Many verbs that are used without an object are normally followed by a prepositional phrase. Some verbs take a particular preposition:

belong to	hope for	listen to
consist of	insist on	pay for
relate to	hint at	lead to

The land **belongs to** a rich family. She then **referred to** the Minister's report.

With **other** verbs that are used without an object, the choice of a different preposition may alter the meaning of the clause.

Agree on/with result from/in conform to/with apologize for/to appeal for/with suffer from/with

I suffer from stress

With verbs that are used without an object, different prepositions are used to introduce different types of information.

'ABOUT' indicates the subject matter

care	dream	hear	speak	talk
think	complain	explain	know	write

We will always <u>care about</u> freedom. Tonight I'm going to <u>talk about</u> engines.

'AT' indicates direction

glance	grin	look
smile	glare	laugh
shout	stare	

I don't know why he was <u>laughing at</u> that joke. 'Hey!' - she <u>shouted at</u> him.

'FOR' indicates purpose or reason

apologize	apply	ask
look	wait	search

He wanted to <u>apologize for</u> being late. I'm going to <u>wait for</u> the next bus.

• **(INTO)** indicates the object involved in a collision

bump	crash	drive	run
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His car <u>crashed into</u> the wall. She <u>drove into</u> the back of the lorry.

'OF' indicates facts or information

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I've <u>heard of</u> him but I don't know who he is. Do you <u>know of</u> the new plans for the sports center?

'ON' indicates confidence or certainty

rely	count	depend	plan
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You can <u>count on</u> me. You can <u>rely on</u> him to be polite.

'TO' indicates the listener or reader

complain	listen	speak	talk
write	explain	say	

They <u>complained to</u> me about the noise. Mary turned her head to <u>speak to</u> him.

'WITH' indicates someone whose opinion is the same or different

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agree	argue	disagree	side
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Do you <u>agree with</u> me about this? The daughters <u>sided with</u> their mothers.

Some verbs have an object, but are also followed by a preposition.

The police <u>accused him</u> of murder. The <u>borrowed</u> some money <u>from</u> the bank.

Some verbs can take either an object or a prepositional phrase with no change in meaning.

He had to <u>fight them</u>, even if it was wrong. He was <u>fighting against history</u>.