## At/on/in (time)

A	Compare at, on and in:  They arrived at 5 o'clock. They arrived on Friday. They arrived in October. / They arrived in 1998.  We use:
ð	at for the time of day at five o'clock at 11.45 at midnight at lunchtime at sunset etc.
3	on for days and dates on Friday / on Fridays on 16 May 2009 on Christmas Day on my birthday
	in for longer periods (for example: months/years/seasons)in Octoberin 1998in the 18th centuryin the pastin (the) winterin the 1990sin the Middle Agesin (the) future
В	We use at in these expressions:  at night at the weekend / at weekends at Christmas at the moment / at present at the same time  I don't like working at night. Will you be here at the weekend? Do you give each other presents at Christmas? The manager isn't here at the moment / at present. Kate and I arrived at the same time.
C	We say:  in the morning(s) in the afternoon(s) in the evening(s)  on Friday morning(s) on Sunday afternoon(s) on Monday evening(s) etc.  l'll see you in the morning. Do you work in the evenings?  l'on Friday morning(s) on Monday evening(s) etc.  l'll see you on Friday morning. Do you work on Saturday evenings?
D	We do not use at/on/in before last/next/this/every:  I'll see you next Friday. (not on next Friday) They got married last March.  In spoken English we often leave out on before days (Sunday/Monday etc.). So you can say:  I'll see you on Friday. or I'll see you Friday. I don't work on Monday mornings. or I don't work Monday mornings.
E	In a few minutes / in six months etc.  The train will be leaving in a few minutes. (= a few minutes from now) Andy has gone away. He'll be back in a week. (= a week from now) They'll be here in a moment. (= a moment from now)  You can also say: in six months' time, in a week's time etc. They're getting married in six months' time. or in six months.  We also use in to say how long it takes to do something: I learnt to drive in four weeks. (= it took me four weeks to learn)