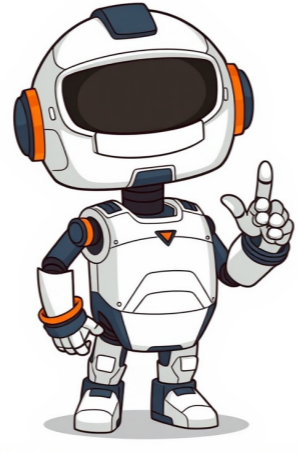


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Prepositions are a crucial part of the English language, used to establish relationships between people, places, and things in terms of space, time, or logic. Typically, they are followed by a noun phrase or pronoun, as seen in sentences like "The last time I saw him he was walking down the road" or "I'll meet you in the cafe opposite the cinema."

English boasts over 100 prepositions, with common single-word examples including about, beside, near, to, and under. Some prepositions also come in pairs or groups of words that function as a single unit, such as "in place of" or "due to." When using these, it's essential to understand their correct application, as some adjectives are dependent on specific prepositions. For instance, adjectives describing skills or abilities often use "at," like "He's really good at English," while those related to feelings might use "about," as in "I'm angry about the decision."

Understanding these patterns and learning them together can help in using prepositions more effectively. ===== Someone can speak about someone similar to guarantee their success in life. There is great anger among the people, as they believe it's an assault on their rights. Two possible solutions could address this issue. Is there any chance of getting two tickets to the U2 concert in July? Everyone has faith in their coach. You know, whatever he says, I see no reason for his behavior last night. Philip clearly made a good impression with the interviewer - he's got the job! Bill, is there any possibility of borrowing some money until pay day? BROWSE THE EBOOK ONLINE OR DOWNLOAD THE PDF FOR FREE All downloads are in PDF format Prepositions in EnglishDownload When a verb is followed by an object or gerund it is often accompanied by a preposition. The verb needs this preposition to express the meaning so we call these words dependent prepositions. There are similar cases with adjectives and nouns that use prepositions. For example, we always say I looked at a picture (verb + object); I saved her from drowning (verb + gerund). The prepositions at and from are so essential that it is preferable to learn the verb together with its preposition as one lexical item. In the cases of adjectives and nouns, we say I am not frightened of spiders (adjective) and I dislike cruelty towards animals (noun). These dependent prepositions are often not intuitive so students need to read and listen a great deal to English to learn them. Solutions and explanations... Copyright 2023 Practising EnglishAll rights reserved Dependent prepositions are prepositions that usually accompany specific verbs, adjectives or nouns. These prepositions are used to attach an object (a noun) to a verb, adjective or noun.You can download this guide as a PDF, along with a number of dependent prepositions activities, using the links at the bottom of the page.Using the correct dependent preposition is important for a number of reasons:Clarity in meaning: Using an incorrect dependent preposition, or not using one when you should, might cause another person to become confused. For example, if you say "depend of" (incorrect) instead of "depend on" (correct), it might not be clear at first what you are trying to say.Sounding more natural: Many expressions in English are idiomatic, meaning that they follow a conventional pattern that native speakers expect to hear. For example, we say "interested in" rather than "interested about." Using the correct dependent preposition is key to sounding natural in English.Avoiding misunderstandings: Using an incorrect dependent preposition can lead to misunderstandings. For example, "laugh at" (to mock) has a different meaning from "laugh about" (to find something funny).There isn't really any logic behind which preposition goes with which verb, adjective or noun - you just have to memorise and become familiar with them. The table below shows some common dependent prepositions (note that where there are two different prepositions, using one or the other can change the meaning of the phrase):With VerbsWith AdjectivesWith Nounsadd toagree withhappily for/toask forbelieve incall forchoose betweencomment oncompare withcomplain aboutdeal withdecide ondepend onforgive (somebody) forhear of/abouthope/wait forlaugh atlisten topay forrefer tothank (somebody) forthink of/aboutworry aboutaccording toaccustomed toafraid ofannoyed with/about/atconfused by/aboutdifferent from/toexcited aboutfed up withfriendly withfrightened ofgood atinterested injealous ofmad at/aboutopposed topleased withpopular withproud ofsatisfied withsimilar tosorry for/abouttired ofused toattack onattitude towardscomparison betweendecrease indelay indifference between/ofdifficulty in/withincrease ininformation aboutintention ofknowledge ofneed fornotice ofon behalfThe use of dependent prepositions is a common source of confusion for many students. One of the most frequent mistakes is to incorrectly choose a preposition due to differences in one's native language or lack of understanding. There are many questions that can be used to find other people with the same answers when trying to learn English. ===== When doing this activity, students look at each other's answers and write down who said what. They then ask more questions to get more information about the answer. In this fun activity, students complete sentences using dependent prepositions and try to figure out who wrote each sentence by asking yes/no questions.Teach-This has been an invaluable resource for me as an ESL Teacher in France, providing a wealth of high-quality content that saves me a significant amount of time during class preparation. The website's clear layout, easy navigation, and concise messaging make it an absolute pleasure to use. ===== Teach-This is really a lifesaver for me as an English teacher. I love that all the resources are available at one place, saving me so much time. The website is also very inspiring. If I come across any interesting grammar activity, I often modify it to fit other rules. I like how simple it is - just pay once and download whatever you need. Teach-This is truly a great resource. Whenever I need teaching materials for my students, I go straight to the site and find something cool. ===== Using Dependent Prepositions for Cambridge Success ===== dependent prepositions can be a major obstacle for many who are preparing for a Cambridge exam, particularly in use of English part 2, the open cloze task, whether it is B2 or C1 level, prepositions pop up all over the place. While we often focus on phrasal verbs, which include prepositions of their own, we can easily forget to focus on dependent prepositions. However, they are often even more difficult to learn because they inherently don't have any meaning by themselves. These tips and following downloadable dependent prepositions exercises are designed to help focus your attention on the details and hopefully save a few points in your exam. Dependent prepositions are prepositions which follow certain verbs, adjectives and nouns. They connect the previous word with the following part of the phrase. With other prepositions such as time, place or movement, there is either an underlying meaning connected to the word or a nice rule to follow (e.g. we always use on before a day - he goes to the gym on Monday), however, with dependent prepositions, there are no rules. Simply put, some verbs, adjectives and nouns need a preposition. This preposition is normally fixed and unchangeable. Without it, the sentence is incorrect. Language learners often struggle with prepositions because they are completely functional language. There is no meaningful content to learn. This means that when you encounter a preposition while reading or listening, your brain can essentially skip over it and still understand the message perfectly. It's only with active, detailed reading and listening that you notice the language. Here is a short list of common dependent prepositions, many of which are challenging for English language learners. Dependent prepositions - adjectives dependent prepositions - nouns interested in depend lack of offend of participate in insult to responsible for lead to concern about good at rely on knowledge of similar to believe in access to dependent prepositions are essential in all levels of Cambridge exams. Their importance is especially noticeable at B2 first (FCE) level, when students have a good grasp of the language, but sometimes struggle with accuracy. They continue to be important at C1 and even C2 levels with less frequent vocabulary. You are most likely to find dependent prepositions in use of English part 2, the open cloze task. In this task, you have to complete a series of gaps with only one word. What better word for Cambridge to choose than a dependent preposition? They are also very important in use of English part 4, key word transformations. In this part of the exam, you may have to use a specific word or phrase that needs a preposition. If you forget the preposition or use the wrong one, you can easily lose a point. It can be a challenge to make students notice dependent prepositions. It can be even more of a challenge to remember them. Your students' first language will no doubt have an enormous influence. In that language, the prepositions may not be directly translatable, they may use a different preposition with a certain word, or no preposition at all. So what can you do to make it stick? Here are a few techniques that I have tried over the years: error correction - this is top of the list because students will make mistakes with prepositions and every time they do, they should be corrected. Make sure to switch up your style of error correction so it doesn't get stale. If you aren't insisting on accuracy, you are doing a disservice to your students. Gap fills - I know it's boring and overused, but doing gap-fill exercises like the ones below focuses students to focus on the target language. Rinse and repeat and repeat and repeat. Vocabulary lists Dependent Prepositions Exercises for Students For example, students can write: dependent preposition + object For instance, if I want to fill the gap with a common dependent preposition such as "to", I would write: "I _____ my homework every day." Students should complete the exercises in their notebook and make sure to include the full chunk of language. They can use chat cards to make the exercises more communicative.