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Essential Preposition Rules

1. Use "**in**" to show months or years

Example. - The conference is in December.

2. Use "**on**" to indicate specific days

Example. - Her birthday is on Friday.

3. Use "**at**" to show exact time

Example. - The class begins at 8 a.m.

4. Use "**in**" to describe time of day (morning / afternoon / evening)

Example. - We jog in the evening.

5. Use "**at**" for precise locations

Example. - He's standing **at** the gate.

6. Use "**in**" to refer to enclosed spaces

Example. - The kids are playing **in** the room.

7. Use "**on**" to talk about devices

Example. - The file is saved **on** the laptop.

8. Use "**by**" to describe a deadline

Example. - Submit the form **by** Friday.

9. Use "**to**" to indicate movement toward something

Example. - Walk **to** the nearest bus stop.

10. Use "into" to describe entry

Example. - She rushed **into** the hall.

11. Use "**onto**" when movement results in a surface position

Example. - He threw his coat **onto** the bed.

12. Use "**from**" to show origin

Example. - She received a gift **from** her aunt.

13. Use "**with**" to describe accompaniment

Example. - She traveled **with** her cousin.

14. Use "**about**" to introduce topics

Example. - We talked **about** climate change.

15. Use "**between**" to distinguish two options

Example. - Choose **between** coffee and tea.

16. Use "**among**" to describe being part of a group

Example. - She was hidden **among** the crowd.

17. Use "**after**" to indicate sequence

Example. - We'll meet **after** lunch.

18. Use "**before**" to express prior time

Example. - They left before sunrise.

19. Use "**over**" to show a covering position

Example. - He placed a blanket **over** the child.

20. Use "**under**" to show something beneath

Example. - The wallet is **under** the couch.

21. Use "**through**" to describe passage inside

Example. - The tunnel goes **through** the mountain.

22. Use "**across**" to describe movement over a surface

Example. - They walked across the ice.

23. Use "**along**" to describe motion beside something

Example. - He strolled **along** the riverbank.

24. Use "**beside**" to show physical proximity

Example. - She sat **beside** her brother.

25. Use "**behind**" to indicate position at the rear

Example. - The dog is **behind** the curtain.

26. Use "**in front of**" to show something ahead

Example. - A car stopped **in front of** the house.

27. Use "**inside**" to express containment

Example. - The food is **inside** the container.

28. Use "**outside**" to express external location

Example. - Kids are playing **outside** the house.

29. Use "**up**" to show rising movement

Example. - She climbed **up** the ladder.

30. Use "**down**" to show descent

Example. - The book fell **down** the stairs.

31. Use "**past**" to indicate going beyond

Example. - They drove **past** the old factory.

32. Use "**off**" to describe separation

Example. - He jumped **off** the swing.

33. Use "**out of**" to show leaving

Example. - The bird flew **out of** the cage.

34. Use "**within**" to suggest a time frame

Example. - The report will be ready **within** two hours.

35. Use "**without**" to show lack

Example. - He completed the task **without** help.

36. Use "**due to**" for giving cause

Example. - The train was delayed **due to** fog.

37. Use "**because of**" to explain reason

Example. - The match was canceled **because of** rain.

38. Use "**instead of**" to show substitution

Example. - He took juice **instead of** soda.

39. Use "**according to**" to refer to a source

Example. - **According to** the report, sales increased.

40. Use "**beyond**" to indicate something further

Example. - The village is **beyond** the hills.

41. Use "**despite**" to show contrast

Example. - She smiled **despite** the pain.

42. Use "**underneath**" to express something directly below

Example. - The ball is **underneath** the sofa.

43. Use "**via**" to express route

Example. - We traveled to Mumbai **via** Delhi.

44. Use "**over**" to express duration

Example. - We stayed there **over** the weekend.

45. Use "**amongst**" to describe being surrounded

Example. - He felt lost **amongst** strangers.

46. Use "**opposite**" to show facing direction

Example. - Their house is **opposite** the park.

47. Use "**as far as**" to express extent

Example. - **As far as** I know, he's innocent.

48. Use "**per**" to show rate or unit

Example. - The speed limit is 60 km **per** hour.

49. Use "**inside of**" for emphasis on enclosure

Example. - It's warm **inside of** the cabin.

50. Use "**next to**" to describe closeness

Example. - She parked her car **next to** mine.