Grammar Lesson 3: Preposition

1. There is a cow *in* the field. (The word *in* shows the relation between 2 things –Cow and field)
2. He is fond *of* tea. (the word *of* shows the relation between the attribute expressed by the adjective fond and tea)
3. The cat jumped *off* the chair (the word *off* shows the relation between the action expressed by verb jumped and the chair)

The word Preposition means "That which is placed before "

What is a Preposition?

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun (object) to show what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regards to something else.

Types of preposition

1. **Simple prepositions**: at, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, out, through, till, up ,with.
2. **Compound Prepositions**: which are formed by generally adding a prefix to a simple preposition (a=no or be=by) or by joining two simple words. About, above, across, along, amidst, among, amongst, around, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, underneath, within, without.
3. **Phrase Prepositions**: consists of 2 or more words functioning as single preposition. According to, along with , because of, in case of, in order to, instead of, on account of, owing to, instead of, in spite of, with regard to, in addition to.
4. **Participle Prepositions:** Some verb forms (present participles) are used as prepositions. Barring, concerning, considering, during, notwithstanding, pending, regarding, touching etc.

Fill in the blanks

1. Sheela sat __ a corner. (in, at, on)
2. Old mother Hubbard, went ___ the cupboard. (in, on, to, for)
3. The lion and the unicorn fought ___the crown. (at, of, for, off)
4. Humpty dumpty sat___ the wall. (in, on, at, by)
5. She sat __ the sofa. (in, on, at, by)
6. We will meet _____ 4 pm. (in, on, at, by)
7. The cat hid_____ the bed. (over, by, in, under)
8. The bus went _____the tunnel. (into, under, through, in)
9. He is fond ____ music. (off, of, for)
10. This gift is ___ you. (to, of, for)

Some Rules for Prepositions:

- A preposition always has an object (a noun or pronoun).
- Do not use extra prepositions, e.g., say "enter the room," not "enter into the room."
- "In" is for larger places; "at" is for specific points, e.g., "in Delhi", "at the station."
- "For" shows duration; "since" shows the starting point, e.g., "for two hours", "since morning."
- A sentence can end with a preposition in informal English, e.g., "Who are you talking **to**?"