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Examples for preposition in sentences

A preposition is a word that relates nouns or pronouns to other words in a sentence. There are many different types of prepositions, but most English sentences use only four: for, at, in, and to. Prepositions can also be adjectives or adverbs (i.e., words that describe other words). They show the relationship between nouns and verbs, objects and actions, places and directions, etc. There are more than 100 prepositions in the English language but they all have similar functions. A preposition is a word that relates nouns or pronouns to other words in a sentence. The most common prepositions are "to," "for," and "of." When you use a preposition, it tells you what kind of relationship the word following it has with another word in the sentence: To describe something moving towards another thing or person (e.g., "I go to school every day"). For describes something which belongs to someone else; when talking about yourself, use with instead of from (e.g., "As soon as I get back from vacation..."). Prepositions are used to show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence. They are also used to indicate location, the direction of movement, time, and manner. The following is an example: "The house is on my street." In this case, "street" would be translated as "called" (street) by a Spanish-speaking person who knows how to use prepositions properly. Another example: "I'm going to the store." In this sentence, "I" is a preposition because it connects "going" to what you're doing in the other part of your sentence, "I" is a preposition because it connects "going" to what you're doing in the other part of your sentence, "I" is a preposition because it connects "going" to what you're doing in the other part of your sentence, "I" is a preposition because it connects "going" to what you're doing in the other part of your sentence, "I" is a preposition because it connects "going" to what you're doing in the other part of your sentence, "I" is a preposition sentence, "I" is a where things are happening within something else—like how we're going from one place to another or how we're talking about two different people or places at once by using both pronouns ("we") and singular nouns ("my house"). I live in the house next door. She goes shopping at the mall every Thursday afternoon. He stood up to see what was going on. The preposition is a word that shows the location of something or someone or the time or manner in which something happens. For example, "in" means "in." It can be used with nouns and pronouns to form prepositional phrases (like "at home"). When you're learning some new words, it's good practice to read them out loud until you understand their meaning—and then write them down so they'll stick in your brain! This helps because when you hear something again later on in life, it might not be so easy to remember what exactly went with what else at first glance. In English, there are more than 100 prepositions. Prepositions are words that describe where something is located, such as "in," "under," and "between." They also have other functions in sentences; for example, the word "under" can be used with verbs to indicate that you're hiding something from someone else or that you're going somewhere underground (like an elevator). The list of prepositions is long, but reading and writing will help you learn them all! The following are some common prepositions: beside - on the side of something else; "the boy sat beside his mother" beneath - under something else; "the dog jumped underneath the table" before - in front of something else; "the dog jumped underneath the table" before he left home he wrote a letter to his family". behind - after or past another thing or person; "he was behind us when we arrived at school".between two things or persons (as if between two people); "he stood between us and hurt him." I hope this article will help you find the right prepositions will help you learn them all! Today's sentences with prepositions will show you how speakers of English use them naturally in conversation. Read and repeat them all! Prepositions are important words in English that help link nouns, pronouns, and phrases to other parts of a sentence. Sentences with prepositions are essential for expressing relationships between people, places, things, and actions. Prepositions show us where, when, how, and why something happens. In this article, we'll explore how preposition sentences and provide a variety of examples to help you understand their use. Preposition sentences and provide a variety of examples to help you understand their use. words in a sentence. Prepositions are used to express relationships of time, place, direction, cause, and manner. Common prepositions include words like in, on, at, by, with, for, under, and over. Here's a quick table to show how prepositions include words like in, on, at, by, with, for, under, and over. Here's a quick table to show how prepositions include words like in, on, at, by, with, for, under, and over. Here's a quick table to show how prepositions include words like in, on, at, by, with, for, under, and over. Here's a quick table to show how prepositions are used to express relationships of time, place, direction, cause, and manner. Common prepositions are used to express relationships of time, place, direction, cause, and manner. Common prepositions are used to express relationships of time, place, direction, cause, and manner. Common prepositions are used to express relationships of time, place, direction, cause, and manner. Common prepositions are used to express relationships of time, place, direction, cause, and manner. Common prepositions are used to express relationships of time, place, direction, and the preposition of time, and the preposition the box.Onthe tableThe keys are on the table.Atthe doorShe is waiting at the door.Bythe river.Withher friends to the park. These small words help establish important relationships that make the meaning of a sentence clearer. Related: 50 Sentences With Despite For Better Speaking And Contrast Let's start by looking at 10 basic sentences with prepositions. These will show how prepositions are used to describe the location, time, or direction of an action. Preposition examples The cat is under the table. I put the book on the shelf. She walked through the door. The keys are in my pocket. He is sitting beside me on the couch. They arrived at the station early. The ball rolled under the chair. We will meet at the park tomorrow. She ran to the store. These examples highlight how prepositions are located or when they happen. Prepositions can also indicate movement or direction. One of the most common uses of prepositions is to express place and direction. Prepositions like in, on, under, and by describe the location of objects, while words like to and from show direction. Here are 10 more sentences with prepositions that demonstrate how prepositions that demonstrate how prepositions show place and direction. Here are 10 more sentences with prepositions that demonstrate how prepositions that demonstrate how prepositions show place and direction. drove down the road to the city. The painting is on the wall. She placed the vase in the center of the table. We sat near the window during the movie. He ran across the street to catch the bus. The painting is on the wall. She placed the vase in the center of the table. We sat near the window during the movie. He ran across the street to catch the bus. The children played by the lake. The painting is on the wall. She placed the vase in the center of the table. about the location of things and movement from one place to another. By using prepositions, you can describe exactly where something is happening or where som tell us when something happens or how long it lasts. These prepositions make it easier to express time in more specific terms. Here are 10 sentences with prepositions that illustrate their use in time and duration: The meeting starts at 9 AM. We are leaving on Monday. He works from 8 AM to 5 PM every day. They went on vacation during the summer. The shop closes at 6 PM. She has been studying since 10 AM. We will meet in the evening. He stayed in the hospital for two weeks. The concert will take place on Friday night. I usually get up at 7 o'clock. These examples demonstrate how prepositions are used to express the time something happens, as well as the duration of an event or action. Sometimes prepositions connect more than just a noun and a verb. They can form part of larger phrases that describe more complex relationships between people, things, and actions. These sentences with prepositions often have multiple prepositions often have multiple prepositions of the preposition of the pre sentences with prepositions that show more complex relationships: The book on the table belongs to my sister. The keys in the drawer are mine. I left the letter with Mark. The woman behind the counter is very friendly. She ran across the street with her friends. He sat next to me during the class. I'll send you the report after the meeting. The hotel near the beach has a great view. She gave the gift to her mother on her birthday. They are traveling with a tour group across Europe. In these sentences, prepositions and objects, people and places, or even events and time. In many cases, prepositions add essential details that make sentences clearer and more specific. Without prepositions, we might not be able to communicate where or when something happens or describe the relationships between different elements in a sentence. Here are 10 more sentences with prepositions where prepositions provide critical detail and clarity: She walked along the beach during sunset. I left the keys inside the car. He looked at me with a surprised expression. The cake is on the counter next to the fridge. She sat by the window, reading a book. I took a picture of the view from the mountain. He traveled with a friend from New York to Los Angeles. We watched the movie in the living room. The letter arrived in the mail yesterday. The cat jumped onto the roof. Prepositions like "along," "with," and "by" provide additional context that helps us understand the action or relationship between people, places, or things more clearly. In conclusion, sentences with prepositions are a crucial part of the English language. Prepositions allow us to express important details about time, place, direction, and relationships between people and objects. By using prepositions correctly, we can make our sentences clearer, more descriptive, and more precise. The examples provided here offer a wide range of ways to use prepositions, helping you to improve your English communication skills. PinRead also: Preposition Usage and Examples A message which is shorter in length is often called a note. I hang my coat behind the door. Why are you getting on my nerves by your prattle? There is a cat under the table. The examination. The sale of vegetables in the new market is open for two weeks. There is a highway between Islamabad and Rawalpindi. This book belongs to Bob. Alice is from Italy. In English, the grammatical arrangement of words is fairly different from other languages. He planted a lot of trees around his house. Jon lives next to my house. Men have not yet learnt to live peacefully. The webinar was held on 11 January 2020. Alan presided over the meeting. There is a path above the lake. The students are studying according to the timetable. I am very sorry for all the trouble this has caused you. Alan goes to college daily. Bob attended the meeting on behalf of his company. I came two minutes ago. I wish you good luck in your life. The temperature is below 25 degrees Fahrenheit today. There is a beautiful present inside the box. Thank you for letting me know about your decision. I have some fantastic news for you. He was peeping from the window. He jumped into the water to swim. She walked across the street to get home. The plate was full of fruits. He lifted 180 pounds above his head. The inherited property was divided equally among the three brothers. They decided to go for a walk after 6 o'clock. He was carrying an umbrella along with him. It might rain. They were hesitant to accept my invitation. The elephant is lying down in the mud. She is looking for her friend at the party. There is a beautiful park near my house. Do not depend upon anyone. It would help if you did it yourself. He has been traveling around the world for two years. It is the town where we used to live. She is leaning against the wall. In English, we use the neuter gender for lifeless things. We want to discuss this with you next week. The meeting was held in a private office. I require more time to prepare the paper. The video has received over 1000 to the contract of th comments so far. It was an uphill climb from where she stood. The army will reach its destination by land, sea, or air. We will remain in contact with a client through email. You might be interested: Parts of Speech with Examples Pin50 Example Sentences of Prepositions Preposit to each other. For example: The rat is in the corner. (The preposition "in" shows the relationship between "Corner" and "rat.") Her party was on Saturday. (The preposition shows the relationship between "Saturday" and "party.") In English, there are about 130 prepositions in common use. Here are the 10 most common ones: in, on, at, for, with, by, to, from, into, about The role of a preposition is to show the relationship between two nearby words. Most of the time, but not always, the relationship expressed by a preposition is to show the relationship between two nearby words. Most of the time, but not always, the relationship expressed by a preposition is to show the relationship between two nearby words. Most of the time, but not always, the relationship expressed by a preposition is to show the relationship between two nearby words. The cat on the table is called Toby. (The preposition "on" shows the relationship between "mud" and "tractor." It tells us where the lorry is.) The meeting is on Saturday. (The preposition "on" shows the relationship between "mud" and "tractor." It tells us where the lorry is.) between "Saturday" and "meeting." This time, it tells us when the meeting is.) The bell will ring at 7 o'clock. (The prepositions tell us where or when things are. Prepositions have other roles too. For example, they might show possession (e.g., collar of the dog) or purpose (e.g., a tool for digging). Table of Contents Find the Prepositions that Tell Us When Other Relationships Shown by Prepositions Real-Life Examples of Prepositions List of Common Prepositions Grammar Terminology related to Prepositions Object of a Preposition Prepos tells us where "the boy" is in relation to "the bush.") a mouse under the stairs.") A Good Way to Think about prepositions where "a mouse could go. This works because the relationship expressed by many prepositions is about positioning. Here are some more examples of prepositions that tell us when "the calm" is in relation to something else: the calm before the storm.") one second after the bang (In this example, the preposition "after" tells us when "one second" is in relation to "the bang.") The word "preposition to another nearby word. Look at these examples: a bone for the dog (Here, the preposition "for" sits before the noun "the dog" to show the relationship between "the dog" and "a bone." This example is not about where or when.) everyone except the teacher (In this example, the preposition "except" sits before the noun "the teacher to show the relationship between "the teacher to sh are two key roles for prepositions, but they have other roles too. For example, they might show possession or purpose. These are the wishes of the people. (Here, the preposition "for" shows purpose.) In the examples below, each preposition sits before the noun "the wizard" to show us the relationship between "the wizard The book about the wizard The book by the wizard The book behind the wizard The book behind the wizard The book behind the wizard The book by the wizard The book by the wizard The book behind the wizard The book by the wizard The book behind the wizard The book by the wizard The book by the wizard The book behind the wizard The book by the wizard The book behind the wizard The book by clouds. ("Above" shows the relationship between "the clouds" and "the eagle.") He is the President of the United States. ("Of" shows the relationship between "the United States.") He resident of the United States. ("Of" shows the relationship between "the United States.") relationship between "wine" and "cook." "To" shows the relationship between "food" and "add it.") Behind every great man is a woman rolling her eyes. (Actor Jim Carrey) ("Behind" shows the relationship between "food" and "add it.") Behind every great man is a woman rolling her eyes. phrase, a noun clause, or a pronoun.) The difference between "stupidity" and "genius is that genius has its limits. (Physicist Albert Einstein) ("Between" shows the relationship between "stupidity" and "genius.") If you haven't got anything nice to say about anybody, come sit next to me. (Writer Alice Roosevelt Longworth) ("About" shows the relationship between "stupidity" and "genius.") If you haven't got anything nice to say about anybody, come sit next to me. (Writer Alice Roosevelt Longworth) ("About" shows the relationship between "stupidity" and "genius.") If you haven't got anything nice to say about anybody, come sit next to me. (Writer Alice Roosevelt Longworth) ("About" shows the relationship between "stupidity" and "genius.") If you haven't got anything nice to say about anybody, come sit next to me. (Writer Alice Roosevelt Longworth) ("About" shows the relationship between "stupidity" and "genius.") If you haven't got anything nice to say about anybody, come sit next to me. (Writer Alice Roosevelt Longworth) ("About" shows the relationship between "stupidity" and "genius.") If you haven't got anything nice to say about anybody, come sit next to me. between "anybody" and "to say." "Next to" shows the relationship between "me" and "sit." Note that a preposition are "close to," "ahead of," "in front of," and "according to.") The word (or phrase) that follows a preposition is called the object of a preposition. If there is a preposition, are "close to," "ahead of," "in front of," and "according to.") The word (or phrase) that follows a preposition is called the object of a preposition. If there is a preposition is called the object of a preposition is called the object of a preposition. there will always be an object of the preposition. A preposition and the object of the preposition and the object of the preposition and the object of the preposition. A preposition and the object of the preposition. A preposition and the object of the preposition and the objec (prepositional phrases highlighted): It is a message from Mark. (Here, the prepositional phrase "from Mark" is functioning like an adjective because it is modifying the verb "is trapped.") Read more about prepositional phrases. Here is a 9-minute video summarizing this lesson on prepositions, video lesson Are you a visual learner? Do you prefer video to text? Here is a list of all our grammar videos. A summary of all the parts of speech Why Prepositions Are Important Most native-English speakers can use prepositions without any snags. However, there are a few traps and writing conventions that writers ought to know. Here are five common issues related to prepositions in a title. As a rule, a preposition in a title is not capitalized unless it is the first word. The Last of the Summer Wine Interview with a Vampire In the Name of the Father ("In" is capitalized because it is the first word.) This convention for writing title case. In title case, articles ("a," "and," "or," "but") are not capitalized either. Read more about title case. (Issue 2) Do not use the wrong case after a preposition. The noun or pronoun governed by a preposition is called the object of a preposition. The object of a preposition is always in the objective case. This just means that words like "I," "she," "we," and "them" when they're governed by a preposition (e.g., "about me," "with her," "for us," "against them"). This is a pretty simple concept for a native English speaker, but it still catches some people out. It is a present from my wife and I. (This is wrong because "I" cannot be the object of the preposition between you and I (This is wrong because "I" cannot be the object of the preposition between you and I (This is wrong because "I" cannot be the object of the preposition between you and I (This is wrong because "I" cannot be the object of the preposition between you and I (This is wrong because "I" cannot be the object of the preposition between you and I (This is wrong because "I" cannot be the object of the preposition between you and I (This is wrong because "I" cannot be the object of the preposition between you and I (This is wrong because "I" cannot be the object of the preposition between you and I (This is wrong because "I" cannot be the object of the preposition between you and I (This is wrong because "I" cannot be the object of the preposition between you and I (This is wrong because "I" cannot be the object of the preposition between you are the obj you and I" with a highbrow tone, believing them to be grammatically pure. They're not grammatically pure. They're wrong. Another one that catches people out is using "who" is to "them." The bottom line is "who" cannot be the object of a preposition. You need "whom.") You went with who? You went with who? You went with whom? (Writer sometimes confuse preposition.) Writers sometimes confuse preposition. You went with who? You went with whom? (Writer sometimes confuse preposition.) Writers sometimes confuse preposition. instead of the preposition "to" (which has several meanings including "towards" and "for"). Give it too me. Read more about "too" and "to". 2Writing the preposition "of" instead of "have" when writing "could've," and "should've," and "should've," and "should've," or "would've," and "too" and "to "dependant" (a person, usually a child or spouse) in the multi-word preposition "dependent on" (which means "reliant on"). He is dependant on his parents. Read more about dependent and dependent and dependent on the parcel. Read more about "past" and "passed" (past tense of "to pass"). She past me the parcel. Read more about "past" and "passed" 5Writing the preposition "between" (usually used with two distinct points) instead of the preposition. This figure is supported by our own poll, which has more than 4,000 votes. Lots of people think you cannot end a sentence in a preposition set before nouns. (It is, after all, how preposition set before anything. So, there is some logic to their thinking. Interestingly, this issue is more complicated than many realize, but here is a summary: It is perfectly acceptable - from a grammatical perspective - to end a sentence with a preposition, a fair few of your readers will think it's a grammar mistake or sloppy writing. So, it makes sense to avoid a preposition at the end of a sentence will be sharper. So, yes, you should avoid an end-of-sentence preposition. Think of it as a game rather than a ruling. Let's look at an example: It is a scenario I have not thought of. (This is natural sounding, but it ends in a preposition.) Let's "play the game." Let's restructure our sentence: It is a scenario of which I have not thought. (This sounds awful. It's unnatural and contrived. On the plus side, our preposition now sits before the pronoun "which," and that fits the rule for siting a preposition.) Even thought it's grammatically fine, the sentence above sounds terrible. Let's keep "playing." Let's reword our sentence: It is a scenario I have not considered. (Yes! This sounds natural, and it does not end in a preposition. This keeps everyone happy...except those people who think we shouldn't pander to those who still think you can't end a sentence in a preposition.) So, for everyone's sake (including yours), it is worth avoiding an end-of-sentence preposition. Why was the word "preposition but isn't. Bear in mind that your "preposition" could be part of a phrasal verb, i.e., a verb comprising a main verb and another word that looks like a preposition, e.g., "fill in," "stick to," "catch out." Quite often, these words must be next to each other, which is a factor in your sentence structure. Ending a sentence with the "preposition" (usually called a "particle") of a phrasal verb is fine. Top Tip Avoid a preposition at the end of a sentence by choosing better words (usually a better verb). This will give you a shorter, better-flowing sentence, and that's the best reason to avoid an end-of-sentence preposition. It is a scenario we should not tolerate. (This is much sharper.) Some phrasal verbs (i.e., multi-word verbs) have "prepositions" that do not add anything. When you encounter one of these, delete the prepositions were a waste of ink.) You can end a sentence in a preposition, but you run the risk of irking people who still think you can't. Don't say "between you and I" or "from my wife and I." They're both wrong. "Too" means overly or as well. "To" doesn't. Write "have" not "of" when expanding a contraction like "would've." "Dependent on" means reliant on. A "dependent" is a person. Was something wrong with this page? Use #gm to find us quicker. Create a QR code for this, or any, page. XYouTubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum A preposition is a part of the English language that shows the relationships between people, places, and things. There are over 100 different prepositions in English. Some common prepositions include words at, on, in, above, and below. Even though prepositions are common English words, it's difficult to know them all and use them correctly. But using the wrong prepositions to learn and examples to help you use them correctly and improve your English. The most common English prepositions includes words are used to show relationships between 'into' 'through' 'during' 'before' 'after' 'above' 'below' These words are used to show relationships between other words in a sentence, often indicating time, place, or direction. Prepositions are words that show direction, location, time, and the spatial relationship between objects. Prepositions are followed by an object in a sentence, which can be a noun or pronoun, acting as the object. When you learn parts of speech, prepositions may seem daunting, but they're really just connectors in a sentence, connections function in a sentence. The prepositions are in bold, and the object of the preposition is underlined: Direction: "I sent a package to you." Location: "He's at the theater." Time: "It should be done by suppertime." Spatial relationship: "The ball was placed before the hole." Introducing an object: "We heard the howling of wolves." Prepositional phrases: These include a single preposition followed by its object. At the park, on the shelf, during the meeting. Compound prepositional phrases: These include a prepositional phrases: These include a preposition followed by a phrase that contains another prepositional phrase. In the middle of the night, on top of the cabinet. Prepositional phrases with pronouns: These start with a preposition and contain a pronoun, such as sure of herself. She was always sure of herself. I've been in my new apartment for a week. Prepositional phrases showing contrast: These can be used to highlight differences or opposites. In comparison to our old system, it's much easier to use, In spite of that, I have some reservations about it. Prepositional phrases providing context: These are used to set the stage for the main idea of the sentence. In fact, at times, she seemed to want to get him further into trouble, In the long run, we all have to face up to our actions. Conditional prepositional phrases: The phrase "but for" is often used to express a condition. But for you, I'd never have finished my proposal on time, Harry was certain that, but for Paul's interference, he would have won the game. Multiple prepositional phrases: Sometimes, more than one prepositional phrase is used together, with one modifying the other. We need to do a better job of training our employees in a way that prepares them more effectively for shifts in trend, Are these really the turnover numbers for the last couple of years? Prepositional phrases can function in several ways within a sentence: As adjectives: Modifying a verb, adjective, or another adverb. She danced with grace (how did she dance? With grace). As noun complete its meaning. The fear of heights, some are more commonly used than others. The following list includes the most common prepositions. Single-word prepositions about like above near across of after off against on along onto among opposite around out as outside at over before past behind round below since beneath than beside through between to beyond towards by under despite underneath down unlike during until except up for upon from via in with inside within into without Complex prepositions ahead of inside of apart from instead of as for near to as well as on account of because of on top of due to out of except for outside of in addition to owing to in front of such as in place of thanks to in spite of up to Given how many different types of prepositions there are in English, it's helpful to organize prepositions by category, for example, prepositions of time or place. Remember, however, that some prepositions are fairly common words and can be used for several different categories. These prepositions are fairly common words and can be used for several different categories. Prepositions of time Preposition Example after You can go after you've done your homework, at I met my friend at 4pm. before It'll be done before lunch, during I'll be there sometime during the afternoon, for He'll be in New York for two weeks. in They have dinner in the evening, on I'm going there on Friday, since I've been up since dawn, until I'll wait until tomorrow. 2These prepositions can be used to refer to a place where something or someone is located. Prepositions of place Prepositions of place Prepositions can be used to refer to a place where something or someone is located. Prepositions of place Prepositions can be used to refer to a place where something or someone is located. Prepositions of place Prepositions of place Prepositions can be used to refer to a place where something or someone is located. Prepositions of place Prepositions of place Prepositions can be used to refer to a place where something or someone is located. Prepositions of place Prepositions of place Prepositions can be used to refer to a place where something or someone is located. Prepositions of place Prepositions can be used to refer to a place where something or someone is located. at He's at the cafe. behind The little dog followed behind me. below We could see the city below us. beside He sat beside her during the play. between They put up a fence between the two houses. by I'm by the lake. in I'm in the house. in front of There were two cars in front of me. near The cat won't go near the dog. next to I left the box next to the door, on She's on the platform, over The bird flew over the pond, under I checked under the bed. These prepositions are often used to show the movement of an object from one place to another. Prepositions are often used to show the movement of an object from one place to another. into I dove into the pool. onto She jumped onto the bed. over The fox jumped over the dog. through I pushed through the crowd. to He walked to the supermarket toward He's walking toward us. Sometimes, prepositions follow verbs to create phrases with different meanings. To learn these, it may be easier to memorize the phrase and learn the prepositions. Prepositions with verbs Preposition Verb(s) Examples about complain read He complained about the delay. They read about the concert. at arrive look They arrived at the venue. He looked at me. from differ from his. She's been suffering from a bad cold. for account search That doesn't account for the differences in the numbers. I'm searching for my lost dog. in result succeed Her efforts resulted in a big success for the company. She succeeded in winning the argument. of approve smell I don't ap depend on him for rides while my car is in the shop, to contribute lead I'm looking for a way to contribute to my community. He led the team to victory, with disagree argue I disagree with your opinion on that. I don't want to argue with your opinion on that. these, it may be easier to memorize the phrases in addition to learning the prepositions with adjective Examples about sorry They're so sorry about that. from different from them, in disappointed in him, in interested I'm interested in learning more, of aware I just became aware of that, of capable I don't think I'm capable of lifting something that heavy, of proud I'm so proud of you, to accustomed to the temperature, with familiar I'm familiar with that author. Because prepositions are a complex part of speech, non-native English speakers sometimes misuse them. Here are some common preposition mistakes to look out for. At vs. in: "The event is in May." At vs. in: Correct: "I was at the movie theater last night." Incorrect: "I was to the movie theater last night." At vs. in: Correct: "I was at the movie theater last night." At vs. in: Correct: "I was at the movie theater last night." Incorrect: "I was to the movie theater last night." At vs. in: Correct: "I was at the movie theater last night." At vs. in: Correct: "I was at the movie theater last night." Incorrect: "I was at the movie theater last night." At vs. in: Correct: "I was at the movie theater last night." Incorrect: "I was at the movie theater last nig board games." Incorrect: "My brother is good in playing board games." In vs. on: Correct: "I read about it in a magazine." In vs. at: Correct: "I read about it in a magazine." In vs. at: Correct: "I read about it in a magazine." In vs. at: Correct: "I like to go for walks at night." Incorrect: "I like to go for walks at night." Incorrect: "I read about it in a magazine." In vs. at: Correct: "I like to go for walks at night." Incorrect: "I like to go for walks at night." Incorrect: "I read about it in a magazine." In vs. at: Correct: "I like to go for walks at night." Incorrect: "I like to go for walks at night." in night." In vs. into: Correct: "She walk in the park." Incorrect: "The dog is on the bed." To vs. in: Correct: "The dog is on the bed." To vs. in: Correct: "She's been waiting for six hours." Incorrect: "I went to France last May." For vs. since: Correct: "She's been waiting for six hours." Incorrect: "She walked into the park." Incorrect: "I went to France last May." For vs. since: Correct: "She walked into the park." Incorrect: "She walked into the park." Incorrect: "I went to France last May." For vs. since: Correct: "She walked into the park." Incorrect: "She walked into the park." Incorrect: "I went to France last May." For vs. since: Correct: "She walked into the park." Incorrect: "She walked into the p "She's been waiting since six hours." A common mistake is placing prepositional phrases incorrectly in a sentence, leading to confusion. For example: Incorrect: She only talked to the manager in the office. (Now it's clear she spoke only to the manager, who was in the office.) Always place the prepositional phrase as close as possible to the word it modifies. While prepositional phrases add detail, overusing them can make sentences clunky and hard to read. Consider the following: Overloaded: The book on the desk by the window in the room at the end of the hall was old. Simplified: The old book was on the desk by the window at the end of the hall. Simplifying sentences by reducing the number of preposition, especially when similar ones can improve clarity. English learners often struggle with choosing the correct preposition, especially when similar ones can improve clarity. deadline. At the weekend (British English) vs. On the weekend (American English) vs. On the weekend (American English). A solid understanding of common prepositions and their uses can prevent these mix-ups. Sometimes learners mistakenly combine prepositions where they aren't needed. Missing or incorrect: He talks to new on Mondays. Incorrect: In despite of that, I have some reservations about it. Missing prepositions in context: Incorrect: Second thought, it's their world so perhaps they feel even more invested. Correct: But the situation, they would have arrived at their final destinations on time. Correct: But for the situation, they would have arrived at their final destinations on time. Misplaced phrases in multiple prepositions: Incorrect: Are these really the turnover numbers for the last couple? Correct: Are these really the turnover numbers for the last couple? Correct: Are these really the turnover numbers for the last couple? example sentences with missing prepositions - see if you can fill in the right ones. I arrived the office 7am Monday morning. [at/at/on] We drove the hill and the woods get here. [over/through/to] The dog was following me when I went the house. [behind/in] We took the boat the lake and left it the shore. [across/on] He pulled a letter the bag and handed it her. [out of/to] We're driving a busy road with two cars us. [on/in front of] I'm going ___ her __ the supermarket. [with/to] I looked __ the cupboards and ____ the sink. [in/under] We're meeting __ the cafeteria __ two o'clock. [in/at] She was laying __ the bed when the dog tried to jump it. [in/on] Prepositions are a complex but very important part of English grammar. There isn't a specific pattern for which prepositions go with each noun, verb, or adjective, so the best way to try to learn them is to memorize whole words and phrases. Learning prepositions by using the categories in this post might make them easier to memorize. Keep in mind that prepositions serve a specific purpose in sentences, demonstrating the relationship between one person, place, or thing and another. Once you have that down, it'll be easier to get a feel for when to use them. Listening to native English speakers talk can also help you get a feel for how prepositions are used. Also, if you want to achieve a conversational level in English, learning to use prepositions whilst talking is key. If you need more guidance, Preply tutors can help you at any stage of learning and tailor their lessons to your goals. Search for a tutor that fits your needs, budget, and schedule, and book a trial lesson. If you're unsatisfied, you can get a full refund or try another tutor for free