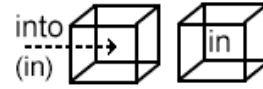


In Paris, into Paris ★★

We use *in* for position, and *into* for movement:
(We also use *in* for movement)



1 Basic difference:



The babies are *in* the nest.

She's putting the food *into* their mouths.
(*in*)

However... there are two more things to think about:

2 *Into* is for movement, but we often use *in* for *into*:



He's getting *into* the hole.
(He's getting *in* the hole)

3 We MUST use *in* for *into* if there is no object:

He's getting *in* the car. ✓

He's getting *in*. ✓

He's getting *into* the car. ✓

He's getting *into*. ✗

Illustrations: Holden-Hotopf

4 We must choose between *in* and *into* if the meaning depends on it:

He drove the car *in* Paris = "He stayed in Paris and drove around."

He drove the car *into* Paris = "He was outside Paris, and he entered Paris in the car."

Quick check

Complete each sentence with *in*, *into* or *into/in* (use *into/in* when it is possible to use either word):

1 "Come _____!" he said, and she walked _____ the room and sat down.

2 He put his hand _____ his pocket looking for his keys.

3 I live _____ London.

4 We left Oxford at four o'clock, and drove _____ London an hour later.

5 "Your dinner is _____ the oven."