

12. This city is famous ____ its beautiful architecture.
a) to
b) of
c) for
d) at
13. My grandmother always writes letters ____ her old friends.
a) for
b) to
c) at
d) of
14. I'm not responsible ____ what happened yesterday.
a) to
b) of
c) at
d) for
15. The manager introduced the new policy ____ the whole team.
a) to
b) for
c) at
d) of
16. Thank you ____ helping me move to my new flat.
a) to
b) at
c) for
d) of
17. Your plan sounds similar ____ mine.
a) for
b) of
c) at
d) to
18. Could you translate this sentence ____ me? I don't speak French.
a) for
b) to
c) of
d) at
19. She described the accident ____ the police officer.
a) at
b) to
c) for
d) of
20. I'm looking ____ my keys. Have you seen them?
a) to
b) at
c) for
d) of



Answers

1. d) for
2. b) to
3. a) to
4. c) for
5. d) to
6. b) after
7. a) for
8. c) to
9. b) for
10. d) to
11. a) for
12. c) for
13. b) to
14. d) for
15. a) to
16. c) for
17. d) to
18. a) for
19. b) to
20. c) for



Explanations

1. “for” (d)

Use 'for' to indicate the beneficiary — the person who benefits from the action: 'made a cake for her daughter'.

2. “to” (b)

Use 'to' with verbs of transfer (pass, give, send, hand) to indicate the recipient: 'pass the salt to me'.

3. “to” (a)

The verb 'explain' always takes 'to' before the person: 'explain something to someone'. You cannot say 'explain someone something'.

4. “for” (c)

'Wait for' is a fixed verb + preposition collocation. You always wait FOR something or someone.

5. “to” (d)

Use 'to' with verbs of sending/transferring (send, post, deliver) to indicate the recipient: 'sent a postcard to his grandmother'.

6. “after” (b)

'Look after' means to take care of someone or something. Don't confuse it with 'look for' (= search for) or 'look at' (= direct your eyes at).

7. “for” (a)

'Apologise for' is a fixed collocation: you apologise FOR something (the reason). Compare: 'apologise to someone' (the person).

8. “to” (c)

Use 'to' with verbs of giving/lending to indicate the recipient: 'lent her car to a friend'. The friend receives the car.

9. “for” (b)

Use 'for' when someone does something on your behalf or to help you: 'carry it for me' = carry it instead of me / to help me.

10. “to” (d)

Use 'to' when directing speech or reading toward an audience: 'read the story to the children' — they are the listeners.

11. “for” (a)

'Pay for' is a fixed verb + preposition collocation: you pay FOR something (the thing you buy).

12. “for” (c)

'Famous for' is a fixed adjective + preposition collocation: someone or something is famous FOR a particular quality or achievement.

13. “to” (b)

Use 'to' with 'write' when indicating the recipient of the letter: 'write to someone'.

14. “for” (d)

'Responsible for' is a fixed adjective + preposition collocation: you are responsible FOR something.

15. “to” (a)

Use 'to' with 'introduce' when indicating the audience: 'introduce something to someone'.

16. “for” (c)

'Thank someone for' is a fixed collocation: you thank someone FOR something they did.

17. “to” (d)

'Similar to' is a fixed adjective + preposition collocation: something is similar TO something else.

18. “for” (a)

Use 'for' when asking someone to do something on your behalf: 'translate this for me' = do this translation to help me.

19. “to” (b)

Use 'to' with 'describe' when indicating the listener: 'describe something to someone'. You cannot say 'describe someone something'.

20. “for” (c)

'Look for' means to search for something. It's a fixed phrasal verb collocation. Don't confuse with 'look at' (= see) or 'look to' (= rely on).