Verbs and prepositions

More useful verb + preposition combinations

Aprende estos verbos con su palabra: **look for** (buscar), **pay for** (pagar) y **rely on** (confiar en).

Ejemplo resuelto / Worked example

We searched **for** the keys, paid **for** lunch and relied **on** the map. / Buscamos las llaves, pagamos el almuerzo y confiamos en el mapa.

Complete each sentence with the missing preposition.

01. Estoy buscando mis gafas.
I am looking _____ my glasses.

02. Estoy buscando un piso más pequeño.
I am looking _____ a smaller flat.

03. Estoy buscando una tienda de reparación.
I am looking _____ a repair shop.

04. Estoy buscando el número de reserva.
I am looking _____ the booking number.

05. Estoy buscando un regalo para mi sobrino.
I am looking _____ a present for my nephew.

06. Pagamos la cena con tarjeta.
We paid _____ dinner by card.

07. Pagamos los billetes con tarjeta.
We paid _____ the tickets by card.

08. Pagamos la reparación con tarjeta.
We paid _____ the repair by card.

09. Pagamos el envío urgente con tarjeta.
We paid _____ express delivery by card.

10. Pagamos la entrada al museo con tarjeta.
We paid _____ the museum entrance fee by card.

11. Puedes contar con mi hermana para organizarlo.
You can rely _____ my sister to organise it.

12. Puedes contar con el equipo técnico para organizarlo.
You can rely _____ the technical team to organise it.

13. Puedes contar con nuestro vecino para organizarlo.
You can rely _____ our neighbour to organise it.

14. Puedes contar con la información de la web para organizarlo.
You can rely _____ the information on the website to organise it.

15. Puedes contar con la persona de recepción para organizarlo.
You can rely _____ the receptionist to organise it.

16. Los niños se preocupan por los animales.
The children care _____ animals.

17. Los niños se preocupan por el medio ambiente.
The children care _____ the environment.

18. Los niños se preocupan por el bienestar de sus abuelos.
The children care _____ their grandparents’ well-being.

19. Los niños se preocupan por sus amigos.
The children care _____ their friends.

20. Los niños se preocupan por la limpieza del parque.
The children care _____ keeping the park clean.

Practical combinations

Continue. Complete only the gap in English.

21. La enfermera cuida a los pacientes por la noche.
The nurse cares _____ the patients at night.

22. La enfermera cuida a un hombre mayor por la noche.
The nurse cares _____ an elderly man at night.

23. La enfermera cuida a los niños de la planta por la noche.
The nurse cares _____ the children on the ward at night.

24. La enfermera cuida a personas con necesidades especiales por la noche.
The nurse cares _____ people with special needs at night.

25. La enfermera cuida a la mujer que vive sola por la noche.
The nurse cares _____ the woman who lives alone at night.

26. Mi prima cree en la igualdad.
My cousin believes _____ equality.

27. Mi prima cree en la importancia de leer.
My cousin believes _____ the importance of reading.

28. Mi prima cree en las segundas oportunidades.
My cousin believes _____ second chances.

29. Mi prima cree en trabajar en equipo.
My cousin believes _____ working as a team.

30. Mi prima cree en un futuro mejor.
My cousin believes _____ a better future.

31. Al estudiante se le da muy bien resolver problemas.
The student is good _____ solving problems.

32. Al estudiante se le da muy bien organizar actividades.
The student is good _____ organising activities.

33. Al estudiante se le da muy bien dibujar mapas.
The student is good _____ drawing maps.

34. Al estudiante se le da muy bien explicar ideas.
The student is good _____ explaining ideas.

35. Al estudiante se le da muy bien recordar nombres.
The student is good _____ remembering names.

36. La profesora habló con los padres al terminar la charla.
The teacher spoke _____ the parents at the end of the talk.

37. La profesora habló con sus alumnos al terminar la charla.
The teacher spoke _____ her pupils at the end of the talk.

38. La profesora habló con el público al terminar la charla.
The teacher spoke _____ the audience at the end of the talk.

39. La profesora habló con el grupo de visitantes al terminar la charla.
The teacher spoke _____ the group of visitors at the end of the talk.

40. La profesora habló con la persona que hizo la pregunta al terminar la charla.
The teacher spoke _____ the person who asked the question at the end of the talk.

Answer key

Complete sentences. The verb preposition is shown in bold; (no preposition) marks direct-object patterns.

01. I am looking **for** my glasses.
02. I am looking **for** a smaller flat.
03. I am looking **for** a repair shop.
04. I am looking **for** the booking number.
05. I am looking **for** a present for my nephew.
06. We paid **for** dinner by card.
07. We paid **for** the tickets by card.
08. We paid **for** the repair by card.
09. We paid **for** express delivery by card.
10. We paid **for** the museum entrance fee by card.
11. You can rely **on** my sister to organise it.
12. You can rely **on** the technical team to organise it.
13. You can rely **on** our neighbour to organise it.
14. You can rely **on** the information on the website to organise it.
15. You can rely **on** the receptionist to organise it.
16. The children care **about** animals.
17. The children care **about** the environment.
18. The children care **about** their grandparents’ well-being.
19. The children care **about** their friends.
20. The children care **about** keeping the park clean.
21. The nurse cares **for** the patients at night.
22. The nurse cares **for** an elderly man at night.
23. The nurse cares **for** the children on the ward at night.
24. The nurse cares **for** people with special needs at night.
25. The nurse cares **for** the woman who lives alone at night.
26. My cousin believes **in** equality.
27. My cousin believes **in** the importance of reading.
28. My cousin believes **in** second chances.
29. My cousin believes **in** working as a team.
30. My cousin believes **in** a better future.
31. The student is good **at** solving problems.
32. The student is good **at** organising activities.
33. The student is good **at** drawing maps.
34. The student is good **at** explaining ideas.
35. The student is good **at** remembering names.
36. The teacher spoke **to** the parents at the end of the talk.
37. The teacher spoke **to** her pupils at the end of the talk.
38. The teacher spoke **to** the audience at the end of the talk.
39. The teacher spoke **to** the group of visitors at the end of the talk.
40. The teacher spoke **to** the person who asked the question at the end of the talk.