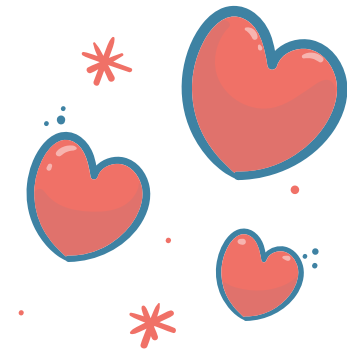


FIRST LESSON

By Evolution ENG



ADVERBS OF PLACE

Adverbs of place indicate the place where the action takes place. They are usually placed after the main verb or after the proposition they modify in the sentence:

- She looked around but she couldn't find her glasses =
Miró a su alrededor pero no encontró sus gafas.
- I'm going back to school = Voy a volver a la escuela.

HERE / THERE

They are used a lot and are used to indicate the position of something in relation to the speaker.

- Your phone is here = Tu teléfono está aquí.
- Put it there = Ponlo allí.



ADVERBS OF PLACE ENDING IN -WHERE

Are used to talk about the position of something, without specifying exactly what that position is. The most common are:

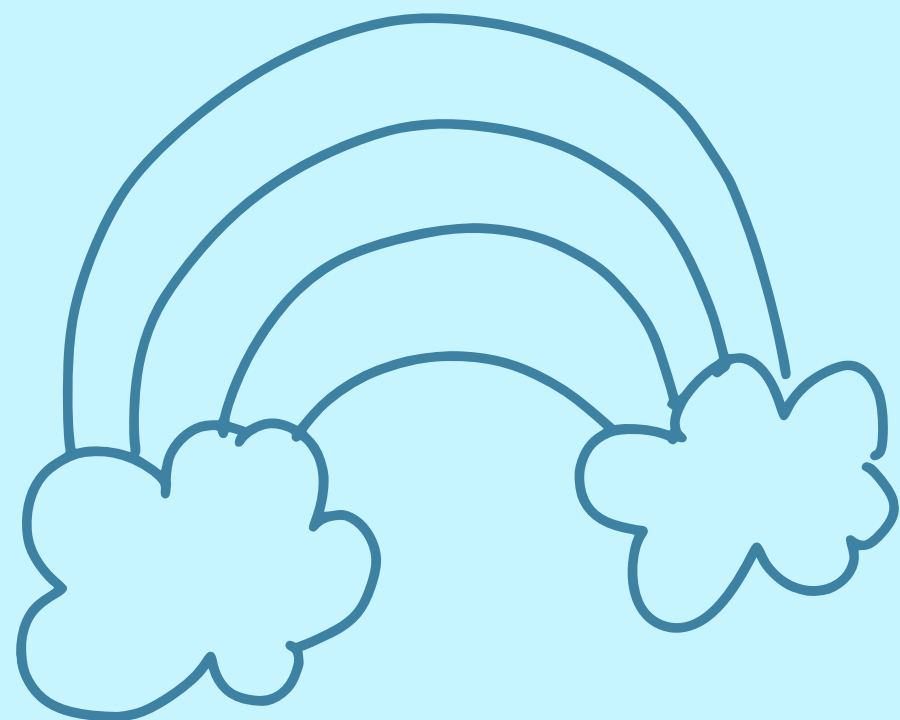
- “Everywhere” – “En/a todas partes”.
- “Nowhere” – “En/a ninguna parte”.
- “Somewhere” – “En algún lugar”.
- “Anywhere” – “En cualquier/ningún lugar”.
- “Elsewhere” – “En otra parte”.

ADVERBS OF PLACE ENDING IN -WARDS

This type of adverb is used to express movement in a certain direction:

- “Backwards” – “Hacia atrás”.
- “Upwards” – “Hacia arriba”.
- “Downwards” – “Hacia abajo”.
- “Inwards” – “Hacia adentro”.
- “Outwards” – “Hacia afuera”.
- “Homeward” – “Hacia casa”.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



These are words that serve as connectors within the sentence, and indicate the place where the action takes place or the situation referred to by the speaker. For example:

- The dogs sleep on the bed. (Los perros duermen en la cama)

• Daniel was sitting next to me on the bus.
(Daniel estaba sentado junto a mí en el bus)

WHEN USE PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE?

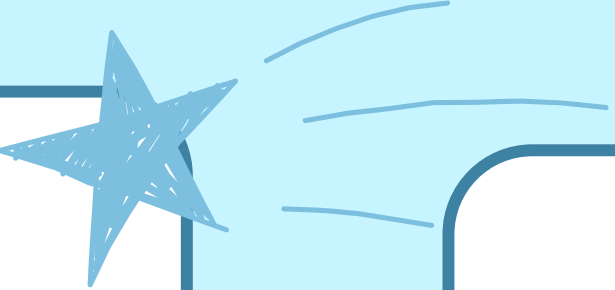
When indicating the location of a person or object.

- On top of
- Beside
- In front of
- Under
- Between
- Outside
- In
- On


- Behind
- Inside
- Around
- Under
- Near
- Through
- Under
- Over

WHEN USE PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE?

By indicating the direction in which an object is moving.



- Across
- Out, along
- Of, back
- Past, to, round
- Down



- Through
- Into
- To
- Towards
- Up

HOW TO DIFFERENTIATE ADVERBS FROM PREPOSITIONS?



That which differentiates prepositions and adverbs of place is that prepositions always precede a noun, while adverbs do not. For example:

- She was here two hours ago = Estuvo aquí hace dos horas.
- The cat is downstairs. = El gato está en el piso de abajo.

As you will notice, both here and downstairs indicate place, but neither of them precedes a noun or object, so they serve the function of adverbs.



PREPOSITION OF TIME: FOR AND SINCE

For and since are two prepositions that express duration and sometimes mean the same thing. We translate for as “durante, casi siempre”. Since on the other hand, is translated as “desde”
It is important to remember that these two prepositions, for and since, are used with the Perfect Simple and the Past Continuous.

For

It usually indicates periods of duration: months, years, days, and other measures of time.

- They will live in Alemania for 5 months = Ellos vivirán en Alemania durante 5 meses.

Since

Since marks the beginning of a unit of time. This point is spoken of from the present, i.e., the action is still in progress.

- She has won contest every year, since 2010 = Ella ha ganado el concurso cada año, desde 2010.

FOR Y SINCE: EXERCISES

1. I have been waiting at the bus stop _____ ten minutes.
2. He has been married ___ five years.
3. I have been waiting at the bus stop _____ 9:30am.
4. I have been living in Japan _____ 1990.
5. When I was 15 I stayed in London ____ 6 months
6. I have lived in this country ___ five years.
7. Mary work at the company _____ 2000.
8. They played tennis _____ five hours today.
9. Sally has been sleeping _____ 8 hours.
10. My sisters will be studying _____ tomorrow morning.



VIDEO LINKS

ADVERBS OF PLACE

<https://youtu.be/yL2-J07po5A?si=or9l7Ca-keaYX2Cm>

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

<https://youtu.be/XrMWpamw9Rw?si=Hy5-55uX3JicYXjj>

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME: FOR, SINCE AND AGO

https://youtu.be/ooFDf15dH_A?si=6p9swXPsrKawVmy2



THANK YOU

