

FUMC ESL 3-21-2016 LEVEL 3 LESSON

Prepositions of Place

at for a POINT

in for an ENCLOSED SPACE

on for a SURFACE

Examples: at the corner in the garden on the wall

NOTE: We get **in** a car, but **on** a bus or plane.

1. Jeremy is waiting for us _____ the bus stop.
2. Someone is _____ the door.
3. We used to live _____ London.
4. There is a spider _____ the ceiling.
5. He taped a note _____ the door.
6. The answer is _____ the top of the page
7. He lives _____ the end of the road.
8. I put the keys _____ my pocket.
9. She left a message _____ the front desk. Ask the hotel clerk if he has it.
10. The boys are lying _____ the floor.
11. Get _____ the bus, please.
12. They live _____ my building.
13. The bank will be _____ your left after you turn the corner.
14. Bill called and said he is _____ the way.
15. We saw it _____ television.
16. He kissed her _____ the cheek.

Prepositions of Time

at for a PRECISE TIME

in for MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS

on for DAYS and DATES

Examples: at 3 o'clock in May on Sunday

1. The train leaves _____ 9:30.
2. It will rain less _____ the summer.
3. We always attend class _____ Mondays.
4. I was born _____ 1970.
5. The service will be held Easter morning _____ sunrise.
6. _____ the past, women could not vote.
7. We will have a party _____ New Year's Eve.
8. We will move to Austin _____ 2017.
9. We don't have any _____ the moment.
10. She always reads the newspaper _____ night.
11. She always reads the newspaper _____ the morning.
12. Don't worry, I'll be there _____

NOTE: If you are naming more than one place, you don't need to keep using **at**. EX: This train stops at Pemberley, Newton and Glastonbury.

NOTE: When we use **last, next, every, this** we do not also use **at, in, on**.

I went to London last summer.	NOT I went to London at last June.
We'll call you this evening.	NOT We'll call you at this evening.
I go home every Easter.	NOT I go home at every Easter.
He's coming back next Tuesday.	NOT He's coming home at next Tuesday.

UNUSUAL PREPOSITION USAGE

The man is in back of the bus. This means the man is actually standing behind the bus.
The man is in the back of the bus. This means the man is on the bus in the rear section.
The same is true for "in front of" and "in the front of".

Beside and Besides are both prepositions, but they have different meanings. Read the example sentences and explain the difference.

Jerry stood beside Alice to show that he supported her.

No one came to the dinner besides Alice.

Through and Throughout

Go through the hallway to the dining room.

There are beautiful paintings throughout the house.

OTHER PREPOSITIONS

Here is a list of some other prepositions. Go around the table, making sentences with each preposition.

1. beneath
2. against
3. beyond
4. underneath
5. toward
6. during
7. until
8. next

If you finish early, try some of the preposition exercises from level 4 lesson.