

Adjectives and prepositions

الصفات وحروف الجر

Do you know how to use adjectives with prepositions like *interested in* or *similar to*?

Look at these examples to see how adjectives are used with prepositions.

*I'm **interested in** the idea.*
*My jacket is **similar to** yours.*
*She's **brilliant at** maths.*
*My neighbour is **angry about** the party.*

Grammar explanation

Some adjectives go with certain prepositions. There are no grammatical rules for which preposition is used with which adjective, so it's a good idea to try to learn them together. To help you do this, write new vocabulary in your notebook in a sentence or phrase.

However, there are some patterns that can help you. Let's look at them first. Remember that a preposition is followed by a noun or a gerund (*-ing* form).

With *at*

We use *at* with adjectives like *good/bad/amazing/brilliant/terrible*, etc. to talk about skills and abilities.

*He's really **good at** English.*
*She's **amazing at** the piano.*
*They're **terrible at** organising anything.*
*I'm not very **good at** drawing.*

With *about*

We often use *about* with adjectives of feelings like *angry/excited/happy/nervous/sad/stressed/worried*, etc. to explain what is causing that feeling.

*I'm **angry about** the decision.*
*He's **nervous about** the presentation.*
*She's **excited about** the new job.*
*They were **worried about** the exam.*

With of

However, sometimes we use *of* with feelings.

She was **afraid of** telling her mum.
I'm **frightened of** having an accident.
He's **scared of** flying.
You should be **proud of** your progress.

With to

We can use *to* to show the connection between people or things.

He's **married to** the director.
I'm **addicted to** my phone.
I'm **allergic to** nuts.
It's **similar to** the old one.

We can also use *to* to talk about someone's behaviour towards someone else.

They were really **friendly to** me.
Was he **nice to** you?
He is always **polite to** everyone.
She was very **rude to** the waitress.

Here are some other useful adjectives with prepositions.

With for

Exercise is **good for** you.
Stress is **bad for** you.
The town is **famous for** its cheese.
I'm **responsible for** the financial side of the business.

With in

She's **interested in** the project.
They want someone who's **experienced in** design.
I didn't want to get **involved in** the argument.