



Answers

1. b) on
2. d) in
3. a) on
4. c) in
5. d) on
6. b) at
7. a) at
8. c) —
9. d) —
10. a) —
11. b) on
12. c) in
13. a) on
14. d) on
15. c) at
16. b) —
17. a) in
18. d) on
19. c) in
20. b) on



Explanations

1. “on” (b)

Use 'on' with large public transport: on the bus, on the train, on the plane, on the ferry. Use 'in' with small private vehicles: in the car, in the taxi.

2. “in” (d)

Use 'in' with small private vehicles you sit inside of: in the taxi, in the car. Use 'on' with large public transport: on the bus, on the train.

3. “on” (a)

When a day of the week is combined with a part of the day, use 'on': on Monday morning, on Friday afternoon, on Saturday evening. The day takes priority over the part of day.

4. “in” (c)

Use 'in' with parts of the day on their own: in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening. But if a specific day is added, switch to 'on': on Tuesday afternoon.

5. “on” (d)

Day + part of day = 'on'. On Friday evening, on Saturday morning, on Sunday afternoon. The day of the week determines the preposition.

6. “at” (b)

Use 'at' with events and organised gatherings: at a conference, at a meeting, at a concert, at a wedding.

7. “at” (a)

Use 'at' with social events: at the party, at the wedding, at the ceremony, at the concert.

8. “—” (c)

No preposition is used before 'next + time word': next Friday, next week, next month, next year. We say 'See you next Friday', not 'See you on next Friday'.

9. “—” (d)

No preposition is used before 'every + time word': every morning, every day, every week. We say 'every morning', not 'in every morning'.

10. “—” (a)

No preposition is used before 'last + time word': last night, last week, last Monday. We say 'last night', not 'at last night'.

11. “on” (b)

Use 'on' with large public transport: on the train, on the bus, on the plane. You can stand up and walk around on these vehicles.

12. “in” (c)

Use 'in' with small enclosed vehicles: in the car, in the taxi, in the helicopter. You sit enclosed inside these vehicles.

13. “on” (a)

Day + part of day always takes 'on': on Saturday afternoon. Even though we say 'in the afternoon' on its own, the day of the week takes priority.

14. “on” (d)

When a type of evening, morning or afternoon is described with an adjective or noun modifier, use 'on': on winter evenings, on cold mornings, on sunny afternoons.

15. “at” (c)

Use 'at' with events and ceremonies: at a wedding, at a funeral, at a party, at a conference.

16. “—” (b)

No preposition is used before 'this + time word': this weekend, this morning, this year. We say 'this weekend', not 'on this weekend'.

17. “in” (a)

'In the rain' is a fixed expression for weather conditions. We also say 'in the sun', 'in the snow', 'in the fog'.

18. “on” (d)

'On television' (or 'on TV') and 'on the radio' are fixed expressions for broadcast media. We also say 'on the internet', 'on the phone'.

19. “in” (c)

'In someone's ear' is the correct expression when whispering or speaking quietly to someone.

20. “on” (b)

When a morning, afternoon or evening is described with adjectives, use 'on': on a cold morning, on a beautiful evening. Without adjectives, we say 'in the morning'.