Verbs that need prepositions

Put in the correct preposition:

1. It’s so noisy – I can’t concentrate _____ my homework.
2. Don’t worry – I’ll pay _____ the tickets.
3. The car belongs _____ my father, so I don’t think we can use it.
4. I borrowed a pen _____ my classmate.
5. I’ve been waiting _____ the bus for more than twenty minutes!
6. Julie: “What time shall we eat dinner?”
   Gill: “It depends _____ John – we’ll eat when he gets home”.
7. When we arrived _____ the cinema, the film had already started.
8. Please explain this problem _____ us.
9. She was listening _____ the radio when the doorbell rang.
10. John worries _____ his exam results all the time.
11. My flatmate listens _____ a lot of jazz.
12. David paid _____ the drinks.
13. Who does that house belong _____?
14. Don’t worry _____ Gemma, she’ll be fine.
15. She borrowed a jumper _____ Julie.
16. Please be quiet – I need to concentrate _____ this book.
17. I want to go to the beach tomorrow but it depends _____ the weather.
18. Who are you waiting _____?
19. When will we arrive _____ Beijing?
20. The policeman explained _____ the children why they should never run across a road
21. I paid 5£ _____ the shop assistant _____ my new computer
**TO PAY**

The basic construction is: **To pay** [a sum of money - direct object] **for** [goods or services received - indirect object].

For example:

*I paid five pounds for this shirt.*

There may be another indirect object - the person **to** whom you pay.

E.g. **I paid ten pounds to the cashier for the groceries.**

**TO ARRIVE**

*To* is a preposition of movement. One travels *to* a restaurant, but arrives *at* a restaurant.

Prepositions that can follow ARRIVE include *at*, *in*, and *on*.

1. Use **AT** to express arrival at a small place:

Ex. As soon as we arrived at the restaurant, they brought out the cake.

2. Use **IN** to express arrival when the destination is a large one like a country or a city:

Ex. We arrived in France in November.

3. Use **ON** to express arrival on a specific day/date

Ex. My brother arrives on Monday/ on July 1st

**BE CAREFUL**! We use *arrive* without a preposition in the following cases:

- arrive home *arrive at home*
- arrive today, arrived yesterday, etc.
- arrive early, arrive late