

## A magnifying glass with a black handle and frame is positioned over a collection of small, light-colored wooden tiles, each featuring a single lowercase letter. The tiles are scattered across a solid pink background. The magnifying glass's lens is centered over a small group of tiles, including 'm', 'p', 'b', 'a', 's', 'r', 'c', 'i', 'z', and 'n', making them appear larger and more prominent than the others.

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# Why study verbs + prepositions?

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Prepositions are one of the most difficult things to master in the English language.

They provide the “links” between the main words (nouns, verbs, and adjectives), but many English students have a hard time knowing **which preposition to use** in each situation.

This uncertainty can lead to lack of confidence and being afraid to speak – or speaking with lots of pauses as you try to think of the correct preposition.

Unfortunately, it’s not easy to give specific **rules** for when to use each preposition – but most verbs have a preposition that usually goes together. Some verbs can go with multiple prepositions, and sometimes the preposition makes a difference in the meaning of the phrase.

You can use this dictionary for **learning typical verb-preposition combinations**, as well as for reference. Each entry has an example sentence and any notes or explanations that could help you understand better.

The best way to remember these combinations of verbs and prepositions is not only to study the list... but also to **create your own example sentences!** Putting the verb + preposition combination into practice immediately helps you memorize it more easily.

You can continue learning English grammar with my [\\$1 grammar e-books](#) and my [Advanced English Grammar Course](#).

Good luck with your English studies!

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Verb + Preposition	Example Sentence	Notes
<b>account for</b>	How do you <b>account for</b> the differences between the two financial reports?	To "account for" is to explain or provide a reason
<b>accuse (someone) of (something)</b>	Dan <b>accused</b> Henry <b>of</b> stealing money from the company.	To "accuse" is to say that someone did something bad
<b>adapt to</b>	When I moved to a different country, it was hard for me to <b>adapt to</b> the new culture.	
<b>add (something) to (something)</b>	I <b>added</b> some salt <b>to</b> the soup to give it more flavor.	
<b>adjust to</b>	After I got divorced, I had to <b>adjust to</b> life as a single man.	
<b>admire (someone) for (something)</b>	I <b>admire</b> Joanne <b>for</b> her dedication.	
<b>agree on (topic)</b>	My teacher and I <b>agree on</b> the importance of listening practice.	You agree ON a noun: We agree on politics. We don't agree on religion.
<b>agree to (do something)</b>	She <b>agreed to</b> make cookies for the party.	You agree TO a verb
<b>agree with (someone)</b>	I <b>agree with</b> you.	You agree WITH a person
<b>apologize to (someone) for (doing something)</b>	Barbara <b>apologized to</b> her boss <b>for</b> being late to the meeting.	
<b>apply to (a university / program)</b>	I <b>applied to</b> the top university in the country - but I didn't get in.	
<b>apply for (a job / scholarship)</b>	Sandra <b>applied for</b> a marketing job at a multinational company.	
<b>approve of</b>	My parents don't <b>approve of</b> my new boyfriend.	
<b>argue with (someone) about (something)</b>	I <b>argued with</b> my business partner <b>about</b> how much to invest in advertising.	To argue is to have a verbal conflict. The noun form is "argument" and we also say "have an argument with (someone)"
<b>arrange for (someone) (to do something)</b>	We'll <b>arrange for</b> a babysitter to take care of the kids.	
<b>arrest (someone) for (something)</b>	Pat was <b>arrested for</b> driving without a license.	To "arrest" is when the police take a person into the police station because they are suspected of some crime.

		This is often in the passive voice: "(Someone) was arrested for..."
<b>arrive at (a place)</b>	By the time we <b>arrived at</b> the train station, our train had already left.	
<b>arrive in (a city, country)</b>	I'll be <b>arriving in</b> Berlin on Thursday.	
<b>ask (someone) about (someone/topic)</b>	She <b>asked</b> them <b>about</b> their plans for the holiday.	You ask someone ABOUT (a topic)
<b>ask (someone) for (something)</b>	I <b>asked</b> my classmate <b>for</b> a pencil.	You ask someone FOR (a noun)
<b>ask (someone) to (do something)</b>	The teacher <b>asked</b> me <b>to</b> make copies of the worksheet.	You ask someone TO (a verb). Never say "I asked to him..."
<b>base on</b>	Our conclusions are <b>based on</b> scientific research.	
<b>be accustomed to</b>	I'm from Ecuador, so I'm not <b>accustomed to</b> the cold weather!	"I'm accustomed to" is the same as "I'm used to"
<b>be/get acquainted with</b>	At the conference, I got <b>acquainted with</b> various leaders in the industry.	
<b>be addicted to (something)</b>	The rock star was <b>addicted to</b> heroin.	You can also say you're "addicted to" interests (like music or sports) - it's not only for drugs and alcohol!
<b>be afraid of</b>	My 5-year-old daughter is <b>afraid of</b> the dark.	"Afraid of" is the same as "scared of"
<b>be angry at/with (someone) for (something)</b>	Bob is <b>angry at</b> his son <b>for</b> driving his car without permission - and crashing it.	
<b>be annoyed at/with (someone) for (something)</b>	I'm <b>annoyed at</b> my husband <b>for</b> forgetting to wash the dishes.	Notice that after "annoyed/angry at someone for..." the verb is in the -ING form.
<b>be anxious about (something)</b>	Everyone in the class is <b>anxious about</b> the final exam.	
<b>be associated with</b>	There are a number of risks <b>associated with</b> the surgery.	
<b>be aware of</b>	I'm not <b>aware of</b> any problems.	
<b>be blessed with</b>	We've been <b>blessed with</b> good health and stable jobs.	To be "blessed with" something is to have received something good / positive, which you're thankful for.

<b>be bored with</b>	I'm <b>bored with</b> the classes I'm currently taking.	
<b>be capable of (something)</b>	This technology is <b>capable of</b> changing the world.	
<b>be cluttered with (something)</b>	The spare room is <b>cluttered with</b> my sister's half-finished art projects.	"Cluttered" means there are too many objects in the space, and it's disorganized.
<b>be committed to</b>	Our organization is <b>committed to</b> improving education in the community.	
<b>be composed of</b>	The group is <b>composed of</b> doctors and lawyers.	
<b>be concerned about</b>	I'm <b>concerned about</b> the increasing violence in this neighborhood.	
<b>be connected to/with</b>	Less education is <b>connected with</b> higher unemployment.	
<b>be content with</b>	The employees weren't <b>content with</b> the salary adjustments - they wanted a bigger raise.	
<b>be dedicated to</b>	Veronica is very <b>dedicated to</b> her job. She always does her best work.	
<b>be devoted to</b>	Frank is a great father; he's so <b>devoted to</b> his family.	
<b>be disappointed in/with (someone/something)</b>	We were <b>disappointed in</b> our son when he failed three classes.	
<b>be discouraged by</b>	I'm <b>discouraged by</b> the poor results of the marketing campaign.	
<b>be done with (something)</b>	I'm <b>done with</b> my work - time to go home.	
<b>be dressed in</b>	The robbers were <b>dressed in</b> black.	
<b>be engaged in (something)</b>	The company is <b>engaged in</b> a legal battle with one of their competitors.	"Engaged in" is like "involved in"
<b>be engaged to (someone)</b>	My brother is <b>engaged to</b> a woman he met while traveling. They're getting married next month.	If you are "engaged to" someone, it means you are going to get married to that person

<b>be envious of</b>	I'm <b>envious of</b> my sister's success.	
<b>be equipped with (something)</b>	This building is <b>equipped with</b> a solar power system.	
<b>be excited about</b>	We're <b>excited about</b> our upcoming trip around the world.	
<b>be exposed to</b>	The children of smokers are <b>exposed to</b> secondhand smoke.	
<b>be faced with (problem / dilemma / decision)</b>	My family didn't have health insurance, and we were <b>faced with</b> enormous medical bills after my father got sick.	
<b>be faithful to</b>	He's <b>faithful to</b> his wife - he wouldn't get involved with another woman.	
<b>be familiar with</b>	Sorry, I'm not <b>familiar with</b> that computer program. I've only used it once.	
<b>be famous for</b>	That musician is <b>famous for</b> her poetic song lyrics.	
<b>be filled with</b>	The stores were <b>filled with</b> shoppers during the week before Christmas.	
<b>be finished with</b>	Don't throw away the newspaper - I'm not <b>finished with</b> it yet.	
<b>be fond of</b>	I'm quite <b>fond of</b> peppermint tea. I drink it almost every day.	To be "fond of" something means you especially like it, you have an emotional connection to it.
<b>be frightened by</b>	My dog was <b>frightened by</b> the fireworks, and hid under the bed.	
<b>be frightened of</b>	Alex never talks to women because he's too <b>frightened of</b> rejection.	
<b>be grateful to (someone) for (something)</b>	I'm <b>grateful to</b> Sally <b>for</b> helping me find a new apartment.	
<b>be guilty of (a crime)</b>	The director was found <b>guilty of</b> sexual harassment.	"Guilty" is the opposite of "innocent"
<b>be happy about (something)</b>	My family wasn't <b>happy about</b> my decision to drop out of college.	
<b>be innocent of (something)</b>	I believe she's <b>innocent of</b> the charges - she doesn't seem like a criminal.	



<b>be interested in (something)</b>	I'm <b>interested in</b> photography.	
<b>be interested in (someone)</b>	Kevin keeps asking me out to lunch, but I'm not really <b>interested in</b> him.	If you are "interested in" someone, it usually means you have romantic interest in that person
<b>be involved in (something)</b>	Ten politicians were <b>involved in</b> the scandal.	
<b>be involved with</b>	Sorry, I don't have any information - I'm not <b>involved with</b> that project.	
<b>be jealous of</b>	All my colleagues are <b>jealous of</b> me because I have the biggest office.	
<b>be known for (something)</b>	Thailand is <b>known for</b> its beautiful beaches.	
<b>be limited to</b>	This scholarship is <b>limited to</b> applicants from low-income families.	
<b>be made from (something)</b>	Wine is <b>made from</b> grapes.	We use "made from" when there is a transformation in the process of making the final product
<b>be made of (material)</b>	This table is <b>made of</b> wood.	We use "made of" when talking about the material (wood, metal, plastic, etc.)
<b>be married to (someone)</b>	My cousin is <b>married to</b> a dancer.	
<b>be opposed to</b>	Many of the students are <b>opposed to</b> the new school policy.	
<b>be patient with (someone)</b>	The teacher was very <b>patient with</b> me when I couldn't understand the exercise.	
<b>be pleased with</b>	Are you <b>pleased with</b> the results of the project?	
<b>be polite to (someone)</b>	The woman wasn't very <b>polite to</b> me when I asked her for directions.	
<b>be prepared for</b>	I didn't study, so I wasn't <b>prepared for</b> the test.	
<b>be proud of</b>	I'm <b>proud of</b> my daughter - she graduated with the highest grades in her class.	
<b>be relevant to</b>	Why are you talking about that? It's not <b>relevant to</b> this discussion.	
<b>be responsible for</b>	I'm <b>responsible for</b> training new employees.	

<b>be satisfied with</b>	I wasn't <b>satisfied with</b> the quality of that product.	
<b>be scared of</b>	My wife is <b>scared of</b> spiders.	
<b>be terrified of</b>	I'm <b>terrified of</b> enclosed spaces - I can get panic attacks in an elevator.	"Terrified" means EXTREMELY scared or afraid
<b>be thankful for</b>	We're <b>thankful for</b> everyone who volunteered to help with the program.	
<b>be tired of (doing something)</b>	I want to buy a car. I'm <b>tired of</b> taking the bus.	
<b>beg for</b>	My ex-boyfriend <b>begged</b> me <b>for</b> another chance, but I said the relationship was over.	To "beg" is to ask repeatedly with a lot of emotion
<b>believe in</b>	Do you <b>believe in</b> magic?	
<b>belong to</b>	No, that motorcycle's not mine. It <b>belongs to</b> my brother.	
<b>benefit from</b>	The local population will <b>benefit from</b> the new hospital.	
<b>blame (someone) for (something)</b>	He <b>blamed</b> the other driver <b>for</b> the car accident.	
<b>blame (something) on (someone)</b>	She <b>blamed</b> the mistakes in the article <b>on</b> the editors.	
<b>boast about</b>	I hate talking to Ronald because he's always <b>boasting about</b> how much money he makes.	"Boasting" means to talk about something arrogantly
<b>borrow (something) from (someone)</b>	I <b>borrowed</b> a dress <b>from</b> my sister.	"Borrow" is the opposite of "lend" (when you borrow, you receive the object temporarily)
<b>care about (someone / something)</b>	Our company <b>cares about</b> the environment.	
<b>care for (someone)</b>	Rachel is <b>caring for</b> her 95-year-old grandmother.	It's also common to say "taking care of" a person
<b>don't care for (something)</b>	I <b>don't care for</b> Mexican food. It's too spicy for me.	"I don't care for it" means "I don't like it very much."
<b>cater to (group of people)</b>	The restaurants in this area <b>cater to</b> tourists.	"Cater to" means to be specialized towards that group of people



<b>charge (someone) for (something)</b>	The restaurant <b>charged</b> us <b>for</b> the water - I thought it was complimentary!	In this case, "charge" means to require money for a product or service
<b>charge (someone) with (something)</b>	He was <b>charged with</b> assault with a deadly weapon.	In this case, "charge" means when someone is formally accused of a crime
<b>choose between (someone/ something) and (someone/ something)</b>	I'm trying to <b>choose between</b> Australia <b>and</b> New Zealand for my next vacation.	
<b>collide with</b>	Eight people were injured when a bus <b>collided with</b> a car.	
<b>come from</b>	The world's best chocolate <b>comes from</b> Belgium.	
<b>comment on</b>	A number of people <b>commented on</b> my new haircut.	
<b>communicate with (someone)</b>	The company needs to <b>communicate with</b> customers.	
<b>compare (someone /something) to/with (someone/ something)</b>	Organic food is expensive <b>compared to</b> non-organic food.	
<b>compete with</b>	Pepsi launched a new type of soda to <b>compete with</b> Coca-Cola.	
<b>complain about</b>	We <b>complained about</b> the slow service in the restaurant.	
<b>complain to (someone) about (something)</b>	We <b>complained to</b> the manager <b>about</b> the slow service in the restaurant.	
<b>compliment (someone) on (something)</b>	George <b>complimented</b> Erica <b>on</b> her ability to speak French.	
<b>concentrate on</b>	We're trying to do too many things; we need to <b>concentrate on</b> one project at a time.	
<b>confess to</b>	The scientist <b>confessed to</b> lying about the results of his research.	To "confess" is to admit that you did something wrong, or reveal a secret

<b>confuse (someone/ something) with (someone/ something)</b>	You're <b>confusing</b> a laptop <b>with</b> a netbook - they're two different types of computers.	
<b>congratulate (someone) for/on ([doing] something)</b>	We <b>congratulated</b> Vanessa <b>on</b> her promotion.	
<b>consent to (something)</b>	The director <b>consented to</b> the employees' proposal.	
<b>consist of</b>	My CD collection <b>consists of</b> jazz and classic rock music.	
<b>contribute to (something)</b>	Stress can <b>contribute to</b> various health problems.	
<b>convict (someone) of (something)</b>	He was <b>convicted of</b> child abuse.	When someone is "convicted," it means they are found guilty of a crime
<b>convince (someone) to</b>	My wife <b>convinced me to</b> take dance lessons.	
<b>cope with</b>	Psychologists can help people <b>cope with</b> tragedies.	"Cope with" means to deal with something and emotionally process it - usually a negative thing
<b>count on</b>	I'm <b>counting on</b> you to finish the work by tomorrow.	"Count on" is like "depend on"
<b>cover in/with</b>	The mountains are <b>covered with</b> snow.	
<b>crash into</b>	A drunk driver <b>crashed into</b> a tree near my house.	
<b>cure (someone) of (something)</b>	The antibiotics <b>cured her of</b> the infection.	"Cure of" is used with diseases, but can also be used with bad habits - "Working as a journalist cured me of my tendency to procrastinate."
<b>deal with</b>	How do you <b>deal with</b> an annoying co-worker?	
<b>decide against</b>	When I needed money, I considered selling my car, but in the end I <b>decided against</b> it.	If you "decide against" something, you decide NOT to do it
<b>decide between (something) and (something)</b>	I'm trying to <b>decide between</b> buying a motorcycle <b>and</b> saving up the money for a car.	

<b>decide on</b>	The government is going to <b>decide on</b> the proposed new law next week.	
<b>dedicate (something) to (someone)</b>	I'd like to <b>dedicate</b> this performance <b>to</b> my mother, who has always helped and inspired me.	
<b>depend on</b>	I'll be there in 20-30 minutes, <b>depending on</b> the traffic.	Avoid the common error of saying "depend in" or "depend of" - it's always "depend on"!
<b>derive (something) from (something)</b>	Many medicines are <b>derived from</b> natural products like plants.	
<b>deter (someone) from (something)</b>	Difficulties with organic chemistry class <b>deterred</b> me <b>from</b> becoming a doctor.	
<b>differ from</b>	New Year's traditions <b>differ from</b> country to country.	
<b>disagree with (someone / something)</b>	I <b>disagree with</b> the decision to close down the program.	
<b>disapprove of</b>	Religious groups <b>disapprove of</b> that TV show; they say it's offensive.	
<b>discourage (someone) from (something)</b>	They <b>discouraged</b> us <b>from</b> visiting Paris, saying it was extremely expensive.	
<b>discriminate against</b>	He's racist - he <b>discriminates against</b> black and Hispanic people.	
<b>discuss (something) with (someone)</b>	We need to <b>discuss</b> these problems <b>with</b> the boss.	
<b>distinguish between (someone/ something) and (someone/ something)</b>	Cashiers need to know how to <b>distinguish between</b> real and counterfeit bills.	
<b>distract (someone) from (something)</b>	The loud music <b>distracted</b> me <b>from</b> my work.	
<b>dream about/of</b>	I <b>dream about</b> becoming a famous singer someday.	If talking about dreams (hopes) for the future, you can say "dream about" or "dream of." If talking about a dream you had when you were sleeping, use only "dream about"
<b>elaborate on (something)</b>	Could you <b>elaborate on</b> that last point? I'd like to know more.	

<b>escape from (a place)</b>	Three prisoners <b>escaped from</b> the jail last night.	
<b>exchange (something) for (something)</b>	I <b>exchanged</b> the small shirt <b>for</b> a medium.	
<b>exclude (someone) from (something)</b>	He <b>excluded</b> them <b>from</b> the meeting.	
<b>excuse (someone) for (something)</b>	Please <b>excuse</b> me <b>for</b> interrupting.	
<b>expel (someone) from (a place)</b>	He was <b>expelled from</b> university for using drugs.	"Expel" means someone was forced to leave a group, school, or company - usually because they did something bad
<b>experiment on</b>	Scientists are <b>experimenting on</b> monkeys to develop new medicines.	
<b>explain (something) to (someone)</b>	The doctor <b>explained</b> the procedure <b>to</b> me in detail.	Never say "He explained me the procedure."
<b>feel about</b>	How do you <b>feel about</b> the new company policy?	
<b>feel like</b>	I don't <b>feel like</b> going out to a nightclub. I'd rather relax at home tonight.	"I don't feel like doing it" means "I don't want to do it; I'm not in the mood for doing it"
<b>fight about</b>	My kids are <b>fighting about</b> whose turn it is to use the computer.	You "fight about" the topic of the conflict
<b>fight against</b>	This organization is <b>fighting against</b> discrimination and injustice.	You "fight against" your opponent (when it's a person or an idea/thing/etc.)
<b>fight for</b>	After the accident, he was <b>fighting for</b> his life.	You "fight for" something you approve of, or you want to have
<b>fight with</b>	The protestors are <b>fighting with</b> the police.	You "fight with" your opponent (only when it's a person)
<b>forget about (something)</b>	Oh no! I <b>forgot about</b> the meeting - now I'm going to be late.	You "forget about" a noun
<b>forget to (do something)</b>	I'm cold - I <b>forgot to</b> bring my jacket.	You "forget to" a verb
<b>forgive (someone) for (something)</b>	I <b>forgave</b> him <b>for</b> taking my camera without asking permission.	
<b>gaze at</b>	She sat on the beach, <b>gazing at</b> the ocean.	"Gaze" means to look at something for a long time and in a contemplative way

<b>get back from (a place)</b>	I just <b>got back from</b> the gym - I need to take a shower	"Get back from" is the same as "return from"
<b>get rid of</b>	I <b>got rid of</b> some old clothes that I don't wear anymore.	"Get rid of" means to throw away or give away
<b>get used to</b>	I'm a relaxed person, so it was hard for me to <b>get used to</b> the fast pace of New York City.	
<b>give (something) to (someone)</b>	I <b>gave</b> the keys <b>to</b> Pamela.	You can also say "I gave Pamela the keys."
<b>glare at</b>	Rita <b>glared at</b> her husband when he started chatting with a beautiful woman at the club.	"Glare" means to look at someone/something angrily
<b>graduate from (a place)</b>	He <b>graduated from</b> Harvard University in 1986.	
<b>grieve for</b>	He's <b>grieving for</b> his mother, who died just a few days ago.	"Grieve" means to be sad about a loss - usually a death
<b>grumble about (something)</b>	My husband is <b>grumbling about</b> how early we need to get up to catch our 6 AM flight.	"Grumble" is like "complain"
<b>happen to</b>	What <b>happened to</b> your car? Did you get in an accident?	
<b>harp on</b>	The salesman was <b>harping on</b> all the wonderful benefits of the product.	"Harp on" means to emphasize something strongly (and rather annoyingly)
<b>hear about</b>	Did you <b>hear about</b> the bank robbery that happened last night?	"Hear about" is used for knowing about the details of a situation
<b>hear from (someone)</b>	My cousin is traveling and doesn't have much internet access, so I haven't <b>heard from</b> her lately.	
<b>hear of</b>	I've never <b>heard of</b> that movie.	"Hear of" is used for hearing just a mention of something (no details)
<b>help (someone) with (something)</b>	She really <b>helped</b> me <b>with</b> the problem.	
<b>hide (something) from (someone)</b>	I <b>hid</b> the cookies <b>from</b> my kids so they wouldn't eat them before dinner.	
<b>hinge on</b>	The success of this project <b>hinges on</b> collaboration.	"Hinge on" is like "depend on" - it means teamwork and collaboration are ESSENTIAL to the success

hope for (noun) hope to (verb)	I'm <b>hoping for</b> good weather this weekend. My husband and I are <b>hoping to</b> go camping.	
<b>insist on</b>	I thought the company website was great, but my boss <b>insisted on</b> redesigning it.	
<b>insure against</b>	My car is <b>insured against</b> theft.	
<b>interfere in (something)</b>	Don't <b>interfere in</b> the situation if you don't know all the facts.	"Interfere in" means to get involved in something that you shouldn't
<b>interfere with (something)</b>	The flight delay <b>interfered with</b> our travel plans.	"Interfere with" means to add an obstacle that delays or prevents something from happening
<b>introduce (someone/ something) to (someone/ something)</b>	I'd like to <b>introduce</b> you <b>to</b> a friend of mine from college.	
<b>invest in</b>	The city is <b>investing</b> thousands of dollars <b>in</b> improving public transportation.	
<b>invite (someone) to</b>	She <b>invited</b> me <b>to</b> her birthday party.	
<b>joke about</b>	Chris is always <b>joking about</b> how bad he is at sports.	"Joke about" is to talk about it with humor, in a funny/comedic way
<b>jot down (something)</b>	I <b>jotted down</b> a few notes during the presentation	"Jot down" is the same as "write down" - jot means "to write quickly"
<b>keep (someone/ something) from (doing something)</b>	A password <b>keeps</b> people <b>from</b> accessing your account.	"Keep someone from doing something" is the same as "prevent someone from doing something"
<b>know about</b>	He <b>knows</b> a lot <b>about</b> computers.	
<b>laugh about</b>	Our travel disaster was annoying at the time, but we <b>laughed about</b> it later.	You "laugh about" a situation
<b>laugh at</b>	When I said something stupid, everyone <b>laughed at</b> me.	You typically "laugh at" a person (although sometimes "laugh at" is used for a situation - "I laughed at her reaction to the news."
<b>learn about</b>	I like <b>learning about</b> other cultures.	



<b>lend (something) to (someone)</b>	I <b>lent</b> a book <b>to</b> my friend six months ago, and he hasn't given it back yet.	"Lend" is the opposite of "borrow." When you lend something, you give it to someone else temporarily
<b>listen to</b>	I usually <b>listen to</b> music on my mp3 player while I exercise.	
<b>long for</b>	I <b>long for</b> a job in which I have more flexible hours!	To "long for" something means you REALLY want something
<b>look at</b>	I <b>looked at</b> the pictures from Jason's vacation.	
<b>look forward to</b>	I'm <b>looking forward to</b> having lunch with you next week.	"Look forward to" means you are happy or excited for something in the future.
<b>matter to (someone)</b>	We can take the 8 AM or the 11 AM train - it doesn't <b>matter to</b> me.	
<b>meet with (someone)</b>	I <b>met with</b> the department manager to discuss the project.	
<b>mistake (someone/ something) for (someone/ something)</b>	My sister looks like a famous actress, so people always <b>mistake</b> her <b>for</b> a celebrity.	
<b>object to</b>	I <b>object to</b> the idea that stay-at-home moms are lazy. They work really hard!	If you "object to" something, it means you oppose it or strongly disagree with it
<b>participate in (something)</b>	Representatives from 15 countries will <b>participate in</b> the conference.	
<b>pay for</b>	I <b>paid</b> \$100 <b>for</b> this perfume.	
<b>plan on</b>	We <b>plan on</b> attending the party.	"Plan on" is followed by the -ING form of the verb
<b>praise (someone) for (something)</b>	He <b>praised</b> me <b>for</b> my creative solution to the problem.	
<b>pray for</b>	I'm <b>praying for</b> you to feel better soon.	
<b>prefer (something) to (something)</b>	I <b>prefer</b> swimming <b>to</b> biking.	
<b>prepare for</b>	The sports team is <b>preparing for</b> the tournament next month.	

<b>present (someone) with (something)</b>	The company <b>presented</b> Randy <b>with</b> an award for excellent service.	
<b>prevent (someone/ something) from (doing something)</b>	Computer problems <b>prevented</b> me <b>from</b> finishing my work yesterday.	
<b>prohibit (someone) from (doing something)</b>	Employees are <b>prohibited from</b> smoking inside the office.	
<b>protect (someone) from (something)</b>	Wearing a bicycle helmet can <b>protect</b> you <b>from</b> serious head injuries.	
<b>provide (someone) with (something)</b>	We <b>provided</b> all the children <b>with</b> computers.	
<b>punish (someone) for (something)</b>	I <b>punished</b> my teenage daughter <b>for</b> going to a party without my permission.	
<b>quarrel with (someone) about/over (something)</b>	We <b>quarreled with</b> the hotel receptionist about the extra charges on our bill.	"Quarrel" is the same as "argue" (have a verbal conflict)
<b>react to</b>	Environmental groups are <b>reacting to</b> the city's plans to build a new shopping center in the middle of the park.	
<b>recover from (something)</b>	She stayed home from work because she's still <b>recovering from</b> pneumonia.	
<b>refer to (something)</b>	Please <b>refer to</b> the diagram on page 15.	
<b>related to</b>	The website has information on various topics <b>related to</b> pregnancy.	"Related to" is also used for family members - "I'm related to a famous actor. He's my cousin."
<b>rely on</b>	You can't <b>rely on</b> other people to make you happy.	"Rely on" is like "depend on"
<b>remind (someone) of (something)</b>	You <b>remind</b> me <b>of</b> my sister - you have a similar personality.	
<b>remind (someone) to (do something)</b>	I <b>reminded</b> my husband <b>to</b> buy some milk at the store on the way home from work.	
<b>reply to</b>	I'll <b>reply to</b> your e-mail later today.	
<b>rescue (someone) from (something)</b>	The coast guard <b>rescued</b> the fisherman <b>from</b> the sinking boat.	
<b>respond to</b>	The film director <b>responded to</b> the criticisms about his latest movie.	

<b>result in (something)</b>	The advertising campaign <b>resulted in</b> hundreds of new customers for the company.	
<b>save (someone) from (something)</b>	The fireman <b>saved</b> the child <b>from</b> the burning building.	
<b>scold (someone) for ([doing] something)</b>	The teacher <b>scolded</b> the student <b>for</b> coming to class late.	To "scold" is to reprimand or criticize someone for doing something wrong
<b>search for</b>	I'm <b>searching for</b> a two-bedroom apartment in the city center.	You can use "searching for" or "looking for"
<b>separate (something) from (something)</b>	I <b>separated</b> last year's documents <b>from</b> this year's documents.	
<b>share (something) with (someone)</b>	I <b>shared</b> the food <b>with</b> my brother.	
<b>shout at</b>	My mother <b>shouted at</b> me when I left a big mess in the kitchen.	To "shout" is to yell, to speak very loudly. You can also say "yell at"
<b>show (something) to (someone)</b>	I <b>showed</b> my new cell phone <b>to</b> all my friends.	
<b>smile at (someone)</b>	She <b>smiled at</b> me.	
<b>speak to/with (someone) about (someone / something)</b>	I <b>spoke with</b> my son's teacher <b>about</b> his behavior in school.	Both "to" and "with" can be used after "speak," but "with" implies more of a two-way conversation. If the conversation is only one way, use "to" - "The president spoke to an audience of 5,000."
<b>specialize in (something)</b>	I'm a biologist. I <b>specialize in</b> the study of tropical plants.	
<b>spend (money/time) on</b>	I <b>spent</b> \$300 <b>on</b> this backpack because I wanted one that was really high-quality.	
<b>stand for</b>	NATO <b>stands for</b> the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.	
<b>stare at</b>	When I dyed my hair bright green, a lot of children <b>stared at</b> me.	"Stare" means to look at something intensely for a long time
<b>stem from</b>	The current health crisis <b>stems from</b> lack of nutritional education.	"Stem from" is like "originate in"
<b>stop (someone) from (doing something)</b>	I <b>stopped</b> the child <b>from</b> playing with the scissors.	

<b>subject (someone) to (something)</b>	I was <b>subjected to</b> verbal abuse from my boss in my previous job - that's why I quit.	
<b>subscribe to</b>	I don't <b>subscribe to</b> any magazines - I just read them online.	
<b>substitute (something) for (something)</b>	You can <b>substitute</b> chicken <b>for</b> beef in this recipe.	
<b>succeed in (doing something)</b>	She <b>succeeded in</b> running a marathon in under 4 hours.	
<b>suffer from</b>	My aunt <b>suffers from</b> arthritis.	
<b>suspect (someone) of (something)</b>	He is <b>suspected of</b> planning a terrorist attack.	
<b>take advantage of (someone/ something/ situation)</b>	With low interest rates, many people <b>took advantage of</b> the opportunity to buy a house.	If you "take advantage of" someone, it has a negative connotation - you are using that person for your own benefit. If you "take advantage of" a situation, it can be negative, but it can also be neutral - as in the example sentence.
<b>take care of</b>	I'm <b>taking care of</b> my neighbors' dog while they're traveling this weekend.	
<b>talk to/with (someone) about (topic)</b>	I need to <b>talk with</b> you about plans for next year.	Similar to "speak to/with"
<b>tell (someone) about (something)</b>	Caroline <b>told us about</b> her trip to South Africa.	
<b>thank (someone) for (something)</b>	<b>Thank you for</b> helping me with my homework.	
<b>think about</b>	I'm <b>thinking about</b> taking piano lessons.	
<b>think of</b>	He <b>thought of</b> a great way to increase sales.	
<b>translate (something) into (a language)</b>	We need to <b>translate</b> this document <b>into</b> Italian.	
<b>travel to (somewhere)</b>	We're <b>traveling to</b> Moscow by train.	
<b>trust (someone) with (something)</b>	I <b>trust her with</b> my car - she's a careful driver.	

<b>turn into</b>	The city is going to <b>turn</b> this old church <b>into</b> a museum.	"Turn into" means to transform
<b>use (something) for (-ING) / to (infinitive)</b>	I <b>use</b> vitamins <b>to</b> give me more energy.	
<b>vote against</b>	That senator <b>voted against</b> a law proposing stricter measures for gun control.	"Vote against" means you oppose it, you vote NO
<b>vote for</b>	I'm going to <b>vote for</b> Janet for president.	"Vote for" means you support it, you vote YES
<b>vouch for (someone / something)</b>	I can <b>vouch for</b> him - he's an honest and dependable guy.	If you "vouch for" someone/something, it means you recommend it because you have experience with it
<b>wait for (someone/something)</b>	I can't leave yet because I'm <b>waiting for</b> my wife to finish putting on her makeup.	
<b>warn about</b>	They <b>warned</b> us <b>about</b> the poisonous snakes in the forest.	
<b>waste (money/time) on</b>	I <b>wasted</b> \$10 <b>on</b> a flashlight that didn't even work.	
<b>work for (a company / person)</b>	I <b>work for</b> a car dealership.	
<b>work on (a project / task)</b>	We're <b>working on</b> a new project.	
<b>worry about</b>	My grandmother always <b>worries about</b> my safety.	
<b>write about</b>	The journalist <b>wrote about</b> the election.	
<b>write to (someone)</b>	Make sure to <b>write to</b> your grandparents and thank them for the gift.	
<b>yap about</b>	The secretaries were <b>yapping about</b> the newest episode of the TV show.	To "yap" is to talk or chat in an annoying way
<b>yearn for</b>	The poor children are <b>yearning for</b> a better life.	"Yearn for" is like "long for" - it means you really want something, with a lot of emotion

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