

12. It rained a lot ____ the night.
a) for
b) since
c) at
d) during
13. They lived in Paris ____ six months.
a) during
b) for
c) since
d) within
14. She'll arrive ____ half an hour.
a) for
b) during
c) since
d) in
15. Several people left ____ the speech.
a) for
b) since
c) during
d) over
16. He slept ____ twelve hours after the long flight.
a) during
b) for
c) since
d) in
17. We haven't had any rain ____ the beginning of June.
a) since
b) for
c) during
d) from
18. I learned a lot ____ the course.
a) for
b) since
c) during
d) along
19. The train left ten minutes ____.
a) since
b) ago
c) during
d) for
20. I've felt much happier ____ I changed jobs.
a) for
b) during
c) after
d) since



Answers

1. c) for
2. a) since
3. c) during
4. a) in
5. b) since
6. d) during
7. a) for
8. d) since
9. b) during
10. c) ago
11. a) since
12. d) during
13. b) for
14. d) in
15. c) during
16. b) for
17. a) since
18. c) during
19. b) ago
20. d) since



Explanations

1. “for” (c)

Use 'for' with a duration (a length of time): for ten years, for two hours, for a long time.

2. “since” (a)

Use 'since' with a specific point in time when something started: since 2015, since Monday, since January.

3. “during” (c)

Use 'during' with a noun that names a period or event: during the lesson, during the film, during summer.

4. “in” (a)

'In two weeks' means 'two weeks from now' — it points to a future moment. Don't confuse with 'for two weeks', which describes how long something lasts.

5. “since” (b)

Use 'since' with a specific point in time: since last Thursday. 'Since' tells us when the situation started.

6. “during” (d)

Use 'during' + noun to say when something happened within a period: during the film. Note: 'while' is a conjunction and needs a clause (while I was watching the film).

7. “for” (a)

Use 'for' with a duration: for a very long time, for ages, for years.

8. “since” (d)

Use 'since' with a point in time or event that marks the start: since her wedding. It means from that time until now.

9. “during” (b)

Use 'during' + noun to describe what happened within a period or event: during the meeting.

10. “ago” (c)

'Six months ago' means six months back from now. Use 'ago' with past simple. Don't confuse with 'since': 'since' needs present perfect (I have worked here since June).

11. “since” (a)

Use 'since' with a point in time (including a clause): since she was five. It tells us when she started.

12. “during” (d)

Use 'during' + noun to say when something happened: during the night. It tells us the period in which the rain occurred.

13. “for” (b)

Use 'for' with a duration: for six months. It tells us how long they lived there.

14. “in” (d)

'In half an hour' means 'half an hour from now'. Use 'in' + a time period to say how soon something will happen. Don't confuse with 'for', which describes duration.

15. “during” (c)

Use 'during' + noun to describe an event that took place within a period: during the speech.

16. “for” (b)

Use 'for' with a duration: for twelve hours. It answers 'How long did he sleep?'

17. “since” (a)

Use 'since' with a starting point: since the beginning of June. It marks when the dry period started.

18. “during” (c)

Use 'during' + noun to say when something happened: during the course. It refers to the period of the course.

19. “ago” (b)

'Ten minutes ago' means ten minutes back from now. Use 'ago' after a time period with past simple. Don't confuse with 'since', which requires present perfect.

20. “since” (d)

Use 'since' with a clause or event that marks the starting point: since I changed jobs. It connects the past event to the present feeling.