardly can hope to have peace **with** such an unreasonable person.
4. I hardly have any acquaintance **with** him, so how can I possibly go **to** the party thrown by him?
5. Many parents, unfortunately, have objection **to** the idea **of** their children choosing teaching as their profession.
6. He is brilliant **at** solving puzzles of any kind.

Choose the suitable alternative.

Do you remember that scene (at the end/in the end) when Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor have a terrific argument?

at the end ("in the end" means "eventually": he tried the exam several times and in the end he managed to pass.)

Choose the suitable alternative.

He may seem tough and ruthless, but (**by heart**/ **at heart**) he's a kind and gentle man.

at heart ("by heart" means "from memory": prepositions should be learnt by heart.)

Choose the suitable alternative.

You're so selfish! You never (care about/care for) anyone but yourself!

care about ("care for" means "like" or "want": would you care for another cup of tea?)

Choose the suitable alternative.

You're not (angry at/angry with) being kept waiting, are you?

angry at ("angry at" something, "angry with" someone.)

Thank You...

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