

Some insights into grammar/academic writing

The prepositions "at," "in," and "on" are used in different ways in English Ige, depending on the context. Here's a breakdown of their primary uses:

1. At

- **Specific points or locations:** "At" is used when referring to a specific point or place.
 - Example: "I will meet you **at** the bus stop."
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 - Aberdeen University
- **Events or places of activity:** Used when referring to activities or events.
 - Example: "She is **at** a conference."
- **Times (exact):** "At" is used for precise times, including holidays or special moments.
 - Example: "The train leaves **at** 5 o'clock."
 - Example: "He arrived **at** Christmas."

2. In

Town

- **Enclosed spaces or areas:** "In" is used for places that are surrounded or enclosed.
 - Example: "She is **in** the room."
- **Countries, cities, and large geographical areas:** "In" is used for larger locations like countries or cities.
 - Example: "I live **in** London."
- **Periods of time (longer duration):** "In" is used for longer periods, such as months, years, seasons, and centuries.
 - Example: "The event will take place **in** July."
 - Example: "We will finish **in** 2025."
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3. On

- **Surfaces:** "On" is used when something is placed on a surface.
 - Example: "The book is **on** the table."
- **Days and dates:** "On" is used for days of the week and specific dates.
 - Example: "I will see you **on** Monday."
 - Example: "The meeting is **on** the 1st of December."
- **Public transport (when referring to being aboard):** "On" is used for means of transport, like buses, trains, or ships.
 - Example: "I was **on** the bus when it happened."

Summary:

- **At** is used for specific locations, times, and events.
- **In** is used for enclosed spaces, larger geographical areas, and longer periods of time.
- **On** is used for surfaces, days/dates, and public transport.

These rules are generally applicable in English, though there are nuances and exceptions depending on context.

In the real world of logistics and international transportation, prepositions like **at**, **in**, and **on** are frequently used to describe the locations and movements of goods and services. Here are some examples of how each is used in this context:

1. At

- **At the port:** "The shipment is expected to arrive at the port of Rotterdam tomorrow."
Explanation: "At" is used to specify a precise point or location, often when referring to a specific place or facility like a port, warehouse, or airport.
- **At customs:** "The goods are currently at customs and awaiting clearance."
Explanation: This indicates a location where goods are temporarily held or processed.
- **At the warehouse:** "The products are ready for pickup at the warehouse."
Explanation: This usage refers to a specific location within a facility.
- **Parcel**
- **Bulk**

2. In

- **In transit:** "The package is in transit and should reach you within the next three days."

Explanation: "In" is used to indicate a process or ongoing state, such as the movement of goods from one location to another.

- **In the container:** "The goods are safely packed in the container for shipment to the United States."

Explanation: This refers to the goods being inside a physical object, such as a shipping container.

- **In the warehouse:** "The items are stored in the warehouse until they are needed."

Explanation: Here, "in" indicates that the items are located inside a larger space, such as a building.

3. On

- **On the truck:** "The shipment is on the truck and will be delivered to your location within 24 hours."

Explanation: "On" refers to the physical position of goods or cargo on a vehicle, such as a truck or a ship.

- **On board:** "The cargo is on board the vessel and will be sailing across the Pacific Ocean."

Explanation: "On board" indicates that goods are physically placed on a mode of transportation, such as a ship, plane, or train.

- **On the runway:** "The plane is on the runway, ready for departure."

Explanation: Here, "on" is used to specify a location where an aircraft is situated before takeoff.

Summary of Usage:

- **At:** Precise, specific locations (e.g., "at the port," "at the warehouse").
- **In:** Enclosed spaces or ongoing processes (e.g., "in transit," "in the container").
- **On:** Surface or vehicle-based locations (e.g., "on the truck," "on board the ship").

Real-world sentences/phrases in the fields of Supply Chain Management (SCM), logistics, international transportation, and warehousing management, using the prepositions **at**, **in**, and **on**.

Preposition: AT

1. **SCM:** "The team is meeting **at** the warehouse to discuss inventory management strategies."
2. **Logistics:** "The shipment was delayed **at** the port due to customs inspection issues."

3. **International Transportation:** "The goods are expected to arrive **at** the airport by next Tuesday."
4. **Warehousing Management:** "The forklift operator is stationed **at** the loading dock for efficient unloading."

Preposition: IN

1. **SCM:** "There was a significant delay **in** the supply chain due to a shortage of raw materials."
2. **Logistics:** "The distribution centre is located **in** the industrial zone, close to major highways."
3. **International Transportation:** "The containers are being loaded **in** the cargo hold for their overseas journey."
4. **Warehousing Management:** "The goods are **in** storage, awaiting dispatch to various locations."

Preposition: ON

1. **SCM:** "We rely **on** real-time tracking data to ensure timely deliveries across the network."
2. **Logistics:** "The truck was parked **on** the side of the road for maintenance during its transit."
3. **International Transportation:** "The shipment was placed **on** a container ship bound for Europe."
4. **Warehousing Management:** "The inventory control system operates **on** a barcode scanning process to track items."