# Nouns and prepositions

## Noun + preposition + -ing

Si después de un nombre y una palabra pequeña viene una acción, el verbo suele acabar en **-ing**: a reason for staying (una razón para quedarse).

**Ejemplo resuelto / Worked example**

A reason **for** staying and a habit **of** reading can both be useful. / Una razón para quedarse y la costumbre de leer pueden ser útiles.

**Complete the gap with the noun preposition. Keep the -ing form.**

**01.** No veo ninguna razón para cambiar de plan ahora.
I cannot see any reason _____ changing the plan now.

**02.** No veo ninguna razón para salir tan pronto ahora.
I cannot see any reason _____ leaving so early now.

**03.** No veo ninguna razón para cancelar la visita ahora.
I cannot see any reason _____ cancelling the visit now.

**04.** No veo ninguna razón para preocuparse ahora.
I cannot see any reason _____ worrying now.

**05.** No veo ninguna razón para cerrar la tienda ahora.
I cannot see any reason _____ closing the shop now.

**06.** Hay pocas posibilidades de encontrar aparcamiento hoy.
There is little chance _____ finding a parking space today.

**07.** Hay pocas posibilidades de terminar temprano hoy.
There is little chance _____ finishing early today.

**08.** Hay pocas posibilidades de llegar antes hoy.
There is little chance _____ arriving earlier today.

**09.** Hay pocas posibilidades de conseguir entradas hoy.
There is little chance _____ getting tickets today.

**10.** Hay pocas posibilidades de ver el final hoy.
There is little chance _____ seeing the end today.

**11.** La mejor manera de mejorar es practicar cada día.
The best way _____ improving is to practise every day.

**12.** La mejor manera de aprender palabras es practicar cada día.
The best way _____ learning vocabulary is to practise every day.

**13.** La mejor manera de recordar los nombres es practicar cada día.
The best way _____ remembering names is to practise every day.

**14.** La mejor manera de ahorrar tiempo es practicar cada día.
The best way _____ saving time is to practise every day.

**15.** La mejor manera de evitar errores es practicar cada día.
The best way _____ avoiding mistakes is to practise every day.

**16.** Tiene la costumbre de leer antes de dormir.
She has a habit _____ reading before going to bed.

**17.** Tiene la costumbre de preparar la ropa antes de dormir.
She has a habit _____ preparing her clothes before going to bed.

**18.** Tiene la costumbre de escribir en su diario antes de dormir.
She has a habit _____ writing in her diary before going to bed.

**19.** Tiene la costumbre de revisar la alarma antes de dormir.
She has a habit _____ checking the alarm before going to bed.

**20.** Tiene la costumbre de escuchar música antes de dormir.
She has a habit _____ listening to music before going to bed.

## Noun + preposition + -ing

**Continue. Complete only the gap in English.**

**21.** Mostró mucho interés en aprender italiano.
He showed a lot of interest _____ learning Italian.

**22.** Mostró mucho interés en participar.
He showed a lot of interest _____ taking part.

**23.** Mostró mucho interés en colaborar con el grupo.
He showed a lot of interest _____ working with the group.

**24.** Mostró mucho interés en visitar el laboratorio.
He showed a lot of interest _____ visiting the laboratory.

**25.** Mostró mucho interés en conocer el proyecto.
He showed a lot of interest _____ finding out about the project.

**26.** Tuvo dificultades para encontrar la dirección al principio.
She had difficulty _____ finding the address at first.

**27.** Tuvo dificultades para usar la máquina al principio.
She had difficulty _____ using the machine at first.

**28.** Tuvo dificultades para comprender las instrucciones al principio.
She had difficulty _____ understanding the instructions at first.

**29.** Tuvo dificultades para abrir el archivo al principio.
She had difficulty _____ opening the file at first.

**30.** Tuvo dificultades para recordar el código al principio.
She had difficulty _____ remembering the code at first.

**31.** Una ventaja de usar este sistema es que ahorra energía.
One advantage _____ using this system is that it saves energy.

**32.** Una ventaja de ir en tren es que ahorra energía.
One advantage _____ travelling by train is that it saves energy.

**33.** Una ventaja de reservar por internet es que ahorra energía.
One advantage _____ booking online is that it saves energy.

**34.** Una ventaja de compartir coche es que ahorra energía.
One advantage _____ sharing a car is that it saves energy.

**35.** Una ventaja de comprar productos locales es que ahorra energía.
One advantage _____ buying local products is that it saves energy.

**36.** Presentaron una objeción a cerrar la biblioteca.
They raised an objection _____ closing the library.

**37.** Presentaron una objeción a cambiar el recorrido.
They raised an objection _____ changing the route.

**38.** Presentaron una objeción a subir la cuota.
They raised an objection _____ increasing the fee.

**39.** Presentaron una objeción a trabajar los domingos.
They raised an objection _____ working on Sundays.

**40.** Presentaron una objeción a construir en el parque.
They raised an objection _____ building in the park.

## Answer key

Complete sentences. The noun preposition or fixed expression is shown in bold.

**01.** I cannot see any reason **for** changing the plan now.
**02.** I cannot see any reason **for** leaving so early now.
**03.** I cannot see any reason **for** cancelling the visit now.
**04.** I cannot see any reason **for** worrying now.
**05.** I cannot see any reason **for** closing the shop now.
**06.** There is little chance **of** finding a parking space today.
**07.** There is little chance **of** finishing early today.
**08.** There is little chance **of** arriving earlier today.
**09.** There is little chance **of** getting tickets today.
**10.** There is little chance **of** seeing the end today.
**11.** The best way **of** improving is to practise every day.
**12.** The best way **of** learning vocabulary is to practise every day.
**13.** The best way **of** remembering names is to practise every day.
**14.** The best way **of** saving time is to practise every day.
**15.** The best way **of** avoiding mistakes is to practise every day.
**16.** She has a habit **of** reading before going to bed.
**17.** She has a habit **of** preparing her clothes before going to bed.
**18.** She has a habit **of** writing in her diary before going to bed.
**19.** She has a habit **of** checking the alarm before going to bed.
**20.** She has a habit **of** listening to music before going to bed.
**21.** He showed a lot of interest **in** learning Italian.
**22.** He showed a lot of interest **in** taking part.
**23.** He showed a lot of interest **in** working with the group.
**24.** He showed a lot of interest **in** visiting the laboratory.
**25.** He showed a lot of interest **in** finding out about the project.
**26.** She had difficulty **in** finding the address at first.
**27.** She had difficulty **in** using the machine at first.
**28.** She had difficulty **in** understanding the instructions at first.
**29.** She had difficulty **in** opening the file at first.
**30.** She had difficulty **in** remembering the code at first.
**31.** One advantage **of** using this system is that it saves energy.
**32.** One advantage **of** travelling by train is that it saves energy.
**33.** One advantage **of** booking online is that it saves energy.
**34.** One advantage **of** sharing a car is that it saves energy.
**35.** One advantage **of** buying local products is that it saves energy.
**36.** They raised an objection **to** closing the library.
**37.** They raised an objection **to** changing the route.
**38.** They raised an objection **to** increasing the fee.
**39.** They raised an objection **to** working on Sundays.
**40.** They raised an objection **to** building in the park.