

Worksheet

ENGLISH

CLASS III/ SEC. _____

NAME _____

Prepositions

A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun used with it and some other word in the sentence. It is used to show position, direction or time.

Remember

- ✓ A preposition usually comes before a noun or pronoun.

For example: The apples are kept **on** the table.

Take a look at these sentences.

- Put the box **on** the table.

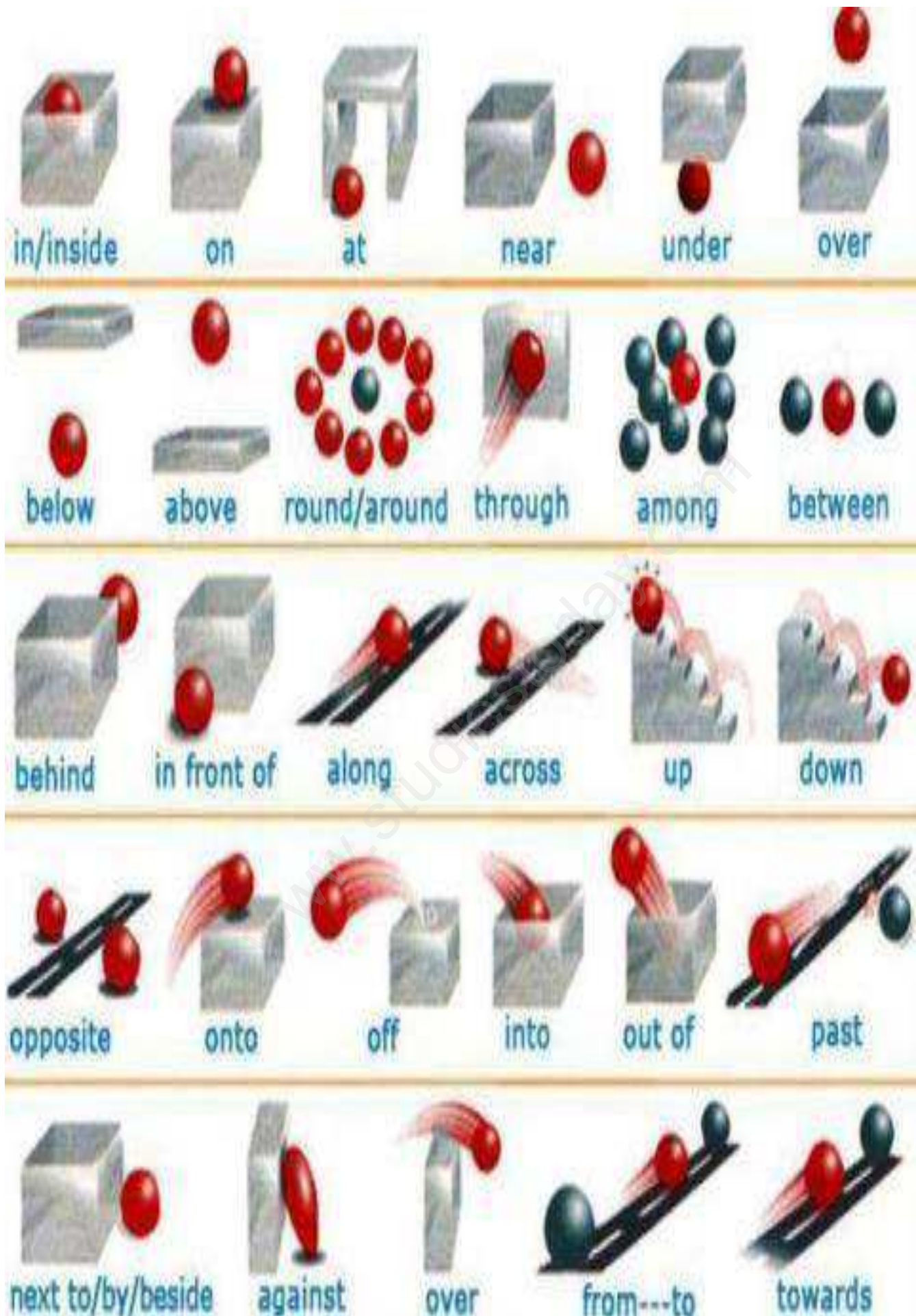
(**on** shows the relationship between two nouns **box** and **table**)

- The king rules **over** a vast kingdom.

(**over** shows relation between a verb and a noun **rules** and **kingdom**)

These examples show that a **preposition** is a word that is placed before a noun or a pronoun to show the relation that the noun or the pronoun has with some other word in the sentence.

Preposition plays a vital role in speaking and writing English correctly. They are usually very small words. Yet, they are very important as they establish a relationship between the different parts of a sentence. Let's take a look on pictorial formation.



Usage of prepositions

In: Implies inside within the shape or area of. It is also used with a specific time, period, month, season, and year.

For Example: We live **in** India.

In winter the weather is cold.

On : Means upon the surface.

For Example: The ball is **on** the box.

It is also used with days and dates.

The annual function is **on** Sunday.

At: It refers to fixed point or time.

Near : Very close

Beside: Shows a position next to.

Besides: Means in addition to.

By: Determines the time by which anything has to be done.

Among: It is used with more than two persons or things but before the word which starts with a consonant letter.

Over: It is used with vertically above.

Onto: Means upon the surface.

To: Is used to express motion from one place to another.

Towards: Refers to direction in which the direction is being made.

Between: Is used for two persons or two things.

Below: Shows the position at a lower level.

Above: Shows the position at a higher level.

Against: Shows pressure.

Off: Refers to separation.

From: Refers to the point of departure. It also indicates the time of beginning.

For: Denotes direction. It also species the period of time or duration. It also indicates the occasion when something happens.

About: Shows nearness.

Along: Is used to express the position from one end to other end or parallel with a length of something.

Example: We walked along the river bank.

Across: It refers something extending from one side to the other or something that intersects.

Example: The railway bridge is to be constructed **across** the river.

EXERCISE

Q1. Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.

- a) Please meet me at 8 o' clock.
- b) I placed my bag on the table.
- c) She stood beside me.
- d) He came from New York.
- e) The time now is half past ten.
- f) The boy is behind the door.
- g) The swimmer swam across the river.
- h) My friends arrived and we went to the theatre.
- i) Put the ladder against the wall.
- j) My teddy bear flung near the door.

Q2. Complete the following sentences with suitable prepositions given in the brackets.

- a) They are arriving _____Monday. (on / to)
- b) He has a meeting _____8 a.m. (at / on)

- c) Dad parked the car _____ the roadside. (outside / to)
- d) The supermarket is further _____ the street. (down / along)
- e) I rolled _____ from my bed. (off / towards)
- f) The trucks are travelling _____ the tunnel. (through / into)
- g) The examination is _____ December. (on / in)
- h) He returned the book _____ night. (at / in)

Q3. Use the following prepositions in sentences of your own.

- a) between _____
- b) among _____
- c) under _____
- d) behind _____
- e) into _____