Prepositions of Place

in on at

vehicles:

car, taxi, van, truck, canoe, kayak, helicopter, etc.

general:

neighborhood, city, state, country

where:

in/at the front/back (book/line)

locations:

lake, river, ocean, etc. room, elevator, cave (enclosed)

more:

pocket, traffic, sky, etc.

vehicles:

bike, motorcycle, bus, boat*, plane, train, etc.

specific:

street, avenue, highway, etc.

where:

on the left/right (**to** the left...)

locations:

chair, couch, table, rug, carpet, step, floor, wall, mountain, etc.

technology:

TV, phone, computer, etc.

most specific:

address (1313 Mocking Bird Ln.)

where:

at the top/bottom (stairs/page)

locations:

home, work, movies, party, concert, grocery store, the door, the end of the street, etc.

^{*} Remember, English has exceptions to rules. A person can be both <u>on a boat</u> (large vessel) or <u>in a boat</u> (small, no deck). Yes, we get <u>on a plane/train</u>, and then we are <u>in(side) a plane/train</u>. If you are <u>at a movie</u>, then you are a fan; however, if you are <u>in a movie</u>, then you you are an actor/actress! <u>On/in/at a house</u> can confuse English Language Learners. Thankfully, <u>on/at</u> the corner are both acceptable.



She is the mall.



She is at the mall.



The cat is a table.



The cat is on a table.



She is a horse.



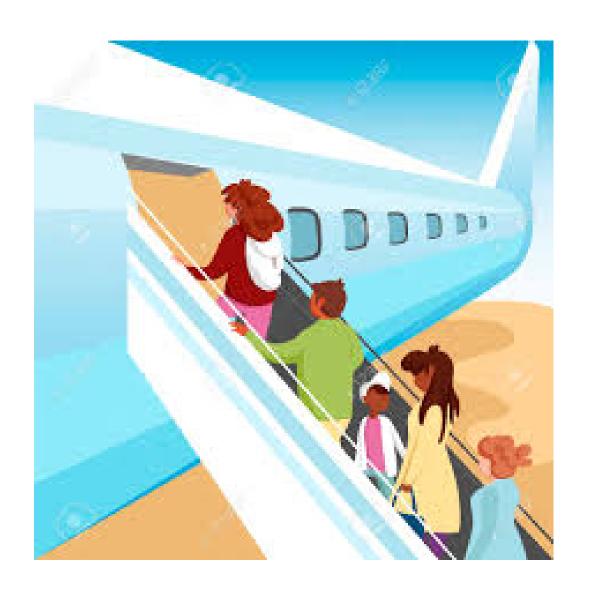
She is on a horse.



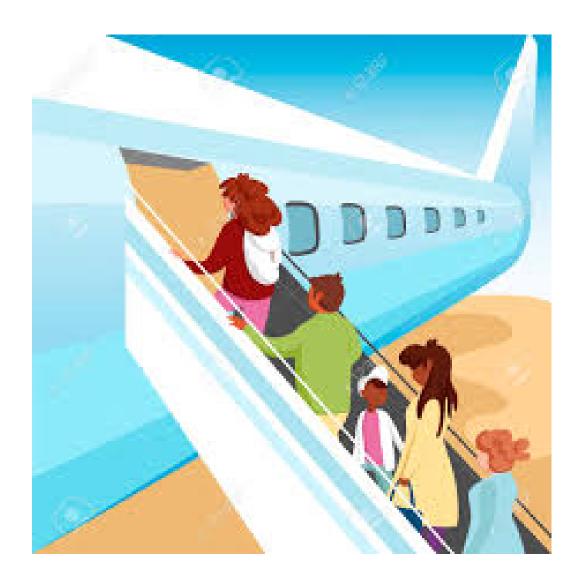
Let's meet school.



Let's meet at school.



Let's get _____ the plane.



Let's get on the plane.



They are the airport.



They are at the airport.



The elephant is a ball.



The elephant is on a ball.



They are the front door.



They are at the front door.



Her dad sat a chair.



Her dad sat on a chair.



Why is he leaning an angle?



Why is he leaning at an angle?

