



In/inside



on



at



Near



under



over



below



above



round/around



through



among



between



behind



in front of



along



across



up



down



opposite



onto



off



into



out of



past



next to/by/beside



against



over



from --- to



towards

Prepositions



aboard

about



above



across



after



against



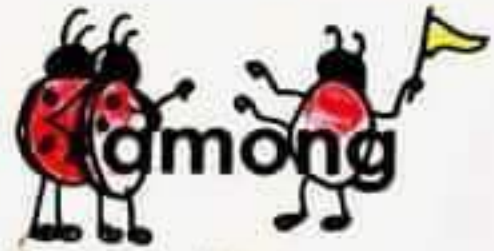
along



amid



among



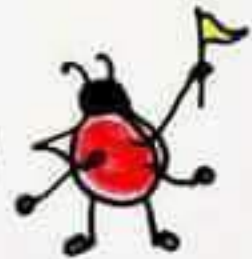
around



as



at



before



behind



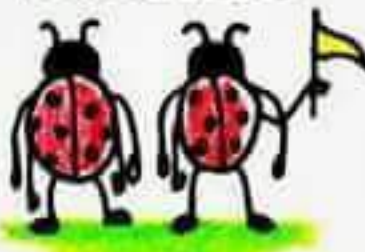
below



beneath



beside



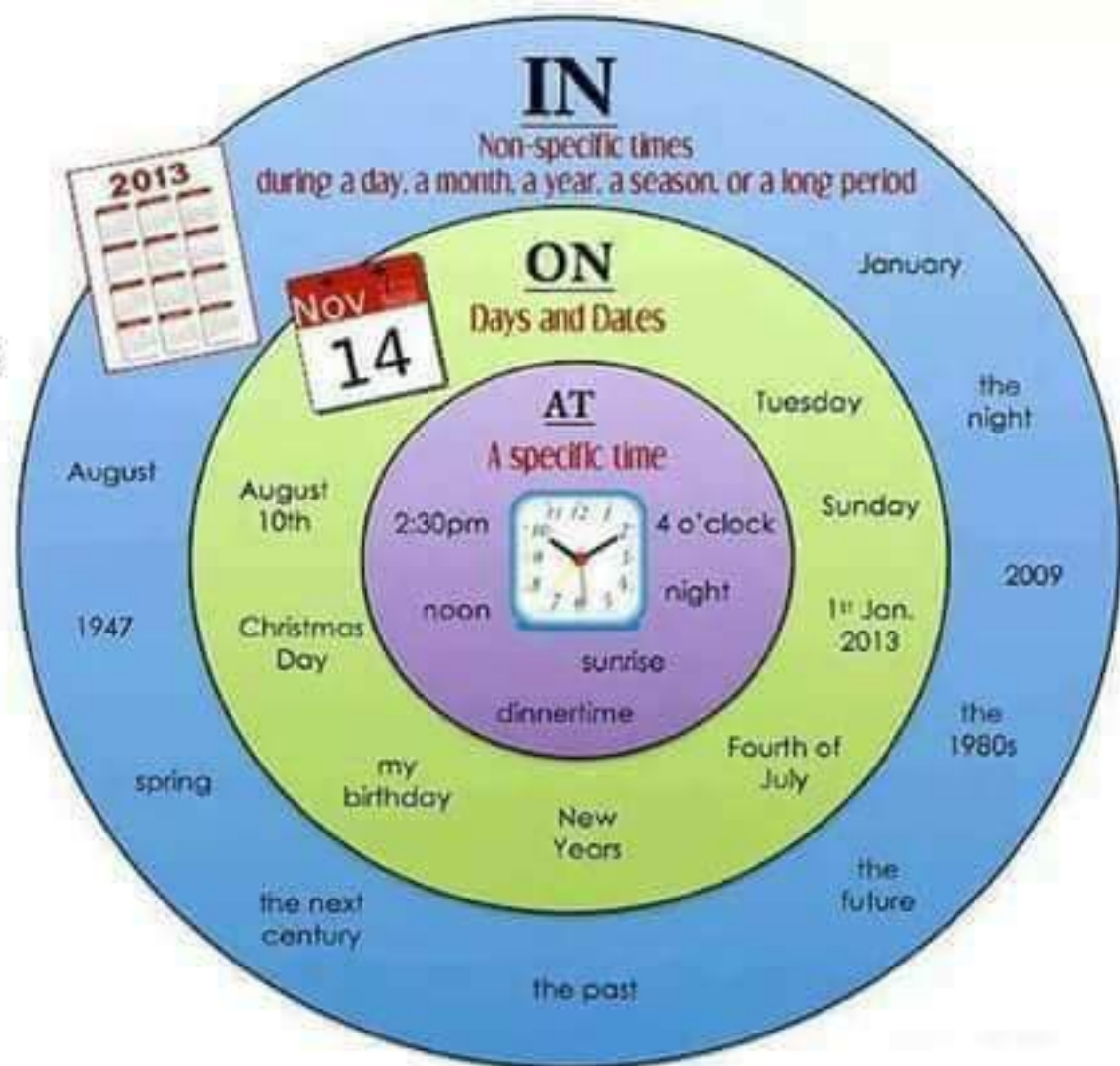
between



IN
Non-Specific

↑

AT
Specific



Time

IN – ON – AT

Location

Centuries The 1800's
Decades The 80's
Years 1970, 1981
Months July, May
Weeks 2 Weeks

General (Bigger)

IN

England Country

London City

Chinatown Neighborhood

May 7th, 1964
My Birthday
Friday
The Weekend

Days
Weekend

More Specific

ON
Smaller

Oxford Street
The Corner
Streets,
Avenues

Very Specific

AT
smallest

734 Oxford Street
The Store
Address,
Specific
Location

Hours

7 am
12 o'clock
5 pm

Prepositions of Place

at	in	on
at home	in a car	on a bus
at work	in a taxi	on a train
at school	in a helicopter	on a plane
at university	in a boat	on a ship
at college	in a lift (elevator)	on a bicycle, on a motorbike
at the top	in the newspaper	on a horse, on an elephant
at the bottom	in the sky	on the radio, on television
at the side	in a row	on the left, on the right
at reception	in Oxford Street	on the way



1. in/inside

2. on

3. at

4. near

5. under

6. over



7. below

8. above

9. round/around

10. through

11. among

12. between



13. behind

14. in front of

15. along

16. across

17. up

18. down



19. opposite

20. onto

21. off

22. into

23. out of

24. past



25. next to/by/beside

26. against

27. over

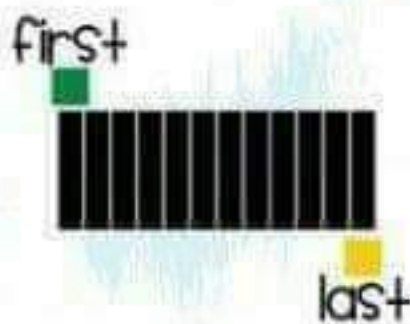
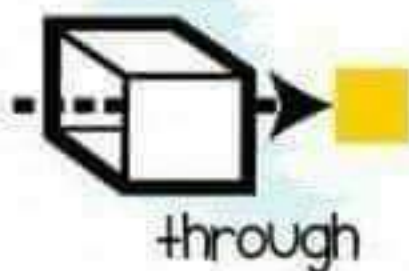
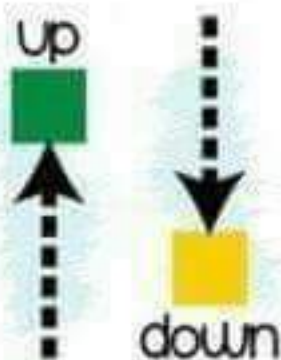
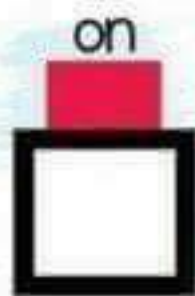
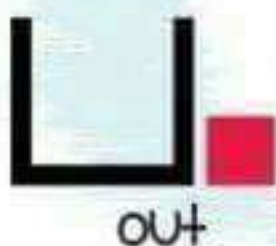
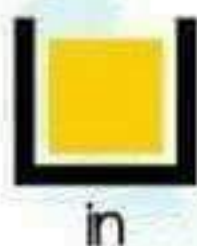
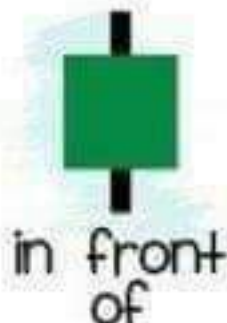
28. from---to

29. towards

Prepositions

at	in	on
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He gets up at four o'clock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They live in France.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• She lives on an island.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• She is at the library.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I like to travel in summer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Let's get on the bus.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They laughed at my joke.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He was born in 1988.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What's on television?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Who is at the door?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What do you do in the evening?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where will you go on holiday?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm good at singing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Russia is the biggest country in the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do you live on this block?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What happens at the end of the movie?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• He was in a car accident.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I get up early on weekdays.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are they at school now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can we do it in time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The picture is on the wall.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Look at that.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We plan to move in a year from now.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm on the phone.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They smiled at me.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I get up late in the morning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Am I late or on time?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm bad at math.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do you believe in ghosts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We agreed on it.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I often stay up late at night.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I will be there in a few minutes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Put it on the table, please.

PREPOSITIONS



IN	ON	AT
<p><i>In conclusion</i></p> <p><i>In the journal</i></p> <p><i>In the article</i></p> <p><i>In a room</i></p> <p><i>In a building</i></p> <p><i>In a box</i></p> <p><i>In a garden</i></p> <p><i>In the city center</i></p> <p><i>In a town</i></p> <p><i>In a pool</i></p> <p><i>In the sea</i></p> <p><i>In a river</i></p> <p><i>In your hand/mouth</i></p> <p><i>In the mountains</i></p>	<p><i>On the one hand / the other hand</i></p> <p><i>On the Internet</i></p> <p><i>On the ceiling</i></p> <p><i>On the door</i></p> <p><i>On the wall</i></p> <p><i>On the floor</i></p> <p><i>On a page</i></p> <p><i>On an island</i></p> <p><i>On the left/right</i></p> <p><i>On a map</i></p>	<p><i>At a concert</i></p> <p><i>At someone's house</i></p> <p><i>At the doctor's</i></p> <p><i>At the bus stop</i></p> <p><i>At the door</i></p> <p><i>At the window</i></p> <p><i>At the roundabout</i></p> <p><i>At the traffic lights</i></p> <p><i>At the church</i></p>

AT

at 9 o'clock
at Christmas
at Easter
at noon
at night
at midnight
at the weekend
at lunch time
at dinner
at that time
at the moment

IN

in the morning
in the evening
in the afternoon
in the Easter holiday
in the Christmas holiday
in the winter
in the summer
in 2013
in the 21st century
in August
in December
in three hours
(three hours from now)

ON

on Mondays
on Friday
on Saturday
on Sunday morning
on Friday evening
on Easter Monday
On Christmas Day
on Saturday night
on June 13th
on a summer evening
on a cold day
on that day

NEGATIVE AND QUESTIONS

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	YES/NO QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS
I can cook	I can not cook	Can I cook?	Yes, you can / No, you can't
You can dance	You can not dance	Can you dance?	Yes I can / No I can't
He can play	He can not play	Can he play?	Yes, he can / No, he can't
She can swim	She can not swim	Can she swim?	Yes, she can / No, she can't
It can run	It can not run	Can it run?	Yes, it can / No, it can't
We can sing	We can not sing	Can we sing?	Yes, we can / No, we can't
They can walk	They can not walk	Can they walk ?	Yes, they can / No, they can't

CAN / CAN'T

- Can is used to show ability



They can dance



He can't play the piano



He can play football



He can swim



He can skate

RULES

Verb ending in...	How to make the -ING form	Examples
1 vowel + 1 consonant	Double the consonant, then add -ING	<i>swim - swimming</i> <i>hit - hitting</i> <i>get - getting</i>
1 vowel + 1 consonant + E-	Remove E, then add -ING <i>come</i>	<i>coming</i> <i>lose - losing</i> <i>live - living</i>
[anything else]	Add -ING	<i>say - saying</i> <i>go - going</i> <i>walk - walking</i>

PRESENT CONTINUOUS



AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	YES/NO QUESTIONS
I am dancing	I am not dancing	Am I dancing?
You are eating	You are not eating	Are you eating?
He is sleeping	He is not sleeping	Is he sleeping?
She is reading	She is not reading	Is she reading?
It is running	It is not running	Is it running?
We are walking	We are not walking	Are we walking?
They are studying	They are not studying	Are they studying?




PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- The present continuous tense is used to describe activities that happen now, that means activities that are develop in the moment of speaking



Subject	BE	-ING FORM
I	Am	Singing
He She It	Is	Singing
We You They	Are	Singing

PREPOSITION OF PLACE

<p>IN (dentro de)</p> 	<p>In the house in a shop In a room in a town In a car in a garden</p>
<p>ON (sobre una superficie)</p> 	<p>On a shelf on a wall On a plate on the table On a balcony on a door</p>
<p>AT (lugar específico)</p> 	<p>At the bus station at home At the door at the top At work at the end of</p>

POSSESSIVE FORM 'S



Kevin's wife is Rose.
His wife is Rose.



Charlie's book is black.



The Child's mother is happy

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES



Her pants are blue



His shirt is new



This is our house



This is her cat

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

I	My
You	Your
He	His
She	Her
It	Its
We	Our
They	Their

+



NOUN

IRREGULAR PLURAL

Noun type	Forming the plural	Examples
ALL KINDS	Change the vowel or Change the word or Add a different ending	man - men foot - feet child - children person - people tooth - teeth mouse - mice
Unchanging	Singular and plural are the same	sheep deer fish (sometimes)

IRREGULAR PLURAL

Noun type	Forming the plural	Examples
Ends with -fe	Change f to v then Add -s	knife - knives life - lives wife - wives
Ends with -f	Change f to v then Add -es	half - halves wolf - wolves loaf - loaves
Ends with -o	Add -es	potato - potatoes tomato - tomatoes volcano - volcanoes

PLURAL NOUNS

Noun ending	Forming the plural	Examples
s, x, ch or sh	Add -es	boss - bosses tax - taxes bush - bushes
consonant + y	Change y to i then Add -es	fly - flies try - tries curry - curries
most others	Add -s	cat - cats face - faces day - days

DEMONSTRATIVES

Questions

- **What is that?**

That is an airplane.

- **Is that a bird?**

No, it is an airplane.



- **What are those?**

Those are books

- **Are those books?**

Yes, they are books.



DEMONSTRATIVES

We use **THAT** / **THOSE** when the objects are far from the speakers.



That **is** a lake.

Those **are** mountains



THAT + Singular Nouns

THOSE + Plural Nouns

DEMONSTRATIVES

We use **THIS / THESE** when the objects are near to the speaker.



This **is** a blackboard

THIS + Singular Nouns



These **are** papers

THESE + Plural Nouns

REVIEW

Statement	Negative Statements	Yes/No Question	Short Answers
<i>I am a teacher.</i>	<i>I am not a teacher.</i>	<i>Am I a teacher?</i>	Yes, <i>you are</i> / No, <i>you are not</i>
<i>You are a student.</i>	<i>You are not a student.</i>	<i>Are you a student?</i>	Yes, <i>I am</i> / No, <i>I am not</i>
<i>He is in the lab.</i>	<i>He is not in the lab.</i>	<i>Is he in the lab?</i>	Yes, <i>he is</i> / No, <i>he is not</i>
<i>She is my sister.</i>	<i>She is not my sister.</i>	<i>Is she my sister?</i>	Yes, <i>she is</i> / No, <i>she is not</i>
<i>It is a city.</i>	<i>It is not a city.</i>	<i>Is it a city?</i>	Yes, <i>it is</i> / No, <i>it is not</i>
<i>We are friends.</i>	<i>We are not friends.</i>	<i>Are we friends?</i>	Yes, <i>we are</i> / No, <i>we are not</i>
<i>They are doctors.</i>	<i>They are not doctors.</i>	<i>Are they doctors?</i>	Yes, <i>they are</i> / No <i>they are not</i>

WH - QUESTIONS

Wh-word	Information about...	Example
What	Things Name Occupations Activities	What is this? It is a book. What is your name? Roberth. What do you do? I am a driver. What is he doing? He's working
Who	People	Who is the director of the school? Carlos Samaniego.
Where	Places	Where is he? In the house.
How	State Form / manner	How are you? I am sad. How is Loja? It is small.

WH - QUESTIONS

- The wh-questions look for information according to the question word.
- In this kind of questions you never answer Yes or No, because they are asking for some information. The answer is a statement with the information according to the question word.

YES / NO QUESTIONS

<p>Affirmative Statement:</p> <p>Yes / No question:</p> <p>Short Answers:</p> <p>Full /Complete Answers:</p>	<p>John and Peter are students.</p> <p>Are John and Peter students?</p> <p>Yes, they are / No, they aren't</p> <p>Yes, they are students. / No they are not students.</p>
<p>Affirmative Statement:</p> <p>Yes / No question:</p> <p>Short Answers:</p> <p>Full /Complete Answers:</p>	<p>Mary is tall and thin.</p> <p>Is Mary tall and thin?</p> <p>Yes, she is / No, she isn't</p> <p>Yes, she is tall and thin. / No, she is not tall and thin</p>

YES / NO QUESTIONS

- In English we have two kinds of questions: Yes/No questions and Wh-questions.
- The Yes / No Questions are called that because the answers always start with Yes or No
- Remember to answer Yes/No questions you have to pay attention to the subject.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

I am not	I`m not
He She It → is not	He`s not = He isn't She`s not = She isn't It`s not = It isn't
We You They → are not	We`re not = We aren't You`re not = You aren't They`re not = They aren't

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

You can make negative sentences similar to the sentences before. **The only different is to add NOT after am, is, are,** as you can see in the following chart.



She is not sad



They are not in the school

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

Subject	Verb Form	Example
I	AM	<i>I am a teacher.</i>
You	ARE	<i>You are a student.</i>
He	IS	<i>He is in the lab.</i>
She	IS	<i>She is my sister.</i>
It	IS	<i>It is a city.</i>
We	ARE	<i>We are friends.</i>
They	ARE	<i>They are doctors.</i>

PRESENT TENSE BE

- The verb **BE** has three forms: **AM, IS, ARE**, which we have to use according to the pronoun or subject.

