



ENGLISH

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Lecture :09

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions

What are Prepositions?

Prepositions are words that show the relationship between nouns, pronouns, and other words in a sentence. They often indicate location, direction, time, or manner.

Common Prepositions:

1- Prepositions of Place: in, on, at, above, below, beside, between, behind, in front of.

Examples :

- The bridge is **over** the river.
- The park is **in** the city center.
- The building is **on** the corner of Main Street and First Avenue.

2- Prepositions of Time: at, on, in, before, after, during, since, until.

Examples :

- The city council meeting is **at** 10 AM.
- The construction project will be completed **in** 2025.
- The urban planning conference is **on** Tuesday
 - **on time, in time:**
- **on time"** means punctually, at the scheduled time.

“On time” means that there is a specific time established when something is supposed/expected to happen, and it happens at the planned time. For example, if a train is scheduled to arrive at the station at 11.30 am and it actually does arrive at 11.30 am, then we say that the train is on time.

Examples :

- The construction project was completed **on time**. The city council meeting started **on time**.

- The bus arrived at the station **on time**.

We use the adjective “punctual” to describe someone who is always on time for any meetings or other obligations.

"in time" means before a deadline or before it's too late.

however, we use the phrase “in time” when we want to describe something that happened before it was too late. Maybe something bad would then happen.

Examples :

- the city must act **in time** to address climate change.
- The project must be finished **in time** for the next fiscal year.

"on time" refers to punctuality, while "in time" refers to meeting a deadline or avoiding a negative outcome.

3- Prepositions of Movement: to, from, into, out of, through, across, along.

Examples :

- People walk **through** the park.
- Cars drive **across** the bridge.
- The bus goes **from** the station **to** the city center.

4- Other Prepositions: of, with, by, for, about.

Examples :

- The city is known **for** its beautiful architecture.
- The project was completed **by** a team of architects.
- The city council is concerned **about** traffic congestion.

Note:

Prepositions and Verbs: Many verbs are followed by specific

prepositions. For example, "look at," "listen to," "believe in." **Prepositions and Nouns:** Some nouns are followed by specific prepositions. For example, "interest in," "reason for." **Prepositional Phrases:** Prepositions often introduce prepositional phrases, which act as adjectives or adverbs.

Examples :

- The building on the corner is historic.
- The park near the river is popular for picnics.
- The city with the highest population is Tokyo.