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 <u>by</u> the window.
>
> Our house is <u>by</u> the river.

BETWEEN

Meaning: in the time or space that separates.

Examples:

> The shop is <u>between</u> 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 <u>behind</u> the school.
>
> He is standing <u>behind</u> you.

IN FRONT OF

Meaning: the opposite of behind.

Examples:

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

UNDER

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

Examples:

> The ball is under the chair.

> The dog is under 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 in 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 at home.

> I always visit my sister at work

> She will see him at the theatre

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

Examples:

> He runs every morning at 6.

> I will see them at 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 <u>on</u> the table.
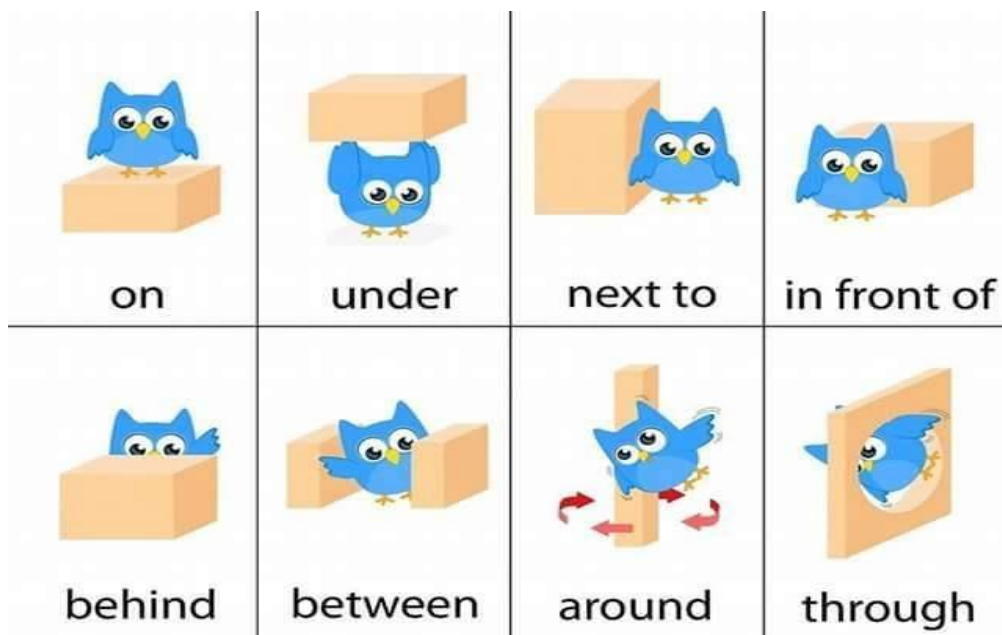
They have a photograph of Paris <u>on</u> the wall

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 <u>on</u> the first of May.

He runs <u>on</u> 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 ..... **On the right of** **The hair brush** .
3. The map is ..... **under** **The newspaper** .
4. The chair is ..... **under** **The table** .
5. The wallet is ..... **on** **The notebook** .
6. The sunglasses are ..... **In front of** **The purse** .

1. The books are <u>in the book bag</u>
2. The cell phone is _____on the right of_the hair brush_____
3. The map is _____under the newspaper_____
4. The chair is _____under the table_____
5. The wallet is _____on the notebook_____
6. The sunglasses are _____in frint of the purse_____

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

☐ behind   ☑ in   ☐ in front of   ☐ next to   ☐ on   ☐ under
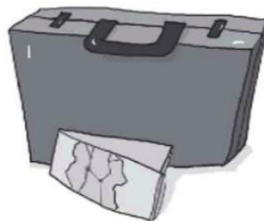
1. The wallet is __**in**__ the purse.
2. The chair is __**behind**__ the desk.
3. The glasses are __**on**__ the chair.
4. The cell phone is __**under**__ the table.
5. The map is __**In front of**__ the briefcase.
6. The keys are __**Next to**__ the umbrella.

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

1. A: Where is the briefcase? _____ (briefcase)
   B: It's next to the television. _____

2. A: Where are the books? _____ (books)
   B: they're under the table _____

3. 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 t.v _____

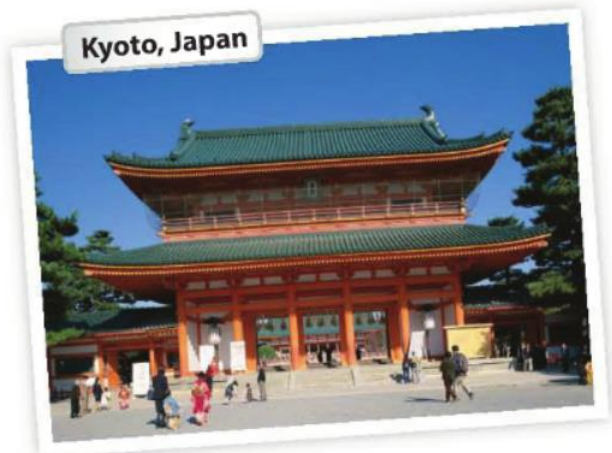6. A: Where are the sunglasses? _____ (sunglasses)
   B: they're behind the forniture _____

GRAMMAR – Negative statements and yes/no questions with be

Negative statements and yes/no questions with be ⊙

I'm not from New York.	**Are you** from California?	I am.	I'm 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.
You're not early.	**Are we** late?	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 conversaciòn.

Kyoto, Japan

1. A: Hiroshi, ...**are**...... you and Maiko from Japan?
   B: Yes, we ......**are**...... .
   A: Oh? ......**are**...... you from Tokyo?
   B: No, ...**I'm**...... not. ......**I'm**...... from Kyoto.

2. A: ......**is**...... Laura from the U.S.?
   B: No, ...**She**...... not. She's from the U.K.
   A: ......**is**...... she from London?
   B: Yes, she ......**is**...... . But her parents are from
      Italy. ......**she's**...... not from the U.K. originally.
   A: ......**is**...... Laura's first language Italian?
   B: No, ...**it's**...... not. ......**it's**...... English.

3. A: ......**are**...... Selina and Carlos from Mexico?
   B: No, ...**they're**.... not. .....**they're**... from Brazil.
   A: ......**are**...... you from Brazil, too?
   B: No, ...**I'm**...... not. I'm from Peru.
   A: So, ...**is**...... your first language Spanish?
   B: Yes, it ......**is**...... .

Lima, Peru

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.

Exercise 5. Ordena las siguientes 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

4. is / my first language / Spanish / not
   My fist language 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 are..... from Guatemala.
2. A: ....is....... your first language English?
   B: Yes, it .....is..... . My parents .....are..... from Australia.
3. A: ....are....... Kenji and his friend Japanese?
   B: Yes, ...they..... are. But .....They are..... in the U.S. now.
4. A: ....are....... my mother and I late?
   B: No, ...you're..... not. .....you're..... early!