

## Mastering Adjectives with Prepositions: The Ultimate A1-A2 Guide

### Description

Have you ever wondered why we say “**interested in**” but “**similar to**”? Using the right preposition after an adjective can be tricky because there are no strict rules to follow. However, learning them in patterns makes it much easier!

In this guide, you will learn the most common adjective + preposition combinations for beginner and elementary (A1-A2) English. Dive into the examples, review the patterns, and test your skills with our interactive quiz at the end!

### ? Quick Look: Common Examples in Action

Before jumping into the grammar patterns, look at how these combinations function in daily speech:

- “I’m **interested in** photography.”
- “My new jacket is **similar to** yours.”
- “She is absolutely **brilliant at** math.”
- “Our neighbor was **angry about** the loud party last night.”

### ? Grammar Explanation & Patterns

Because there is no single rule for why an adjective matches a specific preposition, the best method is to learn them together as a single unit (e.g., instead of memorizing *afraid*, memorize *afraid of*).

**Important Rule:** Any preposition must be followed by either a **noun phrase** or a **gerund** (a verb ending in *-ing*).

#### ? 1. Adjectives with AT

We use **at** primarily with adjectives that describe **skills, talents, and abilities** (how well or poorly you do something).

### Adjective + AT Example Sentence

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Good at</b>      | He is really <b>good at</b> English.                  |
| <b>Bad at</b>       | I'm terrible at drawing, but I try my best.           |
| <b>Amazing at</b>   | She is <b>amazing at</b> playing the piano.           |
| <b>Brilliant at</b> | They are <b>brilliant at</b> solving complex puzzles. |
| <b>Terrible at</b>  | They are <b>terrible at</b> organizing events.        |

## ? 2. Adjectives with ABOUT

We use **about** with adjectives that express **feelings and emotions**. The preposition introduces the cause or object of that feeling.

- **Angry about:** "I'm deeply **angry about** the unfair decision."
- **Excited about:** "She is so **excited about** starting her new job tomorrow."
- **Nervous about:** "He feels very **nervous about** giving the presentation."
- **Worried about:** "They were incredibly **worried about** their final exam grades."
- **Happy / Sad about:** "We are **happy about** your recovery, but **sad about** the missed trip."

## ? 3. Adjectives with OF

We often use **of** with specific emotional states, particularly those related to **fear, pride, and awareness**.

- **Afraid of:** "She was **afraid of** telling her mother the truth."
- **Frightened of:** "I'm **frightened of** having a car accident on these icy roads."
- **Scared of:** "He has always been **scared of** flying in airplanes."
- **Proud of:** "You should be incredibly **proud of** your English progress!"

## ? 4. Adjectives with TO

We use **to** in two main ways: showing a **connection/relationship** between things, or describing a person's **behavior toward someone else**.

### Connection & Relationships:

- **Married to:** "He is **married to** the creative director of the company."
- **Addicted to:** "Many people feel like they are **addicted to** their smartphones."
- **Allergic to:** "Please check the ingredients; I am severely **allergic to** nuts."
- **Similar to:** "The design of this smartphone is very **similar to** the old version."

### Behavior Toward Others:

- **Friendly to:** “The locals were genuinely **friendly to** me during my stay.”
- **Nice to:** “Was the tour guide **nice to** you and your group?”
- **Polite / Rude to:** “He is always **polite to** everyone, but yesterday a customer was quite **rude to** the waitress.”

## ? 5. More Essential Combinations (FOR & IN)

### Adjectives with FOR

- **Good / Bad for:** “Regular exercise is **good for** your health, while chronic stress is **bad for** you.”
- **Famous for:** “This specific French town is **famous for** its delicious cheese.”
- **Responsible for:** “I am directly **responsible for** managing the financial side of the business.”

### Adjectives with IN

- **Interested in:** “She is highly **interested in** joining the new project team.”
- **Experienced in:** “The company wants to hire someone who is **experienced in** graphic design.”
- **Involved in:** “I stepped away because I didn’t want to get **involved in** their argument.”

## ? Study Tip for Your Notebook

Don’t just memorize word lists! When you find a new adjective + preposition combination, write a personalized sentence in your notebook. For example: “I am interested in learning guitar.” This anchors the grammar to your own life and makes it stick!

### Category

1. A1-A2 grammar

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### Author

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