

exchange (something) for (something)	I exchanged the small shirt for a medium.	
exclude (someone) from (something)	He excluded them from the meeting.	
excuse (someone) for (something)	Please excuse me for interrupting.	
expel (someone) from (a place)	He was expelled from university for using drugs.	"Expel" means someone was forced to leave a group, school, or company - usually because they did something bad
experiment on	Scientists are experimenting on monkeys to develop new medicines.	
explain (something) to (someone)	The doctor explained the procedure to me in detail.	Never say "He explained me the procedure."
feel about	How do you feel about the new company policy?	
feel like	I don't feel like going out to a nightclub. I'd rather relax at home tonight.	"I don't feel like doing it" means "I don't want to do it; I'm not in the mood for doing it"
fight about	My kids are fighting about whose turn it is to use the computer.	You "fight about" the topic of the conflict
fight against	This organization is fighting against discrimination and injustice.	You "fight against" your opponent (when it's a person or an idea/thing/etc.)
fight for	After the accident, he was fighting for his life.	You "fight for" something you approve of, or you want to have
fight with	The protestors are fighting with the police.	You "fight with" your opponent (only when it's a person)
forget about (something)	Oh no! I forgot about the meeting - now I'm going to be late.	You "forget about" a noun
forget to (do something)	I'm cold - I forgot to bring my jacket.	You "forget to" a verb
forgive (someone) for (something)	I forgave him for taking my camera without asking permission.	
gaze at	She sat on the beach, gazing at the ocean.	"Gaze" means to look at something for a long time and in a contemplative way
get back from (a place)	I just got back from the gym - I need to take a	"Get back from" is the same as "return from"

	shower	
get rid of	I got rid of some old clothes that I don't wear anymore.	"Get rid of" means to throw away or give away
get used to	I'm a relaxed person, so it was hard for me to get used to the fast pace of New York City.	
give (something) to (someone)	I gave the keys to Pamela.	You can also say "I gave Pamela the keys."
glare at	Rita glared at her husband when he started chatting with a beautiful woman at the club.	"Glare" means to look at someone/something angrily
graduate from (a place)	He graduated from Harvard University in 1986.	
grieve for	He's grieving for his mother, who died just a few days ago.	"Grieve" means to be sad about a loss - usually a death
grumble about (something)	My husband is grumbling about how early we need to get up to catch our 6 AM flight.	"Grumble" is like "complain"
happen to	What happened to your car? Did you get in an accident?	
harp on	The salesman was harping on all the wonderful benefits of the product.	"Harp on" means to emphasize something strongly (and rather annoyingly)
hear about	Did you hear about the bank robbery that happened last night?	"Hear about" is used for knowing about the details of a situation
hear from (someone)	My cousin is traveling and doesn't have much internet access, so I haven't heard from her lately.	
hear of	I've never heard of that movie.	"Hear of" is used for hearing just a mention of something (no details)
help (someone) with (something)	She really helped me with the problem.	
hide (something) from (someone)	I hid the cookies from my kids so they wouldn't eat them before dinner.	
hinge on	The success of this project hinges on teamwork and collaboration.	"Hinge on" is like "depend on" - it means teamwork and collaboration are ESSENTIAL to the success
hope for (noun)	I'm hoping for good	

hope to (verb)	weather this weekend. My husband and I are hoping to go camping.	
insist on	I thought the company website was great, but my boss insisted on redesigning it.	
insure against	My car is insured against theft.	
interfere in (something)	Don't interfere in the situation if you don't know all the facts.	"Interfere in" means to get involved in something that you shouldn't
interfere with (something)	The flight delay interfered with our travel plans.	"Interfere with" means to add an obstacle that delays or prevents something from happening
introduce (someone/ something) to (someone/ something)	I'd like to introduce you to a friend of mine from college.	
invest in	The city is investing thousands of dollars in improving public transportation.	
invite (someone) to	She invited me to her birthday party.	
joke about	Chris is always joking about how bad he is at sports.	"Joke about" is to talk about it with humor, in a funny/comedic way
jot down (something)	I jotted down a few notes during the presentation	"Jot down" is the same as "write down" - jot means "to write quickly"
keep (someone/ something) from (doing something)	A password keeps people from accessing your account.	"Keep someone from doing something" is the same as "prevent someone from doing something"
know about	He knows a lot about computers.	
laugh about	Our travel disaster was annoying at the time, but we laughed about it later.	You "laugh about" a situation
laugh at	When I said something stupid, everyone laughed at me.	You typically "laugh at" a person (although sometimes "laugh at" is used for a situation - "I laughed at her reaction to the news.")
learn about	I like learning about other cultures.	
lend (something) to (someone)	I lent a book to my friend six months ago, and he hasn't given it back yet.	"Lend" is the opposite of "borrow." When you lend something, you give it to someone else temporarily

listen to	I usually listen to music on my mp3 player while I exercise.	
long for	I long for a job in which I have more flexible hours!	To "long for" something means you REALLY want something
look at	I looked at the pictures from Jason's vacation.	
look forward to	I'm looking forward to having lunch with you next week.	"Look forward to" means you are happy or excited for something in the future.
matter to (someone)	We can take the 8 AM or the 11 AM train - it doesn't matter to me.	
meet with (someone)	I met with the department manager to discuss the project.	
mistake (someone/ something) for (someone/ something)	My sister looks like a famous actress, so people always mistake her for a celebrity.	
object to	I object to the idea that stay-at-home moms are lazy. They work really hard!	If you "object to" something, it means you oppose it or strongly disagree with it
participate in (something)	Representatives from 15 countries will participate in the conference.	
pay for	I paid \$100 for this perfume.	
plan on	We plan on attending the party.	"Plan on" is followed by the -ING form of the verb
praise (someone) for (something)	He praised me for my creative solution to the problem.	
pray for	I'm praying for you to feel better soon.	
prefer (something) to (something)	I prefer swimming to biking.	
prepare for	The sports team is preparing for the tournament next month.	
present (someone) with (something)	The company presented Randy with an award for excellent service.	
prevent (someone/ something) from	Computer problems prevented me from finishing my work yesterday.	

(doing something)		
prohibit (someone) from (doing something)	Employees are prohibited from smoking inside the office.	
protect (someone) from (something)	Wearing a bicycle helmet can protect you from serious head injuries.	
provide (someone) with (something)	We provided all the children with computers.	
punish (someone) for (something)	I punished my teenage daughter for going to a party without my permission.	
quarrel with (someone) about/over (something)	We quarreled with the hotel receptionist about the extra charges on our bill.	"Quarrel" is the same as "argue" (have a verbal conflict)
react to	Environmental groups are reacting to the city's plans to build a new shopping center in the middle of the park.	
recover from (something)	She stayed home from work because she's still recovering from pneumonia.	
refer to (something)	Please refer to the diagram on page 15.	
related to	The website has information on various topics related to pregnancy.	"Related to" is also used for family members - "I'm related to a famous actor. He's my cousin."
rely on	You can't rely on other people to make you happy.	"Rely on" is like "depend on"
remind (someone) of (something)	You remind me of my sister - you have a similar personality.	
remind (someone) to (do something)	I reminded my husband to buy some milk at the store on the way home from work.	
reply to	I'll reply to your e-mail later today.	
rescue (someone) from (something)	The coast guard rescued the fisherman from the sinking boat.	
respond to	The film director responded to the criticisms about his latest movie.	
result in (something)	The advertising campaign resulted in hundreds of new customers for the company.	
save (someone) from (something)	The fireman saved the child from the burning building.	
scold (someone) for	The teacher scolded the	To "scold" is to reprimand or criticize

([doing] something)	student for coming to class late.	someone for doing something wrong
search for	I'm searching for a two-bedroom apartment in the city center.	You can use "searching for" or "looking for"
separate (something) from (something)	I separated last year's documents from this year's documents.	
share (something) with (someone)	I shared the food with my brother.	
shout at	My mother shouted at me when I left a big mess in the kitchen.	To "shout" is to yell, to speak very loudly. You can also say "yell at"
show (something) to (someone)	I showed my new cell phone to all my friends.	
smile at (someone)	She smiled at me.	
speak to/with (someone) about (someone / something)	I spoke with my son's teacher about his behavior in school.	Both "to" and "with" can be used after "speak," but "with" implies more of a two-way conversation. If the conversation is only one way, use "to" - "The president spoke to an audience of 5,000."
specialize in (something)	I'm a biologist. I specialize in the study of tropical plants.	
spend (money/time) on	I spent \$300 on this backpack because I wanted one that was really high-quality.	
stand for	NATO stands for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.	
stare at	When I dyed my hair bright green, a lot of children stared at me.	"Stare" means to look at something intensely for a long time
stem from	The current health crisis stems from lack of nutritional education.	"Stem from" is like "originate in"
stop (someone) from (doing something)	I stopped the child from playing with the scissors.	
subject (someone) to (something)	I was subjected to verbal abuse from my boss in my previous job - that's why I quit.	
subscribe to	I don't subscribe to any magazines - I just read them online.	
substitute (something) for	You can substitute chicken for beef in this	

(something)	recipe.	
succeed in (doing something)	She succeeded in running a marathon in under 4 hours.	
suffer from	My aunt suffers from arthritis.	
suspect (someone) of (something)	He is suspected of planning a terrorist attack.	
take advantage of (someone/ something/ situation)	With low interest rates, many people took advantage of the opportunity to buy a house.	If you "take advantage of" someone, it has a negative connotation - you are using that person for your own benefit. If you "take advantage of" a situation, it can be negative, but it can also be neutral - as in the example sentence.
take care of	I'm taking care of my neighbors' dog while they're traveling this weekend.	
talk to/with (someone) about (topic)	I need to talk with you about plans for next year.	Similar to "speak to/with"
tell (someone) about (something)	Caroline told us about her trip to South Africa.	
thank (someone) for (something)	Thank you for helping me with my homework.	
think about	I'm thinking about taking piano lessons.	
think of	He thought of a great way to increase sales.	
translate (something) into (a language)	We need to translate this document into Italian.	
travel to (somewhere)	We're traveling to Moscow by train.	
trust (someone) with (something)	I trust her with my car - she's a careful driver.	
turn into	The city is going to turn this old church into a museum.	"Turn into" means to transform
use (something) for (-ING) / to (infinitive)	I use vitamins to give me more energy.	
vote against	That senator voted against a law proposing stricter measures for gun control.	"Vote against" means you oppose it, you vote NO

vote for	I'm going to vote for Janet for president.	"Vote for" means you support it, you vote YES
vouch for (someone / something)	I can vouch for him - he's an honest and dependable guy.	If you "vouch for" someone/something, it means you recommend it because you have experience with it
wait for (someone/something)	I can't leave yet because I'm waiting for my wife to finish putting on her makeup.	
warn about	They warned us about the poisonous snakes in the forest.	
waste (money/time) on	I wasted \$10 on a flashlight that didn't even work.	
work for (a company / person)	I work for a car dealership.	
work on (a project / task)	We're working on a new project.	
worry about	My grandmother always worries about my safety.	
write about	The journalist wrote about the election.	
write to (someone)	Make sure to write to your grandparents and thank them for the gift.	
yap about	The secretaries were yapping about the newest episode of the TV show.	To "yap" is to talk or chat in an annoying way
yearn for	The poor children are yearning for a better life.	"Yearn for" is like "long for" - it means you really want something, with a lot of emotion