

## “AT”, “IN” Y “ON”

A continuación explicaremos los usos de “at”, “in” y “on”. Diferenciaremos si hablamos de situaciones de lugar o de tiempo.

LUGAR:

Usamos “at”:

- Para hablar de una posición en un punto:  
It's very hot at the center of the Earth  
Turn right at the next traffic-light.
- Si pensamos en un lugar grande, pero pensamos en él como en un punto:  
You have to change trains at Madrid  
The plane stops for an hour at Frankfurt.
- Si hablamos de un lugar como lugar de encuentro:  
Let's meet at the station
- Si pensamos en un lugar como el sitio donde algo ocurre:  
There's a good film at the cinema in Callao.
- En direcciones, si damos el número de la calle:  
She lives at 10 Downing Street.
- En expresiones como: at home, at school, at work, at university, at college.

Usamos “in”:

- Para hablar de una posición en el espacio, cuando algo está rodeado por todas partes:  
I don't think he's in his office.  
Let's go for a walk in the woods.  
I last saw her in the car park.
- En direcciones, si sólo damos el nombre de la calle:  
She lives in Downing Street.
- En expresiones como: in a picture, in the sky, in bed, in prison, in church.

Usamos “on”:

- Para hablar de posición en una recta:  
His house is on the way from Valencia to Alicante.  
Zaragoza is on the River Ebro.

- Para hablar de posición sobre una superficie:  
Come on, supper's on the table.  
I'd prefer that picture on the other wall.
- Para medios de transporte:  
He's arriving on the 12:15 train.  
There's no room on the bus.
- Para el número de una planta:  
She lives in a flat on the third floor.
- En expresiones como: on a page.

#### TIEMPO:

##### Usamos "at":

- Para hablar de horas o momentos exactos:  
I usually get up at eight o'clock.  
I'll meet you at 12:30.  
Phone me at lunch time.
- En las expresiones "at night" y "at what time" (aunque en este último caso se puede omitir "at").  
We'll meet at night.  
At what time does your train leave?  
What time does your train leave?
- Para hablar de fines de semana y festivos:  
Are you going away at Easter?  
What did you do at the weekend?

##### Usamos "in":

- Para hablar de partes del día:  
I work best in the morning.  
Three o'clock in the afternoon.  
We usually go out in the evening.
- Para hablar de periodos superiores a un día:  
It happened in the week after Christmas.  
I was born in April.  
Avila is beautiful in spring.  
He died in 1616.  
Our house was built in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century.

Usamos "on":

- Para hablar de días:  
I'll phone you on Tuesday.  
My birthday is on March 21<sup>st</sup>.  
They are having a party on Christmas day.  
We usually go to see our grandparents on Sundays.