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Preposition worksheet for class 7 with answers, exercises with solutions from Elementary English Grammar book for CBSE and ICSE students.Exercise 14.1 Underline all the Prepositions in the passage :-I came across my friend near a tunnel. “Where are you going?” I asked him. “I am going to my house. Why don’t you come with me?” “Is it very far away?”“No”, he replied. “First you walk through this tunnel, then you go over a bridge and come to the foot of a hill. You can see my house from there. We only have to go along the hill and my house is the fifth one behind a big pine tree.Answers: I came across my friend near a tunnel. “Where are you going?” I asked him. “I am going to my house. Why don’t you come with me?”“Is it very far away?”“No”, he replied. “First you walk through this tunnel, then you go over a bridge and come to the foot of a hill. You can see my house from there. We only have to go along the hill and my house is the fifth one behind a big pine tree.”Exercise 14.7 There is a mistake in each of the sentences given below. Underline the mistake /mistakes and write the correct word in the brackets. One has been done for you :- 1. This book is quite different than that. [from]2. This is the man that I gave the parcel. 3. I have not seen him from a long time. 4. During the whole play she sat besides me. 5. The three brothers quarrelled between themselves over the prize. 6. The child cut its finger by knife. 7. The Rajdhani Express departs on 1 pm towards Amritsar. 8. I was congratulated for my success. 9. The train was in time. 10. They waited on the bus stop about the next bus.Answers: 2. This is the man that I gave the parcel. (to)3. I have not seen him from a long time. (for)4. During the whole play, she sat besides me. (beside)5. The three brothers quarrelled between themselves over the prize. (among)6. The child cut its finger by knife. (with)7. The Rajdhani Express departs on 1 pm towards Amritsar. (at, for)8. I was congratulated for my success. (on)9. The train was in time. (on)10. They waited on the bus stop about the next bus. (at, for)Solution- All Chapters: English Grammar Exercises for Class 7 with Answers Class 7 NCERT English Honeycomb Solutions Definition: A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else. Looking for an easy way to Learning of new elementary english grammar and composition for class 7 answers, Solutions. You have to learn basic English Grammar topics like Tenses Verbs, Nouns, etc… In this article, we will review the best English Grammer Topics and compare them against each other. Preposition Exercises for Class 7 CBSE With Answers Pdf Fundamental: A preposition is a word that relates or connects words in a sentence to each other. Prepositions can show direction, place, or time as well as other relationships. All prepositions have objects. In most cases, the preposition comes just before its object. Usage of Preposition In most cases, it is easy to decide which preposition to use. The following prepositions, however, need special attention. Use of At, on, in At usually denotes a definite point of time but can also be used for indefinite periods: Examples: at 7 p.m.; at this moment; (Definite at midnight; point of time) at the end of the class; at night; at dawn; (indefinite at Durga Puja; at Diwali. periods) On is used with days and dates: Examples: on Monday; on 1st May; on the annual day; on a May afternoon. In is used with parts of the day, with months, years, seasons: Examples: in the morning; in September; in 2004; in winter. In is also used with the future tense to show the period in which an action will happen. Examples: in a week; in four hours. In and within. In meAnswer: at the end of; within meAnswer: before the end of: Examples: I shall be back in a week, (when a week is over) I shall be back within a week, (before a week is over) Use of By By refers to a point of future time and denotes the latest time at which an action will be over. Examples: The competition will be over by 6 p.m. It should be over before it is 6 p.m., but the latest time at which it can be over is 6 p.m. They will have declared the result by tomorrow evening. Use of For For is used with periods of time to show the duration of an action. It is mostly used with perfect continuous tenses though it may be found with other tenses as well. Examples: This discussion has been going on for two hours. I have been working in this office for two years. ‘For’ may sometimes be omitted: I have been busy the whole morning, (for the whole morning) Use of Since Since marks the point of time at which an action began. It is used only if the action has continued till the time of speaking; hence it is used with perfect continuous tenses. Unlike ‘for’, ‘since’ can never be omitted. Examples: She has been teaching in this college since 2001. A cool breeze has been blowing since morning. Use of From From denotes the starting point of an action and is used in all cases except when the action has continued till the moment of speaking. It is almost invariably used with to or till. Examples: The examination will be held from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. He was the Chief Minister of the state from 1999 to 2002. Use of At, in At gives us the idea of an exact point and is, therefore, used with houses, villages, small towns. In has the idea of a larger area and is used while speaking of bigger towns, states, countries, etc. Examples: At Karol Bagh in New Delhi; At Ambala; in India; At the end; in the middle. At conveys the idea of a general neighbourhood. In conveys the idea of something contained: Examples: We say at the table to take our lunch. Please wait for me at the Regal PVR. Turn left at the next crossing. There are two Pepsi bottles in the refrigerator. You will find the stapler in the drawer. Use of On, Upon On is used while speaking of things at rest; Upon is used with things in motion. Examples: The file is on the table. The dog sprang upon the table. Use of Above, Over Both above and over mean higher than. Sometimes we can use either of them. Examples: The flags waved over our heads. The flags waved above our heads. But over can also mean covering, or vertically above. Examples: My father put a blanket over me. There is a fan exactly over the table. Use of Below, under Both below and under mean beneath and sometimes we can use either of them. But under meAnswer: vertically below. It also has the idea of contact. Examples: There was a beautiful lake below us in the valley. His shoes were lying under the table. She put the keys of the wardrobe under her pillow. Use of Into Into denotes movement towards the interior of something. Examples: He jumped into the well. One stream flows into another. Figuratively: We have entered into an agreement to export handicrafts to some European countries. Use of For For is used to tell direction when the verb shows the beginning of a movement. The children leaves for the school at 7 a.m. We shall soon set off for Mumbai. Use of Against Against shows pressure or contact. Examples: He threw the goods against the wall. Prepositions of direction from. Most common among these are: ‘from’, ‘off’, ‘out’, ‘of’. Use of From From is used with the point of departure. Examples: He brought these books from the market. He had already gone from home. Use Out Of Out of is the opposite of into. It means from the interior of. He took a few books out of the almirah. Preposition: Read the picture story. Answer the following questions. 1. What happened to the narrator once he got inside the house? 2. Where did the narrator’s eyes fall on? 3. What did narrator see in the restroom? Prepositions Exercises With Answers Pdf for Class 7 A. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions. 1. He went away _________ four o’clock _________ the afternoon _________ Monday. 2. _________ the evening, there’s a great film _________ TV and a comedy programme _________ midnight. 3. I stopped _________ his house to borrow a raincoat _________ the middle _________ a storm _________ Sunday. 4. _________ my opinion, you can rely _________ him to come _________ noon. 5. I saw him looking _________ some books _________ the library _________ Saturday. His brother was _________ him. 6. I posted the parcel _________ the main Post Office _________ Market Road. 7. It won’t fall _________ because I have twisted the wire _________ that post to keep _________ it position. 8. I was woken up _________ the sound of the radio _________ my brother’s room. The radio was on _________ a bit high volume. 9. He was lying injured _________ the field _________ a fall _________ his horse. 10.1 was shocked _________ the way _________ which he reacted _________ someone calling him ‘fatty’. B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions. Choose your answers from the options given in the brackets. 1. This material is different _______ that. (from/to/with) 2. You should explain this _______ them. (to/at/with) 3. He has been absent. _______ Monday. (since/for/from) 4. I haven’t been to the theatre _______ a long time. (since/for/from) 5. He goes _______ school by car. (to/at/on) 6. This is a comfortable house to live _______ (on/at/in) 7. They are called _______ different names. (by/with/for) 8. We should not spend money _______ luxuries. (for/on/with) 9. I gave him a chair to sit _______ (on/at/in) 10. The new term begins _______ June 1st. (on/in/from) C. Choose the correct prepositions. 1. He is very weak _________ (at, in, on) Geography but is good _________ (on, at, in) all other subjects. 2. The poet is famous _________ (for, in, at) his humorous poems. 3. Be careful _________ (at, with, of) that man if you are doing business with him. He is capable _________ (at, with, of) the meanest tricks. 4. He is annoyed _________ (at, with, about) me for losing his favourite pen. 5. Is she familiar _________ (at, with, for) this type of work? If she isn’t, we must find something she is more fit _________ (of, for, at). 6. Kamla is keen _________ (at, on, in) music and literature while her sister is more interested _________ (at, on, in) outdoor games. 7. Pooja was angry _________ (with, at, about) Alok when she found out that Alok had got rid of the cat which she was very fond _________ (of, with, at). 8. Although that handicapped person is incapable _________ (at, in, of) doing heavy work, he is adept _________ (in, at, on) weaving baskets. 9. The hotel is adjacent _________ (of, to, by) the railway station. The accommodation that it provides is adequate _________ (of, with, for) your needs. 10. She is gifted _________ (at, with, by) a talent for writing and is very successful _________ (in, at, with) her job as a journalist. D. Rewrite the sentences by adding prepositions wherever required. The first one has been done for you. 1. My parents sided my brother in our quarrel. My parents sided with my brother in our quarrel. 2. My penfriend took a long time to reply my letter. ________________________________ 3. I searched my missing pen but could not find it. ________________________________ 4. Please supply us two more typewriters. ________________________________ 5. I am very worried my sister’s health. ________________________________ 6. You can wait the bus here. ________________________________ 7. Please hand your exercise books for checking. ________________________________ 8. What word must I look in the dictionary? ________________________________ 9. We set on our journey at six in the morning. ________________________________ 10. You should think about your decision before you hand in your resignation. ________________________________ E. Edit the following sentences and put the write preposition at its place. 1. Please pay attention on what I have to tell you. ________________________________ 2. Don’t worry for your looks. Take care of your health. ________________________________ 3. This bread is superior than the one you are eating. ________________________________ 4. This book is quite difficult to the reader to understand. ________________________________ 5. This illness is caused from a virus. ________________________________ 6. Kamal is good in computer games. ________________________________ 7. I only go home on weekends. ________________________________ 8. His account of the accident differs to yours. ________________________________ 9. My boss is very satisfied by my work. ________________________________ 10. Don’t be afraid for ghosts. They don’t exist. ________________________________ CBSE Class 7 English Grammar Preposition Class 7 Worksheet: Hello Students, welcome to Net Explanations. In this page we have posted Preposition Class 7 English Grammar Worksheet Extra Questions Answers. For more CBSE Board Class 7 Grammar Worksheet you can check this page. Q1. Write down the any Ten Preposition generally we used in our daily life? (10 marks) Q2. Write down the types of Preposition on basis of function (3 Marks) Q3. Fill in the blanks with suitable Preposition. (10 marks) 1.) What we experience ___ the environment becomes a memory . Our ability ___ bring that memory into our conscious thought process is recollection. 2.) Rarely do any ___ us grow up learning how to operate in an arena that allows ___ complete freedom ____creative expression 3.) I we look ___in the sky__ a clear dark night, we can see a faint band of light running across the sky 4.) Their car is parked _____ my bike.Go beyond traditional BBA College with NEXIS 3-year UG 5.) Raj was siting ____ me 6.) ____ the bhendi what else have you prepared Q3. Find out the error and circle it (7 marks) 1.) When you think for the job 2.) The girl is between the room 3.) My home is at school and bank 4.) There was the newsletter in the table 5.) Raj always goes in the office by bus 6.) Don’t eat tobacco as it is injurious for health 7.) Siddhi is fond for books Q.1. Answer- 1.) With 2.) From 3.) By 4.) Along with 5.) Over 6.) At 7.) In case 8.) Of 9.) For 10.) Off Q.2. Answer- 1) Preposition of place 2) Preposition of time 3) Preposition of direction Q.3 Answer:- 1) for 2) between 3) At 4) In 5) In 6) To 7) For A preposition is a word that usually comes before a noun, a pronoun or a gerund. The word that comes after the preposition is called the object of the preposition. It expresses the relationship between its object and another word or idea in the sentence.In this post, we have added the top-quality Preposition Worksheets for Class 7.Preposition Worksheets for Class 7Preposition Worksheets for Class 7 #1They were deaf …………………… my cries.a) at b) to c) with d) onPhysical exercise is beneficial …………………… health.a) with b) for c) to d) ofAre you aware ………………….. your responsibilities?a) about b) of c) after d) onWe cannot comply …………………… your request.a) to b) with c) at d) onI want to go…………………… the papers one last time.a) through b) with c) on d) forI complimented Lisa ……………… her new pink dress.a) at b) for c) on d) withPeter wants his family to go……. with hima) about b) along c) of d) aroundThe judge called…………an explanation from the defendant.a) on b) for c) at d) outYou should consume two pills…….. mealsa) in b) after c) during d) withA committee has been appointed to inquire ………………… the accident.a) about b) into c) after d) ofAnswersDaily Grammar Test - Attempt NowThey were deaf to my cries.Physical exercise is beneficial to health.Are you aware of your responsibilities?We cannot comply with your request.I want to go through the papers one last time.I complimented Lisa on her new pink dress.Peter wants his family to go along with him.The judge called for an explanation from the defendant.You should consume two pills after meals.A committee has been appointed to inquire into the accident.Also, Read Prepositions of Place WorksheetsPreposition Worksheets for Class 7 #2Vegetarians abstain ……………………. eating meat. (from / with)Good food is absolutely essential ……………………. our health. (for/to/with)The jury absolved him …………………. the crime. (of / off / from)They wed…………the 3rd of December. (on/during/from)Our garden abounds ………………… roses. (with / in)Tulips abound ………………. the Netherlands. (with / in)He was arrested for his abusive treatment ………………… the dog. (with / to / of)Canoes were provided…………….transportation. (to / for / with)My daughter accompanied me ………………. the trip. (on / by / with)Place the bolster………………… the two cushions. (between / with / by)AnswersVegetarians abstain from eating meat.Good food is absolutely essential for our health.The jury absolved him of the crime.They wed on the 23rd of December.Our garden abounds with roses.Tulips abound in the Netherlands.He was arrested for his abusive treatment of the dog.Canoes were provided for transportation.My daughter accompanied me on the trip.Place the bolster between the two cushions.Preposition Worksheets for Class 7 #3He deals ………………….. diamonds.a) at b) with c) in d) ofOne must not deviate ……………………. the path of truth and virtue.a) to b) from c) with d) outEventually, I persuaded her to comply …………………….. my requests.a) at b) with c) at d) fromThere is no cure ………………….. AIDS yet.a) of b) for c) by d) withShe is keen ………………….. going abroad.a) at b) on c) with d) noneThis article makes several allusions ……………………….. the Vedas.a) at b) with c) to d) ofHe was anxious …………………. contact his wife.a) about b) of c) at d) toShe has no aptitude ……………….. music or dance.a) to b) for c) with d) None of thesePeter kept the books………..the shelf.a) at b) in c) on d) none of theseHe was brought …………………. by his grandmother.a) about b) out c) in d) upAnswers He deals in diamonds.One must not deviate from the path of truth and virtue.Eventually, I persuaded her to comply with my requests.There is no cure for AIDS yet.She is keen on going abroad.This article makes several allusions to the Vedas.He was anxious to contact his wife.She has no aptitude for music or dance.Peter kept the books on the shelf.He was brought up by his grandmother.Also, Read a List of Prepositions with ExamplesPreposition Worksheets for Class 7 #4He wore a golden ring …………………………… his finger.There is a coat ……………………………. a hook.He has no chance ………………………… winning.I need a dictionary ……………………………. Spanish.He is a professor ………………………… Mathematics.Please speak ……………………….. English.The poem was written……………………… biro (a kind of ball pen).The lines were printed ……………………………. italics.Say it ………………………… a few words.He goes ……………………… a morning walk.on on ofofofin inin in for Preposition Worksheets for Class 7 #5The dog rushed ……………………… me.The Cloud is a poem …………………….. Shelley.I went to Delhi …………………… bus.May I pay …………………………. cheque?I will contact you ……………………. letter/telephone.He earns his living ……………………… writing.I’m on holiday ……………………… 5th January.You should consume two pills……….meals.He was blind ……………………… birth.He died ……………………… overwork.at by bybybybyfromafterfromfromAlso, Read Gerund after PrepositionsPrepositions HomeworkFill in the blanks in the following sentences with prepositions choosing the correct ones from the brackets:Cloth is sold……………….the metre. (by/with/as)Do not shout ……………. others are reading. (while/during/by)I promise to return the book ………………… Monday (by /until/on)He did not fulfil his promise ………………… it was too late. (until/by/after)The ship sailed……………………..the West. (towards, in, for)The young man was employed ……………. my father’s secretary. (like / as)The secret was kept away……………… his own family. (from/on/by)Tom came first in his class ………………. everyone expected. (as / like)You are free to keep the book ……………. Friday, but I must have it back ………………….. Monday. (until/by)He orders his friends about, ………………they were his servants. (as if/as)This plan will go ………………………… your interests. (against/by)You Asked, We Listened – List of All Grammar Topics Updated 😊😊Also, ReadRead More »Read More »Read More »Read More »Daily Grammar Test - Attempt Now Exercises on Prepositions for Class 7: Prepositions are responsible for giving life to our thoughts and ideas often define the relationship. They are also the words that define the relationship between people, things, and events. However, sometimes prepositions are confusing to use correctly. That is why learning prepositions will help the students better understand the English language and culture. It is important to teach prepositions to the students of class 7 to build effective linguistic and communication skills. This blog contains preposition exercises for Class 7 with answers to test the understanding of the students related to this concept. Prepositions are the words that define the relationship of nouns, and pronouns with the other elements in the sentence. These words usually define the time, manner, location, and direction or movement of the object. Prepositions that class 7 students must know are above, among, besides, below, between, against, etc. Also Read: Fixed Prepositions Let us learn about the different types of prepositions in English grammar. 1. Prepositions of Time The prepositions of time define the time of an action. For example in, on, at etc. We will meet at the park 2. Preposition of Place The Prepositions of place tell about the place or the position of the object. For example behind, beside, etc. The keys are on the table. 3. Prepositions of Movement The preposition of movement defines the movement of the object. For example past, down, above, etc. She walked to the store. 4. Prepositions of Manner The prepositions of manner define how a thing is done. For example by, with, etc. She painted the picture by hand. 5. Prepositions of Agent Prepositions of an agent tell about who commits an action. For example with and by. The book was written by the famous author. 6. Prepositions of Measure Prepositions of measure define the quantity of a thing. For example of and by. She bought fabric by the yard. 7. Prepositions of Source The prepositions of the source tell us about the source from where something is derived from. For example, by and from. I received a letter from my friend. Explore this blog Prepositions: Definition, Types, Examples and Exercise Exercise 1 – Fill in the Blanks Identify and underline the prepositions in the sentence. The cat is hiding _____ the bed. We will have a picnic _____ the park _____ Saturday. She walked _____ the room and found her lost keys. The sun rose _____ the horizon, casting a warm glow. The book was written _____ a famous author. The children played _____ the playground equipment. He dived _____ the pool to retrieve the lost toy. She is allergic _____ cats. The restaurant is located _____ the corner _____ the street. The train departed _____ the station at 3:00 PM. They live _____ a small town _____ the mountains. The concert will take place _____ 7:00 PM _____ 10:00 PM. The butterfly landed _____ the flower. The keys are _____ the table _____ the living room. We need to finish this project _____ the deadline. She wore a beautiful necklace made _____ pearls. The plane flew _____ the clouds. The cat jumped _____ the chair _____ the window. The house is _____ fire _____ the lightning strike. He apologized _____ his mistake _____ the meeting. Answers Match your answers with the following sentences: The cat is hiding under the bed. We will have a picnic in the park on Saturday. She walked across the room and found her lost keys. The sun rose above the horizon, casting a warm glow. The book was written by a famous author. The children played on the playground equipment. He dived into the pool to retrieve the lost toy. She is allergic to cats. The restaurant is located at the corner of the street. The train departed from the station at 3:00 PM. They live in a small town in the mountains. The concert will take place from 7:00 PM to 10:00 PM. The butterfly landed on the flower. The keys are on the table in the living room. We need to finish this project before the deadline. She wore a beautiful necklace made of pearls. The plane flew above the clouds. The cat jumped off the chair to the window. The house is on fire due to the lightning strike. He apologized for his mistake during the meeting. Explore this blog: Rules for Prepositions in English Grammar with Examples Exercise 1 – Fill in the blanks Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositions. Harry was excited about her upcoming vacation. He had been planning this trip _________ months. He decided to go camping _________ the beautiful mountains _________ Colorado. On the first day, he hiked _________ the forest, exploring the wildlife and enjoying the fresh air. _________ the evening, he set up her tent _________ a cozy spot near a bubbling stream. The next morning, Harry woke up _________ the sound of birds chirping. he spent the rest of the week fishing _________ the lake and taking long walks _________ the picturesque trails. Harry returned home with amazing memories and a deep appreciation _________ nature. Exercise 2: Fill in the correct prepositions from the options given. Last weekend, our class went on a field trip _________ the history museum. We were all fascinated _________ the artefacts displayed _________ the different rooms. I was particularly interested _________ the ancient sculptures _________ Egypt. We learned a lot _________ the customs and traditions _________ that era. After spending a few hours _________ the museum, we had lunch _________ the park nearby. Some of us played games _________ the playground, while others relaxed _________ the shade of the trees. Overall, it was an educational and enjoyable day, and we look forward _________ more field trips _________ the future. Explore this blog: Abstract Nouns: Definition, Examples, and Usage Answers Match your answers with the following sentences: Exercise 1: Harry was excited about her upcoming vacation. He had been planning this trip for months. He decided to go camping in the beautiful mountains of Colorado. On the first day, he hiked through the forest, exploring the wildlife and enjoying the fresh air. In the evening, he set up her tent in a cosy spot near a bubbling stream. The next morning, Harry woke up to the sound of birds chirping. He spent the rest of the week fishing at the lake and taking long walks along the picturesque trails. Harry returned home with amazing memories and a deep appreciation for nature. Exercise 2: Last weekend, our class went on a field trip to the history museum. We were all fascinated by the artefacts displayed in the different rooms. I was particularly interested in the ancient sculptures from Egypt. We learned a lot about the customs and traditions of that era. After spending a few hours at the museum, we had lunch in the park nearby. Some of us played games on the playground, while others relaxed in the shade of the trees. Overall, it was an educational and enjoyable day, and we look forward to more field trips in the future. Source: Dear Sir Exercise 1: Sentence Transformation Rewrite each sentence using a different preposition. Check the example given below for reference. Example: The cat is on the table.(Rewrite using ‘under’)The cat is under the table. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate preposition. 1. She was accompanied ……………………… her mother. (by / with / of) 2. I am thinking ……………………… writing a novel. (of / to / on) 3. The boy was dressed ……………………… blue. (in / on / with) 4. The dog ran ……………………… the thief. (after / with / on) 5. I am waiting ……………………… them to arrive. (for / of / to) 6. Smoking is injurious ……………………… health. (for / to / with) 7. The cat sat ……………………… the sofa. (on / over / in) 8. She took a piece of paper ……………………… her bag. (from / in / to) 9. The monkey sat ……………………… a branch. (on / over / off) 10. Take your hands ……………………… me. (over / off / of) 1. by, 2. of, 3. in, 4. after, 5. for, 6. to, 7. on, 8. from, 9. on, 10. off Explanation In the sentence, "I was ill, so I stayed home for two days," the word "for" is used to indicate the duration of time for which the action of staying at home occurred. In this context, "for" is a preposition that shows that the person stayed home for a specific period, which is two days. It signifies the length of time during which the individual remained at home due to being ill. Correct Answer Explanation The correct answer is "paid for." This is because the sentence is discussing the action of paying for a drink. The phrase "paid for" indicates that the person has not yet completed the action of paying for their drink. The correct preposition to use in this context is "for," as it shows the purpose or recipient of the payment. Additionally, using "paid for" clarifies that the drink has not been fully purchased yet. Explanation The correct answer is "from." This is because when we talk about someone suffering from a disease or condition, we use the preposition "from." In this case, the sentence is indicating that the wife is suffering from hepatitis. It is important to use the correct preposition in order to accurately convey the relationship between the person and the disease. Using "from" in this context helps clarify that the disease is affecting the wife. Explanation So, the sentence should be: "My mother will not come home before 3:30 because she leaves her office at 3:00. She has a thirty-minute trip, but I believe she is heading to us." The term "before" in this instance suggests that she should arrive home before 3:30. It shows the time she won't arrive home because it takes her thirty minutes to get from her office. Correct Answer Explanation This construction is commonly used to specify a time range during which an event or activity takes place, indicating that the movie will start at 5:00 p.m. and end at 6:30 p.m. "From" indicates the starting point of the movie (5:00 p.m.). "To" indicates the ending point of the movie (6:30 p.m.). These prepositions are used together to describe a time interval, showing the movie's duration. Explanation In this context, "During" is used to indicate the time period in which the weather in the UAE is nice, which is the winter season. It is a preposition that expresses the duration or time frame when a particular condition or event occurs. For example, you could say "During the winter season in the UAE, the weather is mild and pleasant." This usage of "During" helps clarify the specific time period being referred to in relation to the weather conditions. Explanation In this context, "on" is used to indicate the specific days when you visit your aunt, which are the weekends. It's a common way to express the days of the week when you regularly see or spend time with someone. For example, you might say "I visit my aunt on Saturdays and Sundays." This use of "on" helps clarify the specific days being referred to in a clear and concise manner. Explanation The correct answer is "for" because it indicates that the Global Village will open in order to participate or be a part of the festival. The preposition "for" is commonly used to express purpose or reason. It shows that the Global Village is opening specifically for the festival, emphasizing its role in the event. This preposition helps clarify the intention behind the opening of the Global Village. Explanation In this context, "on" is used to specify the particular days when most students wake up early, which are the school days. It indicates the specific time or day of the week when an action or event occurs. For example, one might say "I have class on Mondays and Wednesdays" to indicate the specific days they attend class. This use of "on" helps provide clarity and specificity in communication. Quiz Review Timeline (Updated): Dec 20, 2024 + Our quizzes are rigorously reviewed, monitored and continuously updated by our expert board to maintain accuracy, relevance, and timeliness. Dec 20, 2024 Quiz Edited byProProfs Editorial Team Expert Reviewed byJuliette Firla Feb 10, 2013 Quiz Created byMunira Manar Definition of Preposition A preposition is a word that is placed before a noun or a pronoun and establishes the positional relation with other words in the sentence. e.g. He is sitting on a chair. The ball went across the boundary, She committed the mistake in spite of great care. Types of Preposition The following types of preposition are given below Simple Preposition On, onto, in, into, to, from, by, with etc. Compound Preposition Among, between, about, beside, across, before etc. Phrasal Preposition Due to despite, in spite of, in front of, in addition to etc. Uses of Some Important Prepositions 1. In • To show a stationary position inside a premise. e.g. I am in the room. She is in the class. • To-show the names of big countries cities or areas. e.g. I live in India. Mayuri lives in Mumbai. • To show time or the seasons. e.g. Chitra was’ born in July. I went there in the summer. • To show occupation and the activities. e.g. He works in a plastic factory. She is busy in cooking. 2. Into • To show the movement that is directed inwards, e.g. Hari jumped into the river. Manager came hurriedly into the cabin. • To show the change in state of something, e.g. Milk is converted into curd. Cheese is modified into cheese-pakoda. 3. At • To show time and definite place, e.g. I get up at 7 am. She was at the conference. • Used before colony, village or smaller areas, e.g. I live at Mandawali in Delhi. She studies at Pitampura. • To show the rate. e.g. Mango is sold at ? 60 a kilogram. Milk is sold at ? 50 a litre. • To show some special place. e.g. BJP headquarter is at Ferozshah road. Bal Bhawan is at DDU Marg. 4. On • To show the position of object, e.g. The pencil is on the table. The cat is on the porch. • Used before day and date. e.g. I shall go there on Tuesday. She was born on 30th July. 5. Upon To show a movement which is directed upwards, e.g. She fell upon him. Buses move upon the hilly roads. 6. To • To show the change in place, e.g. Mahi goes to school. Maninder went to Shimla. • To show a consequence. e.g. (i) The building is thrashed to ashes. (ii) She brought the goodness to the society. • To compare two nouns or pronouns. e.g. She is junior to me. I am elder to my brother. • To show time. e.g. It is five minutes to nine. It is just a day to Sunday. 7. From • To show the source of something. e.g. Milk comes from cow. I love the verses from Macbeth. • To show positional relation. e.g. Mohit had come from the school. Aliens come from the space. • To show a point of time. e.g. She has been reading from morning to evening. The work will go on from January to December. 8. Between It is used to talk about two nouns/pronouns are available, e.g. Distribute the fruits between Ram and Hari. He slept between me and his brother. 9. Among It is used when possession is to be shown and there are more than two nouns or pronouns, e.g. I distributed the apples among children. Government had decided to go among the public. 10. Before It is used to show the order of the two or more events that has taken place one after another, e.g. I came here before you. The minister resigned before the tenure. 11. About It is used to describe or to say something, e.g. The boy is saying about the picture. I knew about the tactics. 12. Due to It is used to show the reason of a consequence, e.g. His absence is due to heavy rain. His failure is due to his poverty. 13. In Spite of It is used when an action was done with the conditions that were unfavourable. e.g. In spite of his poverty, he managed to educate himself. He came here in spite of his busy schedule. 14. In front of To show the position of a noun/pronoun when it is opposite to the other noun/pronoun. e.g. His office is in front of a theatre. The post office is in front of the temple. Practice Questions and Solutions Question 1: In the sentences given below fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. The baby is sleeping ……………….. the bed. Television is kept ……………….. the room. Mother came ……………….. the room after an hour. Vishnu goes ……………….. temple on Saturday. Ice-cream is made ……………….. milk and cream. The artist is insulted ……………….. the music director. Farmer is familiar ……………….. the agricultural problems. This piece of land was a dispute ……………….. the four boys. The two children were not ready to distribute the money ……………….. them. A poet knows ……………….. the figures of speech well. Rohan is sitting ……………….. his mother in the party. I came ……………….. a very good news. The patient had died ……………….. the surgery was carried out. I couldn’t attend the meeting ……………….. my sickness. ……………….. my warnigs to him, he went to circus. Police caught and beat the thief ……………….. the whole crowd. I purchased a book ……………….. the perfumes for my younger brother. Players have a strong zeal ……………….. the final game. This book is very useful ……………….. me. I request you to think ……………….. the matter again. Solution: in in into to from by with among between about beside across before due to despite in front of in addition to for to over Question 2: Choose the correct option. Agra is very famous ……………….. the Taj Mahal. (a) to (b) for (c) in (d) by Indians have strong faith ……………….. God. (a) in (b) to (c) on (d) into I help those who are junior ……………….. me. (a) than (b) in (c) to (d) for Manish was surprised ……………….. my coming there. (a) by (b) for (c) on (d) at I felt very sorry ……………….. the poor and hungry boy. (a) for (b) to (c) with (d) from When will you bring a gift ……………….. me? (a) with (b) for (c) to (d) by I don’t know much ……………….. it. (a) upon (b) over (c) with (d) about Go and sit ……………….. your place, please. (a) to (b) at (c) in (d) on ……………….. which month does the session begin? (a) In (b) On (c) At (d) Within She purchased it ……………….. Surat Bazar. (a) on (b) for (c) to (d) from Solution: (b) for (a) in (c)to (d) at (a) for (b) for (d) about (b) at (a) In (d) from Question 3: Match the entries in List I and List II in order to form complete sentences. Solution: (i) (b) (ii) (f) (iii) (a) (iv) (i) (v) (g) (vi) (c) (vii) (d) (viii) (i) (ix) (e) (x) (h) Question 4: There is a passage given below with five blanks in it. Every blank has been numbered. These numbers are again printed below the passage along with four options. Fill in the blanks with most correct (appropriate) options. A galaxy is a system ……………….(1) stars, stellar remnants, gas, dus, dark matter etc bound ……………….(2) one another gravitationay. Galaxies range ……………….(3) size. They range ……………….(4) dwarfs to giants. Many galaxies are thought ……………….(5) have black holes at their active centres. (a) in (b) within (c) of (d) for (a) with (b) for (c) onto (d) at (a) from (b) at (c) into (d) in (a) on (b) than (c) from (d) of (a) upon (b) to (c) about (d) towards Solution: Question 5: Five prepositions have been provided in the following bracket followed by five sentences, pick up a preposition each for every sentence and complete the sentence using your own imagination. A gang of wolves started emerging ……………….. Neha was trying ……………….. They are asked to complete the task ……………….. What are the advantages ……………….. Do you know ……………….. Solution: A gang of wolves started emerging from the West of the forest. Neha was trying to convince her with the importance of education. They are asked to complete the task within a week. What are the advantages of reading on a variety of topics? Do you know in which direction he went? A preposition usually comes before a noun or a pronoun which is its object. The preposition tells us the relation of its object to other words in the sentence. Sometimes the preposition comes at the end of the sentence when the object is a relative pronoun or an interrogative pronoun.Q.1 Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.Rahim, the head boy_________________the school is a good tennis player.He wins most _____________________the time during matches.His ambition is to play _____________________ his country one day.Rahim and Salim play together _____________________ the doubles.He wears spotless white shorts _____________________ the matches.It is delightful to watch the pair playing _____________________ the court.Both are equally good _____________________ the game.A new pair of shorts has to be bought _____________________Salim.The boys, ______________________________their teacher, stay in the hostel.This tennis racquet seems a bit heavy _______________me, though.This kind of jeans is the latest rage_____________________ youngsters.Answers :Rahim, the head boy of the school is a good tennis player.He wins most of the time during matches.His ambition is to play for his country one day.Rahim and Salim play together in the doubles.He wears spotless white shorts during the matches.It is delightful to watch the pair playing on the court.Both are equally good at the game.A new pair of shorts has to be bought for Salim.The boys, along with their teacher, stay in the hostel.This tennis racquet seems a bit heavy to me, though.This kind of jeans is the latest rage among youngsters.Q.2 Fill in the blanks with simple, compound or complex prepositions from the below.in addition to, on behalf of, along with, along, in front of, under, outside, withoutThe man walked _____________ the road.Put the garbage in the can _____________ the door.He bought a small bottle of ink _____________ the two big ones.The school captain welcomed the guests _____________ the principal, staff and students of the school.Payal participated in the nature walk _____________ all her classmates.The children had their picnic _____________ the old tree in the park.It is raining. Do not step out _____________ an umbrella.Children today spend a lot of their time _____________ the television.Answers :The man walked along the road.Put the garbage in the can outside the door.He bought a small bottle of ink in addition to the two big ones.The school captain welcomed the guests on behalf of the principal, staff, and students of the school.Payal participated in the nature walk with all her classmates.The children had their picnic under the old tree in the park.It is raining. Do not step out without an umbrella.Children today spend a lot of their time in front of the television.Q 3: Choose the Correct Compound PrepositionShe is sitting in front of the computer. Answer: in front ofThe book is on top of the shelf.Answer: on top ofHe stood next to the door. Answer: next toThe cat is hiding behind the couch. Answer: behind theThey walked in between the buildings. Answer: in betweenQ 4 : Fill in the Blanks with Compound PrepositionsThe treasure is buried _________ the ground. Answer: beneathWe sat ___________ each other. Answer: across fromThe car is parked _____________ the house. Answer: in front ofThe secret passage is hidden ___________ the painting. Answer: behindThe cake is ____________ the box. Answer: inside ofQ.5 Complete the Sentences with Complex PrepositionsThe treasure is hidden ___________ the old castle. Answer: withinThe store is located ___________ the shopping mall. Answer: inside ofThey sat ___________ the campfire and told stories. Answer: aroundThe soccer ball rolled ___________ the goalpost. Answer: pastThe gift is ___________ the stack of presents. Answer: amongQ.6 Complete the Sentences with Compound PrepositionsThe treasure is hidden ___________ the old castle. Answer: within theThe store is located ___________ the shopping mall. Answer: inside ofThey sat ___________ the campfire and told stories. Answer: around theThe soccer ball rolled ___________ the goalpost. Answer: past theThe gift is ___________ the stack of presents. Answer: among theQ.7 Rewrite each sentence, replacing the underlined word with a suitable complex or compound preposition.The cat is sitting near the table.Answer: The cat is sitting close to the table.The book is on the shelf.Answer: The book is above the shelf.He walked across the road.Answer: He walked over the road.The ball rolled over the field.Answer: The ball rolled across the field.The bird is flying above the tree.Answer: The bird is flying over the tree.Q.8 Complete each sentence by choosing the appropriate complex or compound preposition.The bird flew _______ the tree.Answer: aboveThe cat is hiding _______ the table.Answer: underneathThey walked _______ the street.Answer: alongThe book is _______ the shelf.Answer: betweenThe ball rolled _______ the hill.Answer: downKinds of PrepositionsThere are various kinds of prepositions:simple prepositionscompound prepositionscomplex or phrase prepositionsSimple PrepositionsWords like in, on, at, by, from, about, over, under, through, till, up, off, of, for, to, etc. are simple prepositions.They came from Kolkata. There is some juice in the can. He fell off the chair.Compound PrepositionsCompound prepositions are words formed by combining prepositions, nouns, adverbs, etc. Some examples of compound prepositions are into, across, without, within, inside, outside, onto, beneath, below, behind, between, etc.Put the bread into the bread bin.At the movie hall, I sat between Kavya and Varun. She ran across the street to catch the bus.Complex or Phrase PrepositionsSome prepositions are made up of a group of words that do the work of a single preposition. These are called complex or phrase prepositions. Some examples are in front of, because of, with reference to, in spite of, in addition to, according to, along with, away from, by means of, in place of, etc.There is a car in front of the house.Rita succeeded because of her hard work.In spite of the cold, the children played outside in the garden.Prepositions of PlacePrepositions express several relations. Prepositions of place tell us ‘where’. Some prepositions of place are above, below, under, over, beside, down, near, in front of, around, etc.The fruit hung above my head, but I could not reach it. There is a new car in front of the house.The man walked down the road.At, in and on are used as prepositions of place.Someone is at the door.I live in Mumbai.The painting is on the wall Definition: A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else. This grammar section explains English Grammar in a clear and simple way. There are example sentences to show how the language is used. You can also visit the most accurate and elaborate NCERT Solutions for Class 7 English. Every question of the textbook has been answered here. For example: There is a cow in the field. He is fond of tea. The cat jumped off the chair. In Sentence 1, the preposition joins a noun to another noun; In Sentence 2, the preposition joins a noun to an Adjectives, In Sentence 3, the preposition joins a noun to a verb. Preposition Exercises for Class 7 CBSE With Answers Pdf The noun or pronoun which is used with a preposition is called its objects. It is an Accusative case and is said to be governed by the preposition. As, in sentence 1, the noun field is in the Accusative case, governed by the preposition in. A preposition may have two or more objects; as, the road runs over hill and plain. A preposition is usually placed before its object, as, which of these chairs did you sit on? Preposition Exercises Solved Examples for Class 7 CBSE Note 1: When the object is the Relative pronoun that, as in sentence 1, the preposition is always placed at the end. Note 2: Sometimes the object is placed first for the sake of emphasis. Exercise on preposition – buses Question 1. Complete the exercise with the correct prepositions. (i) If you want to go _______ bus, you have to go the bus stop. (ii) You look _______ the time table. (iii) Then you wait _______ your bus. (iv) When the bus arrives. You get _______ the bus. (v) You buy a ticket _______ the driver or show your ticket _______ the driver. (vi) When you arrive. _______ your destination, you get _______ the bus. (vii) Sometimes you even have to change buses _______ another bus stop. Answer: (i) by, to (ii) at (iii) for (iv) on (v) from, to (vi) off (vii) at Question 2. Complete the exercise with the correct prepositions. (i) Look _______ this painting. (ii) _______ the painting, you can see a little girl. (iii) So, it is a painting _______ a girl. (iv) A famous painter painted it. So it is a painting _______ a famous painter. (v) My grandma once owned the painting, but she gave it to me on my birthday. So it is a picture _______ my grandma. Answer: (i) at (ii) In (iii) of (iv) by (v) from Question 3. Fill in the correct prepositions, (i) Peter is playing tennis _______ Sunday. (ii) My brother’s birthday is _______ the 5th of November. (iii) My birthday is _______ May. (iv) We are going to see my parents _______ the weekend. (v) _______ 1666, a great fire broke out in London. (vi) I don’t like walking alone in the streets _______ night. (vii) What are you doing _______ the afternoon? (viii) My friend has been living in Canada _______ two years. (ix) I have been waiting for you _______ seven o’clock. (x) I will have finished this essay _______ Friday. Answer: (i) on (ii) on (iii) in (iv) at (v) In (vi) at (vii) in (viii) for (ix) since (x) by Preposition Exercises Practice Examples for Class 7 CBSE 1. Complete the exercise according to the picture. _______ the picture, I can see Santa Claus and a girl. Santa is sitting _______ a chair. The girl is standing _______ Santa. Santa and the girl are looking _______ each other. The girl has a present _______ her hands. the girl, there is a Christmas tree. There are more presents _______ the tree. Santa’s big bag is lying _______ the floor. 2. Complete the sentences using prepositions. 1. Jiwan soon rowed _________ the river and tied _________ the boat _________ the other side. 2. _________ both sides _________ the lonely road there were endless mighty trees. 3. _________ the holidays I intend to visit many places which I have heard _________ friends who have been _________ those places. 4. The new dam that was built _________ the river produces electricity _________ many parts of the country. 5. I made an urgent request _________ their help to look _________ the key _________ the storeroom. 6. He parked his car _________ a line of parked cars _________ the building. 7. _________ about two weeks we’re going _________ holiday _________ the Sahara Desert. 8. I expect to return _________ Shanghai _________ about a week’s time to continue _________ my poinnering reasearch _________ why frogs croak _________ night and not _________ the daytime. 9. Water splashed _________ my face when the bottle slipped _________ my hand and dropped _________ the basin full _________ water. 10. _________ the past few weeks, I was _________ hospital recovering _________ a mysterious illness. I was well looked _________ _________ doctors and nurses. Word Search 1. Write the preposition in the space provided. 2. Find the word in the word search puzzle. (Word only run across and down.) CBSE Class 7 English Grammar