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At

At your request, these examples may contain coarse language. Upon your request, these examples may contain colloquially vocabulary. Originally it was focused on mapping resources, most recently on land assessment and spatial planning. Initially, this aid focused on resource mapping, most recently land assessment and spatial planning. They may participate in advisory groups and speak at conferences and promotional activities. They may participate in advisory groups as well as speak at PPP conferences and promotions. School starts at 9:00 and finishes at 6:00. Classes at school start at 9:00 and end at 6:00. Twelve subjects are taught in pre-school establishments and 23 in secondary schools. There are 23 subjects in secondary schools and 12 courses are held in pre-school establishments. The Bora Task Force arrived at Pentemili Beach at 09:00. The Bohr Task Force arrived at Pentemili Beach at 9 a.m. The Civilian Hospital in Srebrenica is evacuated at 1 p.m. At 1 p.m., a civilian hospital in Srebrenica is evacuated. He was pleased with their determined reform efforts. He welcomed their commitment to reform efforts. Capacity-building activities may primarily target either individuals or institutions. Capacity-building activities may focus primarily on individuals or institutions. Accidents at such facilities have led to catastrophic consequences, as in Chernobyl in 1986. Accidents at such facilities have disastrous consequences, as happened in Chernobyl in 1986. This memorandum is available in Annex 3 and on. This memorandum is contained in the W application as well as on the Internet at: . Men continued to dominate decision-making in communities and institutionally. In decision-making bodies male dominance, both at community level and at the level of government institutions. Approximately 500 staff were trained in Geneva, 125 in ECLAC and 200 in the ECA. Around 500 staff were trained in Geneva, 125 in ECLAC and 200 in the ECA. Excessive noise seriously harms human health and interferes with people's daily activities at school, work, home and leisure. Excessive noise has a significant negative impact on human health and disrupts people's daily lives at places of study, work, home and rest. Nothing was found for this value. Word Index: 1-300, 301-600, 601-900, MoreIndex expressions: 1-400, 401-800, 801-1200, MoreIndex phrase: 1-400, 401-800, 801-1200, Other rules for using excuses sites in English is not much, which is why it is not as hard to remember as it might seem at first glance. I propose to understand the intricacies of using pretexts on, in, on which indicate the location of objects. Let's start with a small table in which we set a very general rule of where and when to give every excuse: At At the corner in a closed space - on the corner in the garden - in the garden on the wall - on the wall At the intersection - at the intersection in the building - in the building On the menu - on the menu At the bus stop - at the bus stop on the bus - in the car On the Internet So let's start with an excuse to. It is translated into Russian in different ways - y, o, he, in, pri. The translation will depend on where the pretext is used. Let's look at some rules and examples. Pretext in English is usually used when we talk about a specific place, or landmark, not about the territory or area in general: There were many people at the conference. There were a lot of people at the conference. I met him at Jack's party. I met him at Jack's party. In these proposals at the conference and on the Jack side they relate to specific places. We can use this pretext with the names of cities, which means the names of the institutions or events that take place in this city. Let's look at a few sentences: There were a lot of artistic people at the Dublin Theatre Festival. There were a lot of creative people at the Dublin Festival. There are a lot of artistic people in Dublin. There are a lot of creative people in Dublin. As you can see, the difference in meaning is obvious: in the first example Dublin refers to the name of the festival (Dublin Theatre Festival), in the second example we are already talking about the city itself. Such a small detail as an excuse can change the meaning of the whole sentence! Here's another example for reflection: I'm studying in Edinburgh. I'm a student at the University of Edinburgh. I'm studying in Edinburgh. I'm studying in Edinburgh. The use of the preposition in the first sentence allows us to use the name of the city, although we mean an educational institution whose full name is the University of Edinburgh. Using the excuse in the second example, we are only talking about the city. Use an excuse when talking about buildings as certain points or landmarks: at the dentist, at the supermarket, at school, in the store, in the store, etc. Use an excuse to highlight the fact that someone or something is inside the building: I stopped by the store on the way home. I stopped by the store on my way home. (here the store is just a point on the way home) It was raining, so I decided to hide in the store. It was raining, so I refuge in the store. Here it is important for me to go to the building itself) Very often it is used before the names of buildings in cases where it is important for us not the building itself, but the action that takes place in it: yesterday I was in the cinema. I was at the movies yesterday. I'm at KFC on Monday. I'm at KFC on Monday. Use the excuse in front of the address: Their store is at 35 Park Road. Their shop on Park Road 35. But don't forget that just before the name of the road, the excuse is used either: The store is on/in Park Road. The shop is located on Park Road. The pretext is also used on the arrival of the verb: At that time we arrived at the airport. We arrived at the airport on time. But when we talk about coming to a big city, use the excuse: The train will arrive in New York at 10:30 a.m. The train arrives in New York at 10:30 a.m. As you can see, the greatest number of rules concern the use of pretexts in English, but we have also considered individual cases of use of pretenses in and beyond, since the difference in their use is visible when comparing several sentences, it remains to study very few rules for the use of these pretexts. Preposition in English should be used when the object comes into contact with a flat surface (on the ceiling - on the ceiling - on the wall - on the wall - on the wall, on the floor - on the floor). By the way, the phenomenon of internet for foreigners is surfath, so it's right on the Internet. Although for the Russians it is right on the Internet, because for us it is space. When we see space as direct, for example when we talk about a river or a road, we take it further. They built a house on the River Humber. They built a house on the river. Also an excuse in English is used when talking about traveling by bus, train, plane. When talking about driving a taxi or car, use the excuse inches You can also use it in an apology if you want to highlight the fact that someone or something is inside the vehicle (in this case, the excuse can be used with any kind of vehicle). Compare these suggestions: Always looking through your papers in a taxi. He's always looking at documents in a taxi. English people read newspapers everywhere, even on the bus. Britons read newspapers everywhere, even on the bus. An excuse in English is an excuse in English is used when we want to state that the object is inside another, larger object. This is the case when the pretext has the equivalent of Russian - in. Let's take a walk in the woods. Let's take a walk in the woods. My keys are in my bag. My keys are in the bag. At the end we invite you to watch the video from teacher Alex. You will be able to look at this topic from the perspective of your native speaker, so be sure to pay attention to the video: Well, we hope the main differences in the use of the preposition of the site in the English language that you have learned. Try to test your knowledge with a small test! And don't forget to download our sign. Download the Table Place on, in, on (.pdf, 183 KB) Warning of a place in English: on, in, on if you find an error, please eject the snippets of text and click on Ctrl+Enter. Ctrl+Enter.