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КАФЕДРА ГРАМАТИКИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ



THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ

до практичних занять та самостійної роботи
з навчальної дисципліни “Класифікація частин мови”
для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня
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T44 **The Use of Prepositions** : метод. рекомендації до практичних занять та самостійної роботи з навчальної дисципліни «Класифікація частин мови» для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня спеціальності 035 Філологія спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська / уклад.: І. Б. Морозова, О. О. Пожарицька, В. А. Жук. Одеса : Букаєв Вадим Вікторович, 2024. 36 с.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Загальною **метою** даних методичних рекомендацій є формування та розвиток інтегральної, загальних та спеціальних компетентностей, які забезпечують готовність випускників факультету романо-германської філології до ефективного спілкування іноземною мовою.

Вивчення частин мови – це фундаментальний етап у засвоєнні мовознавчих знань, який надає студентам необхідний інструментарій для аналізу та розуміння будь-якої мовної системи. Відповідно, представлені методичні рекомендації спрямовані на надання змістовного матеріалу з дисципліни «Класифікація частин мови», яка допоможе здобувачам освіти систематизувати, поглибити та узагальнити знання про частини мови.

У результаті вивчення навчальної дисципліни «Класифікація частин мови» здобувач вищої освіти повинен **знати**: теоретичні основи та принципи класифікації частин мови в англійській мові, особливості вживання артиклів та прийменників з різними типами іменників, у різних стилях мовлення, з іменниками у різних синтаксичних позиціях з метою створення усних і письмових текстів різних жанрів і стилів державною та іноземними мовами; **вміти**: вірно встановлювати службові та самостійні частини мови; використовувати артиклі та прийменники у комунікації з метою успішної її реалізації; здійснювати комунікацію англійською мовою з використанням комунікаційних технологій для вирішення складних спеціалізованих задач, а також проблем професійної діяльності; здійснювати комунікацію англійською мовою, яка є коректною на всіх рівнях.

Ця розробка ставить собі **завданням** прищепити та розвинути у студентів навички нормативного вживання прийменників як однієї з найвживаніших службових частин мови. У методичних рекомендаціях представлено загальну систему прийменників в англійській мові та базові правила їх використання. Подано вправи для тренування вмінь вірного використання прийменників різних типів та тексти для перекладу задля закріплення матеріалу.

PREPOSITIONS AS PARTS OF SPEECH

According to Merriam-Webster, the technical definition of a preposition is “a word or group of words that is used with a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, location, or time, or to introduce an object.” Simply put, prepositions are connector words. These connectors customarily tie a noun to an idea. An example of this is in the sentence, “I went to the store.” “To” connects the location of “store” to where the person went.

Often a preposition is a short word such as on, in, or to. This standard is not the only option; it can also be a longer word, multiple words, or a short phrase. “In front of” is an example of a short phrase. *She parked her bike in front of the school.*

We commonly use prepositions to show a relationship in space or time or a logical relationship between two or more people, places or things. Prepositions are most commonly followed by a noun phrase or pronoun (underlined):

*The last time I saw him he was walking **down** the road.*

*I'll meet you in the cafe **opposite** the cinema.*

*It was difficult to sleep **during** the flight.*

*It was the worst storm **since** the 1980s.*

*Give that **to** me.*

Prepositions are common in the English language. There are about 150 used with the most common being: above, across, against, along, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, by, down, from, in, into, near, of, off, on, to, toward, under, upon, with and within.

PREPOSITIONS OR CONJUNCTIONS?

Some words which are prepositions also function as conjunctions. When we use a preposition that is followed by a clause, it is functioning as a conjunction; when we use a preposition that is followed by a noun phrase, it stays as a preposition. Among the most common are *after*, *as*, *before*, *since*, *until*:

***After** I'd met him last night, I texted his sister at once.* (conjunction)

***After** the meeting last night, I texted his sister at once.* (preposition)

*We'll just have to wait **until** they decide what to do.* (conjunction)

*Okay, we'll wait here **until** six o'clock.* (preposition)

PREPOSITIONS OR ADVERBS?

Several words which are prepositions also belong to the word class of adverbs. These include: *about, across, around, before, beyond, in, inside, near, opposite, outside, past, round, through, under, up, within*:

*There were lots of people waiting for a taxi **outside** the club.* (preposition)

A: *Where's your cat?*

B: *She's **outside**.* (adverb)

*The gallery is **opposite** the Natural History Museum.* (preposition)

A: *Can you tell me where the bus station is?*

B: *It's over there, just **opposite**.* (adverb)

PREPOSITIONS AND ABSTRACT MEANINGS

Common prepositions that show relationships of space often have abstract as well as concrete meanings.

Compare

<i>That map you need is behind the filing cabinet.</i> (basic spatial sense or position)	<i>Everyone is behind the government.</i> (<i>behind</i> = gives support)
<i>Beyond the hotel were beautiful mountains.</i> (basic spatial sense or position)	<i>Learning Chinese in a year was beyond them all.</i> (<i>beyond</i> = too difficult for)

Some common prepositions such as *at, in* and *on* can have abstract meanings:

*I think you will both need to discuss the problem **in** private.*

*All three singers were dressed **in** black.*

*You now have the next day **at** leisure and can do whatever you wish.*

*Our dog stays **on** guard all night, even when he's sleeping!*

PREPOSITIONS AND ADJECTIVES

We commonly use prepositions after adjectives. Here are the most common adjective + preposition patterns.

adjectives	preposition	
<i>aware, full</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>They weren't aware of the time.</i>

<i>different, separate</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>Is French very different from Spanish?</i>
<i>due, similar</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>This picture is similar to the one in our living room.</i>
<i>familiar, wrong</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>What's wrong with Isabelle?</i>
<i>good, surprised*</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>We were really surprised at the price of food in restaurants on our holiday.</i>
<i>interested</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>Lots of people are interested in Grand Prix racing but I'm not.</i>
<i>responsible, good</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>Exercise is good for everyone.</i>
<i>worried, excited</i>	<i>about</i>	<i>We're really excited about our trip to Argentina.</i>

*We can also say *surprised by*

PREPOSITIONS AND NOUNS

Many nouns have particular prepositions which normally follow them:

*There's been a large **increase in** the price of petrol.*

*Does anyone know the **cause of** the fire?*

Many nouns have particular prepositions which normally follow them.

Here are some common examples:

nouns	preposition	examples
<i>age, attempt, point</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>18 is the age at which you are allowed to vote. Fisk is making his third attempt at the world record.</i>

<i>need, reason, responsibility</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>What's the reason for your unhappiness? Nobody seems to have responsibility for the budget.</i>
<i>changes, differences, increase</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>Changes in society have meant that young people leave home earlier. There's been a steady increase in the value of the euro.</i>
<i>inquiry, investigation, research</i>	<i>into</i>	<i>The police inquiry into the theft continues. She did some research into the causes of back pain.</i>
<i>cause, example, way</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>This is an example of international collaboration. We need to find another way of doing things.</i>
<i>approach, reaction, response</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>My reaction to it all was to try to forget it. Her response to the criticism was very strong.</i>

TYPICAL ERRORS

These are some of the most typical errors with nouns. A good learner's dictionary will tell you which prepositions to use after nouns.

address	<i>Go to our website to get the address of your nearest branch. Not: ... the address to your nearest branch.</i>
advertisement	<i>I saw an advertisement for a teaching job in Malawi which looked interesting. Not: ... an advertisement of a teaching job ...</i>

awareness	<p><i>There is a growing awareness of the impact of climate change among the young.</i></p> <p>Not: ... a growing awareness about the impact of climate change ...</p>
change	<p><i>Changes in our diet have meant that more and more people suffer heart disease. (changes that happen)</i></p> <p>Not: Changes of our diet ...</p> <p><i>The director of studies must be informed of any changes to the timetable. (changes that people purposely make)</i></p> <p>Not: ... of any changes in the timetable. (This means changes that happen, not those that people purposely make.)</p>
congratulations	<p><i>Congratulations on your new job!</i></p> <p>Not: Congratulations for your new job!</p>
course	<p><i>I'd like to do a course in computer programming if I could find a good one.</i></p> <p>Not: ... a course of computer programming ...</p>
exhibition	<p><i>We went to see an exhibition of Viking jewellery.</i></p> <p>Not: ... an exhibition about Viking jewellery.</p>
experience	<p><i>Do you have any previous experience of working with children?</i> (usually followed by the -ing form of a verb)</p> <p>Not: ... previous experience in working with children?</p> <p><i>She has ten years' experience in television and radio.</i> (usually followed by a noun)</p> <p>Not: ... ten years' experience on television and radio.</p>
increase decrease growth	<p><i>There has been an increase of 200,000 in the city's population in the last ten years.</i> (Of is used before numbers and quantities after increase/decrease/growth; in is used before the thing affected by the change.)</p>

	<p>Not: ... an increase of the city's population ... (Compare <i>change in</i>, above.)</p>
information	<p><i>Can you give us some information on/about bus tours, please?</i> Not: ... some information of bus tours ...?</p>
interest	<p><i>He seems to have less interest in everything these days.</i> Not: ... less interest to everything these days.</p>
invitation	<p><i>The invitation to the reception at the embassy arrived the next day.</i> Not: The invitation of the reception ...</p>
knowledge	<p><i>For this job you need some knowledge of Portuguese.</i> Not: ... some knowledge in Portuguese. <i>He has an amazing knowledge of European history.</i> Not: ... an amazing knowledge about European history.</p>
lesson	<p><i>I need some lessons in how to set up a website.</i> Not: I need some lessons of how to ...</p>
member	<p><i>Can anyone become a member of your book club?</i> Not: ... a member in your book club?</p>
method	<p><i>Questionnaires are not necessarily the best method of collecting sociological data.</i> Not: ... the best method to collect ...</p>
need	<p><i>We understand the need for change but we should move slowly.</i> Not: ... the need of change ... (Of is used with <i>need</i> in the expression <i>in need of</i>: <i>The village is in need of a community centre where people, especially young people, can go in the evenings.</i>)</p>
newcomer	<p><i>I was a newcomer to windsurfing so I was very nervous.</i></p>

	Not: I was a newcomer of windsurfing ...
place	<i>I'd love to show you some of the nice places in my hometown.</i> Not: ... the nice places of my hometown.
possibility	<i>The possibility of making contact with other intelligent beings in the universe is very small.</i> Not: The possibility to make contact ...
problem	<i>The problem of finding a good babysitter is one that many parents have faced.</i> Not: The problem to find ...
reason	<i>I've never understood the reason for all these different forms we have to fill in.</i> Not: ... the reason of all ...
risk	<i>We all know the risks of getting a virus if we don't protect our computer.</i> Not: ... the risks for getting a virus ...
translation	<i>She did a translation into English of some ancient Chinese poems.</i> Not: ... a translation in English ...
visit	<i>The visit to the temple was the high point of the holiday.</i> Not: The visit in the temple ...

PREPOSITIONS AND VERBS

Multi-word verbs are verbs which consist of a verb and one or two particles or prepositions (e.g. up, over, in, down). There are three types of multi-word verbs: phrasal verbs, prepositional verbs and phrasal-prepositional verbs. Sometimes, the name 'phrasal verb' is used to refer to all three types.

So, many verbs go together with prepositions to make **prepositional verbs**. These always have an object:

*I just couldn't **do without** my phone.*

*Robert **accused** her **of** stealing his idea.*

Phrasal-prepositional verbs contain a verb, an adverb particle and a preposition (underlined). We cannot separate the particle and the preposition:

*The taxi is due any minute. Can you **listen out** for it?*

*I can't **put up** with this noise any longer.*

PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs have two parts: a main verb and an adverb particle.

The most common adverb particles used to form phrasal verbs are around, at, away, down, in, off, on, out, over, round, up:

bring in go around look up put away take off

Meaning

Phrasal verbs often have meanings which we cannot easily guess from their individual parts. (The meanings are in brackets.)

*The book first **came out** in 1997. (was published)*

*The plane **took off** an hour late. (flew into the air)*

*The lecture **went on** till 6.30. (continued)*

*It's difficult to **make out** what she's saying. (hear/understand)*

For a complete list of the most common phrasal verbs, see the Cambridge International Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs.

Formality

Phrasal verbs are often, but not always, less formal than a single word with the same meaning.

Compare

<i>phrasal verb</i>	<i>more formal single word</i>
<i>We need to sort the problem out.</i>	<i>We need to solve/resolve the problem.</i>
<i>The team only had an hour to put the stage up before the concert.</i>	<i>The team only had an hour to erect/construct the stage before the concert.</i>

Phrasal verbs and objects

Many phrasal verbs take an object. In most cases, the particle may come before or after the object if the object is not a personal pronoun (me, you, him, us, etc.).

Compare

(*p* = particle; *o* = object [*underlined*])

<i>particle before the object</i>	<i>particle after the object</i>
<i>She brought [P] up [O] three kids all alone.</i>	<i>I brought [O] my children [P] up to be polite.</i>
<i>Do you want me to take [P] off [O] my shoes?</i>	<i>Come in. Take [O] your coat [P] off.</i>

If the object is a personal pronoun (me, you, him, us, etc.), we always put the pronoun before the particle:

*I've made some copies. Would you like me to **hand** them **out**?*

Not: ~~Would you like me to hand out them?~~

*Oh, I can't **lift** you **up** any more. You're too big now!*

Not: ~~I can't lift up you any more.~~

We usually put longer objects (underlined) after the particle:

*Many couples do not want to **take on** the responsibility of bringing up a large family of three or four children.*

We can use some phrasal verbs without an object:

break down	get back	move in/out
carry on	go off	run away
drop off	hang on	set off
eat out	join in	wake up

*The taxi **broke down** on the way to the airport and I thought I nearly missed my flight.*

*We'd better **set off** before the rush-hour traffic starts.*

*What time did you **wake up** this morning?*

A good learner's dictionary will tell you if the phrasal verb needs an object or can be used without one.

PREPOSITIONAL VERBS

Prepositional verbs have two parts: a verb and a preposition which cannot be separated from each other:

break into (a house)	get over (an illness)	listen to
cope with (a difficult situation)	get on	look after (a child)
deal with (a problem)	get off	look at
depend on	go into	look for
do without	lead to	look forward to

Prepositional verbs and objects

Prepositional verbs always have an object, which comes immediately after the preposition. The object (underlined) can be a noun phrase, a pronoun or the -ing form of a verb:

*Somebody **broke into** his car and stole his radio.*

*I don't like this CD. I don't want to **listen to** it any more.*

*Getting to the final **depends on** winning the semi-final!*

Some prepositional verbs take a direct object after the verb followed by the prepositional phrase.

associate ... with	remind ... of
protect ... from	rob ... of
provide ... with	thank ... for

(do = direct object; po = object of preposition [both underlined])

*Hannah **reminds** [DO] me **of** [PO] a girlfriend of mine.*

How can we **protect** [DO] children **from** [PO] dangerous material on the Internet?

I'd like to **thank** [DO] everyone **for** [PO] their kindness.

PREPOSITIONAL VERBS OR PHRASAL VERBS?

Not all phrasal verbs need an object. Prepositional verbs (e.g. listen to, depend on) always have an object after the preposition:

I've got a great new CD. Shall we **listen to** it?

Not: ~~Shall we listen to?~~

With phrasal verbs, the object can come before or after the particle if the object is not a pronoun. With prepositional verbs, the object is always immediately after the preposition. (Objects are underlined.)

Compare

Do you always **look up** every new word in a dictionary?

Do you always **look** every new word **up** in a dictionary?

Phrasal verb: the object can come before or after the particle up.

Could you **look after** my bag while I go and buy the tickets?

Prepositional verb: the object is after the preposition.

Not: ~~Could you look my bag after ...~~

PHRASAL-PREPOSITIONAL VERBS

Phrasal-prepositional verbs have three parts: a verb, a particle and a preposition. The particle and the preposition cannot be separated. Many of these verbs are often used in informal contexts, and their meaning is difficult to guess from their individual parts.

Verb + particle + preposition

catch up with	get on with	look out for
come up against	listen out for	look up to
do away with	look down on	put up with
face up to	look forward to	watch out for

get away with

look in on

*Ken's just chatting to a friend. He'll **catch up with** us in a minute. (reach, join)*

*Do you **get on with** your neighbours? (have a good relationship with)*

*We **look forward to** meeting you on the 22nd. (anticipate with pleasure)*

Phrasal-prepositional verbs and objects

The object (underlined below) always comes immediately after the preposition, and not in any other position:

*She was a wonderful teacher. We all **looked up to** her. (respected)*

Not: ~~We all looked her up to.~~ or ~~We all looked up her to.~~

Some phrasal-prepositional verbs also take a direct object after the verb as well as an object of the preposition:

fix ... up with	put ... down to	put ... up to
let ... in on	take ... out on	

(do = direct object; po = object of preposition [both underlined])

*She **fixed** [DO] us **up with** [PO] a violin teacher. We're really grateful to her. (fixed us up with = arranged for us)*

*We just **put** [DO] the accident **down to** [PO] bad luck; there's no other reason. (put down to = think the cause or reason is)*

Prepositions and their complements

Prepositional phrases consist of a preposition and the words which follow it (a complement). The complement (underlined below) is most commonly a noun phrase or pronoun, but it can also be, an adverb phrase (usually one of place or time), a verb in the -ing form or, less commonly, a prepositional phrase or a wh-clause:

*They first met **at** a party. (preposition + noun phrase)*

*She was taken ill **during** the film. (preposition + noun phrase)*

*Would you like to come **with** me please? (preposition + pronoun)*

***From** there, it'll take you about half an hour to our house. (preposition + adverb)*

***Until** quite recently, no one knew about his paintings. (preposition + adverb phrase)*

*She's decided **on** doing a Chinese language course. (preposition + -ing clause)*

Not: ... ~~decided on to do~~ ...

*It's a machine **for** making ice-cream. (preposition + -ing clause)*

*If you can wait **until** after my meeting with Jack, we can talk then. (preposition + prepositional phrase)*

*We were really surprised **at** what they wrote. (preposition + wh-clause)*

We can put an adverb before a preposition to modify it. This applies mainly to prepositions of time or place which are gradable (above, before, far, deep, down, opposite):

*They've moved far **into** the country.*

*They left the party just **before** us.*

*You can't miss it. His office is almost **opposite** the coffee machine.*

Prepositional phrases after verbs

Prepositional phrases can be complements of verbs. If we need a special preposition to introduce the complement of the verb, we call such verbs 'prepositional verbs':

*Do these keys **belong to** you?*

*We're not happy but we do **approve of** their decision.*

We sometimes use an adverb particle before the preposition. The verb + adverb particle + preposition structure forms a verb which has a single meaning. We call such verbs 'phrasal prepositional verbs'. Their meaning is often not related to the meaning of the original verb:

*She really **looks up to** her grandfather. (admires)*

*We're all **looking forward to** having a few days' holiday together. (anticipate with pleasure)*

Syntactic Functions

!!! Prepositions do not have a syntactic function in the sentence and come together with the noun or verb they come together with.

PREPOSITIONS: POSITION AND STRANDING

Traditional grammatical rules say that we should not have a preposition at the end of a clause or sentence. However, we sometimes do separate a preposition from the words which follow it (its complement). This is called preposition stranding, and it is common in informal styles:

*She was someone **to whom** he could talk.* (formal)

*She was someone **who** he could talk **to**.* (informal)

***Which** room are they having breakfast **in**?* (informal)

***In which** room are they having breakfast?* (formal)

If we leave out words that are clear from the context (ellipsis), we can use *wh*-questions with a *wh*-word + stranded preposition:

A: *The office is moving next year.*

B: *Really, where **to**?*

A: *I'm going to buy some flowers online.*

B: *Who **for**?*

A: *My mother.*

PREPOSITIONS – PLACE		
English	Usage	Example
in	room, building, street, town, country book, paper, etc. transportation picture, world	We sleep in our bedroom. We live in Texas. I live in the United States. I read about it in Harry Potter. We are going in a bus to the sports game. You look great in that picture. Where in the world were you?
at	next to or by an object for sitting at a table for events place where you are to doing something	Leave your shoes at the door. We have dinner at the table. I told him I would meet him at school. We are studying at the library.

on	attached being on an object for a certain side for a floor in a house for public transportation for media	The mirror is on the wall. The keys are on the desk. The stage is on the right side. We live on the first floor. I talked to him on the bus. I saw it on Twitter.
by, next to, beside	left or right of an object or person	The school is next to the church.
under	on the ground or lower than something else	The ants are under the rock.
below	lower than something else	The glasses go below the cups in the pantry.
over	covered by something else meaning more than getting to the other side overcoming an obstacle	Put a blanket over your lap. You can drive if you are over 16 years of age. Drive over the bridge. Climb over the wall.
above	higher than something else, but not directly over it	The plates go above the glasses in the pantry.
across	go to the other side	Walk across the bridge. Swim across the pool.
through	to move from one place to another by entering the inside of something	Drive through the tunnel. Enter through the breezeway.

to	movement to person, building, place or country can also indicate bedtime	Go to the restaurant. Go to California. Go to bed.
into	enter a room or a building	Go into the house. Once there, go into the bedroom.
towards	movement in the direction of something, as opposed to away from it	She walked towards the house.
onto	moving to the top of something	Jump onto the bench.
from	where did object come from	We bought a fruit from the grocery store.

PREPOSITIONS – TIME

English	Usage	Example
on	days of the week	on Friday
in	months / seasons time of day year after a certain period of time (when?)	in September / in autumn in the evening in 2020 in thirty minutes
at	for night	at night

	a certain point of time	at half past seven
since	from a certain point of time in the past	since 1999
for	a certain past time until present	for 10 years
ago	a time in the past	4 years ago
before	earlier than a specified date	before 2020
to	telling the time	ten to 10 (9:50)
past	telling the time	ten past five (5:10)
to / till / until	the beginning and end of a period of time	from Wednesday to/till Friday
till / until	how long something is going to last	He is on vacation until Sunday
by	indicating the latest something will happen by up to a certain time	I will be done with work by 6 o'clock. By 7 pm, I had finished my chores.

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1

Study the basic meanings of the phrasal verb **BRING** to see what phrasal verbs are like. Make up examples illustrating each meaning of the phrasal. Translate the examples into Ukrainian & play a game with your partner or as a class by reading out your sentences in Ukrainian & asking the others to translate them into English, using the verb “bring”.

BRING ABOUT – to cause to happen. *E. g. Nobody could guess what brought about the quarrel.*

BRING BACK – to remind, to call to mind. *E. g. The story brought back the days of their friendship.*

BRING DOWN – to cause to fall. *E. g. The good harvest brought down the price of wheat. These mistakes have brought down your mark.*

BRING IN 1. to take in. *E. g. Don't forget to bring the suit-case in.* 2. to yield as a profit. *E. g. I don't know now much the new factory will bring in.* 3. to mention. *E. g. I want you to bring in some facts to be more convincing.*

BRING OUT 1. to cause to appear, to bring to the public notice. *E. g. When are you going to bring out your new book? They have just brought out a new play.* 2. to make clear, to show. *e. g. How skillful he should be to bring out the importance of that minor factor.*

BRING OVER – to persuade smb. to accept a previously opposed suggestion. *E. g. What they said and demonstrated brought him over (to their opinion).*

BRING ROUND 1. to restore to consciousness. *E. g. She fainted when she heard the news but a little brandy soon brought her round.* 2. to cause to adopt an opinion. *E.g., At last, we were able to bring him round.* **To bring smb round to smth** – to persuade. *E.g., I can always bring her round to my way of thinking.*

BRING UP 1. to look after during childhood, to educate. *E. g. She brought up four children. It rests with the parents and school to bring up children to be good citizens of the country.* 2. to raise for discussion, to call attention to smth. *E. g. She is sure to bring up the matter at the meeting.*

BRING SMTH ON/UPON SMB – to make smth unpleasant happen to smb. *E. g. You've brought disaster on the whole village.*

EXERCISE 2

Insert the necessary prepositions (also considered adverbial particles by some grammarians) coming together with the phrasal verb “bring”:

1. The introduction of new technical devices brought the desired effect. 2. This story brought the hard time they had gone through shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand. 3. Small incomes and poor housing conditions brought the birth-rate in a number of European countries. 4. Everybody came down upon him: "What made you bring this unpleasant subject? Aren't you aware of the fact she hasn't got over her disappointment yet?" 5. Disputed problems always bring the contradictions which may lie deep in still waters. 6. If these facts don't bring him then there is nothing to rack one's wits about. 7. The number of books brought in European countries annually is tremendous. 8. Arthur wrote in his letter: "I was brought to believe in God but God is a thing made of clay." 9. "You are eighteen now," the father said to John. "You must go out to work and bring... your share of the family income." 10. When it started raining we brought the deck chairs....

EXERCISE 3

Study the usage of the prepositions of time. Make up your own examples to illustrate each usage case. Translate your examples into Ukrainian & play a game with your partner or as a class by reading out your sentences in Ukrainian & asking the others to translate them into English, using the necessary prepositions.

AT three o'clock / late at night/ at midnight/ at sunrise / at sunset / at the weekend / at weekends/at the New Year/at Christmas / at that time / at that moment / at the time sth was done / at present/at the appointed time / at the beginning (at the end) of the week/January/ (the) term/ (the) school year/ (the) vacation

IN winter (summer, etc) / in (early, late) September (October etc) / in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening in the daytime in the twenty-first century / in the machine age / in prehistoric (ancient) times / in the Middle Ages/in Shakespeare's time/ in the 1970s / in the early (late) 30s

FROM ten TILL six o'clock/from 1990 till 2020/from January till March / from early in the morning till late at night

Notes:

1. The prepositions **from... till...** are not used with reference to place. When referring to place, use **from... to...**

E.g. travel from Paris to London/go from place to place.

2. To indicate a period of time use **from... till...** or **from ... to...** If the action is still going on, use the preposition **since**.

E.g. Він працював тут з 1995 по 2004. - He was working here from 1995 till (to) 2004.

Він працює тут з 2021 р. – He has been working here since 2021.

ON Sunday (Monday, etc) / on the third of May (the fifth of June, etc) / on a cold (wet, rainy, hot, windy, summer, winter, etc) day (morning, night, evening) / on the night! (morning, evening, day) of sb's arrival (departure) / on the night (morning, evening) of the tenth of July (the second of August, etc)/ on sb's birthday / on the appointed day / on the same day / on Saturday evening / on Sunday morning / on New Year's Day / on New Year's Eve / on the eve of... / on this (festive, 'melancholy, etc) occasion/On what occasion...? / on the occasion of.../ on May (Women's, etc) Day

Note the translation of the following phrases denoting time:

Того року – **that year**

Завтра/вчора у цей час - **this time tomorrow (yesterday)**

Зараз (на відміну від минулих часів) – now, at present, nowadays

Presently means *зараз, скоро, без запізнення*

This time means *цього разу.*)

EXERCISE 4

Fill in the gaps with prepositions if required.

1. Piccadilly Circus derives its name from “pickadille”, a type of neckwear popular ... the eighteenth century. 2. They returned late ... night. 3. The travellers set out ... sunrise. 4. ... weekends, there is a lot of traffic on the roads. 5. His name became famous ... the early '50s. 6. They came ... the appointed day. 7. I saw her ... New Year's Day. 8. This is what happened ... Ann's birthday. 9. ... this time tomorrow you'll be taking your examination. 10. ... a clear day you can see the top of the mountain.

EXERCISE 5

Translate into English, minding the prepositions of time.

1. Вони прийшли у призначений час. 2. Джордж жив у Единбурзі з 1978 по 1983 рік. 3. Еліс живе в Дубліні з 2005 року. 4. Джеймс приїхав до Лондона холодного зимового вечора. 5. У той рік сім'я Браунів жила в Брайтоні. 6. Завтра у цей час 25ив же купатиметеся в Середземному морі. 7. Зараз ніхто не вірить у чудеса. 8. Зараз він працює в якомусь НДІ. 9. Тоді ми нічого про це не знали. 10. Від Варшави до Праги вони їхали поїздом. 11. Це ім'я стало знаменитим напочатку тридцятих років, 12. Ось що сталося в день нашого приїзду. 13. Напередодні Нового року всі були зайняті. 14. Опера «Аїда» була написана Верді до дня (з нагоди) відкриття Суецького каналу (the Suez Canal). 15. Цього разу мені пощастило.

EXERCISE 6

Play a game with your partner or as a class by making up as many questions as you can, the answers to which will presuppose using prepositions of time, e.g. *When were you born? When did we have a class of German?* etc . Whoever answers the most questions without any mistakes in the prepositions, wins the game.

EXERCISE 7

Choose the most appropriate preposition to complete each sentence. Be mindful of the meaning and context!

1. I'm not very ____ the new regulations; I need more information. (aware of / familiar with)
2. The basket was ____ delicious ripe berries. (full of / due to)
3. Their approaches are quite ____; they both have unique strengths. (different from / separate from)
4. The deadline for applications is ____ next Friday. (due on / due by)
5. Her painting is ____ Van Gogh's style, but it has its own charm. (similar to / familiar with)
6. I'm not sure what's ____ my car; it won't start. (wrong with / good for)
7. Exercise is generally ____ your health, but be careful not to overdo it. (good for / interested in)
8. He's always ____ helping others; he's a truly responsible person. (responsible for / interested in)

9. Are you ____ presenting your research tomorrow? (worried about / excited about)
10. We had a lively discussion ____ the movie's ending. (familiar with / interested in)
11. The teacher was ____ the students' progress and offered additional support. (surprised at / responsible for)
12. The news report made me ____ the situation in the region. (aware of / worried about)
13. He's not ____ sharing his secret recipe, even with his family. (responsible for / good at)
14. Despite their differences, they found they were ____ a lot of things. (similar to / familiar with)
15. Don't be ____ asking questions; that's how you learn! (worried about / surprised at)

EXERCISE 8

Create your own sentences using the words and prepositions from exercise 7 in different contexts.

EXERCISE 9

Choose the necessary prepositions from those in brackets to fill in the blanks. Sometimes several prepositions are possible.

1. I'm not aware ____ the new policy changes. (of, about, through, by)
2. The backpack was full ____ delicious snacks. (with, of)
3. Their opinions were different ____ what most people expected. (from, than, as, to)
4. The twins, though identical, are separate ____ each other in personality. (from, to, of)
5. The project deadline is due ____ Friday. (on, by, to)
6. Her painting is similar ____ Picasso's cubist style. (to, as, like, from)
7. I'm not very familiar ____ this computer program. (to, with, at, from)
8. What's wrong ____ the car? It won't start. (with, about, in)
9. He's good ____ making people laugh. (at, for, with, in, to)
10. I was surprised ____ the generosity of his donation. (at, by, about, with)
11. She's interested ____ learning more about marine biology. (in, about, by, with)
12. The manager is responsible ____ the team's performance. (to, for, by)

13. Exercise is good ____ both your physical and mental health. (for, to, with, about)

14. I'm worried ____ the upcoming exams. (about, over, with, by)

15. He's excited ____ the new job opportunity. (about, with, over, at, of)

EXERCISE 10

Create a short story incorporating the words and prepositions below to showcase your mastery. Present it in class.

aware, full of	different, separate from	due, similar to
familiar, wrong with	good, surprised at	interested in
responsible, good for	worried, excited about	fond of

EXERCISE 11

Fill in the blanks with the necessary 'noun+preposition' collocations. Use the nouns from the list, attaching the necessary prepositions to them.

advertisement ...	age ...	attempt ...	awareness ...	differences...
increase ...	point ...	reaction...	reaction...	responsibility ...

1. He showed great _____ handling the challenging task despite his young age.

2. The team made an unsuccessful _____ winning the championship this year.

3. The speaker made an important _____ the need ____ environmental conservation.

4. She took on the _____ finding a solution ____ the problem as part of her responsibility ____ the project.

5. The _____ the increase ____ pollution levels is a matter of serious concern ____ the community.

6. The _____ cultural differences can lead to better understanding and harmony among diverse groups.

7. Your quick _____ the changes ____ the market conditions is impressive.

8. The _____ the advertisement ____ the new product was well-received by the target audience.

9. The _____ the risks ____ investing in the stock market should not be underestimated.

10. His negative _____ the exhibition ____ modern art surprised many attendees.

EXERCISE 12

Complete each sentence with the correct prepositional verb. Use the verbs given below.

break down	join in	wake up	carry on
carry on	drop off	go off	hang on
move out	run away	set off	wake up

1. After the long journey, they decided to _____ at the first rest area and have a picnic.
2. Everyone was encouraged to _____ and contribute their ideas to the discussion.
3. It's essential to _____ early if you want to make it to the meeting on time.
4. We need to _____ early tomorrow to catch the morning flight.
5. The students were eager to _____ the new project as soon as they received the instructions.
6. Please _____ until I finish this call; I'll be with you in a moment.
7. The alarm clock didn't _____ this morning, and I overslept.
8. The car suddenly _____ in the middle of the highway, causing a traffic jam.
9. Don't forget to _____ the keys when you leave the office.
10. It's time to _____ and explore new opportunities in a different city.
11. The kids decided to _____ and have an impromptu adventure in the nearby forest.
12. After the argument, he needed some time alone to _____ and collect his thoughts.

EXERCISE 13

Translate the prepositional verbs below into Ukrainian and use the English phrases in sentences of your own.

associate ... with	break into (a house)	cope with (a difficult situation)	deal with (a problem)
depend on	do without	get off	get on
get over (an illness)	go into	insist on	lead to

listen to	look after (a child)	look at	look for
look forward to	protect ... from	provide ... with	provide ... for
remind ... of	rob ... of	thank ... for	wait for

EXERCISE 14

Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositional verbs from the list in the exercise above. Sometimes several options are possible.

1. The detective was determined to _____ the mystery and solve the case.
2. She promised to _____ her younger brother while their parents were away.
3. It's not easy to _____ the loss of a loved one, but time can help heal the pain.
4. He needs to _____ his fear of public speaking if he wants to advance in his career.
5. The new legislation aims to _____ consumers _____ fraudulent business practices.
6. Don't forget to _____ your friends and family _____ their support.
7. The sudden change in weather may _____ an increase in respiratory illnesses.
8. If you _____ a problem, it's important to address it rather than ignore it.
9. The museum exhibit invites visitors to _____ historical artifacts and artworks.
10. Some people _____ stress by engaging in activities like meditation or exercise.
11. He was forced to _____ a taxi when his car broke down in the middle of the highway.
12. The alarm system is designed to _____ people _____ the feeling of safety.
13. I always _____ the weekend; it's a time to relax and recharge.
14. Casinos are considered places where they _____ people _____ their money, legally.
15. In the library, they will _____ you _____ all the necessary books.

16. The Christmas tree always _____ me _____ my childhood.

EXERCISE 15

Insert the necessary prepositions of place. Explain your choice. If several answers are possible, discuss the situations they will describe.

1. They are sitting _____ the table.
2. I want to spend a year _____ Barcelona.
3. The milk isn't _____ the fridge. Where is it?
4. Is Peter's office _____ the first or the second floor?
5. Why are all these clothes _____ the bed?
6. Please, put the clothes _____ the wardrobe.
7. Are you _____ home?
8. I don't want to see her _____ the party tonight.
9. I like the sea, but I prefer swimming _____ a swimming pool.
10. Please, call me when you are _____ the bus.

To check your answers and find more exercises like the one above, visit:

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/a1/at-in-on-prepositions-of-place/>



EXERCISE 16

Insert the necessary prepositions of place. Explain your choice. If several answers are possible, discuss the situations they will be appropriate in.

1. Don't sit _____ the table! Sit _____ a chair.
2. Unfortunately, Mr Brown is _____ hospital.
3. There was a spider _____ the ceiling.
4. I stayed _____ home all weekend.
5. There's nothing _____ TV tonight.
6. John is _____ the garden.
7. She hung a picture _____ the wall.
8. I'll meet you _____ the cinema.
9. Lucy was standing _____ the bus stop.
10. The cat is sitting _____ the chair.
11. I read the story _____ the newspaper.
12. There are two pockets _____ this bag.
13. Frank is _____ holiday for three weeks.

14. Please put those apples _____ the bowl.
15. There is a spider _____ the bath.
16. The plant is _____ the table.
17. Where's Julie? She's _____ school.
18. He's swimming _____ the river.
19. There are four cushions _____ the sofa.

EXERCISE 17

Insert the necessary prepositions of place. Explain your choice. If several answers are possible, discuss the situations they will be appropriate in.

1. The cat is _____ the chair.
2. There is a beautiful painting hanging _____ the fireplace.
3. We usually have lunch _____ the kitchen table.
4. The keys are _____ the desk.
5. The children are playing _____ the park.
6. The book is _____ the shelf.
7. I'll meet you _____ the corner of the street.
8. The supermarket is _____ the end of the road.
9. The cat is _____ the bed.
10. The car is parked _____ the garage.
11. There is a lamp _____ the ceiling.
12. The dog is sitting _____ the table.
13. I left my phone _____ the living room.
14. The post office is _____ the bank and the library.
15. The teacher is standing _____ the students.

EXERCISE 18

Use the necessary prepositions. Explain your choice. If several answers are possible, discuss the situations they will be appropriate in.

1. The conference took place _____ the historic city center.
2. The new office is located _____ the old one, providing a better working environment.
3. _____ the chaos, she remained calm and focused on her work.
4. We spent our vacation _____ the beautiful landscapes of the Mediterranean.

5. The exhibition will be open to the public _____ the entire month of May.
6. The hotel room had a stunning view _____ the mountains.
7. They sat _____ us at the dinner table during the event.
8. _____ the storm, the event continued as planned.
9. The new policy raised concerns _____ the employees regarding job security.
10. The path leads _____ the forest, offering a scenic hike.

EXERCISE 19

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate preposition of place: *amid, amidst, alongside, amongst, throughout, beneath, beyond, within, alongside, etc.*

1. The ancient ruins lay hidden _____ the dense jungle.
2. The bustling market was situated _____ the historic buildings.
3. The old mansion stood proudly _____ the modern skyscrapers.
4. The hidden treasure was buried _____ the old oak tree.
5. The vibrant colors of the flowers stood out _____ the green foliage.
6. The quaint cottage was nestled _____ the rolling hills.
7. The conference room is located _____ the top floor of the building.
8. The children played happily _____ the picturesque meadow.
9. The tiny village was nestled _____ the towering mountains.
10. The secret passage was concealed _____ the library shelves.
11. The futuristic cityscape stretched out _____ the horizon.
12. The hiking trail winds _____ the dense forest.
13. The concert venue is situated _____ the heart of the city.
14. The exotic birds could be seen flying _____ the treetops.
15. The cozy bookstore is hidden _____ the bustling city center.

EXERCISE 20

List down 10 prepositions of place commonly used in B2-C1 English. Share your list with your partner and try to guess each other's words without saying the actual preposition.

EXERCISE 21

Location Limbo. Make up teams and stand in a circle. The teacher calls out a preposition of place ("next to," "between," "opposite," etc.).

Teams must quickly reorganize themselves to demonstrate the meaning of the preposition without speaking. The fastest team with the most accurate formation wins a point.

EXERCISE 22

Find a picture illustrating a chaotic scene with many characters in various locations. Show it in class. You have 5 minutes to write a short story using as many different prepositions of place as possible to describe the scene and actions. The person/team with the most creative and accurate use of prepositions wins.

EXERCISE 23

Translate into English, minding the use of prepositions.

1. Вечірка відбудеться у будинку культури.
2. На стіні висить красива картина.
3. Котик згорнувся калачиком у затишному кошику.
4. Давайте зустрінемося в кав'ярні, щоб побалакати.
5. Книга стоїть на верхній полиці книжкової шафи.
6. На дворі діти граються в хованки.
7. Планується, що конференція відбудеться в конференц-центрі.
8. Сьогодні ввечері ми збираємося повечеряти в нашому улюбленому ресторані.
9. Машина припаркована в гаражі, захищена від негоди.
10. Карта розкладена на столі, щоб усі бачили.
11. Зараз вона в офісі, працює над проектом.
12. Кіт сидить на підвіконні, спостерігає за птахами надворі.
13. Цими вихідними ми влаштуємо пікнік у парку.
14. Студенти в бібліотеці, готуються до іспитів.
15. Ключі лежать на столі на кухні.

EXERCISE 24

Translate into English, minding the use of prepositions.

1. Я зустріну вас у кав'ярні після роботи.
2. На підвіконні мирно спить кіт.
3. Зазвичай ми вечеряємо разом за обіднім столом.
4. Ключі на кухонній стійці.
5. Концерт відбудеться на стадіоні в центрі міста.

6. У вітальні висить гарна картина.
7. Давайте зустрінемося в парку на пікніку в суботу.
8. Книга, яку ви шукаєте, лежить на книжковій полиці в кабінеті.
9. Діти весело граються на подвір'ї.
10. Зустріч призначена на ранок понеділка.
11. Ресторан знаходиться на розі вул.
12. Я знайшов зарядний пристрій для вашого телефону на столі.
13. Кіт любить ховатися в шафу, коли йому страшно.
14. Поїзд прибуде на станцію за кілька хвилин.
15. Паунок чекає на порозі.

EXERCISE 25

Create a short dialogue between two characters who constantly misunderstand each other due to unclear or incorrect preposition usage. Try to use humor and misunderstandings to highlight the importance of accurate prepositions.

EXERCISE 26

Find examples of prepositions used in songs, films or books. Share and discuss them in class. Contrast British & American English if possible.

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Навчальне видання

THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS

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