

Class: English/ 4

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Prepositions:

A preposition is a word that tells you where or when something is in relation to something else.

A prepositional phrase is a part of a sentence that consists of one preposition and the object it affects.

The object of a prepositional phrase can be either a noun, or clause.

Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase is a group of words that consists of a preposition, its object (which will be a noun or a pronoun), and any words that modify the object.

A prepositional phrase is a part of a sentence that consists of one preposition and the object it affects. The object of a prepositional phrase can be either a noun, or clause.

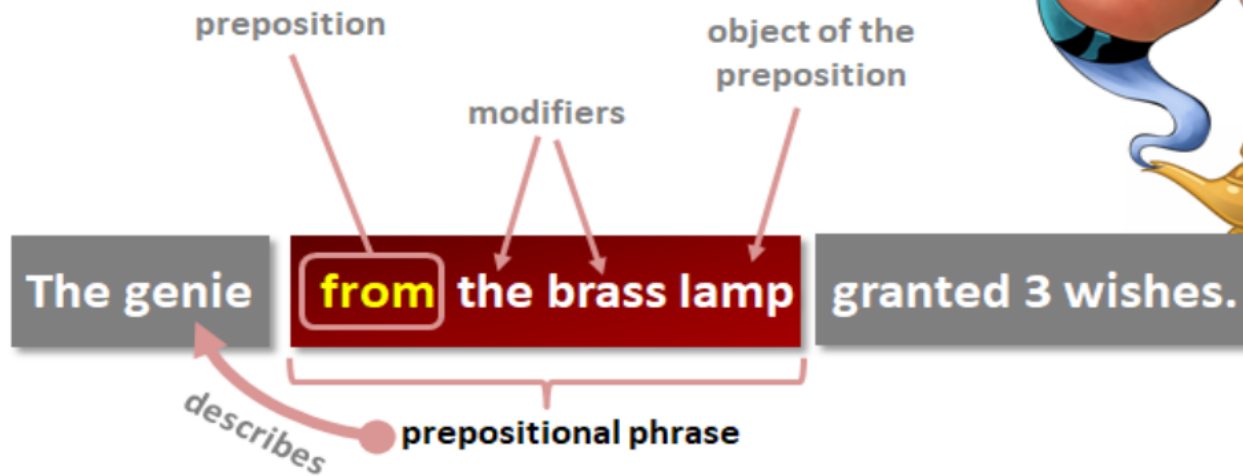
Prepositional Phrase

Definition

A group of words that consists of:

- a preposition
- the object of the preposition
- any modifiers.

Example



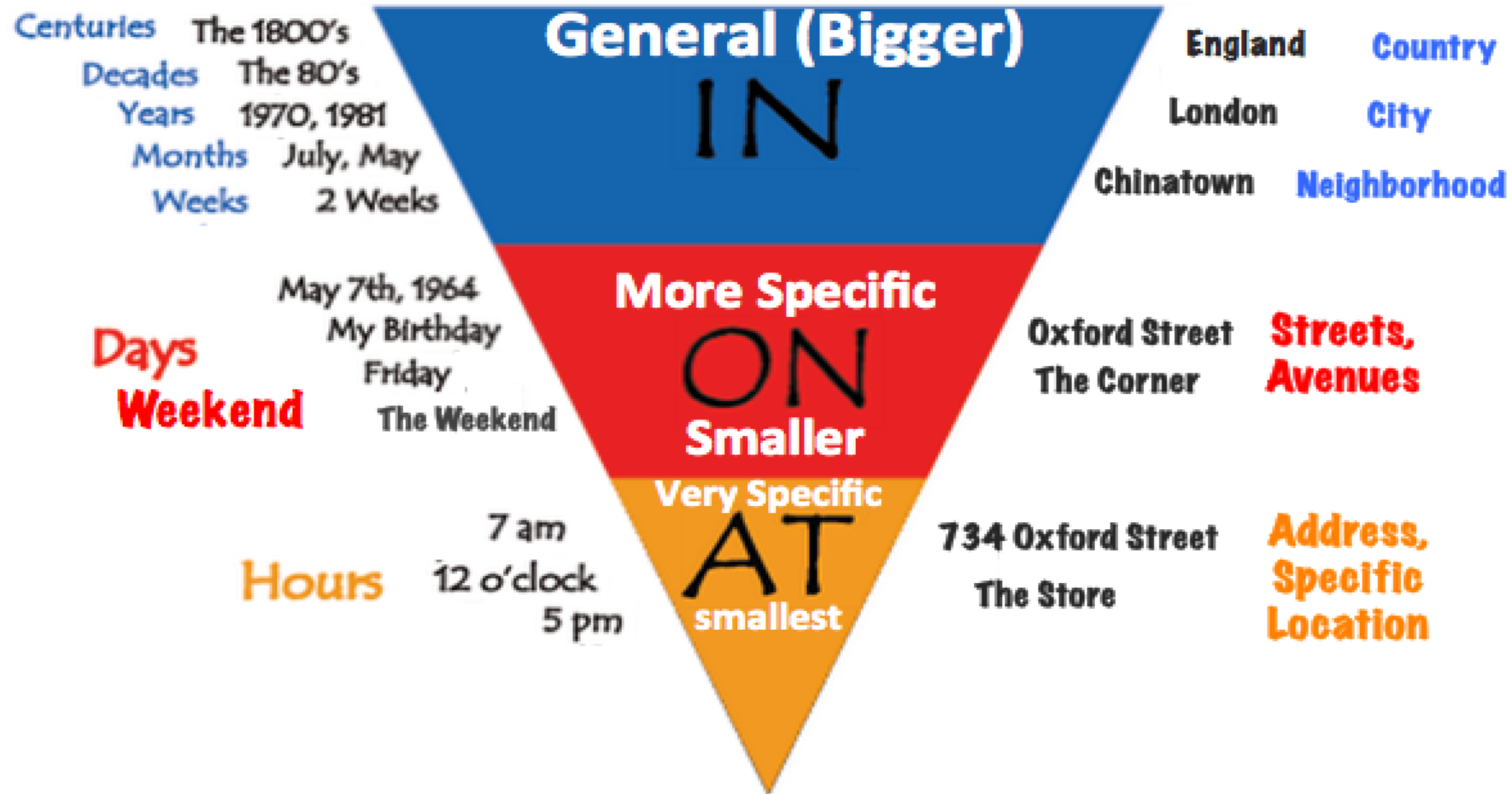
For example:



Most Important Prepositions & Examples

- 1. Aboard:** We went **aboard** the boat.
- 2. About:** What do you think **about** Mary?
- 3. Above:** We are flying **above** the clouds.
- 4. Across:** We drove **across** the desert.
- 5. After:** Let's meet the day **after** tomorrow.
- 6. Against:** Did you vote for or **against** the suggestion?
- 7. Along:** There are trees **along** the road.
- 8. Alongside:** Their boat came **alongside** our boat.
- 9. Amid:** I couldn't hear her **amid** the noise.
- 10. Among:** Is there a doctor **among** us?
- 11. Around:** They all sat **around** the camp fire.
- 12. As:** Ram is **as** tall as Anthony.
- 13. At:** We are aiming at sales of \$3,000,000.
- 14. Before:** I would rather die **before** doing that.
- 15. Behind:** The child was hiding **behind** the tree.
- 16. Below:** Much of Holland is **below** sea-level.
- 17. Beneath:** The tunnel runs beneath the sea.
- 18. During:** I was bored **during** the whole film.
- 19. Following:** We had coffee **following** lunch.
- 20. in:** I live **in** an apartment.
- 21. inside:** It was dark **inside** the tunnel.
- 22. into:** Five **into** ten makes two.
- 23. Like:** It's not **like** John to complain.
- 24. Near:** It's 20 December. We are very **near** Christmas Day.
- 25. of:** What was the cost **of** this book?
- 26. off:** They live in a street **off** Fifth Avenue.
- 27. on:** We live **on** a busy road. It's very noisy.
- 28. outside:** It was very cold **outside** the car.
- 29. over:** Let's discuss it **over** dinner.
- 30. throughout:** He worked **throughout** the day, and most of the night.
- 31. to:** The museum is open from Monday **to** Friday.
- 32. toward:** He drove off **toward(s)** the mountain.
- 33. under:** We drove **under** a bridge.
- 34. underneath:** The nurse put a pillow **underneath** his head.
- 35. up:** Jack and Jill ran **up** the hill
- 36. upon:** I need a book **upon** bio-chemistry.:
- 37. via:** We flew from Paris to Bangkok **via** Dubai.
- 38. within:** There is a modem **within** the computer.

Time IN – ON - AT Location



under



between



out/ close to



in/ inside



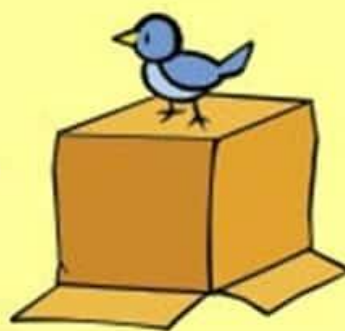
above



behind



on



in front of



In/at/on (position) 1

In



in a room
in a building
in a box



in a garden
in a town/country
in the city centre



in a pool
in the sea
in a river

- There's no-one **in the room** / **in the building** / **in the garden**.
- What have you got **in your hand** / **in your mouth**?
- When we were **in Italy**, we spent a few days **in Venice**.
- I have a friend who lives **in a small village in the mountains**.
- There were some people swimming **in the pool** / **in the sea** / **in the river**.

At



at the bus stop



at the door

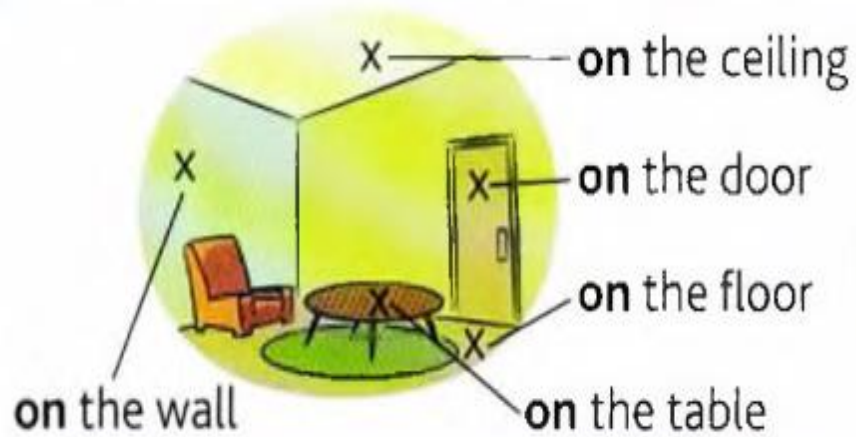


at the roundabout



at reception

On



- I sat **on the floor** / **on the ground** / **on the grass** / **on the beach** / **on a chair**.
- There's a dirty mark **on the wall** / **on the ceiling** / **on your nose** / **on your shirt**.
- Have you seen the notice **on the notice board** / **on the door**?
- You'll find details of TV programmes **on page seven** (of the newspaper).
- The hotel is **on a small island** in the middle of a lake.

In/at/on (position) 2

We say that somebody/something is:

in a line / in a row / in a queue

in the sky / in the world

in an office / in a department

in a book / in a paper (= newspaper) / in a magazine / in a letter

in bed

in the country / in the countryside

in a picture / in a photo / in a photograph

- When I go to the cinema, I like to sit **in the front row**.
- James isn't up yet. He's still **in bed**.
- It was a lovely day. There wasn't a cloud **in the sky**.
- I've just started working **in the sales department**.
- Who is the woman **in that photo**?
- Have you seen this picture **in today's paper**?



in a row

on the left / on the right on the left-hand side / on the right-hand side

on the ground floor / on the first floor / on the second floor etc.

on a map / on a menu / on a list

on a farm

In/at/on (position) 3

In hospital / at work etc.

We say that somebody is **in hospital / in prison / in jail**:

- Anna's mother is **in hospital**.

We say that somebody is **at work / at school / at university / at college**:

- I'll be **at work** until 5.30.
- Julia is studying chemistry **at university**.

We say that somebody **is at home** or **is home** (with or without **at**), but we say **do something at home** (with **at**):

- I'll **be at home** all evening. *or* I'll **be home** all evening.
- Shall we go to a restaurant or **eat at home**?

At a party / at a concert etc.

We say that somebody is **at** an event (**at a party / at a conference** etc.):

- Were there many people **at the party / at the meeting / at the wedding**?
- I saw Steve **at a conference / at a concert** on Saturday.

To/at/in/into

We say **go/come/travel** (etc.) **to** a place or event. For example:

go to China	go to bed	come to my house
go back to Italy	go to the bank	be taken to hospital
return to London	go to a concert	be sent to prison
welcome somebody to a place		drive to the airport



- When are your friends **going back to** Italy? (*not* going back in Italy)
- Three people were injured in the accident and **taken to** hospital.
- Welcome to** our country! (*not* Welcome in)

In the same way we say 'a **journey to** / a **trip to** / a **visit to** / on **my way to** ...' etc. :

- Did you enjoy **your trip to** Paris / **your visit to** the zoo?

Compare **to** (for *movement*) and **in/at** (for *position*):

- They are **going to** France. *but* They **live in** France.
- Can you **come to** the party? *but* I'll **see you at** the party.

We say **been to** a place or an event:

- I've **been to Italy** four times, but I've never **been to Rome**.
- Amanda has never **been to a football match** in her life.

Prepositions of Time

IN	ON	AT
<p>In The Afternoon</p> 	<p>On Friday Afternoon(s)</p> 	<p>At Dusk</p> 
<p>In The Evening</p> 	<p>On Monday Evening(s)</p> 	<p>At Night</p> 
<p>In (the) Summer</p> 	<p>On a Summer Evening</p> 	<p>At Sunset</p> 
<p>In (the) Winter</p> 	<p>On a Cold Day</p> 	<p>At Bedtime</p> 
<p>In (the) Fall/ Autumn</p> 	<p>On My Birthday</p> 	<p>At Dinner Time</p> 
<p>In (the) Spring</p> 	<p>On My Wedding Day</p> 	<p>At Lunch Time</p> 

Prepositions with time



DURING

for part of a period of time;
at the same time as another event
He slept during the meeting.



UNTIL

up to, but not after, a specific time
I will stay until ten o'clock.
They will study until the day of the exam.



FOR

during a length of time
She has been working here for one month.



SINCE

between a past time and now
I have lived in New York since 2012.



By

We use **by** in many expressions to say how we do something. For example, you can:

send something **by post** contact somebody **by phone / by email**
do something **by hand** pay **by credit card / by cheque**

- Can I pay **by credit card**?
- You can contact me **by phone** or **by email**.

But we say **pay cash** or **pay in cash** (*not usually* by cash).

We also say that something happens **by mistake / by accident / by chance**:

- We hadn't arranged to meet. We met **by chance**.

But we say 'do something **on purpose**' (= you mean to do it):

- I didn't do it **on purpose**. It was an accident.

Note that we say **by chance**, **by credit card** etc. (*not* by the chance / by a credit card). In these expressions we use **by** + *noun* without **the** or **a**.

The Function of Prepositional Phrases:

- Prepositional phrases function as either adjectives modifying nouns or adverbs modifying verbs.

-

Prepositional phrases functioning as adjectives that modify nouns:

- Do you mean that boy **in** the corner?
- I know the policeman **with** the radio.

(In these two examples, the prepositional phrases are functioning as adjectives.)

They are modifying nouns ("that boy" and "the policeman").

As they are multi-word adjectives, these prepositional phrases are a type of adjective phrase.)

Prepositional Phrases That Modify Nouns:

the convenience store on Main Street .

-My mother When a prepositional phrase acts upon a noun, we say it is behaving **adjectivally** because adjectives modify nouns.

A prepositional phrase that behaves adjectivally is called, quite logically, an **adjectival phrase**.

Examples:

-The cat in the middle is the cutest.

-I always buy my milk from there has always wanted to live in a cabin by the lake .

Prepositional Phrases Acting as Nouns

Less frequently, prepositional phrases can function like nouns in a sentence.

Examples:

-During the national anthem is the worst time to blow your nose.

-After the game will be too late for us to go to dinner.

NOUNS + PREPOSITIONS

OF

- A cause of
- A photograph of
- Address of
- Advantage of
- Awareness of
- Disadvantage of
- Exhibition of
- Experience of
- Fear of
- Grasp of
- Habit of
- Knowledge of
- Love of
- Member of
- Memory of
- Method of

FOR

- A check for
- Reason for
- Admiration for
- Advertisement for
- Approval for
- Arguments for
- Bid for
- Case for
- Credit for
- Cure for
- Demand for
- Desire for
- Fondness for
- Hatred for
- Love for
- Need for
- Preference for
- Recipe for

WITH

- Arguments with
- Concern with
- Connection with
- Contact with
- Date with
- Dealings with
- Difficulty with
- Involvement with
- Link with
- Meeting with
- Quarrel with
- Relationship with
- Sympathy with

TO

- Access to
- Addiction to
- Allusion to
- An attitude to
- An invitation to
- Approach to
- Change to
- Concern to
- Contribution to
- Damage to
- Dedication to
- Desire to
- Devotion to
- Invitation to
- Newcomer to
- Reaction to
- Reason to
- Reference to

Prepositional phrases functioning as adverbs that modify verbs:

I live **near** the stadium.

•She speaks **with** notable enthusiasm.

(In these two examples, the prepositional phrases are functioning as adverbs.

They are modifying verbs ("live" and "speaks"). As they are multi-word adverbs, these prepositional phrases are a type of adverbial phrase).

Prepositional Phrases As Adjectives

•Here are some more prepositional phrases functioning as adjectives: Please buy the scarf **with** dots.

•(The prepositional phrase describes the noun "scarf." We could have written "dotted scarf," which proves that "with dots" is functioning as an adjective.)

The man **on** the radio has a boring voice.

•(The prepositional phrase describes the noun "man.") Give me one **of** the brown ones.

(The prepositional phrase describes the pronoun "one.")

ADJECTIVES + **PREPOSITIONS**

OF

- **Accused of**
- **Ashamed of**
- **Aware of**
- **Afraid of**
- **Capable of**
- **Fond of**
- **Guilty of**

AT

- **Annoyed at**
- **Amazed at**
- **Angry at**
- **Awful at**
- **Brilliant at**
- **Delighted at**
- **Disappointed at**

BY

- **Amazed by**
- **Astonished by**
- **Excited by**
- **Fascinated by**
- **Impressed by**
- **Shocked by**
- **Surprised by**

IN

- **Comfortable in**
- **Connected in**
- **Disappointed in**
- **Excellent in**
- **Experienced in**
- **Interest in**
- **Impolite in**



PREPOSITIONS AFTER ADJECTIVES



- friendly **with**
- fond **of**
- furious **about**
- furnished **with**
- full **of**
- generous **with/about**
- guilty **of/about**
- gentle **with**
- good **at**
- grateful **to**
- happy **about**
- hopeful **of/about**
- identical **with/to**
- immune **to**
- impressed **with**
- inferior **to**
- indifferent **to**
- innocent **of**

- interested **in**
- involved **with**
- incapable **of**
- jealous **of**
- kind **to**
- keen **on**
- late **for**
- limited **to**
- lucky **at**
- nervous **of/about**
- notorious **for**
- opposed **to**
- patient **with**
- pessimistic **about**
- pleased **with**
- polite **to**
- popular **with**
- presented **with**
- proud **of**

- punished **for**
- puzzled **by/about**
- qualified **for**
- ready **for**
- related **to**
- relevant **to**
- respectful **for**
- responsible **for**
- rid **of**
- sad **about**
- safe **from**
- satisfied **with**
- scared **of**
- sensitive **to**
- serious **about**
- sick **of**
- similar **to**
- shocked **by**
- skillful **at**

Verb + Preposition List

TO	FOR	FROM	ON	AT
Adapt to	Apply for	Recover from	Depend on	Aim at
Add to	Ask for	Rescue from	Elaborate on	Arrive at
Agree to	Blame for	Resign from	Impose on	Glance at
Apologize to	Care for	Retire from	Insist on	Guess at
Belong to	Excuse for	Save from	Play on	Hint at
Consent to	Head for	Separate from	Pride on	Laugh at
Devote to	Long for	Stem from	Rely on	Look at
Happen to	Pay for	Suffer from	Work on	Marvel at

Prepositional Phrases As Adverbs:

- Here are some more prepositional phrases functioning as adverbs:

Lee raised his small mackerel **with** utmost pride.

•(The prepositional phrase modifies the verb "raised." It is an adverb of manner; i.e., it tells us how he raised it. We could have written "proudly raised," which proves that "with utmost pride" is functioning as an adverb.)

•(The prepositional phrase modifies the verb "played." It is an adverb of time; i.e., it tells us when he played.)Dawn is tired **from** the hike.

•(The prepositional phrase modifies the verb "is." It is an adverb of reason; i.e., it tells us why she is tired.)Lee lives **in** that fridge.

(The prepositional phrase modifies the verb "lives." It is an adverb of place; i.e., it tells us where he lives.)

ADVERB PHRASES

Definition: a **prepositional phrase** used as an **adverb**.

Examples:

- I sat with Sally at the seashore.
- We fished for hours.
- I dropped my coke can into the water.
- In the spring I go to the beach.



Adverbs in English

An **adverb** is a part of speech. A adverb describes a verb, another adverb or an adjective. Adverbs answer *how, where, when, how much, how often* and etc... questions.

How often

- ✓ Never
- ✓ Sometimes
- ✓ Often
- ✓ Usually
- ✓ Generally
- ✓ Occasionally
- ✓ Seldom
- ✓ Rarely
- ✓ Normally
- ✓ Frequently
- ✓ Hardly ever
- ✓ Always

When

- ✓ Last year
- ✓ Last month
- ✓ Today
- ✓ Tomorrow
- ✓ Last week
- ✓ Later
- ✓ Soon
- ✓ Now
- ✓ Yesterday
- ✓ Tonight
- ✓ Already
- ✓ Then

Where

- ✓ Towards
- ✓ There
- ✓ Inside
- ✓ Here
- ✓ Back
- ✓ Far
- ✓ Above
- ✓ Abroad
- ✓ Behind
- ✓ Away
- ✓ Outside
- ✓ Downstairs
- ✓ Nearby
- ✓ Indoor
- ✓ In
- ✓ Out
- ✓ Elsewhere
- ✓ Anywhere

How

- ✓ Secretly
- ✓ Fast
- ✓ Well
- ✓ Quickly
- ✓ Easily
- ✓ Slowly
- ✓ Lowly
- ✓ Accidentally
- ✓ Weetly
- ✓ Emotely
- ✓ Badly
- ✓ Carefully
- ✓ Closely
- ✓ Quietly
- ✓ Specifically
- ✓ Cheerfully
- ✓ Strongly
- ✓ Beautifully
- ✓ Worriedly
- ✓ Wishfully
- ✓ Grimly
- ✓ Eagerly

How much

- ✓ Fully
- ✓ Almost
- ✓ Rather
- ✓ Extremely
- ✓ Entirely
- ✓ Too
- ✓ Fairly
- ✓ Enormously
- ✓ Very
- ✓ Just
- ✓ Barely
- ✓ Enough
- ✓ Deeply
- ✓ Completely
- ✓ Very
- ✓ Quite
- ✓ A good deal
- ✓ A lot
- ✓ A few
- ✓ Lots
- ✓ Little
- ✓ Much
- ✓ Nothing
- ✓ Some
- ✓ Many

Real-Life Examples of Prepositional Phrases:

- In these real-life examples, the prepositional phrases are functioning as adjectives: The best defense **against** the atom bomb is not to be there when it goes off. (The 1949 British Army Journal)

- In 1938, Time Magazine chose Adolf Hitler for man **of** the year.

- Red sky **at** night, shepherds' delight. Blue sky **at** night, day.

- These prepositional phrases are functioning as adverbs:\

I used to work **in** a fire-hydrant factory. You couldn't park **near** the place. (Comedian Steven Wright)

- Never ruin an apology **with** an excuse. (American Founding Father Benjamin Franklin)

- This is not a novel to be tossed aside lightly. It should be thrown **with** great force. (Satirist Dorothy Parker)



PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

English Grammar

Prepositions of movement show movement from one place to another place.

PREPOSITION	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
TO	Used when there is a specific destination in mind.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm going to the doctor's.• Are you going to the party?
TOWARDS	Movement in the direction of something	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He was walking menacingly towards me.• He was sitting with his back towards me.
THROUGH	Movement across something, i.e. from one side of it to the other	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The train went through the tunnel.• He cut through the gauze.
ACROSS	Movement from one end of something to the other	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He walked across the road.• There was a barricade across the road.
OVER	Describe something's position when it is above something else	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Helicopters dropped leaflets over the city.• I put a shawl over my shoulders.
ALONG	Movement in a line	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cars were parked all along the road.• We walked along the river.
IN	Something's position in relation to the area or space or place surrounding it	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We are going to have our picnic in the park.• Put the pickle in the cabinet.
ON	Describe something's position in relation to a surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There was an array of food on the table.• The rain falling on the roof kept me from sleeping.
INTO	Movement causing something to hit something else	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He got into the car.• He swerved into the tree.



Thank you