



Answers

1. a) into
2. c) across
3. d) up
4. c) past
5. a) into
6. d) through
7. d) along
8. b) onto
9. b) out of
10. d) down
11. a) out of
12. c) towards
13. b) across
14. b) off
15. a) through
16. c) away from
17. a) off
18. d) up
19. b) through
20. c) over



Explanations

1. “into” (a)

Use 'into' for movement from outside to inside an enclosed space: ran into the house, walked into the room.

2. “across” (c)

Use 'across' for movement from one side to the other of a flat surface: across the bridge, across the road, across the field.

3. “up” (d)

Use 'up' for movement from a lower to a higher position: up the ladder, up the stairs, up the hill.

4. “past” (c)

Use 'past' when someone moves by something without stopping or entering: ran past the park, walked past the shop, drove past the school.

5. “into” (a)

Use 'into' for movement entering a contained area: jumped into the pool, dived into the water, fell into the hole.

6. “through” (d)

Use 'through' for movement from one end to the other of an enclosed or covered space: through a tunnel, through a forest, through a door.

7. “along” (d)

Use 'along' for movement following the length of something: along the path, along the river, along the corridor.

8. “onto” (b)

Use 'onto' for movement that ends on a surface: jumped onto the table, climbed onto the roof, stepped onto the stage.

9. “out of” (b)

Use 'out of' for leaving an enclosed space: got out of the car, walked out of the room, ran out of the building.

10. “down” (d)

Use 'down' for movement from a higher to a lower position: down the stairs, down the hill, down the slope.

11. “out of” (a)

Use 'out of' when something leaves an enclosed space: flew out of the cage, went out of the door, ran out of the room.

12. “towards” (c)

Use 'towards' for movement in the direction of someone or something: walking towards me, driving towards the city. 'From the other end' confirms he was approaching.

13. “across” (b)

Use 'across' for movement from one side to the other of a road or open area: across the street, across the playground. 'To the other side' confirms they crossed completely.

14. “off” (b)

Use 'off' for movement away from a surface: off the shelf, off the table, off the wall. 'Off' is the opposite of 'onto'.

15. “through” (a)

Use 'through' for movement from one side to the other of an area or space: through the town, through the forest, through the crowd. 'Passing shops and cafés' confirms driving within the area.

16. “away from” (c)

Use 'away from' for movement in the opposite direction from something: ran away from the dog, walked away from the building.

17. “off” (a)

Use 'off' for falling from a surface or something you sit/stand on: fell off her bicycle, fell off the chair, fell off the ladder.

18. “up” (d)

Use 'up' for moving to a higher point: up the mountain, up the hill, up the slope.

19. “through” (b)

Use 'through' when something passes within and from one side to the other of an area: through the valley, through the countryside. 'And out to the plain' confirms the river enters and exits the valley.

20. “over” (c)

Use 'over' for movement above and to the other side of an obstacle: stepped over the puddle, jumped over the fence, climbed over the wall.