

## **PREPOSITIONS**

**A. PREPOSICIONES PROPIAS** (aquellas palabras simples que primariamente son preposiciones aunque, como partículas, también pueden ser adverbios y conjunciones y que pueden intervenir en la formación de los verbos compuestos de partícula)

### **I. PREPOSICIONES DE LUGAR**

**About** (por, alrededor de): *I enjoy travelling about the country.*

**Above** (sobre, por encima de): *The plane is above the clouds.*

**Across** (a través de, al otro lado de; por una superficie): *Go to the bar across the street./Can you get across the river?*

**After** (después de, tras): *He is running after the bus.*

**Against** (contra): *Stand against the wall.*

**Along** (a lo largo de, por): *Are there any obstacles along the river?*

**Among, amongst** (entre más de dos): *There was a letter among his papers.*

**At** (en): *I'll be at the office till two.*

**Before** (delante de, ante): *He appeared before the judge.*

**Behind** (detrás de): *There is a garden behind the house.*

**Below** (bajo, debajo de): *Don't hit him below the waist.*

**Beside** (al lado de, junto a): *Come and sit beside me.*

**Between** (entre dos): *He has nothing between his ears.*

**Beyond** (más allá de): *The town is beyond that range of mountains.*

**By** (al lado de, junto a): *Let's sit by the stream.*

**Down** (por, abajo de): *My house is just down that street/We sailed slowly down the river.*

**From** (de, desde): *He comes from Italy/The man from the police department is here.*

**In** (en, dentro de): *Is he in his office?/He is working in Burgos.*

**Inside** (dentro de): *Have you been inside that church?*

**Into** (en, con movimiento): *He fell into the water.*

**Near** (cerca de): *Do you live near the sea?*

**Off** (fuera de, de): *He has cut the roof off their car /Here is a piece off the end of the loaf.*

**On** (sobre, en): *Don't sit on that chair/There is a book on the table.*

**Opposite** (frente a, cara a cara): *We live opposite the church.*

**Out of** (fuera de): *Get out of my house/It is coming out of the tunnel.*

**Over** (por encima de, sobre): *We have a good roof over our heads/Don't argue over it!*

**Past** (por delante de): *He ran past my house.*

**Round** (alrededor de): *He is building a wall (a)round his house.*

**Through** (a través de, por medio de; a través de un medio, espacio o volumen): *I can't see through the window/He got rich through hard work.*

**To** (a, hacia): *Do you go to school?/ I am writing to him.*

**Towards** (hacia): *He came towards me angrily.*

**Under** (debajo de, bajo): *There is a cat under the table.*

**Underneath** (por debajo, bajo, debajo de): *There is a mine underneath this town.*

**Upon** (tiene el significado de on, en contextos más formales o en frases hechas): *Upon my word/Once upon a time.*

### **II. PREPOSICIONES DE TIEMPO**

**After** (después de): *Can you come after lunch?*

**At** (a, por, en): *We can meet at one/ He can sleep at night.*

**By** (para, antes de): *I want it finished by Tuesday/then.*

**Before** (antes de): *I will do it before breakfast/he comes.*

**Between** (entre): *Don't eat between lunch and supper/5 and 8.*

**During** (durante): *He left quietly during the night.*

**For** (desde hace/durante): *He has been playing soccer for two hours.*

## Prepositions

*They will be here for a month.*

**From... to/till/until** (desde, de...hasta): *I worked here from 1990 to 1996.*

**In** (en): *I do not like the cold in winter/Were you here in March?*

**On** (en, fechas fijas): *I'm going on Monday.*

**Since** (desde): *I've played tennis since 1995.*

**Till, until** (hasta; tiempo): *Stay here till he comes back.*

**Through** (por): *They drove on through the morning.*

**Up to** (hasta ; lugares y tiempo): *These are the results up to last week.*

### **III. PREPOSICIONES QUE MUESTRAN OTRAS CIRCUNSTANCIAS.**

**About** (acerca de): *This movie is about birds.*

**As** (como, de, en función de): *He works as a policeman.*

**Like** (como, parecido a): *He works like a slave.*

**By** (por medio de, cerca de, por, etc.): *He made a lot of money by robbing people. It was built by John. By your interest, you can borrow it.*

**For** (para, por): *Is this for cleaning?/ He was punished for being so rude.*

**On** (sobre, al): *Have you read the article on New York?/On arriving, call me up.*

**Out of** (de entre): *Eight out of ten people....*

## **B. PREPOSICIONES IMPROPIAS**

### **I. PREPOSICIONES DERIVADAS DE PARTICIPIOS DE PRESENTE.**

**According to** (según): *According to him,.....*

**Regarding to** (con relación a): *Regarding to the third problem, it is better to ask for help.*

**Concerning** (referente a): *I received a letter concerning their plans.*

**Belonging to** (perteneciente a): *He did not receive things belonging to him.*

### **II. PREPOSICIONES COMPUESTAS.**

**Along with** (junto a/con): *John, along with his family, thinks that...*

**As far as** (hasta; lugar): *Walk as far as the bank...*

**Apart from** (lejos de): *Don't run away from me!*

**Because of** (a causa de): *We stayed at home because of the rain.*

**By dint of** (a fuerza de): *By dint of hard work,....*

**Close to** (cerca de): *Don't light a fire close to the baby.*

**Due to** (debido a): *Due to his generosity....*

**Except for** (excepto) *Everything was destroyed, except for the garden.*

**Far from** (lejos de): *Far from needing help, he was doing it very well.*

**For the sake of** (por consideración a): *They decided to stay at home for the sake of their parents.*

**For want of** (por falta de): *For want of something.*

**In addition to** (además de): *In addition to his job, he also sells cars.*

**In case of** (en caso de): *In case of danger,...*

**In comparison with** (en comparación con): *In comparison with my car, his....*

**In compliance with** (de acuerdo con): *We did it in compliance with the instructions.*

**In favour of** (a favor de): *If you are in favour of it...*

**In front of** (delante de): *I parked my car in front of the bar.*

**In order to** (para, con el fin de que): *I stopped in order to...*

**In the middle of** (en medio de): *He lost it in the middle of the party.*

**In spite of** (a pesar de): *I escaped in spite of the police dogs.*

**Instead of** (en vez de): *I drink water instead of coke.*

**On account of** (debido a, a causa de): *It crashed on account of a faulty engine.*

**On behalf of** (por medio de, en representación de): *I want to say something on behalf of my friends.*

**On top of** (encima de): *It could land on top of that building.*

## Prepositions

### **a) Prepositions of time**

Las preposiciones son palabras como **by, for, into, at, with, from...** Suelen llevar como objeto nombres (pronombre personal objeto...) o expresiones sustantivas. Cuando se usa un verbo después de una preposición, el verbo va normalmente con la forma **ing.**: **Before leaving your room...**

Las preposiciones suelen ir colocadas delante de nombres y pronombres pero pueden ir detrás de verbos, nombres y adjetivos. Hay preposiciones que se suelen usar en expresiones de tiempo y espacio. Algunas de las más comunes de tiempo son: *after, at, before, by, during, for, from, in, on, since, to, until*

- **AT**

Se usa para las horas del día, festividades, fines de semana y con el sustantivo **night**. Expresiones:

<i>at night</i>	<i>at sunrise</i>	<i>at the weekend</i>
<i>at noon</i>	<i>at sunset</i>	<i>at first</i>
<i>at midnight</i>	<i>at this moment</i>	<i>at last</i>
<i>at dinner time</i>	<i>at Christmas, Easter, New Year</i>	<i>at weekends</i>

- **IN**

Se usa para periodos más largos de tiempo (semanas, meses, años, estaciones y para partes del día excepto **night** y **noon**). Expresiones:

<i>in the morning</i>	<i>in those days</i>	<i>in a minute</i>
<i>in the afternoon</i>	<i>in the meantime</i>	<i>in three hours</i>
<i>in the evening</i>	<i>in a second</i>	<i>in six weeks</i>
<i>in spring</i>	<i>in the Middle Ages</i>	<i>in a week's time</i>

- **ON**

Se usa con días de la semana, fechas y partes del día de la semana: *on June 10<sup>th</sup>, on Christmas Day, on a summer evening, on a Sunday morning* Una expresión importante es **on time** ("a tiempo") que no se debe confundir con **in time** ("con un poco de antelación; antes de la hora")

- **FOR y SINCE**

Se emplean para señalar cuánto tiempo ha durado algo desde el pasado hasta el momento actual: **FOR** (se refiere a la duración del periodo) y **SINCE** (señala el tiempo en que el periodo empezó y desde entonces la acción continúa hasta el momento presente): *I have lived in Villasana for five years/ She has not called me up since last September.*

- **FROM**

Suele ir frecuentemente con **till/until/to** para señalar el principio y el final de un periodo de tiempo: *We go to school from September to/till/until June.*

- **DURING**

Va seguida de un nombre y se refiere a un periodo de tiempo en el que una acción tuvo lugar o continuó: **During the summer, many people go to summer schools in the United States.**

\*La diferencia entre **for** y **during** es que **for** indica cuánto tiempo y **during** cuándo ocurrió algo: *I was in France for three months during the year.*

- **BY**

Significa "no más tarde de": *I have to finish the project by next Monday/the end of the week...*

\***By day**(=durante el día) y **by night**(=durante la noche)

Time expressions:

### Prepositions

- ⇒ **At first, in the beginning** (no se usan para hacer una lista de puntos en una argumentación, sino: **first, in the first place, to begin with**.)
- ⇒ **In the end** (no para argumentar), **finally**. Para lugares, **at the end**.
- ⇒ **eventually** = after a long period of time.
- ⇒ **at last** comes at the end of a series of events.
- ⇒ **for the time being** = until things change
- ⇒ **in the meantime** = meanwhile
- ⇒ **in due course** = in the future, at the proper time.
- ⇒ **now and then** = from time to time, at irregular intervals.
- ⇒ **these days** = at the present time
- ⇒ **in those days** refers to the past
- ⇒ **nowadays** refers to the present in contrast to the past.
- ⇒ **at present/at the present time** = now
- ⇒ **presently** = soon (British E.); now (American E.)
- ⇒ **at the moment** = now; **at this moment** puede significar “ahora” (en una historia...)

### **b) Prepositions of place**

Se usan para indicar un lugar. Algunas de las más comunes: *above, at, behind, below, beside, between, in, in front of, near, next to, on, opposite, over, under*.

#### • **AT**

<i>at 15 Panaderos Street</i>	<i>at a party</i>	<i>at the door</i>
<i>at home</i>	<i>at a meeting</i>	<i>at the bus-stop</i>
<i>at school</i>	<i>at the office</i>	<i>at the top</i>
<i>at work</i>	<i>at the station</i>	<i>at the bottom</i>

#### • **IN**

Suele ir con países, ciudades, calles, edificios, ríos y mares.

<i>in a country</i>	<i>in a room</i>	<i>in the Atlantic</i>
<i>in a town/city</i>	<i>in a building</i>	<i>in Panaderos Street</i>

\***AT** se considera el lugar como un punto (*I will wait for you at the office*) e **IN** se considera el lugar como un espacio (*I will be working in the office*)

#### • **ON**

En ocasiones tendría una cierta idea de superficie.

<i>On the floor</i>	<i>on a page</i>	<i>on the left</i>
<i>on the wall</i>	<i>on the right</i>	<i>on the second floor</i>

- **At, in:** Confusion is only possible when the point of view of the speaker is different. Someone who lives in a city may say: *My friend, Mary, lives at Vallejo (small town)*. A farmer living in a village outside the town may say: *Mary lives in Vallejo*.

A housewife answering the phone may say: *My husband is at his office*. (at his place of work). His secretary, sitting outside the office may say: *Mr Jones is in his office*. (inside it).

- **In, out, on, off, onto, out of, on to:**

*There's a boat on the lake* (floating on the surface)

*He is in the water* (swimming)

*He took his hat off* (It was on his head)

*The dentist took my tooth out* (It was in [=inside] my head)

*He got into his car. He got on to his bicycle.*

*He fell out of his pram. He fell off the roof.*

**In** casi siempre sugiere “inside en inglés; **on** significa “en la superficie de”.

**Out** es el opuesto de **in**, y **off** el opuesto de **on**.

## Prepositions

### c) **Prepositions of direction**

Principalmente con verbos de movimiento. Algunas de las más comunes son:

<i>Across</i>	<i>into</i>	<i>past</i>
<i>Along</i>	<i>on the way</i>	<i>through</i>
<i>Down</i>	<i>on to</i>	<i>to</i>
<i>From</i>	<i>out of</i>	<i>toward(s)</i>
		<i>up</i>

Con verbos de movimiento usamos **into** y **out of**, **on to** y **off**. Decimos **get on (to)** y **get off** para autobús, tren, avión o barco y **get in(to)** y **get out of** para coches, taxis y barcos pequeños.

### d) **Other useful prepositions**

- **OF**

Se utiliza para expresar la posesión, el valor, las cantidades o medidas: *A friend of mine/Hundreds of pounds...*

- **FOR**

Además de indicar periodos de tiempo también puede indicar propósito o distancia: *He went back to his home town for the summer/He drove for several miles...*

- **FROM**

Se emplea para señalar el origen de una persona o cosa o de qué está hecho algo: *He comes from Germany/It is made from fresh fruit. MADE OF* (vemos el producto con el que está hecho algo: *A chair is made of wood*) y **MADE FROM** no podemos ver el producto porque ha sido transformado: *This juice is made from fresh fruit*).

- **ABOUT**

Se emplea para expresar el tema, la idea sobre aquello que versa la conversación, un libro...: *He was talking about his new play*

- **WITH**

Suele significar "en compañía de alguien" y también indica qué es lo que se emplea para hacer algo: *He came with Anne/I wrote all the letters with the same ballpen.*

- Hay casos en que las preposiciones no van delante sino detrás, principalmente en inglés coloquial:

a) En preguntas que empiezan por una preposición + **whom/whose/what/where/which**: *For whom are the bells tolling?* (formal)/*Who are the bells tolling for?* (coloquial)

b) En las oraciones de relativo al omitirse el pronombre relativo: *The boy with whom I am going out* (formal)/*The boy I am going out with* (coloquial)

### e) **Expressions with prepositions**

**Ability at** (clever at, good at, bad at, etc)

**Afraid of** (frightened of/by, terrified of/by, nervous of, scared of, etc)

**Agree with** a person

**Agree about** a subject of discussion

**Agree on** a matter for decision

**Agree to** a suggestion or proposal

**All (of)**

### Prepositions

**Angry with /at** a person for doing something

**Angry about/at** something

**Anger, cross, furious, upset, annoyed, disappointed, pleased, impressed + with /about**

**Anxious about** (=worried about)

**Anxious for** + noun (=eager for, wanting)

**Anxious** + infinitive (=eager, wanting)

**Any (of), each, either...+ of**

**Apologize for** (sorry, forgive + for)

**Arrive at/in**

**Ask for** money, objects, info., etc

**Ask questions, the way, the time, favours.**

**Astonished at/by**

**Bad at** activities (ability at, clever at, good at, skill at, skilful at, terrible at, etc.)

**Because (of)**

**Believe in** God, Father Christmas, etc (= have faith in)

**Believe** a person or a statement (= accept as truthful)

**Blue with** cold (red with anger/embarrassment, green with envy, white with rage, etc.)

**Borrow** + object + **from**

**Both (of)**

**Bump into (crash, drive, run + into)**

**Call after** (name after)

**Care about** (= consider important)

**Care for** (= (1) like, love. (2) look after)

**Take care of** (= look after)

**Clever at** an activity

**Congratulate** + object + **on** ; **congratulations on**

**Crash into**

**Depend on; dependent on; dependence on**

**Die of**

**Different from** (sometimes **to**, American **from** or **than**)

**Difficulty with** something, (in) doing something

**Disappointed with** somebody; **with (at/about)** something (also disgusted, pleased)

**Discussion about (on/of)** sth.

**To discuss** sth.

**Disgusted with** sb.; **with/at** sth.

**Divide** + object + **into**

**Dozen(s) (of)**

**Dream of** (= think of, imagine)

**Dream about** (while asleep)

**Dress (+object+) in**

**Drive into**

**Each (of)**

**Effect on (influence on)**

**Either (of)**

**Enough (of)**

**Every (one of)**

**Example of**

**Explain** sth. **to** sb. (not *Explain sb sth*)

**Explanation of/for** sth

(A) **few (of)**

**Get in(to)** and **out of** a car, taxi or small boat

**Get on(to)** and **off** a bus, train, plane or ship

**Good at**

**Half (of)**

**Hundred(s) (of)**

**The idea of ...-ing**

**Ill with**

Prepositions

**Impressed with (by) (pleased, disappointed, disgust + with)**  
**Independent of; independence of (from) (depend on, dependent on, dependence on)**  
**Influence on (effect on)**  
**Insist on ...-ing**  
**Interest in; interested in**  
**Kind to**  
**(A) lack of**  
**To lack (no prep.)**  
**To be lacking in**  
**Laugh at**  
**Less (of)**  
**Listen to**  
**(A) little (of)**  
**Look at (= point one's eyes at)**  
**Look after (= take care of)**  
**Look for (= try to find)**  
**Many (of)**  
**Marriage to; (get) married to**  
**To marry sb. (no prep.)**  
**The matter with (wrong with)**  
**More (of)**  
**Most (of)**  
**Much (of)**  
**Name + obj. + after (American name...for)**  
**Near (to)**  
**Neither (of)**  
**Nice to (kind, polite, rude/ to)**  
**None (of)**  
**Participate in (take part in)**  
**Pay for a drink etc.**  
**Pleased with sb.; pleased with (about/at) sth.**  
**Polite to**  
**Prevent + obj. from ...-ing**  
**Proof of**  
**Reason for**  
**Remind + obj. + of**  
**Responsible for; responsibility for**  
**Rude to**  
**Run into**  
**Search for (= look for)**  
**Search (w/o prep.) (= look through, look everywhere in/on)**  
**Several (of)**  
**Shivering with cold (trembling with fear, rage; shaking with anger)**  
**Shocked at**  
**Shoot at (throw at)**  
**Shout at (aggressive)**  
**Shout to (to communicate = call to)**  
**Skill at; skilled at; skilful at**  
**Smile at (laugh at)**  
**Some (of)**  
**Speak to/with (with Am. English) (talk to/with; have a chat with)**  
**Succeed in/at; success in/at; successful in/at (unsuccessful in /at)**  
**Suffer from**  
**Superlatives + in (referring to place)**  
**Surprised at/by (astonished at/by; shocked at/by)**  
**Take part in (participate in)**  
**Talk to (with) (with Am. English)**

### Prepositions

**Think of/about** (not usually think + infinitive)  
**The thought of ...-ing**  
**Thousands (of)**  
**Throw** + object + **at** (aggressive)  
**Throw** + object + **to** (in a game, etc) (**shout at/to**)  
**Trembling with rage or fear**  
**Typical of**  
**Which (of)**  
**Write (to)**  
**Wrong with**

### PREPOSITIONS BEFORE PARTICULAR WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

**At** the cinema, **at** the theatre  
**At** a party  
**At** university, **at** Oxford (university), etc.  
A book **by** Graham Greene, a concerto **by** Bartok; a film **by** Fassbinder, etc.  
**From** ... point of view  
**For** ... reason  
To come/go **for** a walk; **for** a run; **for** a drive; **for** a swim, etc.  
**In** pen, pencil, ink, etc  
**In** the rain, snow, etc.  
**In** loud/quiet/high/low, etc. voice  
**In** a suit, raincoat, skirt, shirt, hat, etc.  
**In the end** (= finally, after a long time, after a lot of complications)  
**At the end** (= at the point where sth stops)  
**In time** (=with enough time to spare; not late)  
**On time** (= at exactly the right time)  
**In my opinion**  
**On** the radio; on TV; on the phone

### EXPRESSIONS WITHOUT PREPOSITIONS

**To discuss** (a discussion about)  
**to marry** (to get married to)  
**To lack** (a lack of; to be lacking in)

### NOUNS + PREPOSITIONS

a cheque **FOR** (a sum of money)  
a demand/ a need **FOR** sth  
a reason **FOR** sth  
a rise/an increase/ a fall/ a decrease **IN** sth  
an advantage/ a disadvantage **OF** sth ( *but* there is an advantage **IN** doing sth)  
a cause **OF** sth  
a photograph/ a picture **OF** sb/sth  
damage **TO** sth  
an invitation **TO** a party/ a wedding etc.  
a reaction **TO** sth  
a solution **TO** a problem/ an answer **TO** a question/ a reply to a letter/ a key **TO** a door  
an attitude **TO/TOWARDS** sb/sth (but a relationship/ a connection/ contact/  
a difference **BETWEEN** two things



**PREPOSITION + NOUN**

to pay **BY** cheque (*but* 'to pay **IN** cash' or 'to pay cash')  
(to do sth) **BY** accident/mistake/chance  
a play **BY** Shakespeare/ a painting **BY** Rembrandt/ a novel **BY** Tolstoy etc.  
(to be/to fall) **IN** love **WITH** sb  
**IN** (my) opinion  
(to be) **ON** fire  
(to be) **ON** the telephone/phone  
**ON** television/**ON** the radio  
(to be/to go) **ON** a diet  
(to be/to go) **ON** strike  
(to be/ to go) **ON** holiday/ **ON** business/ **ON** a trip/ **ON** a tour/ **ON** an excursion/  
**ON** a cruise/ **ON** an expedition etc. (*also* 'go to a place **FOR** a holiday', 'For my holiday(s)')  
(to go/to come) **FOR** a walk/ **FOR** a swim/ **FOR** a drink etc.  
(to have sth) **FOR** breakfast/lunch/dinner

**ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION**

nice/ kind/ good/ generous/ mean/ stupid/ silly/ intelligent/ clever/ sensible/  
(im)polite/ rude/ unreasonable **OF** sb (to do sth)  
(*but*: (to be) nice / kind / good / generous / mean / (im)polite / rude /  
(um)pleasant / (un)friendly / cruel **TO** sb)  
angry/annoyed/furious **ABOUT** sth/**WITH** sb **FOR** doing sth  
delighted/pleased/satisfied/disappointed **WITH** sth  
bored/fed up **WITH** sth  
surprised/shocked/amazed/astonished **AT**/**BY** sth  
excited/worried/upset **ABOUT** sth  
afraid/frightened/terrified/scared **OF** s'one/sth  
proud/ashamed **OF** s'one/sth  
jealous/envious/suspicious **OF** s'one/sth  
aware/conscious **OF** sth  
good/bad/excellent/brilliant/hopeless **AT** (doing) sth  
married/engaged **TO** s'one  
sorry **ABOUT** sth (*but*: 'sorry **FOR** doing sth') (+ usual: 'I`m sorry I ...')  
(to feel/to be) sorry **FOR** s'one  
impressed **BY**/**WITH** s'one/sth  
famous **FOR** sth  
responsible **FOR** sth  
different **FROM**/**TO** s'one/sth  
interested **IN** sth  
capable/incapable **OF** sth  
fond **OF** s'one/sth  
full **OF** sth  
short **OF** sth  
tired **OF** sth  
Keen **ON** sth  
similar **TO** sth  
crowded **WITH** (people etc.)

**VERB + PREPOSITION**

apologise (**TO** s'one) **FOR** sth  
apply **FOR** a job/ aplace at university, etc.  
believe **IN** sth  
belong **TO** s'one

### Prepositions

care **ABOUT** s'one/sth  
care **FOR** s'one/sth (**a. like sth** (usually ? and - sentences). **b. look after s'one**)  
take care **OF** s'one/sth (= look after)  
collide **WITH** s'one/sth  
complain (**TO** s'one) **ABOUT** s'one/sth  
concentrate **ON** sth  
consist **OF** sth  
crash/drive/bump/run **INTO** s'one/sth  
depend **ON** s'one/sth  
die **OF** an illness  
dream **ABOUT** s'one/sth  
dream **OF being sth/doing sth** (= imagine) (*also: dream OF doing sth*)  
happen **TO** s'one/sth  
hear **ABOUT** sth (= be told about sth)  
hear **OF** s'one/sth (= know that s'one/sth exists)  
hear **FROM** s'one (= receive a letter/ a telephone call from s'one)  
laugh/smile **AT** s'one/sth  
listen **TO** s'one/sth  
live **ON money/food**  
look **AT** s'one/sth (**have a look AT, stare AT, glance AT**)  
look **FOR** s'one/sth (= try to find)  
look **AFTER** s'one/sth (= take care of)  
pay (s'one) **FOR** sth  
rely **ON** s'one/sth  
search (a person/ a place/ a bag etc.) **FOR** s'one/sth  
shout **AT** s'one (when you are angry)  
speak/ talk **TO** s'one ('with' is also possible but less usual)  
suffer **FROM** an illness  
think **ABOUT** s'one/sth (= consider, concentrate the mind on)  
think **OF** s'one/sth (= remember, bring to mind, have an idea). Also when we ask for or give an opinion. The difference between **think Of** and **think ABOUT** is sometimes very small. Often you can use **OF** or **ABOUT** (e.g. *My sister is thinking of/about going to Canada*)  
wait **FOR** s'one/sth  
write **TO** s'one

***We do not use a preposition with these verbs:***

phone s'one  
discuss sth  
enter (= go into a place)

### VERB + OBJECT + PREPOSITION

accuse s'one **OF (doing)** sth  
ask (s'one) **FOR** sth (*but: 'ask (s'one) a question'*)  
blame s'one/sth **FOR** sth *or* blame sth **ON** s'one/sth. *Also: '(s'one is) to blame FOR sth*  
borrow sth **FROM** s'one  
charge s'one **WITH** (an offence/ a crime)  
congratulate s'one **ON (doing)** sth  
divide/ cut/ split sth **INTO** (two or more parts)  
do sth **ABOUT** sth (= do sth to improve a bad situation)

Prepositions

**explain ( a problem/ a situation/ a word etc.) TO s'one.** *Also: 'explain (TO s'one) that/ what/ how/ why ...' (note the word order)*  
**invite s'one TO (a party/ a wedding etc.)**  
**leave (a place) FOR (another place)**  
**point/aim sth AT s'one/sth**  
**prefer s'one/sth TO s'one/sth**  
**protect s'one/sth FROM/AGAINST s'one/sth**  
**provide s'one WITH sth**  
**regard s'one/sth AS sth**  
**remind s'one n s'one/sth (= cause s'one to remember) .But: 'remind s'one ABOUT sth (= tell s'one not to forget)**  
**sentence s'one TO (a period of imprisonment)**  
**spend (money) ON sth**  
**throw sth AT s'one/sth (in order to hit them) but throw sth TO s'one (for s'one to catch)**  
**translate (a book etc.) FROM one language INTO another language**  
**warn s'one ABOUT s'one/sth (OF is also possible sometimes)**