

Objective:

To understand and correctly use the prepositions **in**, **on**, and **at** to describe time and place.

What are Prepositions?

Prepositions are words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. They often indicate time, place, or direction.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE AND POSITION

In, on, under, next to, in front of, behind, between, above, below, near, at, by.



1. **In:** Indicates something is inside a space or an enclosed area.
 - a. The cat is in the box.
 - b. She lives in New York.
 - c. There are apples in the basket.



2. **On:** Indicates something is on a surface.
 - a. The book is on the table.
 - b. He is sitting on the chair.
 - c. There is a fly on the wall.



3. **Under:** Indicates something is below or beneath something else.
 - a. The dog is under the table.
 - b. The shoes are under the bed.
 - c. The pen fell under the chair.



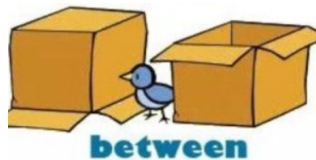
4. **Next to:** Indicates something is beside or adjacent to something else.
 - a. The lamp is next to the sofa.
 - b. She sits next to me in class.
 - c. The bank is next to the post office.



5. **In front of:** Indicates something is at the front or facing something else.
 - a. The car is parked in front of the house.
 - b. He stood in front of the mirror.
 - c. There is a tree in front of the building.



6. **Behind:** Indicates something is at the back of or hidden by something else.
 - a. The bike is behind the garage.
 - b. She hides behind the curtain.
 - c. The sun set behind the mountains.



7. **Between:** Indicates something is in the middle of two other things.
 - a. The ball is between the shoes.
 - b. She sat between her parents.
 - c. The library is between the school and the park.



8. **Above:** Indicates something is higher than something else, but not directly over it.
 - a. The picture is above the fireplace.
 - b. Birds were flying above the trees.
 - c. There is a light above the table.



9. **Below:** Indicates a lower position or level, but not necessarily directly under.
 - a. His office is below the penthouse.
 - b. The plane flew below the clouds.
 - c. There is a storage room below the main office.



10. **Near:** Indicates proximity or closeness to something.
- a. There is a park near my house.
 - b. She lives near the beach.
 - c. The store is near the school.



11. **By:** Indicates the proximity of something or someone, often implying nearness. (Closer than near)
- a. The book is by the lamp.
 - b. He sat by the window.
 - c. She was standing by the door.



12. **Over:** Indicates that something is higher than another thing, and sometimes it goes over or covers it.
- a. The cat jumped over the fence.
 - b. There is a bridge over the river.
 - c. The plane flew over the city.

13. **At:** Indicates a specific point, **place**, or **time**.
- a. We will meet at the cafe.
 - b. She is waiting at the bus stop.
 - c. They are at home.

Preposition IN/ON/AT (TIME)

In (DENTRO DE/EN): We can use “IN” for No. of weeks, months, years. Parts of the day. Also for months, years, seasons, and longer periods.

| | |
|--|--|
| No. of weeks, months, years | In 3 weeks, in 4 months, in 5 years |
| Parts of the day | In the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening |
| Month name | In August, In December, in January |
| Seasons | In Summer, In Autumn, In Spring, and In Winter |
| Years | In 1983, In 2024, In 2003 |
| Decades | In the 90s, In the 80s |
| Centuries (Siglos) | In the 20th century |
| Periods of time before something happens | In 5 minutes, In twenty minutes |
| Long periods | In the future, |

On (EN/EL): We can use “on” for days of the week, dates with the word “day”, specific dates.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Days of the week | On Monday, On Tuesday, On Friday, On Wednesday, On the weekend (US) |
| Dates with the word “day” | On Christmas day, On New Year's Eve, On halloween’s day, On Friday Evening, On Tuesday afternoon |
| Specific dates | On my birthday, April 1st, On July 4th |

At (EN/EL): We use “At” for specific times, dates without the word “day” (Periods). Specific points of time.
Specific parts of the day

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Time (Hour/minutes) | At 8 PM, At 9:45 PM |
| Festivities (Period) | At Christmas, at easter, at hanukkah, at halloween. |
| Specific point of time | At the age of 40, At the weekend (UK) |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Specific parts of the day | At morning, At noon, At midnight, At night, At bedtime, at lunchtime, At dawn, at dusk |
|---------------------------|--|

Prepositions IN/ON/AT (PLACE OR DIRECTIONS)

In: Cities, countries, continents

| | |
|------------|---|
| Cities | In Budapest, In Lima, In Bogotá, In Trujillo |
| Countries | In France, In Peru, In Colombia, In Mexico |
| Continents | In South America, In North America, In Europe |

On: Streets, specific direction where something is located

| | |
|---|--|
| Streets, avenues | The Restaurant is on main street. My house is on Elm Avenue |
| Specific directions where something is located. | The office is on the third floor Her apartment is on the left |

At: Directions, buildings. used to describe a specific point of presence, usually related to an activity or position in relation to an object like a table. used to specify a particular event or social gathering. It indicates presence or participation in the context of an event.

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Directions | 13 Rochester Street |
| Specific buildings | At the University, At the hospital, At the airport |
| Specific location | At the table, at the party |

Prepositions IN/ON (TRANSPORT)

In: In the car, In a taxi

On: On the train, On the bus, On a bike, On a scooter, On a skateboard. These are used to refer to being inside the transport during travel. It focuses on the experience of being on the vehicle itself.

NOTE: “BY” is used to describe the method of transportation used to travel from one place to another. It focuses on the mode of travel rather than the experience of being on the vehicle.

Prepositions ON (The preposition "on" is used in the context of communication devices and surfaces. When we say "on the phone," we are referring to the act of using the telephone for a conversation.)

"On" is used when talking about communication methods such as the phone, internet, radio, TV, etc.

Example:

- "She is **on the phone** with her friend."
- "I will call you **on the phone** later."
- "He spends a lot of time **on the phone**."

Key Points:

- **"On" in Communication:** It is used to indicate the use of a device or medium for communication.

