In, at, on: time and dates

Choose in, at or on for a time or date. Estimated practice time: about 5 minutes.

Quick reference

in - Months, years, seasons and longer periods
Example: in January; in 1998; in spring

at - Clock times and fixed expressions
Example: at 6:30; at noon; at night

on - Days and specific dates
Example: on Saturday; on November 3

Choose from: in, at, on.

Write an answer in every blank. Check the answer key after you finish.

1. Let’s meet _____ 6:30.

2. The play is _____ Saturday _____ noon.

3. I was born _____ November 3, 1970.

4. Beverly went to Los Angeles _____ January.

5. Bill arrived in New York _____ February 7.

6. I love to see the flowers _____ the spring.

7. The movie starts _____ 7:30 _____ the evening.

8. We go to bed _____ 11:00 _____ night.

9. Her birthday is _____ October _____ the fall.

10. I saw a witch _____ midnight _____ Saturday _____ October 31 _____ 1998.

Online lesson and interactive scoring:

https://5minuteenglish.com/lessons/grammar/in-at-on-time-or-date/

In, at, on: time and dates

Compare each answer, then read the reason. Retry any item you missed.

1. Let’s meet at 6:30.
Use at for a clock time.

2. The play is on Saturday at noon.
Use on for a day and at for noon.

3. I was born on November 3, 1970.
Use on for a specific date.

4. Beverly went to Los Angeles in January.
Use in for a month.

5. Bill arrived in New York on February 7.
Use on for a specific date.

6. I love to see the flowers in the spring.
Use in for a season.

7. The movie starts at 7:30 in the evening.
Use at for a clock time and in the evening for this part of the day.

8. We go to bed at 11:00 at night.
Use at for a clock time and in the expression at night.

9. Her birthday is in October in the fall.
Use in for a month and for a season.

10. I saw a witch at midnight on Saturday on October 31 in 1998.
Use at midnight, on for a day or date, and in for a year.

Next step: say one new example aloud using the same pattern.

Practice material: https://5minuteenglish.com/lessons/grammar/in-at-on-time-or-date/

Marry, get married, be married

Distinguish the wedding event from marital status. Estimated practice time: about 5 minutes.

Quick reference

marry + person - Become someone's husband or wife
Example: She is going to marry Mike.

get married (to someone) - The wedding or change of status
Example: They got married in London.

be married (to someone) - The state of being married
Example: Anna is married to Juan.

Choose from: is married, married, got married, is married to, marry.

Write an answer in every blank. Check the answer key after you finish.

1. Is Jim single or married? He _____.

2. Who did he marry? He _____ Susan.

3. Where did he get married? He _____ in London.

4. Is Anna single? No, she _____.

5. Who is Anna married to? She _____ Juan.

6. What is Jolene going to do this Saturday? She is going to _____ Mike.

Online lesson and interactive scoring:

https://5minuteenglish.com/lessons/vocabulary/marry-get-married-be-married/

Marry, get married, be married

Compare each answer, then read the reason. Retry any item you missed.

1. Is Jim single or married? He is married.
Is married describes his marital status.

2. Who did he marry? He married Susan.
Married is followed directly by the person’s name here.

3. Where did he get married? He got married in London.
Got married describes the wedding event. Married also works as an intransitive past-tense verb in this sentence.
Also accepted in item 3: married.

4. Is Anna single? No, she is married.
Is married describes her marital status.

5. Who is Anna married to? She is married to Juan.
Use is married to before the partner’s name.

6. What is Jolene going to do this Saturday? She is going to marry Mike.
Use marry directly before the partner’s name.

Next step: say one new example aloud using the same pattern.

Practice material: https://5minuteenglish.com/lessons/vocabulary/marry-get-married-be-married/

Die, died, dead

Choose the verb or adjective that fits the sentence. Estimated practice time: about 5 minutes.

Quick reference

die - Base verb: to stop living
Example: My fish might die.

died - Past tense and past participle of die
Example: My fish died yesterday.

dead - Adjective: no longer alive
Example: The fish is dead.

Choose from: die, died, dead.

Write an answer in every blank. Check the answer key after you finish.

1. I hope my fish doesn’t _____.

2. Oh no! My fish _____.

3. My fish is _____.

4. I have a _____ fish.

5. All of us are born and all of us will _____ someday.

6. My grandmother _____ about 4 years ago.

7. The bug was _____ when I saw it.

Online lesson and interactive scoring:

https://5minuteenglish.com/lessons/vocabulary/using-die-died-and-dead/

Die, died, dead

Compare each answer, then read the reason. Retry any item you missed.

1. I hope my fish doesn’t die.
Use the base verb die after doesn’t.

2. Oh no! My fish died.
Died is the past-tense verb.

3. My fish is dead.
Dead is an adjective used after is here.

4. I have a dead fish.
The adjective dead describes the noun fish.

5. All of us are born and all of us will die someday.
Use the base verb die after will.

6. My grandmother died about 4 years ago.
Died is the verb form for this past event.

7. The bug was dead when I saw it.
Dead is an adjective used after was here.

Next step: say one new example aloud using the same pattern.

Practice material: https://5minuteenglish.com/lessons/vocabulary/using-die-died-and-dead/