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| **Prepositions: In, At and On** | | | | |
| **FORM**: | | | **IN ON AT** |  |
| **USE:** | The prepositions IN, ON and AT can be used as prepositions of time, to tell us time relationships.  **IN:** is used with seasons (summer, winter, spring, fall), time of day (the morning, the afternoon, the evening), months (January, February, etc.), and year (2004, 2005, etc.)  **ON:** is used with days of the week (Monday, Tuesday, etc.), specific dates (July 1st ), and specific days (the weekend, Christmas Day, New Year’s Day)  **AT:** is used with meal times (lunch, breakfast), specific times (2:30 p.m, noon, night, midnight, dawn), other specific blocks of time (the present, the moment, the break) and general holiday times (Christmas, Easter). | | | |
| **EXAMPLES:** | | *My birthday is in October.*  *What are you going to do on the weekend?*  *I will visit my family at Easter.* | | |

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| Complete the sentences with IN, AT or ON. |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Halloween, children dress up and go from house to house asking for treats.
2. Betsy arrived \_\_\_\_\_\_ 4:30pm for the two o’clock meeting. She’s always late!
3. Dracula gets up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ midnight and goes to bed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dawn.
4. Banks and government institutions are usually closed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Christmas (time).
5. What do you usually do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon?
6. My parents will go to the island of Capri \_\_\_\_\_ Easter.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1492, Columbus arrived on the island that is now called Cuba.
8. A: ”Is your birthday \_\_\_\_\_\_ March?”. B: “Nope. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_ August 7th.”
9. A: “Can we meet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Thursday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2:30 p.m.?” B: “I prefer to meet \_\_\_\_ the weekend. It’s easier for me.”
10. We always go to the beach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the summer.
11. Gladys always walks her dog \_\_\_\_ the morning because she doesn’t like to go out \_\_\_\_\_ night.