

Class - VII

Subject - English Language

Chapter - 11 Prepositions

Good morning students

Today we are going to discuss the topic Prepositions as a part of your English Language assignments.

This topic is taken from your book titled Collins English Grammar and Composition.

Students now let us start with the topic 'Prepositions'. This topic has already been done in our previous classes. So all of you must be knowing about the basic prepositions that you did in your junior classes i.e in, on, under etc. Now we will discuss prepositions in detail.

First of all we should know that 'a preposition is a word which shows the relationship of a noun or a pronoun with another word in a sentence.

Examples -

- I have thrown a party at 7 p.m today.
- Don't worry I will reach before 7 p.m.
- My brother is in the park.

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In these sentences at, in, before, are used as prepositions.

* Types of Prepositions -

Based on the functions they perform, prepositions can be of several types.

1 Prepositions of Time -

Prepositions of time refer to the time or duration of an action or a state of being. Some commonly used prepositions of time are - for, at, around, in, by, before, after, during, till, untill etc.

Examples

- The show will start at 10 p.m. (to denote specific time)

- My birthday is on Monday. (to denote day and date)

Uses of Prepositions of Time -

Preposition	Use	Example
- in	to denote non-specific time of a day, month etc	She was born in May.
- for	to denote the duration of time	He has been playing for five hours.
- since	to denote specific time or date	She has been studying since morning.
- within	to denote time before the end of the period of time	I will return your money within a week.
- ago	to denote certain time in the past	She was in this school two years ago.

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- to, till, until	to denote the beginning and end of a period of time.	Wait here till I return.
- by	it is used in the sense of at the latest up to a certain time	I will reach London by next week.
- from	to denote the beginning of time.	She was here from morning to evening.
- before	to denote time earlier than a stipulated time	He came before evening.
- after	to denote time after a stipulated time	I reached office after lunch.

2. Preposition of Place -

Prepositions of place are used to denote a place or position. Some commonly used prepositions of place are on, in, at, above, beside, between, through, under, near, along etc.

Examples -

- I live on Laxmi Bai Road.
- We live in Chandigarh.
- She was hiding behind the door.
- They are waiting for me at the railway station.

* Uses of Prepositions of Place ÷

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Prepositions	Use	Examples
- over	to denote something which is just above something else	The helicopter is hovering over the building.
- below	to denote something which is lower than something else	The wall clock is below the calendar.
- across	to get to another side	She swam across the river.
- behind	to denote something which is at the back of something	Why are you hiding behind the curtain?
- between	to denote something which is middle of two things	She is sitting between her mother and father.
- among	to denote something which is in more than two things	She was standing among her friends.
- On	to denote the names of streets, avenues etc.	She lives in Shivalik Avenue.
- in	to denote the names of land areas	Harish lives in Paris.
- under	to denote something lower than or covered by something else	Your shoes are under the table.
- at	to denote specific addresses	Ruchi lives at M-28, Karol Bagh.
- above	to denote something which is higher than something else	The calendar is above the wall clock.

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3. Prepositions of Movement and Direction

Prepositions of direction or movement denote the movement of a noun or pronoun in a particular direction. Some commonly used prepositions of directions are - to, into, down, across, through, towards, around etc.

Examples

- She went to the market. (in particular direction)
- Throw it into the dustbin. (motion of an object entering a place box, room, river etc.)

Use of Prepositions of Direction

Preposition	Use	Example
- down	to show movement of something towards lower side.	The ball rolled down the slope.
- through	to show movement from one end to other	You should go through the book.
- towards	to show movement in the direction of something	She ran towards her house.
- on to	to show movement of something to the top of something else	She jumped onto the horse.
- along	to denote movement side by side of something	Atul was walking along the road.

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Students we have discussed about uses of different prepositions.

Now you will learn about the omission of prepositions.

* Omission of Prepositions

- Prepositions are not used after verbs denoting advice, command, request, and invitation.

Example

- She requested her teacher to grant her leave.
- Father asked me to fetch a cup of tea.

- We do not use prepositions between a transitive verb and its object.

Example -

- She looks like her mother.

- We do not use prepositions before certain expressions.

Examples

- She goes for a walk every morning.
- Wait a minute.

- We do not use a preposition twice if two or more words require the same preposition.

Example

She is capable (of) and confident of victory.
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Alright students we have done with the topic Prepositions. All of you are requested to read the provided content carefully. After revising the topic you are required to attempt exercises - A to given in your language book page numbers 85 to 88 as a part of your English Language home assignment.

Thank you

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