

1 AT/IN/ON

a Complete the chart with *at, in, or on*.

	Place	Time
1	Countries and cities Peru, Lima Rooms the kitchen  Buildings a store, a museum Closed spaces a park, a yard a car	Months February, June Seasons (the) winter  Years 2011 Times of day the morning, the afternoon, the evening (not night)
2	Transportation a bike, a bus, a train, a plane, a ship (not car)  A surface the floor, a table, a shelf, the balcony, the roof, the wall	Dates March 1st Days Tuesday, New Year's Day, Valentine's Day the weekend 
3	school, home, work, college the airport, the train station, a bus stop a party, the door 	Times 6 o'clock, two thirty, 7:45 night, midnight, lunch 

b 142))) Listen and check.

c Look at the chart for a few minutes. Then test a partner:

A Say a place or time word, e.g., *Lima, Tuesday*.

B Close your books. Say the preposition (*at, in, or on*).

Change roles.

← p.14

2 VERBS + PREPOSITIONS

a Complete the **Prepositions** column with a word from the list.

about at for in of on to with



- I arrived New York City on Friday night.
- I was very tired when I arrived the hotel.
- I hate waiting people who are late.
- A What are you going to do the weekend?
B I don't know. It depends the weather.
- I'm sorry, but I really don't agree you.
- I asked a chicken sandwich, but this is tuna!
- Let's invite Debbie and Tim the party.
- Who's going to pay the meal?
- I need to speak Martin the meeting.
- I don't spend much money food.
- Are you going to write him soon?
- Don't worry the exam. It isn't very hard.
- She fell love a man she met on the Internet.
- You're not listening! What are you thinking ?
- A What do you think Shakira?
B I really like her. I think she's great.

Prepositions

in _____

_____, _____

_____, _____

b 168))) Listen and check.

c Cover the **Prepositions** column. Say the sentences.



arrive in or arrive at?

Remember we use *arrive in* + cities or countries and *arrive at* + buildings, stations, etc.

← p.23

Expressing movement

a Match the words and pictures.

- under (the bridge) /'ʌndə/
- along (the street) /ə'ləŋ/
- around (the lake) /ə'raʊnd/
- through (the tunnel) /θru/
- into (the store) /'ɪntu/
- across (the road) /ə'krɒs/
- over (the bridge) /'oʊvə/
- up (the steps) /ʌp/
- past (the church) /pæst/
- toward (the lake) /'təʊəd/
- 1 down (the steps) /daʊn/
- out of (the store) /'aʊt əv/

in(to) and out (of)
 After a verb of movement we use either *in / out* or *into / out of* + place, e.g.,
 Come **in**. Come **into** my office.
 He ran **out**. He ran **out of** the room.

b 4 57))) Listen and check.

c Cover the words. Where did Snowy go?

He went down the steps...

away, off, and back
 We use **away** to express movement to another place, e.g., **Go away!** I don't want to speak to you. The man **ran away** when he saw the police officer.



We use **back** to express movement to the place where something or somebody was before, e.g., After dinner we **went back** to our hotel. Their dog ran away and never **came back**.



We use **off** to express movement down or away, e.g., **Get off** the bus at the train station. The man **ran off** when he saw the police officer.

