

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The central area of the image is a solid, light gray, providing a clean backdrop for the text.

APC English

week 7 lesson (1 & 2)

Prepositions & Interjections

Today's Lesson

- Introduction to prepositions
- Speaking & Grammar Practice
- Listening & Pronunciation Practice
- Interjections
- Conversation Practice
- Prepositions of Time
- Speaking Exercise

A preposition is a word used with a noun (or pronoun).
It shows how that noun (or pronoun) relates to something else.

He is in the garden.
She is fond of music.

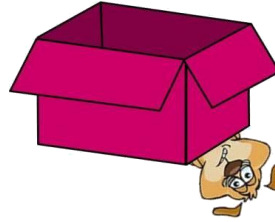
where	in	in the book
when	after	after the lesson
how	for	for learning

Prepositions are word that show the relationship between nouns (or pronouns) and other words in a sentence

- The cat is **in** the room
- It is **on** the mat
- I arrived **at** 9am
- It is **under** the table.
- He was **beside** the desk.
- Mary is **between** two statues.
- The light is **over** the table.
- I'm **in** a good mood
- See you **on** Monday
- Where are you **at**?
- He is **under** performing
- She is **beside** herself
- I'm **between** two jobs.
- Are you **over** the moon?

Prepositions of Place

Where is the dog?

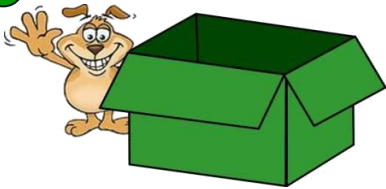


under

over



next to



behind

in front of



between



among

Prepositions of Movement

Prepositions of movement describe movement such as "through," "across," "up," "down," "over," and "around"

- She walked **to** the store.
- The cat jumped **over** the fence.
- They ran **across** the field.
- He climbed **up** the tree.
- The ball rolled **down** the hill.

Speaking & Grammar Practice

prepositions

5 Exercises
work in Pairs
Student A and Student B

Worksheet A for Student A

Worksheet B for Student B

One student has the exercise

The other student has the image that has the answers

Talk to each other to answer the questions

For each exercise

True or False?

- 1-THE CHAIR IS NEXT TO THE DESK
- 2-THE BEDS ARE OPPOSITE THE WINDOWS
- 3-THE COMPUTER IS UNDER THE DESK
- 4-THE BOOKCASE IS ON THE WALL.
- 5-THE BIN IS BETWEEN THE BED AND THE DESK
- 6-THE LAMP IS ON THE DESK.
- 7-THE POSTER IS ABOVE THE SHELF
- 8-THE WINDOWS ARE ABOVE THE BEDS
- 9-THE CLOCK IS ON THE BED.



1-THE FRIDGE IS BETWEEN/UNDER THE DOOR AND
THE CUPBOARD.

2-THE DOOR IS NEXT TO/UNDER THE SHELF.

3-THE CLOCK IS IN/ON THE WALL.

4-THE CHAIRS ARE UNDER/ NEXT TO THE TABLE

5-THE TABLE IS UNDER/OPPOSITE THE COOKER.

6-THE POT IS ON/IN THE COOKER.

7-THE BIN IS NEAR/ IN FRONT OF THE DRAWERS.

8-THE MICROWAVE IS NEXT TO /UNDER THE
WINDOW

9-THE SINK IS ABOVE/UNDER THE WINDOW.

Choose the correct one



Look at the picture of the tower again, but don't look at the sentences on the left! Complete the answers to the questions, using the words in the box.

on	in	in front of	near
under	behind	next to	above

- 0 Where's the lady? ~ She's in the tower.
- 1 Where's the lake? ~ It's _____ the tower.
- 2 Where's the castle? ~ It's _____ the tower.
- 3 Where's the door? ~ It's _____ the window.
- 4 Where's the bird? ~ It's _____ the tower.
- 5 Where's the garden? ~ It's _____ the tower.
- 6 Where's the cat? ~ It's _____ the tower.
- 7 Where's the forest? ~ It's _____ the tower.



Put the correct numbers in the boxes to show where each person is.

- 0 in the supermarket
- 1 on the supermarket
- 2 under the supermarket
- 3 behind the supermarket
- 4 in front of the supermarket
- 5 next to the supermarket
- 6 near the supermarket
- 7 above the supermarket

3



The sentences below describe the picture. Look at the picture and change the underlined words which are wrong. Tick (✓) the underlined words which are correct.

- 0 There is a TV under on the table.
- 0 There is a dog on ✓ the floor.
- 1 The dog is behind the table.
- 2 The cat is next to the flowers.
- 3 The keys are next to the flowers.
- 4 The flowers are in the vase.
- 5 There is a big book in front of the flowers.
- 6 There is a picture under the table.
- 7 The cat is above the table.
- 8 There is a bird on a cage.



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graded listening

Listen and write

Listen to the passage

Listen again

Write what you hear

Let's check if you wrote it correctly!

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pronunciation practice

Pronunciation - confused consonants

/k/ vs /g/

/t/ vs /d/

/f/ vs /p/

/f/ vs. /v/

/s/ vs. /z/

/tʃ/ vs. /dʒ/

/ʃ/ vs /s/

/ʃ/ vs /tʃ/

the difference between the "k" sound (/k/) and the "g" sound (/g/)

Coal

Goal

Card

Guard

Core

Gore

Cap

Gap

Cut

Gut

Cold

Gold

Cane

Gain

Kate

Gate

the difference between the "t" sound (/t/) and the "d" sound (/d/)

Tan	Dan
Tail	Dale
Team	Deem
Ten	Den
Tell	Dell
Toe	Doe
Town	Down
Time	Dime
Tramp	Damp
Tuck	Duck

the difference between the "f" sound (/f/) and the "p" sound (/p/)

Fun	Pun
Fan	Pan
Far	Par
Face	Pace
Faint	Paint
Felt	Pelt
Fit	Pit
Fine	Pine
Flee	Plea
Fork	Pork
Four	Pour

the difference between /f/ vs. /v/

fan - van

fine - vine

few - view

fat - vat

fast - vast

fault - vault

safe - save

leaf - leave

proof - prove

belief - believe

the difference between /s/ vs. /z/

sip - zip

Sue - zoo

seal - zeal

bus - buzz

price - prize

race - raise

face - phase

loose - lose

ice - eyes

advice - advise

rice rise

face phrase

the difference between /ʃ/ vs /s/

ship - sip

sheep - seep

shoe - Sue

show - sew

share - sare

shack - sack

shop - sop

shut - soot

mash - mass

rush - Russ

the difference between /ʃ/ vs /tʃ/

sheep - cheap

shore - chore

shoes - choose

share - chair

shop - chop

sherry - cherry

shin - chin

ship - chip

shut - chat

mash - match

the difference between /tʃ/ vs. /dʒ/

cheap - jeep

cheer - jeer

chain - Jane

choke - joke

chest - jest

etch - edge

rich - ridge

batch - badge

catch - cadge

lunch - lunge

listening practice

listening practice

Fields of Gold

see worksheet

Interjections

Injection

An interjection is a word used to express a sudden feeling.

Wow! Did not see that.

Oh! Sorry.

my daughter

Yeah!!!! Christmas!!

Interjections

Ha!

Wow!

Oops!

Ah!

Yoo-hoo!

Boo!

Erm...!

Argh!

Yikes!

Yuck!

Blah!

Huh?

Uh-huh!

Fill in the blanks with correct interjection from the box that best fits each sentence.

1. *Please!* Do not disturb the class!
2. _____! How are you ?
3. _____! That hurts.
4. _____! It is so beautiful.
5. _____! I forgot my keys.
6. This pancake is really good, _____!
7. _____, I'd like some more.
8. _____, I can't take it anymore.
9. _____! I dropped the carton of eggs on the floor.
10. _____! We have won the match.

Please

Yum

Ouch

Wow

Oops

No

Yes

Hurray

Oh no

Hi

Erm...!

Interjections

Oops!

Wow!

Ha!

Boo!

Yuck!

Yikes!

Uh-huh!

Yoo-hoo!

Huh?

Ah!

Blah!

Argh!

interjection	meaning
Blah! or Argh!	This one communicates boredom or disappointment.
Ha! or Yikes!	An expression that expresses fear or concern!
Erm or Ah!	It may denote positive emotions like relief or delight!
Oops! or Yikes!	This one calls attention to an error or fault!
Boo! or Oops!	This one is an exclamation to provoke fright!
Yuck! or Argh!	This one is all about frustration!
Ha! or Boo!	This one can express joy, surprise or perhaps triumph.
Uh-huh! or Yikes!	This one indicates affirmation or agreement!
Erm! or Blah!	And this one plays for time!
Yuck! or Ha!	It signals disgust!
Huh? or Uh-huh!	This one is a request for a repetition!
Wow! or Yuck!	This one expresses surprise!

/ʔ/ glottal stop sound – missing ‘t’

formal

- cat flap
- that thing
- it was
- right side

normal speed

- cat^t flap
- that^t thing
- it^t was
- right^t side

slow down

- cat^t flap
- that^t thing
- it^t was
- right^t side

/ʔ/ glottal stop sound

listen

formal

- bottle bottle
- water water
- button button
- cotton cotton
- kitten kitten
- ought to

glottal stop

conversation practice

conversation practice
buying food at a store



pre-conversation vocabulary

- whole wheat is a type of bread
- a dozen eggs is 12 eggs / 2 boxes of 6 eggs
- \$5 is five dollars
- a receipt is a piece of paper that you get when you buy something from a store

conversation practice #3
buying food at a store



Student: Hi, I need some food.

Shopkeeper: Of course, what are you looking for?

Student: I'd like to buy some bread, please.

Shopkeeper: Sure, we have white or whole wheat bread. Which one would you like?

Student: I'll take whole wheat, please.

Shopkeeper: Great choice. Anything else?

Student: Yes, I also need a dozen eggs.

Shopkeeper: Okay, one dozen eggs. Is there anything else you need?

Student: That's all, thank you.

Shopkeeper: You're welcome. Your total is \$5. How would you like to pay?

Student: I'll pay with my card, please.

Shopkeeper: Thank you. Here's your receipt. Have a nice day.

Student: You too. Goodbye

Prepositions of Time

Prepositions of time are words that tell us when something happens, like "in," "on," or "at"

- I have class **at** 3 pm
- I go to the gym **in** the morning
- My birthday is **on** May 20th

1 When we talk about time we often use the prepositions **in**, **on** or **at**.

► We use **in** with parts of the day, and with months, seasons, and years:

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

in January, in February, in March

in the spring, in the summer, in the autumn, in the winter

in 1542, in 1868, in 1995

► We use **on** with days and dates:

on Wednesday, on Thursday evening

on Christmas Day, on her birthday

on April 9th (We say On April the ninth or On the ninth of April.)

► We use **at** for times of the day, and with meals and mealtimes:

at 11 a.m., at three o'clock

at breakfast, at lunch-time, at tea-time, at dinner

We also say:

at night, at the weekend

at Christmas, at Easter

2 The following words can replace **in**, **on** and **at**:

this next last every

*I'm going home { in April.
this April.*

*I'm playing tennis { on Wednesday.
next Wednesday.*

*She left { at the weekend.
last weekend.*

*He visits Jane { on Saturday.
every Saturday.*

3 We can use **from ... to** to talk about time:



The museum is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Here are some more examples:

She's staying here from Sunday to Tuesday.

We have a tea-break from three-thirty to four o'clock.

Sometimes, we use **from** on its own:

I will be in Paris from Wednesday.

Monday Tuesday Wednesday

in Paris

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Practice

time

C In these sentences there are some mistakes. Sometimes the underlined prepositions are wrong. Sometimes the prepositions are not necessary. Cross out the prepositions which are wrong and replace them if necessary. Put a tick (✓) if the preposition is correct.

- 0 I normally go to the south of France ~~on~~ in the winter. I usually go in ✓
December, but in last December I couldn't go because my wife was ill.
- 1 We'll leave at eleven o'clock in Saturday morning.
- 2 Shall we visit George in Spain in next April?
- 3 I always drink two cups of coffee on breakfast. In
the afternoon I drink tea. I drink hot milk in night before I go to bed.
- 4 They play golf on every Tuesday in the summer.
- 5 I gave her a painting on her birthday at June this year.
- 6 Shall we go to the cinema in this evening? The film starts at eight.

D Here are your arrangements for the next few days (*today, this week*), and for the next few months (*in December, next year*).

0	(play /golf) → the afternoon	5	(visit/Egypt) → December
1	(meet /Steve) → Wednesday morning	6	(sell /my house) → January 10th
2	(go/to the bank) → 10 a.m. on Friday	7	(go/to Mexico) → the spring
3	(go/sailing) → the weekend	8	(learn/to ski) → April
4	(start/a new job) → next Monday	9	(buy /a new boat) → next year

Write sentences using the table above. Use the Present Continuous (*I'm doing*), and a preposition (*in, on* etc.) if necessary.

0	<u>I'm playing golf in the afternoon.</u>	5	<u></u>
1	I <u></u>	6	<u></u>
2	I <u></u>	7	<u></u>
3	<u></u>	8	<u></u>
4	<u></u>	9	<u></u>

E Use the information in brackets to finish the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 0 (2 → 3) | The shop is closed <u>from 2 to 3.</u> |
| 0 (Friday →) | She will be on holiday <u>from Friday.</u> |
| 1 (June → August) | The beach is busy _____ |
| 2 (10 o'clock →) | I'll be at the sports centre _____ |
| 3 (March →) | The new motorway will be open _____ |
| 4 (Monday → Friday) | We work _____ |
| 5 (1991 → 1994) | He lived in Kenya _____ |
| 6 (January →) | She will be in Hong Kong _____ |

Speaking Practice

adverbs of frequency

Find someone who ...

- talk to the other students
- ask them if they ... (e.g. are always late?)
- when yes, write their name
- write 10 different names

Speak with the other students

Find someone Who

find a person that matches the statement, and write their name
find 10 different people for the 10 statements

Find someone who ...	Write their name:
Sometimes watches horror movies	
Seldom smiles	
Frequently exercises	
Usually studies hard	
Rarely eats breakfast	
Normally goes to bed late	
Often eats spicy food	
Is always late	
Never dresses smartly	
Occasionally goes for a walk	

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Thank you!
any questions?