

at on in → position 1

a. In Review these examples:



in a room / **in** a building
in a garden / **in** a park
in a town / **in** a country
in a city



in the water
in the ocean
in a river
in a pool
in a lake



in a row
in a line

Examples:

There's nobody **in the room** / **in the building** / **in the market**.

The kids are playing **in the garden** / **in the park**.

When we were **in Scotland**, we spent a few days **in Edinburgh**. (*not* at Edinburgh)

Sarah lives **in a small village in the mountains**.

Anita keeps her money **in her bag** / **in her purse**.

What do you have **in your hand** / **in your mouth** / **in your hair**?

Look at the boy swimming **in the water** / **in the ocean** / **in the river**!

When I go to the movies, I prefer to sit **in the last row**.

Have you read this article **in the magazine**?

I hate to wait **in a line** at the bank.

Note that we say:

(sit) **in an armchair** (*but on* a chair)
in a photograph / **in a picture** / **in a mirror** / **in the sky**

Examples:

Who is that woman **in that picture**? (*not* on that picture)

It was a beautiful day. There wasn't a cloud **in the sky**.

Don't sit **in that armchair**. It's broken.

b. In (the) front of In (the) back of



Examples:

The truck is **in front of** the car. (but not *in* the car!)

The car is **in back of** (→ behind) the truck. (but not *in* the truck!)

The woman is **in the front of** the car. (*in* the car) ***the difference is "the."

The man is **in the back** (of the car). (*in* the car) ***the difference is "the."

We say **in the front / in the back** of a car, room, theater, group of people, etc.:

Examples:

I was sitting **in the back** of the car when we struck another car.

Let's sit **in the front** (of the classroom).

Joe was standing **in the back** of the crowd.

but: **on** the front / back of a piece of paper, photograph, envelope, etc.

Write your name **on the back** of this piece of paper.

C. At Review these examples:



at the bus stop
at the train station
at the door
at the window

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Geology 101, Semester 1, Class 2A
Professor H. M. Stanley
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Livingstone 1

The Great Rift Valley: Splitting a Continent

Begin your essay here. This is your introduction containing your thesis statement and brief mention of the major points to follow in the body. Use double spacing between the lines.

Each paragraph is indented. Either use the space bar five times, or press the tabulation key once. Your text is left aligned. The commonly accepted font is Times New Roman and the size is 12. Use 8.5" x 11" paper and print your text on one side only.

Note that the title of your essay is the same font and size as the rest of the details. Do not use bold, italics, or underlining for it. Margin settings are normally 1" for top and bottom and 1.25" for left and right, although 1" would probably be fine there too.

In the upper right corner of each page, including the first page, type your surname and the page number as seen above: Livingstone 1. On the second page, you would type "Livingstone 2" and so on.



at the top (of the page)

at the bottom (of the page)

at the end of the road
at the end of the street

Examples:

Who is that woman standing **at the bus stop / at the door / at the window?**

Turn left **at the traffic signal.**

If you leave the motel, please leave your key **at the front desk.**

Write your name **at the top / at the bottom of the page.**

Jed's house is the white one **at the end of the street.**

d. on Review these examples:



on the wall
on the ceiling
on the floor
on the window
(physical)

on his face
on his nose
on his skin
on his ear
on his chin

on a page

Examples:

Don't sit **on the floor** / **on the ground** / **on the grass**!

There's a fly **on the wall** / **on the ceiling** / **on the window** / **on your nose**.

Have you seen the notice **on the bulletin board**?

The book you are looking for is **on the top shelf** / **on the table** / **on my desk**.

There's a report on the hockey game **on page 7** in the sports section of the newspaper.

Don't sit **on that chair**. It's broken. (*but sit in an armchair*)

Note that we say:

on the left / **on the right** (*or on the left- / right-hand side*)
on the ground **floor** / **on** the first **floor** / **on** the second **floor**, etc.

Examples:

In England, people drive **on the left**. (*or...on the left-hand side*)

Our class is **on the second floor** of the building.

We also use on with small islands:

Clyde spent his vacation **on a small island** off the coast of Vancouver.

We also say that a place is **on the coast / on a river / on a road**:

Vancouver is **on the west coast** of Canada.

Philadelphia is **on the Delaware River**.

London is **on the river Thames**.

We say that a place is **on the way** to another place.

We stopped for dinner at a Chinese restaurant **on the way** to Grandmom's house.

We also say **on a farm / on the farm**.

Rocio works **on a farm** raising roses.

e. In / at / on the corner

We say that "**in the corner** of a **room**," but "**at the corner** (or **on the corner**) of a street."

The TV is **in the corner** of the room.

Nobody puts Baby in the corner.

Fulbright is located **at/on the corner** of Diego de Almagro and Colon.