ESOL – Prepositions After Adjectives

This companion document covers the same learning as the interactive session, but in a different way so as to be more accessible for learners with sight impairments. Because of this, it does not follow a slide structure.

Welcome

Welcome to this session on prepositions after adjectives.

By the end of this session, you will know some common examples of adjectives that go with these prepositions:

* At
* For
* Of
* With
* To

Prepositions after adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe nouns. An adjective tells us something about a noun.

For example:

*It was a sad book.*

Sometimes we use a preposition after an adjective.

For example:

*She felt sad* ***about*** *the news.*

Some adjectives go with certain prepositions. There is no rule or patten, you just need to learn them. In this session, you will learn some examples. However, there are many adjective + preposition pairs. We will focus on the most common ones.

At

The preposition ‘at’ is used with these adjectives.

* Good - I am good at playing football.
* Great - She is great at singing.
* Bad - I am bad at being on time.
* Terrible - He is terrible at mathematics.
* Skillful - She is skillful at painting.
* Brilliant - He is brilliant at photography.

For

The preposition ‘for’ is used with these adjectives.

* Good - Fruit is very good for you.
* Bad - Too much sugar is bad for you.
* Ready - Are you ready for your presentation?
* Responsible - She is responsible for the children.
* Grateful - I am grateful for my job.
* Late - Don’t be late for your bus.

Of

The preposition ‘of’ is used with these adjectives.

* Scared - She is scared of the dark.
* Aware - I am aware of the risks, but I want to go rock climbing anyway.
* Full - This drawer is full of socks.
* Tired - I am so tired of doing my homework!
* Certain - I am certain the answer is right.
* Jealous - She is jealous of her friend’s bag.

With

The preposition ‘with’ is used with these adjectives.

* Pleased - Was she pleased with her gift?
* Delighted - He was delighted with the news.
* Bored - They were bored with waiting for the train.
* Angry - He was angry with his boss.
* Satisfied - She was satisfied with the price.
* Disappointed - I was disappointed we lost the match.

To

The preposition ‘to’ is used with these adjectives.

* Easy - It’s easy to learn to bake. Don’t worry, you can do it!
* Difficult - It is difficult to learn English. You are doing very well.
* Kind - My friend is always kind to me.
* Mean - My little brother is so mean to me.
* Married - Mo is married to Julia.
* Related - Are you related to Tomas?

Test your knowledge

Use the correct preposition to complete these sentences. The prepositions you will need are at, for, of, with and to.

* Freya is scared \_\_\_ dogs.
* Luke is brilliant \_\_\_ rugby.
* Pip is disappointed \_\_\_ his grade.
* Tom is responsible \_\_\_ locking up.
* Kye is jealous \_\_\_ my new bag.
* I am related \_\_\_ Jemima.
* I’m great \_\_\_ solving problems.
* Ruth was very pleased \_\_\_ her cake.
* I find it difficult \_\_\_ relax.
* Eating pizza every day is bad \_\_\_ you.

Here are the answers.

* Freya is scared of dogs.
* Luke is brilliant at rugby.
* Pip is disappointed with his grade.
* Tom is responsible for locking up.
* Kye is jealous of my new bag.
* I am related to Jemima.
* I’m great at solving problems.
* Ruth was very pleased with her cake.
* I find it difficult to relax.
* Eating pizza every day is bad for you.

Summary

Well done. You have completed this session on prepositions after adjectives.

You should now know examples of adjectives that go with these prepositions:

* At
* For
* Of
* With
* To

If you have any questions about anything covered in this session, please speak to your tutor for more help.