

## d. Les prépositions de lieu

### ■ Prépositions indiquant un déplacement :

to		• He went <b>to</b> Ireland.
from		• She is <b>from</b> Ireland.
on (to)		• I work <b>from</b> 8 <b>to</b> 12.
off		• He pushed his bike <b>onto</b> the pavement.
into		• The glass fell <b>off</b> the table.
out of		• He came <b>into</b> my room.
along		• They ran <b>out of</b> the bank.
past		• Let's walk <b>along</b> the river.
over		• The waiter walked <b>past</b> our table.
across		• We're flying <b>over</b> the ocean.
through		• They walked <b>across</b> the field.
up		• We walked <b>through</b> the forest.
down		• They walked <b>up</b> the hill.
		• They walked <b>down</b> the hill.

### ■ Prépositions indiquant une situation :

at		• She is <b>at</b> home.
in		• She is <b>in</b> the house.
out of		• She lives <b>in</b> London.
on		• She is <b>out of</b> town.
off		• Don't walk <b>on</b> the grass.
between		• Keep <b>off</b> the grass!
among		• He is sitting <b>between</b> Laura and Stan.
above		• He is sitting <b>among</b> the guests.
below		• There is a poster <b>above</b> the door.
over		• It's three degrees <b>below</b> zero today.
under		• Put a coat <b>over</b> your dress.
in front of		• The key is <b>under</b> the mat.
behind		• She is <b>over</b> forty. He is <b>under</b> eighteen.
inside		• They're <b>in front of</b> the TV.
outside		• What's <b>behind</b> that door?
across		• Stay <b>inside</b> the house (à l'intérieur).
opposite		• Don't stay <b>outside</b> the house (à l'extérieur).
next to		• I'll wait <b>outside</b> the cinema (devant).
by		• He's standing <b>across</b> the street (de l'autre côté de la rue).
		• The bank is <b>opposite</b> the cinema (en face de).
		• I was sitting <b>next to</b> Laura (à côté de).
		• She is sitting <b>by</b> the fire. Stay <b>by</b> me.