

Preposiciones para el Tiempo, el Lugar y la Introducción de Objetos

UN PUNTO EN EL TIEMPO

- **On** se utiliza con días:
 - I will see you on Monday.
 - The week begins on Sunday.
- **At** se usa con el mediodía, la noche, la medianoche y con la hora del día:
 - My plane leaves at noon.
 - The movie starts at 6 p.m.
- **In** se usa con otras partes del día, con meses, con años, con estaciones:
 - He likes to read in the afternoon.
 - The days are long in August.
 - The book was published in 1999.
 - The flowers will bloom in spring.

TIEMPO EXTENDIDO

Para expresar el tiempo extendido, el inglés utiliza las siguientes preposiciones: **since, for, by, from—to, from—until, during, (with)in**

- She has been gone since yesterday. (*She left yesterday and has not returned.*)
- I'm going to Paris for two weeks. (*I will spend two weeks there.*)
- The movie was shown from August to October. (*Beginning in August and ending in October.*)
- The decorations were up from spring until fall. (*Beginning in spring and ending in fall.*)
- I watch TV during the evening. (*For some period of time in the evening.*)
- We must finish the project within a year. (*No longer than a year.*)

LUGAR

Para expresar nociones de lugar, el inglés utiliza las siguientes preposiciones:

- Refiriéndose al punto en sí: **in** (There is a wasp in the room.)
- Para expresar algo contenido: **inside** (Put the present inside the box.)
- Refiriéndose a la superficie: **on** (I left your keys on the table.)
- Refiriéndose a la vecindad general, **at**. (She was waiting at the corner.)

MÁS ALTO QUE UN PUNTO

Para expresar las nociones de que un objeto es más alto que un punto, el inglés usa las siguientes preposiciones: **over, above**.

- He threw the ball over the roof.
- Hang that picture above the couch.

MÁS ABAJO QUE UN PUNTO

Para expresar las nociones de que un objeto está más abajo de un punto, el inglés utiliza las siguientes preposiciones: **under, underneath, beneath, below**.



- The rabbit burrowed under the ground.
- The child hid underneath the blanket.
- We relaxed in the shade beneath the branches.
- The valley is below sea level.

CERCA DE UN PUNTO

Para expresar las nociones de que un objeto está cerca de un punto, el inglés utiliza las siguientes preposiciones: **near, by, next to, between, among, opposite.**

- She lives near the school.
- There is an ice cream shop by the store.
- An oak tree grows next to my house
- The house is between Elm Street and Maple Street.
- I found my pen lying among the books.
- The bathroom is opposite that room.

PARA INTRODUCIR OBJETOS DE VERBOS

El inglés utiliza las siguientes preposiciones para introducir objetos de los siguientes verbos.

At: **glance** (darle un vistazo), **laugh** (reír), **look** (mirar), **rejoice** (alegrarse), **smile** (sonreír), **stare** (mirar fijamente)

- She glanced at her reflection.
(*exception with **mirror** (espejo): She glanced in the mirror.*)
- You didn't laugh at his joke.
- I'm looking at the computer monitor.
- We rejoiced at his safe rescue.
- That pretty girl smiled at you.
- Stop staring at me.

Of: **approve** (aprobar), **consist** (consistir), **smell** (oler)

- I don't approve of his speech.
- My contribution to the article consists of many pages.
- He came home smelling of alcohol.

Of (or about): **dream** (sonar) **think** (pensar)

- I dream of finishing college in four years.
- Can you think of a number between one and ten?
- I am thinking about this problem.

For: **call** (llamar), **hope** (tener esperanza), **look** (ver), **wait** (esperar), **watch** (mirar), **wish** (desear)

- Did someone call for a taxi?
- He hopes for a raise in salary next year.
- I'm looking for my keys.
- We'll wait for her here.
- You go buy the tickets and I'll watch for the train.
- If you wish for an "A" in this class, you must work hard.