



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: ENGLISH	Date of Submission: November 2020
Worksheet No: 10	Topic: PREPOSITION (Grammar)	Note: To be written in note book

PREPOSITION

A preposition is a word that indicates the relationship between a noun and the other words of a sentence. They explain relationships of sequence, space and logic between the object of the sentence and the rest of the sentence. They help us understand order, time connections, and positions.

Example:

- ✓ I am going to Canada.
- ✓ Alex threw a stone into the pond.
- ✓ The present is inside the box.
- ✓ They have gone out of the town.

Types of Preposition

There are 5 types of prepositions.

- A. Prepositions of Time
- B. Prepositions of Place
- C. Prepositions of Direction
- D. Prepositions of Agents or Things
- E. Phrasal Prepositions

A. Prepositions of Time:

Prepositions of time show the relationship of time between the nouns to the other parts of a sentence. On, at, in, from, to, for, since, ago, before, till/until, by, etc. are the most common preposition of time.

Example:

- ✓ He started working at 10 AM.
- ✓ The company called meeting on 25 October.
- ✓ There is a holiday in December.
- ✓ He has been ill since Monday.

B. Prepositions of Place:

Prepositions of place show the relationship of place between the nouns to the other parts of a sentence. On, at, in, by, from, to, towards, up, down, across, between, among, through, in front of, behind, above, over, under, below, etc. are the most common prepositions of place/direction.

Example:

- ✓ He is at home.
- ✓ He came from England.
- ✓ The police broke into the house.
- ✓ I live across the river.

C. Prepositions of Direction:

Prepositions of direction show us to where or in which direction something moves. Into, to, through, towards, etc. are the most common prepositions of place/direction.

Example:

- ✓ We watched the bus disappear into the tunnel.
- ✓ The snake was coming towards her.
- ✓ We were climbing up the mountain.
- ✓ He was walking down the river.

D. Prepositions of Agents or Things:

Prepositions of agents or things indicate a casual relationship between nouns and other parts of the sentence. Of, for, by, with, about, etc. are the most used and common prepositions of agents or things.

Example:

- ✓ This article is about smartphones.
- ✓ Most of the guests have already left.
- ✓ I will always be here for you.
- ✓ He is playing with his brothers.

E. Phrasal Prepositions:

A phrasal preposition is not a prepositional phrase, but they are a combination of two or more words which functions as a preposition. Along with, apart from, because of, by means of, according to, in front of, contrary to, in spite of, on account of, in reference to, in addition to, in regard to, instead of, on top of, out of, with regard to, etc. are the most common phrasal prepositions.

Example:

- ✓ They along with their children went to Atlanta.
- ✓ According to the new rules, you are not right.
- ✓ In spite of being a good player, he was not selected.
- ✓ I'm going out of the city.

EXERCISE – 1

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate preposition. Each question is followed by four suggested answers. Choose the most appropriate one.

1. I was amazed _____ her brilliant performance.
a) with b) at c) by d) to

2. He is afflicted _____ a serious ailment.
a) to b) by c) of d) with

3. Tea does not agree _____ me.
a) upon b) to c) with d) none of these

4. You must apologize _____ him for your rude behaviour.
a) with b) to c) at d) for

5. Is it possible to achieve just about everything one aims _____?
a) at b) to c) with d) of

6. She often boasts _____ her aristocratic upbringing.
a) about b) of c) at d) with

7. Don't brood _____ your past failures.
a) with b) at c) by d) over

8. We decided to call _____ the principal.
a) at b) on c) for d) with

9. He has been charged _____ the murder of his landlady.

- a) out b) with c) by d) from

10. During the cold war era, the US and the USSR were competing _____ each other for world domination.

- a) at b) with c) of d) to

EXERCISE – 2

Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions.

- a) Sheeba was born the year 1985.
b) They are going to meet lunch in the afternoon.
c) Try not to compromise your principles.
d) My father is very fond sweets.
e) He has not yet recovered his illness.
f) He rules a vast empire.
g) I have not slept yesterday.
h) The man walked the house.
i) The sweets were distributed the children at the party.
j) Rajesh has returned almost a month.

EXERCISE – 3

Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions.

- a) Raman fell (i) the soft grass (ii) his way back home (iii) school (iv) 4 p.m.
b) I would like (i) help her (ii) her studies as she has her test (iii) Monday.
c) He is the thief the police were looking
d) Cheating was being done the very nose of the invigilator.
e) This is difficult work and is his capacity.
f) He goes to his office (i) foot but sometimes goes (ii) cycle also.
g) Make sure that when I return, the room is free dirt.
h) Rajan fell straight (i) a ditch and could not get out (ii) it (iii) his own.
i) The guests preferred vegetarian food (i) non-vegetarian food, so the cook prepared a dish made (ii) fresh vegetables (iii) aromatic spices.
j) She went and sat (i) her grandmother (ii) listen (iii) a story.