INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Unlock 2: Unit 2 R & W

Prepositions of Time and Place

Prepositions of time and place help us describe when and where things happen. Here are the main rules:

1. Use on with specific days and dates
    - on Monday, on July 4th, on my birthday
2. Use in with:
    - Months and seasons (in June, in summer)
    - Parts of the day (in the morning, in the afternoon)
    - Countries and cities (in France, in London)
3. Use at with:
    - Specific times (at 3 o'clock, at noon)
    - Night (at night)
    - Places like school, work, home (at school, at work)

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition (in, on, at):

1. Sarah starts her new job _____ Monday morning.
2. We always have dinner _____ 7:00 PM.
3. My brother lives _____ Paris.
4. The museum closes _____ night.
5. I have an important meeting _____ March.
6. The children study _____ school.
7. We go swimming _____ the afternoon.

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency tell us how often something happens. They usually go before the main verb in a sentence, but after the verb "be."

Common adverbs of frequency (from least to most frequent):

- never (0%)

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- sometimes (25%)
- often (50%)
- usually (75%)
- always (100%)

Examples:

- I always eat breakfast.
- She is usually late.
- They never watch TV.

Exercise 2

Rewrite words in the correct order to make sentences. Don't forget to start with a capital letter and end with a period.

1. at /usually / my sister / home / at / studies / night

   _____

2. always / on time / the train / arrives

   _____

3. often / to the gym / John / goes

   _____

4. sometimes / tired / in the morning / I / am

   _____

5. never / coffee / drinks / my father

   _____

6. usually / dinner / we / at 7 PM / eat

   _____

7. always / their homework / the students / do

   _____

Basic Sentence Structure

A basic English sentence has three main parts:

Subject: The person or thing doing the action

Verb: The action or state

Extra Information: Can be:

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- Noun phrase (my family, the book)
- Adjective (happy, tired)
- Prepositional phrase (in May, at home)

Example sentences:

I (subject) visit (verb) my family (noun phrase)

The people (subject) are (verb) happy (adjective)

The festival (subject) is (verb) in May (prepositional phrase)

Exercise 3

Complete each sentence with the missing part (subject, verb, or extra information). Make sure the sentence makes sense!

1. The students _____ in the classroom. (add verb)
2. _____ drinks coffee every morning. (add subject)
3. My brother is _____ . (add adjective)
4. The movie _____ at 8 PM. (add verb)
5. _____ live in Paris. (add subject)
6. The weather is _____ . (add adjective)
7. The library _____ on Sunday. (add verb)

Prepositional Phrases in Sentences

A prepositional phrase gives extra information about where or when something happens. In English, you can put it in two positions:

1. **At the end of the sentence** (after the object):
   - Students study English in the classroom.
   - We play football on weekends.
2. **At the beginning of the sentence** (followed by a comma):
   - In the classroom, students study English.
   - On weekends, we play football.

Remember: The meaning stays the same, but starting with the prepositional phrase adds emphasis to the time or place.

Exercise 4

Rewrite these sentences by moving the prepositional phrase to the other position (if it's at the end, move it to the beginning, and vice versa). Don't forget the comma when the prepositional phrase starts the sentence!

1. The children play games in the park.

_____

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2. In the morning, my mother makes breakfast.

_____

3. Students read books in the library.

_____

4. At night, the stars shine brightly.

_____

5. We have dinner at 7 o'clock.

_____

6. On Fridays, the men pray in groups at the mosque.

_____

7. The birds sing in the garden.

_____

Organizing Paragraphs in Academic Writing

A good paragraph has three main parts:

1. **Topic Sentence**
   - First sentence of the paragraph
   - Tells the reader what the paragraph is about
   - States the main idea
2. **Supporting Sentences**
   - Come after the topic sentence
   - Give details and examples
   - Explain the main idea
   - Make up the middle of the paragraph
3. **Concluding Sentence**
   - Last sentence of the paragraph
   - Summarizes the main idea
   - Often starts with words like "In conclusion," or "To summarize,"
   - Note: Very short paragraphs might not need a concluding sentence

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Exercise 5

Group the mixed sentences below into proper paragraphs with a topic sentence, supporting sentences, and a concluding sentence. Order the sentences from 1 to 4

Group A - Sentences about Pets:

1. Some dogs even help find lost people in mountains.
2. Dogs can be trained to do many useful things.
3. In conclusion, dogs are incredibly helpful animals that serve many important purposes.
4. They can guide blind people and help police officers.

Group B - Sentences about Healthy Eating:

1. Therefore, it's better to eat home-cooked meals most of the time.
2. It can also have too much sugar and artificial ingredients.
3. However, fast food often contains too much fat and salt.
4. Many people enjoy eating fast food.

Group C - Sentences about Exercise:

1. Swimming is good for the whole body.
2. Regular exercise is important for good health.
3. As we can see, there are many ways to stay active and healthy.
4. Walking helps keep your heart strong.

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