



Answers

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



Explanations

1. “at” (a)

Use 'at' with festival periods: at Christmas, at Easter, at Thanksgiving. But use 'on' with the specific day: on Christmas Day.

2. “–” (d)

No preposition is needed with 'last': last Saturday, last week, last year. The word 'last' already indicates the time.

3. “at” (a)

'At night' is a fixed expression. Note the contrast: 'in the morning/afternoon/evening' but 'at night' (no article).

4. “on” (b)

Use 'on' with specific named days: on New Year's Eve, on Christmas Day, on Valentine's Day, on my birthday.

5. “–” (a)

No preposition is used with 'tomorrow', 'today', 'yesterday' or 'tonight'. These words function as adverbs of time.

6. “on” (d)

When a day combines with a part of the day, use 'on': on Monday morning, on Friday afternoon, on Saturday evening.

7. “–” (c)

No preposition is needed with 'every': every summer, every day, every weekend. 'Every' already indicates the time pattern.

8. “at” (c)

In British English, use 'at the weekend'. In American English, 'on the weekend' is standard. Both are accepted, but 'at' is the standard British English form.

9. “–” (a)

No preposition is needed with 'this': this Friday, this week, this summer. 'This' already specifies the time.

10. “on” (b)

Use 'on' with Christmas Day (a specific day). Compare: 'at Christmas' (the festival period) vs 'on Christmas Day' (the specific date).

11. “at” (d)

Use 'at' with mealtimes: at lunchtime, at breakfast, at dinnertime.

12. “–” (b)

No preposition is needed with 'next': next week, next Monday, next year. 'Next' already indicates the time.

13. “on” (d)

Use 'on' when a day is combined with part of the day: on Sunday mornings, on Tuesday afternoons.

14. “–” (b)

No preposition is used with 'tonight'. Like 'today' and 'tomorrow', it is already an adverb of time.

15. “in” (c)

'In the night' means during a specific night (often implying you were woken up). Compare: 'at night' (in general, as a habit) vs 'in the night' (during one particular night).

16. “at” (a)

Use 'at' with festival periods: at Easter, at Christmas, at Thanksgiving.

17. “on” (c)

Use 'on' with 'birthday': on your birthday, on my birthday. A birthday is treated as a specific day.

18. “in” (b)

Use 'in' with centuries: in the 21st century, in the 19th century.

19. “-” (c)

No preposition is needed with 'yesterday': yesterday afternoon, yesterday morning. 'Yesterday' already indicates the time.

20. “at” (d)

Use 'at' with specific points in the day: at dawn, at sunrise, at sunset, at dusk, at noon, at midnight.