

Unit 6: Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections

Lesson 39

Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

A **preposition** is a word that relates a noun or a pronoun to another word in a sentence. Prepositions of more than one word are **compound prepositions**.

The magazine **on** the table just arrived.

Darlene will perform the solo **instead of** Retta.

COMMONLY USED PREPOSITIONS

about	at	by	like	over	up
above	before	down	near	since	upon
across	behind	during	of	through	with
after	below	for	off	throughout	within
against	beneath	from	on	to	without
along	beside	in	onto	toward	
among	between	inside	out	under	
around	beyond	into	outside	until	

COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS

according to	aside from	in front of	instead of
across from	because of	in place of	on account of
along with	far from	in spite of	on top of

► Exercise 1 Underline each preposition or compound preposition.

The development of flea markets in the United States is an outgrowth of the bazaar.

1. A bazaar is an Asian marketplace held inside the city.
2. Here, traders in small stalls or shops sell miscellaneous goods.
3. Some bazaars are located along a single, narrow street.
4. Others spread throughout a number of streets.
5. For example, there might be a street of coppersmiths beside two streets of booksellers.
6. One section could house a huge covered bazaar with four hundred shops.
7. The bazaar originated in early times.

Lesson 40**Pronouns as Objects of Prepositions**

When a pronoun is the object of a preposition, use an object pronoun and not a subject pronoun.

The burly man sang a lullaby to Karen. The burly man sang a lullaby to **her**.

Sometimes a preposition will have a compound object consisting of a noun and a pronoun. Remember to use an object pronoun in a compound object.

I sold tickets to Carrie and Seana. I sold tickets to Carrie and **her**.

Alberto agreed with Willie and **me**.

The subject pronoun *who* is never the object of a preposition; only the object pronoun *whom* can be an object.

The woman to **whom** I spoke is from Colombia.

Of **whom** did you ask directions?

► Exercise 1 Underline the pronoun that best completes each sentence.

For (who, whom) are these party favors intended?

1. Community service is important to Simon and (we, us).
2. Did you give instructions to Waldo and (she, her)?
3. Is this carnation plant intended for (he, him)?
4. For Lee Chan and (he, him), did the lesson present much difficulty?
5. The decision was easy for Michael and (he, him).
6. The stranger to (who, whom) I spoke turned out to be Pietro's brother.
7. I explained the situation to Mickey, Juan, and (her, she).
8. With (who, whom) did you go to the movies?
9. For his brother and (he, him), sleeping late meant rising at eight.
10. The results of the poll were released by Twila, Arthur, and (she, her).
11. They were telling stories about (who, whom)?
12. According to Myron and (she, her), they never watered the lawn during the drought.
13. How many of (they, them) bought tickets for the basketball game?

Lesson 41**Prepositional Phrases as Adjectives and Adverbs**

A prepositional phrase that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun is an **adjective phrase**. Notice that, unlike most adjectives, an adjective phrase usually comes after the word it modifies.

I noticed a man **with bushy eyebrows**.

A prepositional phrase that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb is an **adverb phrase**. An adverb phrase tells *when*, *where*, or *how* an action occurs.

The hikers rested **beside a brook**. (describes a verb)

The vista was breathtaking **from this view**. (describes an adjective)

The quartet performed well **for such an early hour**. (describes an adverb)

► **Exercise 1** Underline each prepositional phrase. Draw an arrow to the word it modifies.

Movies began in the late 1800s. People experimented with devices to make pictures move.

1. One of these experimenters was Thomas A. Edison.
2. George Eastman, a pioneer in photographic equipment, helped Edison invent the kinetoscope.
3. Motion pictures were projected for the first time on December 28, 1895.
4. Early filmmakers photographed almost anything near the camera.
5. Language differences presented no problem because movies, at that time, were silent.
6. Titles, or printed dialogue, were inserted between scenes.
7. Soon audiences became bored, and attendance at the movies declined.
8. One development that saved movies from extinction was that they began to tell stories.
9. One such story, *The Great Train Robbery*, led to the establishment of nickelodeons.

Lesson 42**Conjunctions: Coordinating and Correlative**

A **coordinating conjunction** is a word that connects parts of a sentence. *And, but, or, for,* and *nor* are coordinating conjunctions.

Allison **and** Rosita have lived in Texas.

Do you remember if Tony plays soccer **or** sings in the choir?

Geraldo chose spaghetti, **but** we ate lasagna.

To strengthen the relationship between words or groups of words, use a correlative conjunction. **Correlative conjunctions** are pairs of words that connect words or phrases in a sentence. Correlative conjunctions include *both . . . and, either . . . or, neither . . . nor,* and *not only . . . but also.*

The NFL has franchises in **both** Green Bay **and** San Diego.

When a compound subject is joined by the conjunction *and*, it takes a plural verb.

Wilma **and** Helga **are** class officers.

When a compound subject is joined by *or* or *nor*, the verb agrees with the nearest part of the subject.

Neither the boys **nor** Mr. Ferguson **is** afraid of the rapids.

► **Exercise 1** Circle each conjunction. Write in the blank *coord.* if it is a coordinating conjunction and *correl.* if it is a correlative conjunction.

_____ coord. Rugby and cricket are examples of English sports.

_____ 1. The soil is rich, and the climate is moderate.

_____ 2. The ceremony was covered by either radio or television.

_____ 3. Rags and Mittens are litter mates.

_____ 4. Neither the Johnsons nor the Montoyas are our next-door neighbors.

_____ 5. Jeremy had English and gym before lunch.

_____ 6. Neither rain nor snow is in the immediate forecast.

_____ 7. Erin had a fever, but Maria felt fine.

_____ 8. Before selecting a computer, Mr. Oleson collected brochures and flyers.

_____ 9. Hector ate corn and green beans with his steak.

Lesson 43**Conjunctive Adverbs and Interjections**

A **conjunctive adverb** may be used instead of a conjunction in a compound sentence. It is usually preceded by a semicolon and followed by a comma.

Many Asians use chopsticks; **however**, some use forks.

USE CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

To replace <i>and</i>	also, besides, furthermore, moreover
To replace <i>but</i>	however, nevertheless, still
To state a result	consequently, therefore, so, thus
To state equality	equally, likewise, similarly

► **Exercise 1** Write in each blank a conjunctive adverb that logically links the two simple sentences.

There is a gazebo in her backyard; also, there is a garden.

- The old museum was drafty and rundown; _____, the exhibits were boring and outdated.
- The team uniforms faded in the wash; _____, the school colors are now mint green and pale yellow.
- Our tour bus departed an hour late; _____, we arrived just before the aquarium closed.
- The Tigers are talented; _____, they have won the state championship three years in a row.
- Mika doesn't know much about opera; _____, he would like to go.
- Vern enjoys watching birds; _____, he tries to attract them.
- Many kinds of dogs are found at the animal shelter; _____, cats are regular inhabitants.
- Nina was unable to play tennis this season; _____, she attended every match.
- Margi had her braces removed; _____, she must still wear a retainer.