EUDS Mi Universidad Unit Activity #1 - U2

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Grammar - Prepositions of Place

Prepositions of place are used to show where something is located and they are always found after the principal verb, regardless of the verb tense. These prepositions are most often used with the verb "to be".

Next to (beside)

Meaning: adjacent or by the side of.

Use: "Next to" and "beside" can be used interchangeably as the meaning is the same. The use of one over the other depends on the speaker and the context.

Examples:

The supermarket is <u>next to</u> the bank or The supermarket is <u>beside</u> the bank

Sit <u>next to</u> me or Sit <u>beside</u> me.

By

Meaning: in proximity to, near.

Use: "by" may be used in the same contexts as "Next to" or "beside", but the meaning is closer to "near" rather than directly adjacent.

Examples:

I sit by the window.

Our house is by the river.

BETWEEN

Meaning: in the time or space that separates.

Examples:

The shop is between the bank and the train station.

She is standing <u>between</u> Peter and John.

BEHIND

Meaning: in back of, to the rear of.

Examples:

The church is behind the school.

He is standing behind you.

IN FRONT OF

Meaning: the opposite of behind.

Examples:

The hotel is <u>in front of</u> the station.

Laura is standing in front of you.

UNDER

Meaning: below or beneath, implying the object is covered by something.

Examples:

The ball is <u>under</u> the chair.

The dog is <u>under</u> the tree.

IN

Use (place): "In" is used to indicate both open and closed spaces. We use this preposition to indicate that something is included within the limits of something, a closed space or the interior of something in a physical sense. As we can see from the following examples "in" can also be used to indicate the geographical location of something.

Examples:

The cat is in the box.

I found your address <u>in</u> the phone book.

Use (time): is used with months, years, periods of time, seasons and parts of the day.

Examples:

I always run in the mornings.

I will see him in a week.

She was born in 1976.

AT

Use (place): "At" is used in front of buildings such as "home", "the airport", "university". It is also used before "to", "bottom", and "the end of" as well as to indicate events such as meetings, parties, concerts, sports events, etc. "At" is also used after the verb "arrive" when we are referring to places other than cities or countries.

Examples:

He is <u>at</u>home.

I always visit my sister <u>at</u> work

She will see him <u>at</u> the theatre

Use (time): We used "At" before the hour or holidays.

Examples:

He runs every morning at 6.

I will see them <u>at</u> Christmas.

ON

Use (place): "On" is used with surfaces, when we are referencing a location within a room, such as the ceiling or the wall, or to indicate that someone is inside a mode of transport or on the floor of a building.

Examples:

The pen is on the table.

They have a photograph of Paris on the wall

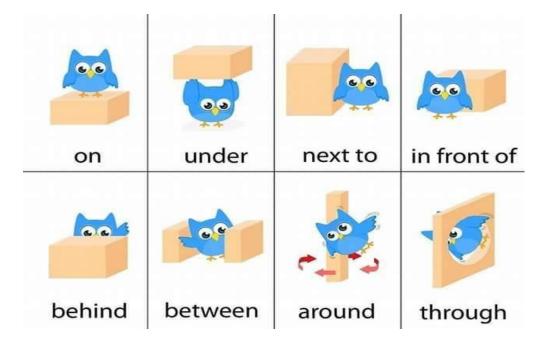
I am <u>on</u> the bus.

Use (time): "ON" is used with days of the week, dates and holidays.

Examples:

They went to Mexico on the first of May.

He runs on Mondays and Fridays.



Encontraras la gramática en español en los siguientes links:

https://www.curso-ingles.com/aprender/cursos/nivel-basico/prepositions/prepositions

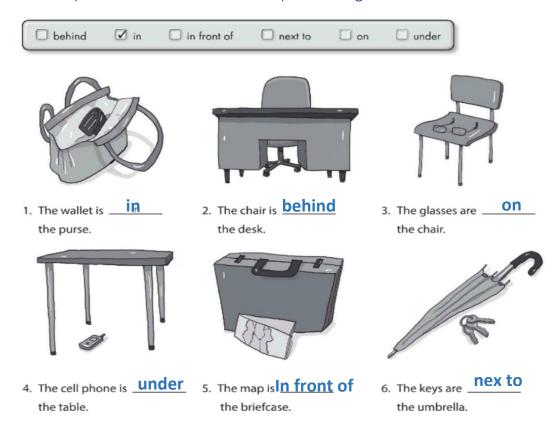
https://www.curso-ingles.com/aprender/cursos/nivel-basico/prepositions/prepositions-of-place

Exercise 1. Complete these sentences – Completa las siguientes oraciones, revisa el ejemplo.



- 1. The books are in the book bag
- 2. The cell phone is next to the hair brush.
- 3. The map is under the news paper.
- 4. The chair is behind the table.
- 5. The wallet on the notebook.
- 6. The sunglasses are in front of the purse.

Exercise 2. Complete these sentences – Completa las siguientes oraciones, revisa el ejemplo.



Exercise 3. Write questions and answers about the things in the parentheses – escribe preguntas y sus respuestas acerca de las cosas en parentesis.

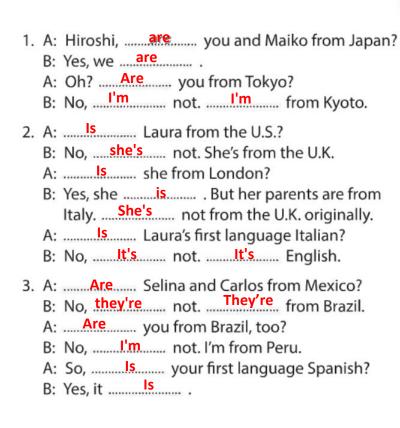


- A: Where is the briefcase? (briefcase)
 B: It's next to the television.
 A: Where are the books? (books)
 B: They're under the table
 A: Where is the cell phone?(cell phone)
 B: It's in the purse.
 - 4. A: Where are the Keys? (keys)
 B: They're on the briefcase
 5. A: Where is the camera? (camera)
 B: It's in front of the televisión.
 6. Where are the sunglasses? (sunglasses)
 B: They're behind the sofá.

GRAMMAR - Negative statements and yes/no questions with be

Negative statements and yes/no questions with be 0 I'm not from New York. l'm Are you from California? I am. not. You're not late. Am I early? you are. you're not. She's not from Russia. Is she from Brazil? she is. she's not. He's not from Italy. Is he from Chile? Yes, he is. No, he's not. It's not English. Is it Korean? it is it's not. We're not from Japan. Are you from China? we are. we're not. Are we late? You're not early. you are. you're not. They're not in Mexico. **Are they** in Canada? they are. they're not. We're = We are

Exercise 4. Complete the convertation – completa la siguiente conversación.







Negative statements and yes/no questions with be

- ► Use be + not to form negative statements: Ana isn't a student. (NOT: Ana is no a student.)
- You is a singular and a plural pronoun: Are **you** from Rio? Yes, I am./Yes, **we** are.

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Exercise	5.	Ordena	las	SIGI	Jiente	es c	oraciones	,

1.	in California / not / New York City / is New York City is not in California.
2.	London / not / from / we're We're not from London.
3.	not / you and Tim / in my class / are You and Tim are not in my class.
	is / my first language / Spanish / not My first lenguage is not Spanish.
5.	from / my mother / not / is / Seoul My mother is not from Seoul.
6.	my keys / not / are / they They are not my keys.

Exercise 6. Ordena las siguientes oraciones.

1.	A: .	Are	you and your	family from	Mexico?	
	B:	No,we're	not	we're	from Guat	emala.
2.	A: .	ls	your first lang	juage Englis	sh?	
	B:	Yes, itis	My pa	rents	are	from Australia.
3.	A: .	Are	Kenji and his	friend Japar	nese?	
	B:	Yes,they	are. But	they're	in the	U.S. now.
4.	A: .	Are	my mother ar	nd I late?		
	B:	No,you're	not	you're	early!	