



# Prepositions of Place:

## Positional Prepositions: Next to, Behind, Between & More

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- The pharmacy is \_\_\_\_ the bank and the post office.  
a) next to  
b) behind  
c) between  
d) opposite
- There is a tall tree \_\_\_\_ our house.  
a) in front of  
b) between  
c) under  
d) inside
- The cat is hiding \_\_\_\_ the sofa.  
a) above  
b) behind  
c) between  
d) next to
- The lamp is \_\_\_\_ the desk, lighting up my workspace.  
a) on  
b) under  
c) behind  
d) between
- The supermarket is \_\_\_\_ the cinema. They face each other across the street.  
a) beside  
b) opposite  
c) behind  
d) near
- Please sit \_\_\_\_ me. There is an empty chair here.  
a) under  
b) above  
c) next to  
d) opposite
- The ball rolled \_\_\_\_ the bed. I need to lie on the floor to reach it.  
a) above  
b) behind  
c) next to  
d) under
- There is a clock \_\_\_\_ the fireplace.  
a) above  
b) under  
c) between  
d) behind
- The children are playing \_\_\_\_ the house. They are in the garden.  
a) inside  
b) outside  
c) behind  
d) opposite
- My school is \_\_\_\_ my house, just a short walk down the road.  
a) opposite  
b) between  
c) near  
d) above





## Answers

1. c) between
2. a) in front of
3. b) behind
4. a) on
5. b) opposite
6. c) next to
7. d) under
8. a) above
9. b) outside
10. c) near
11. a) under
12. d) inside
13. a) beside
14. c) over
15. b) in front of
16. d) behind
17. b) between
18. c) above
19. d) under
20. d) next to



# Explanations

## 1. “between” (c)

Use 'between' when something is in the middle of two other things: between the bank and the post office.

## 2. “in front of” (a)

Use 'in front of' when something is facing or before another thing: in front of the house, in front of the school.

## 3. “behind” (b)

Use 'behind' when something is at the back of another thing: behind the sofa, behind the door.

## 4. “on” (a)

Use 'on' when something is resting on top of a surface: on the desk, on the table. The context 'lighting up my workspace' confirms the lamp is on top of the desk.

## 5. “opposite” (b)

Use 'opposite' when two things face each other, usually across a road or space: opposite the cinema, opposite the park.

## 6. “next to” (c)

Use 'next to' or 'beside' when something is at the side of another thing: next to me, beside the window.

## 7. “under” (d)

Use 'under' when something is below and often covered by another thing: under the bed, under the table. The clue 'lie on the floor' confirms the ball is beneath the bed.

## 8. “above” (a)

Use 'above' when something is higher than another thing, without touching it: above the fireplace, above the door.

## 9. “outside” (b)

Use 'outside' when something or someone is not within a building or enclosed area: outside the house, outside the classroom.

## 10. “near” (c)

Use 'near' or 'close to' when something is a short distance away: near my house, near the station. 'Down the road' confirms proximity, not face-to-face positioning.

## 11. “under” (a)

Use 'under' when something is directly below and often partly hidden by another object: under the table.

## 12. “inside” (d)

Use 'inside' when something is within a building or enclosed space: inside the hotel, inside the shopping centre.

## 13. “beside” (a)

'Beside' means the same as 'next to' — at the side of someone or something: beside her friend, beside the river.

## 14. “over” (c)

Use 'over' when something extends across or above something else: a bridge over the river, a sign over the entrance.

**15. “in front of” (b)**

Use 'in front of' when something is directly before another thing, facing it: in front of the library, in front of the building.

**16. “behind” (d)**

Use 'behind' when something is at the back and not visible from the front: behind the building, behind the wall.

**17. “between” (b)**

Use 'between' when something is in the space separating two things: between the two houses, between the trees.

**18. “above” (c)**

Use 'above' when something is at a higher level than another thing: above the desk, above the fireplace. The context 'if you look up' confirms the higher position.

**19. “under” (d)**

Use 'under' when something is directly below another object: under the other boxes, under the pile. 'At the bottom' confirms the lower position.

**20. “next to” (d)**

Use 'next to' when two things are side by side, often sharing a boundary: next to the café, next to the school.