

## 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.

8. During that period, it served for gossip and trade.
9. One city known for its colorful bazaars since ancient times is Istanbul, Turkey.
10. It is the only major city located on two continents—Asia and Europe.
11. Istanbul, called Constantinople from A.D. 330 to 1453, is Turkey’s leading center of industry, trade, and culture.
12. Tourists visit the city to see its museums and palaces, along with its bazaars.
13. A lucky sightseer might find an antique beneath the many wares or trinkets at one of these unique shops.
14. Some shopkeepers might expect the tourist to bargain over the cost instead of paying a fixed price.
15. Aside from the large crowds, many one-of-a-kind items can be found throughout the bazaar-laden streets.

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A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun called the **object of the preposition**.

The pitcher **in the rear** is filled **with sweetened tea**.

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► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under each prepositional phrase. Draw a second line under each object of the preposition.

Sadie Jenkins hired Heloise and me to clean the large shed behind her house.

1. After the discovery of many antiques, we suggested that she sell the items.
2. Three porcelain dolls and a wooden chess set of Renaissance design were among our best finds.
3. Mrs. Jenkins smiled at us and said that along with our pay we could have twenty per cent of the money we generated.
4. Diving into our task with new enthusiasm, we searched through every box and container inside the shed.
5. When Dad contacted two antique dealers and told them about the dozens of items, they agreed to come to the house and make an offer.

**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?

- 14. Upon (who, whom) did the blocks collapse?
- 15. We sat near (they, them) at the band concert.

► **Exercise 2** Underline each pronoun that is an object of a preposition. Write C in the blank if the pronoun is correct. Write the correct pronoun if necessary.

me John gave a knowing look to Frieda and I.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The party was a surprise to me.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The newcomers were neighbors of Lisa and she.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Treg should have called you or I.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Vacations are boring for whom?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The waitress spilled juice on I.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Gently rolling hills are unfamiliar to us in Iowa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. All of those murals were painted by he.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Alice introduced her parents to they.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Shawnda is the person to who we report.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. David raised twenty dollars for us to give to the needy family.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The map that she drew looked very confusing to Juan and I.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. “To who are you speaking, Richard?” asked the teacher.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. I’ll share my lunch with you and they.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The winner certainly wasn’t with me!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Will you come to the dance with Bill and I?

► **Writing Link** Write a paragraph about an interesting place you have visited. Include pronouns as objects of prepositions.

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**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.

10. A nickelodeon was an early movie theater with a five-cent admission charge.
11. Around 1927, a sound system called Movietone was developed in the studios.
12. These first talkies were awkward and tense compared to the silent films.
13. Many silent film stars had voices unsuited to sound films.
14. New techniques in photography and editing were tried during this time.
15. The most successful movies of the 1930s and 1940s were musicals, gangster films, and horror shows.

► **Exercise 2** Draw one line under each adjective phrase. Draw two lines under each adverb phrase.

Within the last few years, the quality of home entertainment has changed dramatically.

1. With modern advancements, high-quality sound no longer requires huge speakers.
2. Some of the most advanced systems use only three-inch speakers.
3. “Home theater” sound systems place speakers behind the listeners.
4. With stunning realism, these rear speakers enhance the recordings almost to the level of a live performance.
5. It is difficult to imagine the improvement beyond stereo; you must hear it for yourself.
6. Video images with greater resolution and clarity are also reaching new heights of quality.
7. Until the last two to three years, projection televisions, with their huge screens, were inferior to sets with cathode ray tubes.
8. Manufacturers have responded to consumer demands by building television sets with greater brightness and resolution.
9. As digital recording spreads throughout the industry, one can expect virtually perfect sound reproduction even after years of use; old-style records deteriorate with every play.
10. Superb production within the confines of our homes is a reality within reach of even modest budgets.

**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.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Both her essay and her speech were flawless.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Molly had an umbrella, but Alfonso was unprepared for the shower.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Both carnations and chrysanthemums are popular flowers for corsages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The whole family not only learned snorkeling but also learned water skiing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Herve was an expert in the diagnosis and repair of diesel engines.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler are the three major American auto producers.

► **Exercise 2** Draw two lines under the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Circle each coordinating or correlative conjunction.

Neither the volleyball players nor their coach (likes, like) the facility.

1. Red hots and candy corn (is, are) Erika's favorite candy.
2. Neither Ahmed nor the rest of the group (is, are) interested in the side trip.
3. Both Benny and Jerry (dislikes, dislike) winter.
4. Fruits and vegetables (is, are) part of a balanced diet.
5. Neither Fido nor the cats (was, were) to be seen.
6. The band and the soloist (performs, perform) this evening.
7. Either a deer or pheasants (was, were) eating his chicken feed.
8. Chan and her family (drives, drive) Cadillacs.
9. Marcus or one of his sisters (makes, make) these clever posters.
10. (Was, Were) the Jacksons or Kenny involved in the accident?
11. Neither my partner nor I (gives, give) legal advice.
12. To each family reunion, Mom, Uncle Charley, and my aunts (brings, bring) pictures from their childhood.
13. As choices for the banquet entree, steak and chicken (tops, top) the list.
14. Neither the parakeets nor the cockatiel (was, were) trained.
15. Neither Ishmael nor the other scouts (prefers, prefer) hiking to horseback riding.



**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.

10. All the holiday flights were booked; \_\_\_\_\_, we drove to Chicago.
11. I enjoy watching old movies; \_\_\_\_\_, Dan prefers the sports channel.
12. Due to the flu, Kareem had missed several days of history class; \_\_\_\_\_, he was excused from the test.
13. Janice loves to go shopping; \_\_\_\_\_, Mai enjoys hunting for a bargain.
14. My brother is very creative with his hands; \_\_\_\_\_, most of the presents that he gives are homemade.
15. Bird watching is very educational; \_\_\_\_\_, it is great fun.

An **interjection** is a word or group of words used to express strong feeling or to attract attention. Use interjections sparingly in your writing because overuse spoils their effectiveness.

#### COMMON INTERJECTIONS

aha	come on	ha	oh	ouch	what	yes
alas	gee	hey	oh, no	phew	whoops	
awesome	good grief	hooray	oops	well	wow	

An interjection that expresses very strong feeling may stand alone. An interjection that expresses milder feeling remains a part of the sentence.

The exams are finally over. **Hooray!**  
**Oh my,** I've lost my key again.

#### ► Exercise 2 Write in the blank an interjection that makes sense.

- \_\_\_\_\_ **Ha** \_\_\_\_\_, you can't catch me!
1. Cleveland just scored a touchdown. \_\_\_\_\_!
  2. \_\_\_\_\_, what's going on here?
  3. \_\_\_\_\_! Didn't you understand a word I said?
  4. That was a rough test. \_\_\_\_\_!
  5. \_\_\_\_\_! The door pinched my finger.
  6. \_\_\_\_\_, are you going to play cards or talk?
  7. Marsha gasped as Eli limped off the court. "\_\_\_\_\_, now we'll never win."
  8. The shot went in right at the buzzer. \_\_\_\_\_!