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To refer to a direction, use the prepositions "to," "in," "into," "on," and "onto." She drove to the store. Don't ring the doorbell. Come right in(to) the house. Drive on(to) the grass and park the car there. Prepositions of Time To refer to one point in time, use the prepositions "in," "at," and "on." Use "in" with parts of the day (not specific times), months, years, and seasons. He reads in the evening. The weather is cold in December. She was born in 1996. We rake leaves in the fall. Use "at" with the time of day. Also use "at" with noon, night, and midnight. I go to work at 8:00. He eats lunch at noon. She often goes for a walk at night. They go to bed at midnight. Use "on" with days. I work on Saturdays. He does laundry on Wednesdays. To refer to extended time, use the prepositions "since," "for," "by," "during," "from...to," "from...until," "with," and "within." I have lived in Minneapolis since 2005. (I moved there in 2005 and still live there.) He will be in Toronto for 3 weeks. (He will spend 3 weeks in Toronto.) She will finish her homework by 6:00. (She will finish her homework sometime between now and 6:00.) He works part time during the summer. (For the period of time throughout the summer.) I will collect data from January to June. (Starting in January and ending in June.) They are in school from August until May. (Starting in August and ending in May.) She will graduate within 2 years. (Not longer than 2 years.) Prepositions of Place To refer to a place, use the prepositions "in" (the point itself), "at" (the general vicinity), "on" (the surface), and "inside" (something contained). They will meet in the lunchroom. She was waiting at the corner. He left his phone on the bed. Place the pen inside the drawer. To refer to an object higher than a point, use the prepositions "over" and "above." To refer to an object lower than a point, use the prepositions "below," "beneath," "under," and "underneath." The bird flew over the house. The plates were on the shelf above the cups. Basements are dug below ground. There is hard wood beneath the carpet. The squirrel hid the nuts under a pile of leaves. The cat is hiding underneath the box. To refer to an object close to a point, use the prepositions "by," "near," "next to," "between," "among," and "opposite." The gas station is by the grocery store. The park is near her house. Park your bike next to the garage. There is a deer between the two trees. There is a purple flower among the weeds. The garage is opposite the house. Prepositions of Location To refer to a location, use the prepositions "in" (an area or volume), "at" (a point), and "on" (a surface). They live in the country. (an area) She will find him at the library. (a point) There is a lot of dirt on the window. (a surface) Prepositions of Spatial Relationships To refer to a spatial relationship, use the prepositions "above," "across," "against," "ahead of," "along," "among," "around," "behind," "below," "beneath," "beside," "between," "from," "in front of," "inside," "near," "off," "out of," "through," "toward," "under," and "within." The post office is across the street from the grocery store. We will stop at many attractions along the way. The kids are hiding behind the tree. His shirt is off. Walk toward the garage and then turn left. Place a check mark within the box. This list of prepositions will help you understand what a preposition is. But let's start by having you learn the preposition song. Singing this song is an easy way to help you memorize some of the prepositions. I'll sing it for you in the video below. :) The Preposition Song above, across, after, at, around, before, behind,below, beside, between, by, down, during, for, from,in, inside, onto, of, off, on, out, through,lo, under, up, withand that's the preposition song! This list contains one-word, two-word, and three-word prepositions. Sometimes, words act together to form one preposition. WARNING: Keep in mind that the words on this list have the potential to be prepositions. Many of these words can also function as adverbs and other fun things. How can you tell the difference? I'll teach you all the secrets below this list. :) A aboard, about, above, according to, across, after, against, ahead of, along, amid, amidst, among, around, as, as far as, as of, aside from, at, athwart, atopB barring, because of, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, beyond, but (when it means except), by, by means ofC circa, concerningD despite, down, due to, duringE except, except for, excludingF far from, following, for, fromI in, in accordance with, in addition to, in case of, in front of, in lieu of, in place of, in spite of, including, inside, instead of, intoL likeM minusN near, next to, notwithstandingO of, off, on, on account of, on behalf of, on top of, onto, by means of, out, out of, outside, overP past, plus, prior toR regarding, regardless ofS save, sinceT than, through, throughout, till, to, toward, towardsU under, underneath, unlike, until, up, uponV versus, viaW with, with regard to, within, without Would you like to download these word lists? Word Lists for the 8 Parts of Speech (Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, & Interjections)17 PagesPrintable100% Money-Back GuaranteeOnly \$2.99 The Mean Thing About This List (The Secret About Prepositions) Many times, words on this list of prepositions don't act as prepositions. That's not very nice, is it? You probably feel a bit like you were tricked. I'm sorry about that. I would change the rules of language if I could so that it would be easier for you to figure all of this out.Of course, I can't do that, but I can help you use that powerful brain of yours to tell when a word is a preposition and when it's not a preposition. Are you ready? Good. Here is the one thing that you need to remember: prepositions are ALWAYS in prepositional phrases.Look at these examples of prepositional phrases with the eye of a detective. What do you notice about them? I walked to the park.The cat climbed up the tree.They biked around the block. All three of those prepositional phrases begin with a preposition (to, up, around) and end with a noun (park, tree, block), and that sums up what a prepositional phrase is. Prepositional phrases begin with a preposition (to, up, around) and end with a noun or pronoun called the object of the preposition (park, tree, block).But why? Why do prepositions need to be in prepositional phrases? The answer comes to us when we look at the definition of a preposition. Prepositions are words that show the relationship between a noun/pronoun and some other word in the sentence. In order for a preposition to do its job (to show the relationship between a noun/pronoun and another word in a sentence), it needs to be followed by that noun or pronoun. I sense that you may be furrowing your brow in a state of confusion right now, so it's the perfect time for us to look at some sentence diagrams, which will make all of this visual.Sentence diagrams are pictures of sentences that show us how the words are grammatically related. In the diagram, the preposition to, which is on a slanted line, is connecting the noun park with the verb walked. It almost looks like a little bridge, doesn't it? You can think of a preposition as a noun bridge if that helps. to the park = prepositional phraseto = prepositionpark = noun (object of the preposition)Prepositional phrases are always diagrammed like that. The preposition goes on a slanted line between the object of the preposition and a word in the rest of the sentence. Now it's time for you to take a tiny quiz. In which sentence is down a preposition? A. The cat ran down the tree.B. The tree fell down.I'll give you a hint and show you the sentence diagrams of those sentences. The cat ran down the tree. The tree fell down. Are you ready for the answer? In sentence A, down is a preposition. It's in the prepositional phrase down the tree. In sentence B, the word down isn't in a phrase, so it's not a preposition. (Here, down is an adverb telling us where the tree fell.) The cat ran down the tree. The tree fell down. If we wanted to, we could change sentence B so that down was a preposition instead of an adverb. Can you think of how we would do that? HINT: Turn it into a prepositional phrase.The tree fell down. (adverb)The tree fell down the hill. (preposition)That's all there is to it! You can learn more about diagramming prepositions and prepositional phrases here if you'd like. I hope that you enjoyed this lesson and this list of prepositions! Would you like to download these word lists? Word Lists for the 8 Parts of Speech (Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, & Interjections)17 PagesPrintable100% Money-Back GuaranteeOnly \$2.99 You Might Also Enjoy These Lessons Prepositions may be small words, but using the right one is essential. After all, coming to work with a box of donuts is a very different story than coming to work in a box of donuts. Once you know which words function as prepositions, and how prepositions work, you can keep yourself out of grammatical trouble — not to mention human-sized donut boxes. (Or are you donut-sized? We have so many questions.) cat with preposition definition and three example sentences Prepositions are common words that show a noun or pronoun's position. You can identify a preposition by thinking about a mouse. In each sentence below, the bolded preposition connects the mouse to the other noun in the sentence. The mouse ran up the table leg. The mouse sat on the table. The mouse thought through his options. The mouse crept to the cheese. The mouse hid from the screaming person. The mouse ran down the table leg. The mouse dashed under the refrigerator. The mouse cuddled with his cheese. There are four main ways to use prepositions in a sentence: to show location (The book is under my bed.) to show time (I'll be there in five minutes.) to show direction (You're heading toward a tunnel.) to show connections between ideas (Tell me about the game last night.) Most prepositions function in more than one way. For example, the preposition over can be used in all three ways: location - Hang the poster over my desk. time - The hospital is over an hour away. direction - I'm heading over there now. idea - George isn't over his ex-girlfriend yet. There are several hundred prepositions in the English language, all of which are used to show a relationship between ideas. See how many you already know — and how many you haven't used before, about above across after against along among around as at before behind between but by during except for from in like next to of off on over past than through to until up with If you'd like a longer list of common English prepositions, download the printable PDF below. It's a great resource for writers, students, and English learners. View & Download PDF When an object follows a preposition in a sentence, they form a prepositional phrase. Prepositional phrases function like adjectives to modify a noun or like adverbs to modify a verb. The kids sat against the stone wall. Shana texted me during the movie. I am on the phone. Alice went through her memory. He's going to the store. Prepositions describe relationships between other parts of speech. There are several ways to use different types of prepositions in a sentence — and depending on the context, a single preposition can function in many ways. Many prepositions show a noun's literal location in space (spatial relationships). Words like across, next to, and under can help a reader understand exactly where something or someone is. Examples of prepositions that show location include: Try not to sit across from your brother at Thanksgiving dinner. Set up the chairs along the far wall, please. It's good to be among friends. He's waiting for you at the front door. The coffee mugs are by the water glasses. Please sit next to me. Prepositions can also show relationships of time (temporal relationships). For example, while the word around works in the spatial phrase "around the block," it also works in the temporal phrase "around noon." Let's go out for dinner after the show. It will take around an hour. Maria got to work at 8:00. We'll be there between 9:00 and 10:00. The American Civil War lasted from 1861 to 1865. While prepositions can't show action (that's a verb's job), they can show movement by indicating a noun's direction. These prepositions are often confused with adverbs, which show where an action takes place. But unlike adverbs, prepositions use objects to complete their meaning. The duck flew over the lake. Let's take a trip to Paris. The car drove into the parking garage. Mitchell headed toward the campsite. We drove around the neighborhood. The paper airplane sailed through the classroom. You'll also find that prepositions show connections between ideas (logical relationships). They connect two nouns that aren't literally near each other but have another logical connection. I'm voting against the candidate who wants to raise taxes. Nora works as a librarian at the university. She looks just like her grandmother at that age. My brothers were fighting over the car. She lives with her husband and four cats. Once you're comfortable with prepositions, you'll notice (and use) them everywhere. Be prepared to use them properly by learning everything there is to know about prepositions and practicing using them. Staff Writer

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