

Time Prepositions Exercise 1

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Prepositions of Time 1

Put in the correct preposition (choose in / on / at). If no preposition is needed put in -.

1) Lucy is arriving February the 13th
 eight o'clock the

morning.
 [.] [.] [.]

Check
Show

2) The weather is often terrible in London
 January.
 [.]

Check
Show

3) It's better to get taxi if you are out alone
 night.
 [.]

Check
Show

4) She got married September.

Check

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**Speak and
write more
correct,**

[.]

Show

5) They usually go to the south of France the summer.

Check

Show

[.]

6) Columbus sailed to the Americas the 16th century.

Check

Show

[.]

7) The Beatles were popular the 1960s.

Check

Show

[.]

8) I graduated from university 2001.

Check

Show

[.]

9) His birthday is June.

Check

Show

[.]

10) I usually go to my parents' house

Christmas. We eat turkey together Christmas Day.

Check

Show

[.] [.]

11) The train leaves tomorrow morning

8:00 am.

Check

Show

[.] [.]

12) I love going skiing January.

Check

Show

[.]

Check

more beautiful English

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13) We met at the restaurant 8pm. Show

[.]

14) The class is 9am Check

Monday mornings.

[.][.]

Show

15) I like to drink coffee the morning and tea

the afternoon.

[.][.]

Check

Show

16) We went out for dinner last Wednesday. Check

[.]

Show

17) She left London the 4th of March. Check

[.]

Show

18) I had a party my birthday. Check

[.]

Show

19) Lucy went to New York New Year. Check

[.]

Show

20) We're meeting lunchtime

next Tuesday.

[.][.]

Check

Show

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PROBLEMS TO SOLVE (PROBLEM SET 1)

1. In a system with two coupled pendulums, the initial conditions are:

- $x(0) = 0$
- $\dot{x}(0) = 1$
- $y(0) = 1$
- $\dot{y}(0) = 0$

2. A mass m is attached to a spring with constant k . The equation of motion is:

- $m\ddot{x} + kx = 0$

3. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The position vector is:

- $\mathbf{r}(t) = r(\cos(\omega t)\mathbf{i} + \sin(\omega t)\mathbf{j})$

4. A particle moves in a straight line with constant acceleration a . The velocity is:

- $\mathbf{v}(t) = at + \mathbf{v}_0$

5. A particle moves in a straight line with constant velocity v . The position is:

- $\mathbf{r}(t) = vt + \mathbf{r}_0$

6. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The angular momentum is:

- $\mathbf{L} = mrv\mathbf{k}$

7. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The kinetic energy is:

- $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

8. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The potential energy is:

- $U = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$

9. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The total energy is:

- $E = K + U$

10. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The work done is:

- $W = \int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$

PROBLEMS TO SOLVE (PROBLEM SET 2)

1. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The position vector is:

- $\mathbf{r}(t) = r(\cos(\omega t)\mathbf{i} + \sin(\omega t)\mathbf{j})$

2. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The velocity vector is:

- $\mathbf{v}(t) = r\omega(-\sin(\omega t)\mathbf{i} + \cos(\omega t)\mathbf{j})$

3. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The acceleration vector is:

- $\mathbf{a}(t) = -r\omega^2(\cos(\omega t)\mathbf{i} + \sin(\omega t)\mathbf{j})$

4. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The angular momentum is:

- $\mathbf{L} = mrv\mathbf{k}$

5. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The kinetic energy is:

- $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

6. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The potential energy is:

- $U = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$

7. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The total energy is:

- $E = K + U$

8. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The work done is:

- $W = \int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$

9. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The power is:

- $P = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v}$

10. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The torque is:

- $\tau = rF\sin(\theta)$

PROBLEMS TO SOLVE (PROBLEM SET 3)

1. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The position vector is:

- $\mathbf{r}(t) = r(\cos(\omega t)\mathbf{i} + \sin(\omega t)\mathbf{j})$

2. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The velocity vector is:

- $\mathbf{v}(t) = r\omega(-\sin(\omega t)\mathbf{i} + \cos(\omega t)\mathbf{j})$

3. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The acceleration vector is:

- $\mathbf{a}(t) = -r\omega^2(\cos(\omega t)\mathbf{i} + \sin(\omega t)\mathbf{j})$

4. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The angular momentum is:

- $\mathbf{L} = mrv\mathbf{k}$

5. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The kinetic energy is:

- $K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

6. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The potential energy is:

- $U = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$

7. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The total energy is:

- $E = K + U$

8. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The work done is:

- $W = \int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$

9. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The power is:

- $P = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{v}$

10. A particle moves in a circular path with radius r and angular velocity ω . The torque is:

- $\tau = rF\sin(\theta)$