

PREPOSITIONS

USES, EXAMPLES

KINDS OF PREPOSITIONS

Kinds of Prepositions:

@ **Simple prepositions:** Prepositions which consists only one word.

example: in, on, at, with, against etc.,

@ **Compound prepositions:** Prepositions which consists of two or more words.




example: instead of, in the middle of, by the side of etc.,



USES OF PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions

A preposition combines with a noun or pronoun to show location, time, or movement.

Location	Time	Movement
above behind below beside between by in inside near on over through	after before by during from on past since through to until upon	against along down from into off on onto out of toward up upon
I am in the pool.	We will meet after swimming lessons.	I am getting out of the pool.
		

PREPOSITIONS ACCORDING TO TIME AND PLACE

Prepositions – Time

English	Usage	Example
• on	days of the week	on Monday
• in	months / seasons time of day year after a certain period of time (<i>when?</i>)	in August / in winter in the morning in 2006 in an hour
• at	for <i>night</i> for <i>weekend</i> a certain point of time (<i>when?</i>)	at night at the weekend at half past nine
• since	from a certain point of time (past till now)	since 1980
• for	over a certain period of time (past till now)	for 2 years
• ago	a certain time in the past	2 years ago
• before	earlier than a certain point of time	before 2004
• to	telling the time	ten to six (5:50)
• past	telling the time	ten past six (6:10)
• to / till / until	marking the beginning and end of a period of time	from Monday to/till Friday
• till / until	in the sense of <i>how long something is going to last</i>	He is on holiday until Friday.
• by	in the sense of <i>at the latest</i>	I will be back by 6 o'clock. By 11 o'clock, I had read five

English	Usage	Example
	up to a certain time	pages.

Prepositions – Place (Position and Direction)

English	Usage	Example
• in	room, building, street, town, country book, paper etc. car, taxi picture, world	in the kitchen, in London in the book in the car, in a taxi in the picture, in the world
• at	meaning <i>next to, by an object</i> for <i>table</i> for events place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work)	at the door, at the station at the table at a concert, at the party at the cinema, at school, at work
• on	attached for a place with a river being on a surface for a certain side (left, right) for a floor in a house for public transport for <i>television, radio</i>	the picture on the wall London lies on the Thames. on the table on the left on the first floor on the bus, on a plane on TV, on the radio
• by, next to, beside	left or right of somebody or something	Jane is standing by / next to / beside the car.
• under	on the ground, lower than (or covered by) something else	the bag is under the table
• below	lower than something else but above ground	the fish are below the surface
• over	covered by something else meaning <i>more than</i> getting to the other side (also across) overcoming an obstacle	put a jacket over your shirt over 16 years of age walk over the bridge climb over the wall
• above	higher than something else, but not directly over it	a path above the lake
• across	getting to the other side (also over) getting to the other side	walk across the bridge swim across the lake

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunction

- A conjunction is a word that joins words or word groups together. Some examples conjunctions are: and, but, or, nor, although, yet, so, either, and also.

Go back to
Eight Parts
of Speech



We ate pizza
and drank pop
for dinner.



Move on



Grammar Rocks Conjunction Video
<http://youtu.be/ODGA7ssl-6g>

CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- ▶ FOR – to introduce a reason
- ▶ AND – to show an additional idea
- ▶ NOR – negative form of OR
- ▶ BUT – to limit or contradict (contrast)
- ▶ OR – to show choices or options
- ▶ YET – to limit or contradict (contrast)
- ▶ SO – to introduce an effect or result

SUB-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating conjunctions

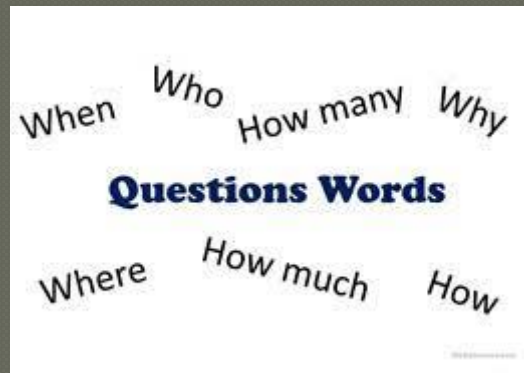
TIME	CAUSE + EFFECT	OPPOSITION	CONDITION
after	because	although	if
before	since	though	unless
when	now that	even though	only if
while	as	whereas	whether or not
since	in order that	while	even if
until	so		in case (that)

FRAMING QUESTIONS

Framing Questions

- Who and/or what are the authoritative figures that govern each society?
- How do the characters navigate their way through and/or around these figures?
- How has each author responded to these authoritative figures? Why? (consider context)
- How does each author advocate and value individual empowerment within her text?
 - How does this lead us to re-evaluate the notion of individual empowerment in each text?
- What does each author advocate about the role of reading and education?

HELPING VERBS IN FRAMING QUESTIONS



TENSES

Table of tenses

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	I played	I play	I shall play
Continuous	I was playing	I am playing	I shall be playing
Perfect	I had played for two hours by that time. I had been playing for two hours when ravi came	I have played. He has played for ten hours.* I have been playing for ten hours.**	I shall have played if you reach late.***

- We use this form for the present perfect tense for laying stress on the time or duration of the action.

CONVERTING PRESENT TENSES TO PAST TENSES

Simple Present (SP) <i>"I am really busy."</i>	Past Tense (PT) <i>Jane said she was really busy.</i>
Present Continuous (PRECON) <i>"I am baking a cake."</i>	Past Continuous (PASTCON) <i>She said she was baking a cake.</i>
Past Tense (PT) <i>"I went to the store to buy some coffee."</i>	Past Perfect Tense (PPT) <i>She said she had gone to the store to buy some coffee."</i>
Present Perfect Tense (PREPT) <i>"I have learned this recipe from my mother."</i>	Past Perfect Tense (PPT) <i>She said she had learned that recipe from her mother.</i>
Will <i>"I will call you later."</i>	Would <i>She said she would call me later.</i>

THANK YOU