

PREPOSITIONS FOR CLASS 4

WITH PRACTISE EXERCISES



Prepositions for Class 4: The use of prepositions in a sentence helps the reader understand the relation between a person to a thing or an object. Many types of prepositions are involved in constructing a sentence. The reader needs to understand the correct use of prepositions which will help them in their English vocabulary. If you wish to know more about prepositions, then continue reading about prepositions, how you should construct sentences and what rules you should keep in mind. Let's dive in.

What is a Proposition?

A preposition is a group of words that are used before a noun, pronoun or noun phrase. They are often used to show movement/direction, place, location, time or to introduce an object. Some examples of prepositions include: 'at', 'on', 'in', 'of' and 'to'. However, there are several rules behind its usage. Prepositions often tell us that one noun is about another.

5 Golden Rules for Prepositions Class 4

Below listed are some rules for prepositions which will help you provide an insight into how the sentences should be constructed.

Rule 1: Preposition must have an object- The sentence needs to have an object. No preposition can exist without it. The preposition needs to go with a related noun or a pronoun that is the object of the preposition. Here are a few examples of prepositions which state the same.

She is in the kitchen.

You may come in.

We will catch up after the dance class.

They called soon after.

Rule 2: Must be placed before- As the rule suggests, the preposition should come before something. Usually, the preposition comes before a noun or a pronoun. Here is an example to go with this rule: I put the things in the cupboard.

Rule 3: The pronoun following the preposition should be an object - Any noun or pronoun following a preposition leads to a prepositional object. If a pronoun is following a preposition then it should be in an objective form. Example:

The gift was from them.

This talk is between him and her.

Rule 4: Avoid the word 'like' when a verb is involved- The preposition 'like' which also means 'similar' should always be followed by a noun, pronoun and noun phrase as an object of the preposition.

Example: He looks like his mother.

Rule 5: Do not confuse prepositions 'in' and 'into' - The rules of prepositions 'into' are used to express motion towards something. While prepositions 'in' are used to indicate location. Example: He swam in the pool. (indicates location)
The cat jumped into the pool. (Expression motion)

Types of Prepositions to Know

When talking about prepositions, there are mainly eight types which are used in sentences. Here is the list of prepositions that can be used.

Preposition of Time:

This preposition of time includes at, on, after, during, before etc

Preposition of Place: This preposition includes words like at, on and in are commonly used. Example: The cans of tomatoes are in the cupboard.

Preposition of Movement: This preposition uses 'to' which is most commonly used in sentences. Example: James and David went to the restaurant to eat.

Preposition of Manner: These prepositions are used to describe the way things are done. These include in, by, with, like and on. **Example:** Mom goes to work by metro.

Preposition of Measure: This preposition is used to indicate the quantity of something. It includes words like with and by. Examples: Dad bought two pounds of meat.

Preposition of Source

This preposition indicates that something or someone has originated from something or someone. This could include from or by. Example: Marie received money from her father.

Preposition of Possession: Prepositions used here indicate ownership. It includes to, with, and of. Example: These games belong to my friend.

Preposition of Agent or Instrument: Lastly, this preposition indicates action conducted on something or someone. It includes by, with. Example: This shed was constructed by my dad.

Read the following sentences and circle all the prepositions.

The dog sat on the mat.

The books are in the bag.

The kite flew above the trees.

She hid the gift behind the cupboard.

He went to the park with all his friends.

Check your Answers:

Sat on

In

Above

Behind

With

Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.

The bird is flying _____ (over/under) the bridge.

I put the flowers _____ (in/on) the vase.

She hid the treasure _____ (behind/beside) the tree.

We will meet _____ (at/on) 6 o'clock.

My house is _____ (next to/far from) the school.

Check Your Answers:

Over

In

Behind

At

Next To

Above

Behind

With

