

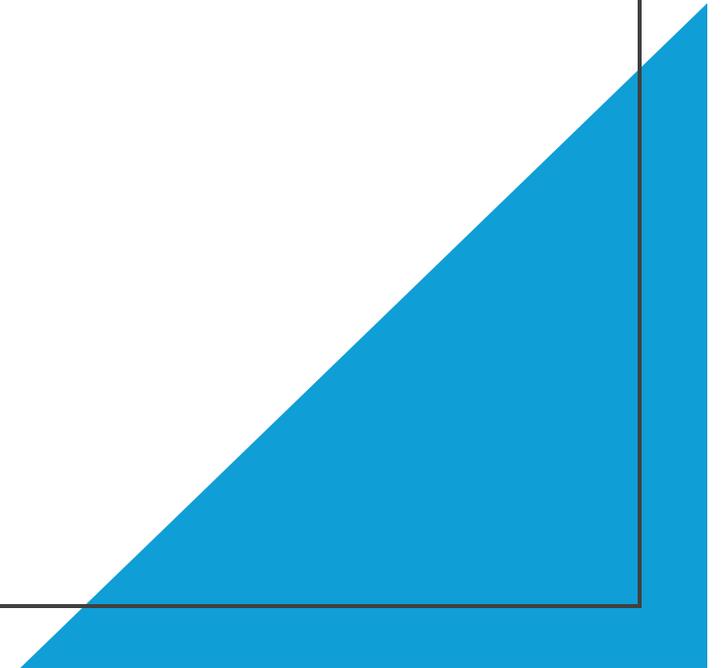
Welcome Students of Rangpur Polytechnic
Institute, Rangpur
Subject: English – I (25712)

Presenter

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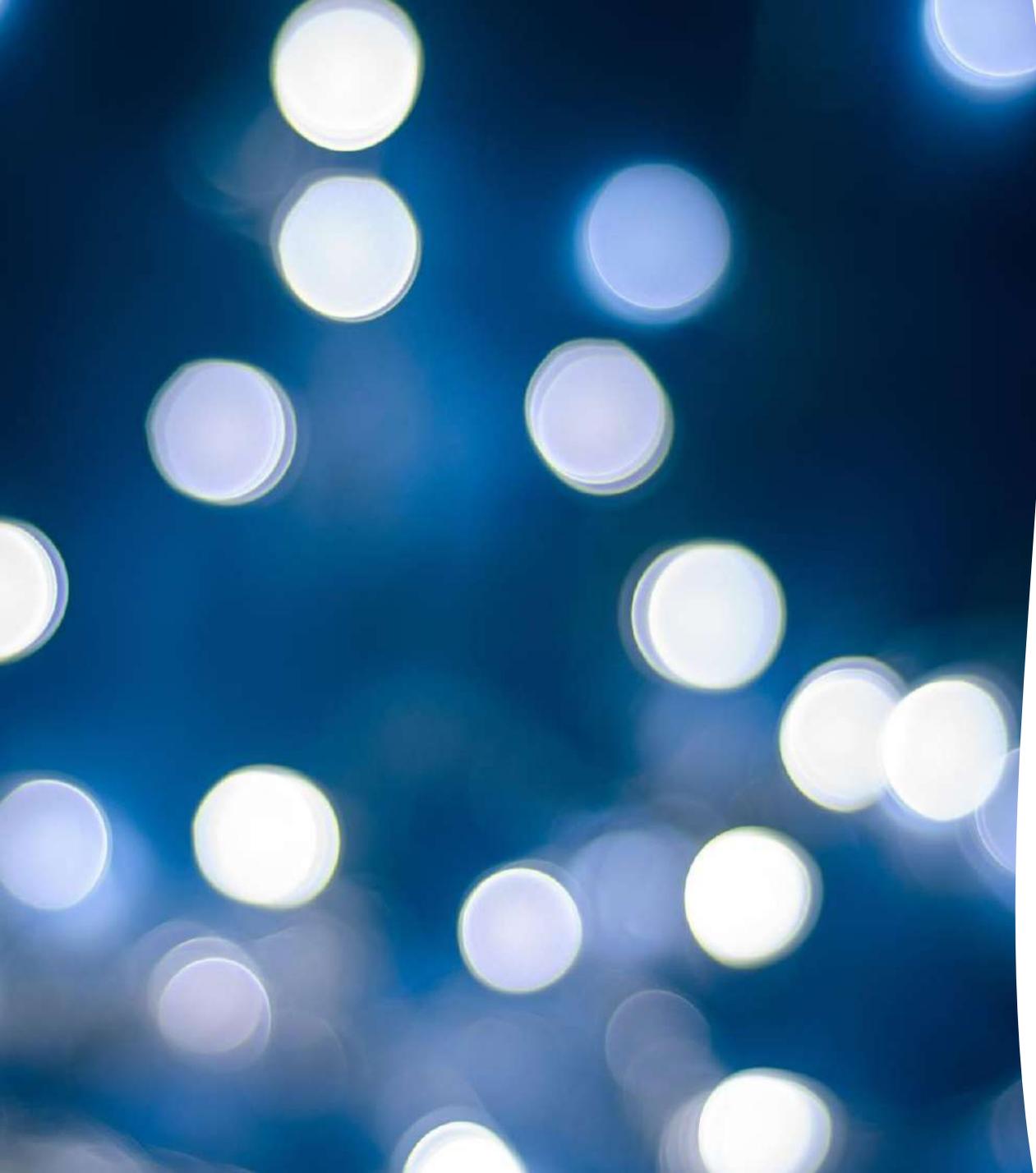


- **Introduction to Prepositions**

- **Title:** What are Prepositions?

Content:

- Prepositions are words that link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words in a sentence.
- Examples: in, on, at, by, with, under, between, etc.
- **Advanced Use:** Going beyond basic prepositions to understand their nuanced applications in different contexts.



Prepositional Phrases and Their Importance

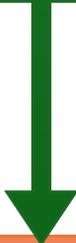
Title: Prepositional Phrases Explained
Content:

Prepositional Phrase: A group of words beginning with a preposition and ending with a noun or pronoun (object of the preposition).

Example: “She walked **through the park.**”

Advanced Usage: Using complex prepositional phrases to convey detailed meaning and provide clarity.

Prepositions of Time, Place, and Direction (Advanced Usage)



Title: Mastering Prepositions of Time, Place, and Direction Content:

Time Prepositions: "At" for precise moments, "in" for periods, "on" for specific days.

• **Advanced Example:** "He will arrive **on Monday morning**" vs. "I am leaving **in the early hours** of the day."

Place Prepositions: "At" for specific points, "in" for larger areas, "on" for surfaces.

• **Advanced Example:** "She sat **at the edge of the table**," "The keys are **on the counter**."

Direction Prepositions: "To," "into," "onto."

• **Advanced Example:** "She dived **into** the pool."

Compound Prepositions

Title: Exploring Compound Prepositions
Content:

Compound prepositions are made up of more than one word.

Examples: "in front of," "out of," "on behalf of," "by means of."

Advanced Example: "She is **in charge of** the project."

Usage: Compound prepositions offer more specific meanings and help in formal writing or speech.

Common Pitfalls & Tips for Advanced Use

Title: Common Pitfalls and How to Avoid Them
Content:

- **Confusing Prepositions:** Choosing the wrong preposition can change the meaning.
 - Example: "She is good **at** tennis" vs. "She is good **in** tennis."
- **Tips:** Practice with phrasal verbs, listen to native speakers, and read high-level English literature to improve preposition use.
- **Advanced Tip:** Consider context and the subtle difference in meaning when choosing prepositions in advanced sentences.



<<THANK YOU>>