

## Lesson Plan 5

Teacher: Benjarin Kaivalvatana

### Learning Objective

Aspect of grammar: Use

The learner will be able to use preposition in different types appropriately.

### Materials

1. Laptop
2. A website for assessment
3. Prepositions instruction

### Activities

1. The student will be tested at the beginning of the lesson. Since preposition is not a very complex structure to understand, but mostly need practice and memorization. We will use the result from her assessment to discuss.
2. The discussion will focus on her common mistake that she has a hard time with. If it seems to be a big issue that she does not understand, we will go through the instruction that is prepared. If it was just a mistake, we will not discuss about it.
3. This lesson is focusing on the use aspect. I would like to help the student mostly to use preposition appropriately. The discussion will help clear up their confusion.
4. If there is no confusion from the assessment, I have another instruction teaching them about the preposition collocations that might be useful for her. We can spend sometimes learning
5. those collocations and create sentences out of them.
6. The types of the prepositions that we will be talking are preposition with time, place, phrases and nouns.

### Assessment

The student is informally assessed at the beginning to test out what she knows from studying by herself. Throughout the lesson, I can also monitor her comprehension in using prepositions. By using the right words, I think that shows the completion of the objective.

This is the link to the assessment that I will use at the beginning of the tutor lesson:

<http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/preposition-collocations-exercise-1.html>

# Prepositions

## How can we use these little words correctly?

Prepositions are used in many different ways in English - perhaps that's why a lot of people have problems with them.

### First, they are used with time words:

- **on** Monday
- **in** the 20th century
- **at** night

[Click here to find out more about prepositions of time](#)

### Second, they are used to show where something or someone is:

- The plate is **on** the table.
- Julie is **in** the garden.
- The picture is **on** the wall.

[Click here to learn more about these little words with places](#)

### Third, they are used after some adjectives:

- She is good **at** tennis.
- Scotland is famous **for** whisky
- I'm worried **about** my new job.

[Click here to learn more about adjective + prep.](#)

### Fourth, they are used after some verbs:

- I'm listening **to** music.
- She is waiting **for** her friend.
- He borrows money **from** his sister.

[Click here to learn more about verb + prep.](#)

### Fifth, they are used after some nouns:

- She has trouble **with** remembering new vocabulary.

### Finally, they are used in certain phrases:

- The bus arrived **in** the end.
- She arrived just **in** time for the film.

**1: At last = finally**

- After a long journey, at last we arrived at our hotel.
- At last! I thought you'd never get here!

### **2: On foot = walking (NOT by foot)**

- I usually go to work on foot.
- Did you come by car or on foot?

### **3: By mistake = not meaning to**

- I dropped the glass by mistake. I'm really sorry.
- She gave him the wrong book by mistake.

### **4: In advance = beforehand**

- We need to book the tickets for the cinema in advance, or we won't get a good seat.
- She always buys her food for Christmas well in advance.

### **5: Out of reach = too high to touch (literally or metaphorically)**

- She tried to grab the kite as it flew away but it was already out of reach.
- That job is out of reach. I don't have the right qualifications for it.

### **6: For instance = here is an example**

- John reads a lot. For instance, yesterday he read two books.
- You should eat more vegetables. Why don't you have a salad at lunchtime, for instance?

### **7: In danger = in a dangerous situation**

- When the car started rolling we realised that we were in danger. Luckily we managed to stop.
- The dog fell into the river and was in danger for several minutes.

### **8: Without fail = always / definitely**

- She visits her mother every week without fail.
- I study for twenty minutes a day without fail.

### **9: By chance = without planning**

- I saw Julie at the station by chance.
- She found the perfect book by chance in a second hand bookshop.

### **10: On purpose = intending to do something**

- She left without paying on purpose! It wasn't a mistake.
- Did you take my bag on purpose? Why would you do that?

**11: For a change = to do something different**

- Let's have Italian food for a change. We always eat British food.
- I don't want to go to the cinema again. I want to go to the park for a change.

**12: On time (for) = at the time that was arranged**

- She was on time for the meeting. It started at nine and she arrived at nine.
- Why are you never on time? I'm so fed up with waiting for you.

**13: To my surprise = I was surprised**

- I opened the door, and to my surprise, it was Lucy! I'd thought she was in Paris.
- To his surprise, the baby stopped crying and smiled at him.

**14: At once = immediately**

- You must do it at once! Don't wait even one minute.
- She cleaned up at once when she realised that her mother was coming to visit.

**15: In common (with) = something that's shared or the same**

- People from different countries have a lot in common. We all want to have good lives.
- What does a cat have in common with a mouse? Well, they are both mammals.

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