

CLASS: IV

SUBJECT: English Language

TOPIC: Chapter 27, Prepositions

TEACHER'S NAME: Pamel preet

Good morning students

Students this lesson is of class IV for the subject of English Language in which chapter-27 Prepositions is covered starting on page number 102 of your textbook titled 'My Grammar Time' and is being submitted to you on 4.11.24

Olivia has misplaced her favourite pencil box. Read the letter she has written to her mother.

Dear Mother

Do you remember that lovely pencil box you gifted me on my birthday? I can't remember where I have kept it. It is not on my table. It is not in the drawer. I have searched under the books. It is not there too. I have looked behind the television but it is not there. I thought it must be next to the dictionary, but no, it is not there. It is not near my pillow too. Mother, please buy me another pencil box

Your daughter  
Olivia



The highlighted words **on, in, under, behind, next to** and **near** in the above letter tell us about the possible position of Olivia's pencil box in her house. Such words are called **prepositions**.

Children, the word **preposition** means placing before. So a preposition is placed before a noun or a pronoun to show position, place or time. Words like **in, on, at, between** and **near** are prepositions.

In this chapter, we shall discuss three types of prepositions.

1. Prepositions of - position.
2. Prepositions of place
3. Prepositions of time.

Children, look at the position of the ball in the pictures.

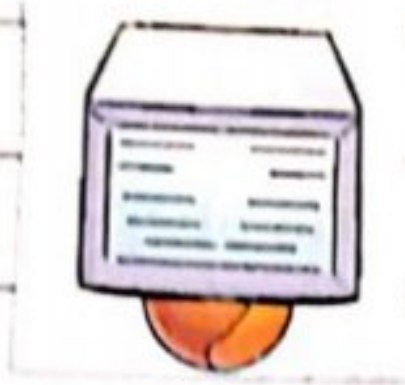


**in the box**



**on the box**

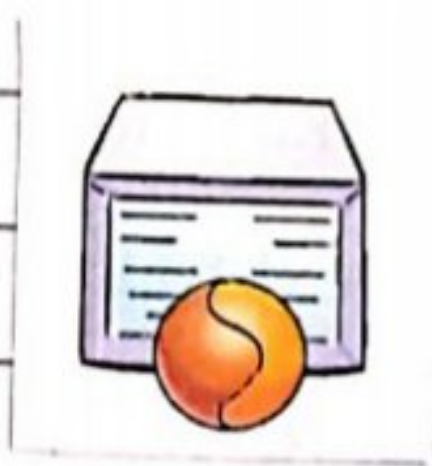




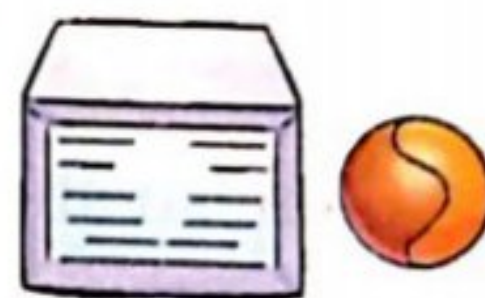
under the box



behind the box



in front of the box



next to the box

The words **in, on, under, behind, in front of** and **next to** have been used to tell us the position of the ball in relation to the box. Such words are used to tell us the position of a person, place or a thing in relation to another, they are called **prepositions of position**.

Children now let do the second type of preposition which is **prepositions of place**.





Read the following passage.

Akhil came **in at** 3 o'clock. He put his bag **on** the table and took some bread out of the cupboard. He put butter **on** two slices. He poured milk **into** a glass and sat **in** the chair to eat the sandwich. He looked **at** the clock. It was already a quarter past three.



Such words **in, at, on, into** are used to describe where a person, place or thing is located, they are called **prepositions of place**.

Let us see some more examples **at** a point

	<b>at</b> the entrance of my house.
I am	<b>at</b> the taxi stand
	<b>at</b> the Taj Mahal



**in** a given area or space

I am	<b>in</b> the dining room.
	<b>in</b> a taxi.
	<b>in</b> Agra

**on** a surface

I am	sitting <b>on</b> a sofa
	standing <b>on</b> a table
	lying <b>on</b> a bed.

Children I hope you have understood the two types of prepositions which are prepositions of position and prepositions of place. Now let us do prepositions of time.

Children, look at the table



**at**

9 o'clock

lunch

night

10.30 in the morning

( **at** + a time of day )



(in + month, season, year / part of the day)



in

January  
2020  
winter  
the morning

(on + a day or a date)



on

Saturday  
14 December  
Diwali  
Teacher's Day

At, in and on are used in another way in the tables above. They tell us about the time something was done or needs to be done. Such words are used to show when something happens, they are called prepositions of time.

ALWAYS REMEMBER !

We use in + part of the day such as morning, afternoon and evening but in case of night it is at + night



So the conclusion is that prepositions are words which placed before a noun or pronoun to show position, place or time. Prepositions of position, place and time are three types of prepositions.

So children I am concluding the topic here

Your Home-Assignment for this week is:

Do Q-A, B, C and D on page number 85, 86 and 89 in your English Language book.

Thankyou.

—last page—

