

week 6 lesson 1

# Prepositions

# Introduction

- Introduction to prepositions
- Prepositions of place
- Prepositions of time
- Practice Exercises

# Prepositions

Parts of speech

A preposition is a word used with a noun (or pronoun).  
It shows how that noun (or pronoun) relates to something else.

He is in the garden.  
She is fond of music.

where	in	in the book
when	after	after the lesson
how	for	for learning

Prepositions are word that show the relationship between nouns (or pronouns) and other words in a sentence

- The cat is **in** the room
- It is **on** the mat
- I arrived **at** 9am
- It is **under** the table.
- He was **beside** the desk.
- Mary is **between** two statues.
- The light is **over** the table.
- I'm **in** a good mood
- See you **on** Monday
- Where are you **at**?
- He is **under** performing
- She is **beside** herself
- I'm **between** two jobs.
- Are you **over** the moon?

# Prepositions of Place

# Where is the dog?



# True or False?

- 1-THE CHAIR IS NEXT TO THE DESK
- 2-THE BEDS ARE OPPOSITE THE WINDOWS
- 3-THE COMPUTER IS UNDER THE DESK
- 4-THE BOOKCASE IS ON THE WALL.
- 5-THE BIN IS BETWEEN THE BED AND THE DESK
- 6-THE LAMP IS ON THE DESK.
- 7-THE POSTER IS ABOVE THE SHELF
- 8-THE WINDOWS ARE ABOVE THE BEDS
- 9-THE CLOCK IS ON THE BED.





1-THE FRIDGE IS BETWEEN/UNDER THE DOOR AND  
THE CUPBOARD.

2-THE DOOR IS NEXT TO/UNDER THE SHELF.

3-THE CLOCK IS IN/ON THE WALL.

4-THE CHAIRS ARE UNDER/ NEXT TO THE TABLE

5-THE TABLE IS UNDER/OPPOSITE THE COOKER.

6-THE POT IS ON/IN THE COOKER.

7-THE BIN IS NEAR/ IN FRONT OF THE DRAWERS.

8-THE MICROWAVE IS NEXT TO /UNDER THE  
WINDOW

9-THE SINK IS ABOVE/UNDER THE WINDOW.

Choose the correct one



# Prepositions of Movement

Prepositions of movement describe movement such as "through," "across," "up," "down," "over," and "around"

- She walked **to** the store.
- The cat jumped **over** the fence.
- They ran **across** the field.
- He climbed **up** the tree.
- The ball rolled **down** the hill.

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the image, creating a modern, layered effect. The rest of the background is a solid, very light lavender color.

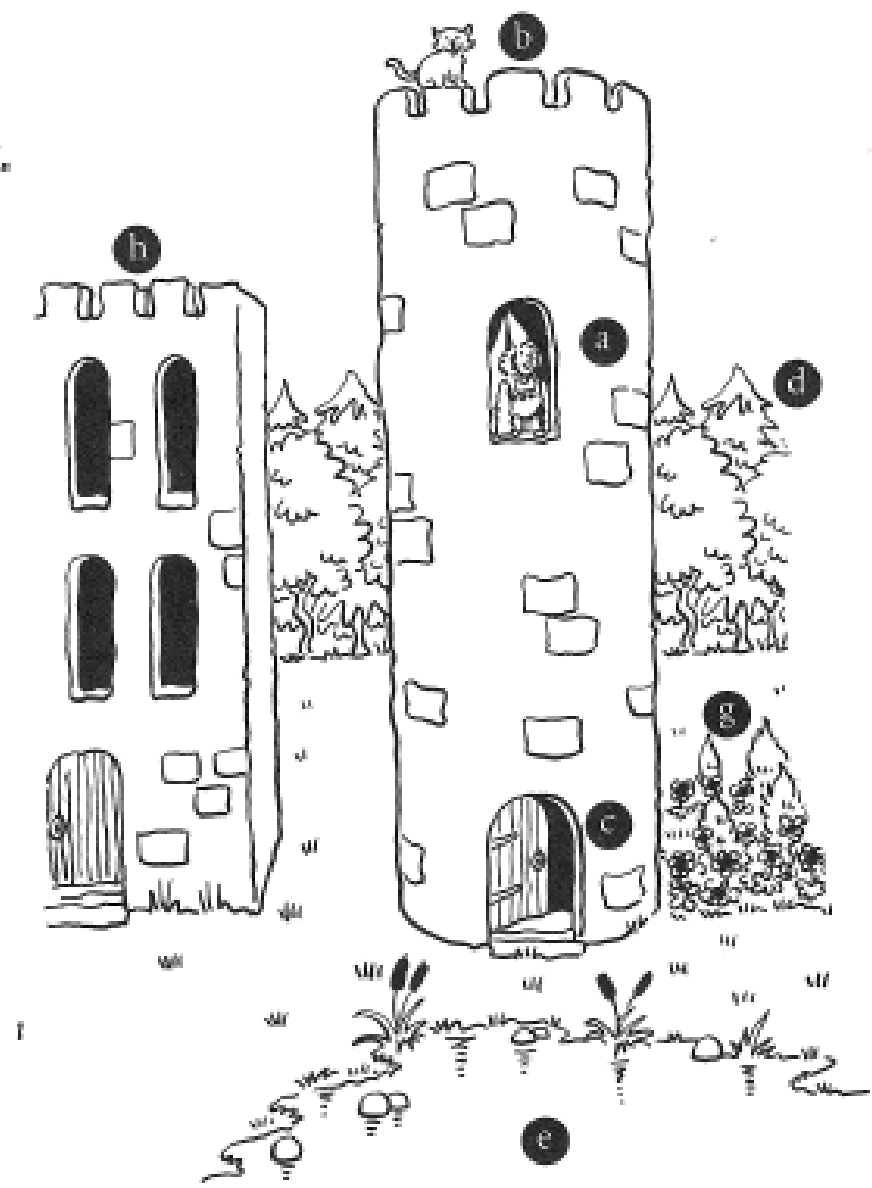
# Practice

place

Look at the picture of the tower again, but don't look at the sentences on the left! Complete the answers to the questions, using the words in the box.

on	<del>in</del>	in front of	near
under	behind	next to	above

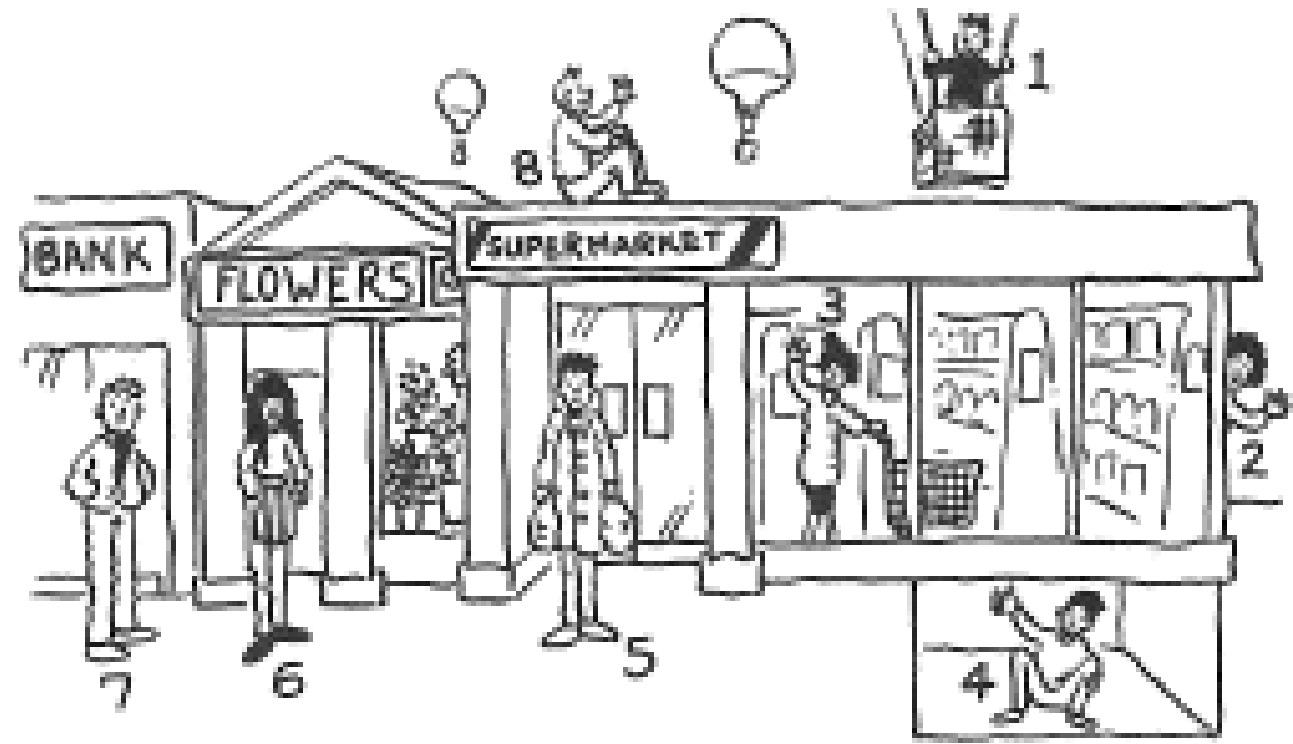
- 0 Where's the lady? ~ She's in the tower.
- 1 Where's the lake? ~ It's \_\_\_\_\_ the tower.
- 2 Where's the castle? ~ It's \_\_\_\_\_ the tower.
- 3 Where's the door? ~ It's \_\_\_\_\_ the window.
- 4 Where's the bird? ~ It's \_\_\_\_\_ the tower.
- 5 Where's the garden? ~ It's \_\_\_\_\_ the tower.
- 6 Where's the cat? ~ It's \_\_\_\_\_ the tower.
- 7 Where's the forest? ~ It's \_\_\_\_\_ the tower.



Put the correct numbers in the boxes to show where each person is.

- 0 in the supermarket
- 1 on the supermarket
- 2 under the supermarket
- 3 behind the supermarket
- 4 in front of the supermarket
- 5 next to the supermarket
- 6 near the supermarket
- 7 above the supermarket

3



The sentences below describe the picture. Look at the picture and change the underlined words which are wrong. Tick (✓) the underlined words which are correct.

- 0 There is a TV under on the table.
- 0 There is a dog on ✓ the floor.
- 1 The dog is behind the table.
- 2 The cat is next to the flowers.
- 3 The keys are next to the flowers.
- 4 The flowers are in the vase.
- 5 There is a big book in front of the flowers.
- 6 There is a picture under the table.
- 7 The cat is above the table.
- 8 There is a bird on a cage.



D Here are some people talking about themselves. Put the words from the box in the gaps.

in front	on (×2)	<del>in</del>	under
next	at (×2)	above	near

My name is Mike. I live <sup>0</sup> in \_\_\_\_\_ Manchester in England. I have a flat  
<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the fifth floor of an apartment block. My friend Paul lives  
<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ me in a flat <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the sixth floor. I know that he's  
<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ home now, because I can hear his music!

Hi! I'm Sue. I live in Flat 22 and my sister lives <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to me in Flat 23.  
I'm a secretary and because I live <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my office, I can walk to work  
in twenty minutes. I start work <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the office at nine o'clock.

I'm Pete. I'm not happy. There's a train tunnel <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my house,  
and a very busy road <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of it. I'm always tired because I don't  
sleep very much.



# speaking / pronunciation practice

the difference between the "ng" sound (/ŋ/) and the "n" sound (/n/)

- Sin Sing
- Kin King
- Pin Ping
- Thin Thing
- Son Song
- Ron Wrong
- Ran Rang
- Ban Bang
- Pan Pang
- Hun Hung

the difference between the "f" sound (/f/) and the "p" sound (/p/)

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| • Fun   | Pun   |
| • Fan   | Pan   |
| • Far   | Par   |
| • Face  | Pace  |
| • Faint | Paint |
| • Felt  | Pelt  |
| • Fit   | Pit   |
| • Fine  | Pine  |
| • Flee  | Plea  |
| • Fork  | Pork  |
| • Four  | Pour  |

the difference between the "k" sound (/k/) and the "g" sound (/g/)

- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| • Kite | Might |
| • Coal | Goal  |
| • Card | Guard |
| • Core | Gore  |
| • Cap  | Gap   |
| • Cut  | Gut   |
| • Cold | Gold  |
| • Cane | Gain  |
| • Kate | Gate  |

the difference between the "t" sound (/t/) and the "d" sound (/d/)

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| • Tan   | Dan  |
| • Tail  | Dale |
| • Team  | Deem |
| • Ten   | Den  |
| • Tell  | Dell |
| • Toe   | Doe  |
| • Town  | Down |
| • Time  | Dime |
| • Tramp | Damp |
| • Tuck  | Duck |

the difference between the "v" sound (/v/) and the "w" sound (/w/)

- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| • Vine | Wine  |
| • Vile | While |
| • Vent | Went  |
| • Vest | West  |
| • Vary | Wary  |
| • Vow  | Wow   |
| • Van  | Wan   |
| • Vale | Whale |

listening practice

Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds

song

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=naoknj1ebqI>



reading practice

## A Morning Commute

exercise

<https://www.alps.academy/english-reading-practice/>

### What would you like to learn?

- reading practice exercises
- listening
- speaking
- writing
- pronunciation
- vocabulary (e.g. business English)
- conversation

### English Reading Practice: Reading Comprehension Exercises

If you want to learn English or improve you English then practice your reading skills with reading comprehension practice.





# Prepositions of Time

Prepositions of time are words that tell us when something happens, like "in," "on," or "at"

- I have class **at** 3 pm
- I go to the gym **in** the morning
- My birthday is **on** May 20th

**1** When we talk about time we often use the prepositions **in**, **on** or **at**.

► We use **in** with parts of the day, and with months, seasons, and years:

*in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening*

*in January, in February, in March*

*in the spring, in the summer, in the autumn, in the winter*

*in 1542, in 1868, in 1995*

► We use **on** with days and dates:

*on Wednesday, on Thursday evening*

*on Christmas Day, on her birthday*

*on April 9th (We say **On April the ninth** or **On the ninth of April.**)*

► We use **at** for times of the day, and with meals and mealtimes:

*at 11 a.m., at three o'clock*

*at breakfast, at lunch-time, at tea-time, at dinner*

We also say:

*at night, at the weekend*

*at Christmas, at Easter*

**2** The following words can replace **in**, **on** and **at**:

**this next last every**

*I'm going home { **in April.**  
                              **this April.***

*I'm playing tennis { **on Wednesday.**  
                              **next Wednesday.***

*She left { **at the weekend.**  
                      **last weekend.***

*He visits Jane { **on Saturday.**  
                              **every Saturday.***

**3** We can use **from ... to** to talk about time:



*The museum is open **from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.***

Here are some more examples:

*She's staying here **from Sunday to Tuesday.***

*We have a tea-break **from three-thirty to four o'clock.***

Sometimes, we use **from** on its own:

*I will be in Paris **from Wednesday.***

**Monday Tuesday Wednesday**

**in Paris**

The background features abstract, overlapping purple geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of purple, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.

# Practice

time

**A** Fill the gaps in the following sentences with *in*, *on* or *at*.

0 I went to Turkey in July.

5 I was born \_\_\_\_\_ 1970.

1 We must leave \_\_\_\_\_ five o'clock.

6 I never work \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.

2 We'll have a break \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.

7 We can play tennis \_\_\_\_\_ the summer.

3 She's arriving \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.

8 School starts \_\_\_\_\_ September 5th.

4 It's very cold here \_\_\_\_\_ night.

9 I'll see you \_\_\_\_\_ lunch-time.

**B** Fill in the gaps in this conversation using words from the box.

two o'clock   summer   1990   winter   weekend   Saturday   birthday
--

Anne: Are you going on holiday in the <sup>0</sup> summer \_\_\_\_\_?

Tom: No, but I went skiing in Italy in the <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, and I'm going to America at the <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I'll be in New York on <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_; then I'm travelling south to Texas. What about you? Are you going away this year?

Anne: Yes. In fact, I'm flying to Morocco at <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

Tom: Really? It's a wonderful country. I was there in <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Anne: Just think! I'll be on a Moroccan beach on my <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_!

C In these sentences there are some mistakes. Sometimes the underlined prepositions are wrong. Sometimes the prepositions are not necessary. Cross out the prepositions which are wrong and replace them if necessary. Put a tick (✓) if the preposition is correct.

- 0 I normally go to the south of France ~~on~~ in the winter. I usually go in ✓  
December, but in — last December I couldn't go because my wife was ill.
- 1 We'll leave at — eleven o'clock in — Saturday morning.
- 2 Shall we visit George in Spain in — next April?
- 3 I always drink two cups of coffee on — breakfast. In —  
the afternoon I drink tea. I drink hot milk in — night before I go to bed.
- 4 They play golf on — every Tuesday in — the summer.
- 5 I gave her a painting on — her birthday at — June this year.
- 6 Shall we go to the cinema in — this evening? The film starts at — eight.

**D** Here are your arrangements for the next few days (*today, this week*), and for the next few months (*in December, next year*).

0	(play /golf) → the afternoon	5	(visit/Egypt) → December
1	(meet /Steve) → Wednesday morning	6	(sell /my house) → January 10th
2	(go/to the bank) → 10 a.m. on Friday	7	(go/to Mexico) → the spring
3	(go/sailing) → the weekend	8	(learn/to ski ) → April
4	(start/a new job) → next Monday	9	(buy /a new boat) → next year

Write sentences using the table above. Use the Present Continuous (*I'm doing*), and a preposition (*in, on* etc.) if necessary.

0	I'm playing golf in the afternoon.	5	
1	I	6	
2	I	7	
3		8	
4		9	

E Use the information in brackets to finish the sentences.

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 0 (2 → 3)           | The shop is closed <u>from 2 to 3.</u>     |
| 0 (Friday →)        | She will be on holiday <u>from Friday.</u> |
| 1 (June → August)   | The beach is busy _____                    |
| 2 (10 o'clock →)    | I'll be at the sports centre _____         |
| 3 (March →)         | The new motorway will be open _____        |
| 4 (Monday → Friday) | We work _____                              |
| 5 (1991 → 1994)     | He lived in Kenya _____                    |
| 6 (January →)       | She will be in Hong Kong _____             |



# Prepositions in Phrasal Verbs

**Phrasal verbs** are special phrases in English where we combine a verb with a preposition or an adverb - it changes the meaning of the verb

- Please wake **up**
  - wake up = "to stop sleeping and get out of bed"
- Turn **on** the computer
  - turn on = "to make something start working"

## common phrasal verbs

- . give up
- . get on
- . take off
- . look after

## common phrasal verbs

**Turn off:** To deactivate or stop a device.

**Turn up:** To arrive or appear.

**Break up:** To end a relationship.

**Bring up:** To mention or introduce a topic.

**Set up:** To establish or arrange something.

**Give in:** To surrender or yield.

**Hold on:** To wait or keep something for a short time.

**Make up:** To create a story or compensate for something.

**Look after:** To take care of someone or something.

**Run into:** To encounter someone unexpectedly.

## common phrasal verbs

**Call off:** To cancel something.

**Carry out:** To complete or perform a task.

**Come across:** To find or encounter something unexpectedly.

**Go on:** To continue or happen.

**Give up:** To quit or stop doing something.

**Look up:** To search for information.

**Take off:** To remove clothing or leave the ground (for a plane).

**Put off:** To postpone or delay something.

**Run out of:** To deplete or exhaust a supply.

**Turn on:** To activate or start a device.

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect.

Thank you!  
any questions?

- 1 We use the following words to talk about where people or things are:

in on under behind in front of  
above next to near at

- 2 Look at the picture on the right.

- a) The lady is **in** the tower.
- b) The cat is **on** the tower.
- c) The door is **under** the window.
- d) The forest is **behind** the tower.
- e) The lake is **in front of** the tower.
- f) The bird is **above** the tower.
- g) The garden is **next to** the tower.
- h) The castle is **near** the tower.

- 3 next to, near

A B C D

A is **next to** B.

A and B are **near** C.

at

We say **at** the office, but we say **at** home,  
**at** school:

Ruth is **at** the office, Jane's **at** school, and I'm  
**at** home.

on

We say:

He works **on** the third floor.  
She lives **on** the fourth floor.

