



Answers

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



Explanations

1. “at” (b)

Use 'at the cinema' when talking about the activity of going to see a film. 'At' focuses on the venue and the event rather than the physical building.

2. “in” (d)

'In bed' is a fixed expression meaning lying in bed. We say 'in bed', not 'on bed' or 'at bed'.

3. “on” (b)

Use 'on' for large public transport you can walk around in: on the bus, on the train, on the plane, on the ship.

4. “in” (a)

Use 'in' for small vehicles where you sit enclosed: in the car, in the taxi, in the helicopter.

5. “at” (c)

'At school' is a fixed expression meaning attending school as a student. It focuses on the activity, not the building.

6. “in” (c)

Use 'in the corner' for the inside corner of a room or enclosed space: in the corner of the room, in the corner of the garden.

7. “on” (d)

'On holiday' is a fixed expression. We also say 'on vacation' (AmE), 'on a trip', 'on business'.

8. “at” (a)

'At home' is a fixed expression meaning present in one's house. We say 'at home', not 'in home'.

9. “on” (b)

Use 'on the corner' when something occupies the corner point of a street or building, especially a shop or structure: on the corner of the street.

10. “in” (d)

Use 'in the back/front of the car' for positions inside a vehicle: in the back of the car, in the front seat.

11. “in” (a)

Use 'in' when talking about something physically inside or part of a building: in the hospital, in the school, in the hotel.

12. “around” (d)

'Around the corner' means just past the corner, on the other side. It's different from 'on the corner' (at the corner point) or 'at the corner' (near the junction).

13. “in” (b)

Use 'in' for content that appears within printed media: in the newspaper, in a book, in a magazine. Use 'on' for a page or screen surface.

14. “on” (b)

Use 'on' for large public transport: on the train, on the bus, on the plane. These are vehicles you can stand up and walk around in.

15. “on” (c)

Use 'on the beach' because a beach is an open surface area. The children are physically on the sand building the sandcastle.

16. “at” (d)

'At university' is a fixed expression meaning enrolled as a student. Similar to 'at school' and 'at college'.

17. “at” (d)

Use 'at' for specific points where people meet or wait: at the entrance, at the gate, at the reception. 'At' marks the exact spot.

18. “on” (d)

Use 'on' when something is attached to or touching a surface, even a ceiling: on the ceiling, on the wall, on the floor.

19. “at” (a)

Use 'at' for social events and gatherings: at a party, at a wedding, at a conference, at a concert.

20. “at” (c)

Use 'at the top/bottom' of something to describe a position at the highest or lowest point: at the top of the page, at the bottom of the hill.