

## THE PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

1. A phrase is a group of words without a subject and verb, used as one part of speech. (There are several types of phrases including the verb phrase, noun phrase, and prepositional phrase.)
2. The prepositional phrase consists of the preposition, its object, and modifiers of the object. The object of the preposition is always a noun, pronoun, or a group of words used as a noun.

To find the object of the preposition, first say the preposition, then ask, "Whom or what?"

S   V  
The coin fell (between the cracks.)

Between is the preposition in the above sentence. To find the object of the preposition ask "Between what?" The noun "cracks" answers the question, so it is the object of the preposition.

3. Prepositional phrases are used as adjectives or adverbs.
  - A.. When prepositional phrases are used as adjectives, the phrase comes immediately after the noun or pronoun it modifies. The phrase answers one of the following questions about the word it modifies: Which one? What kind of? How many? Whose?

My check (for the dress) is in the mail.

The prepositional phrase, "for the dress," tells which check. The phrase is used as an adjective modifying the noun "check."

- B. When prepositional phrases are used as adverbs, they may be found any place in the sentence. The adverb phrase tells how, when, where, or under what condition about a verb, adjective, or adverb.

The boy fell (on the steps.)

The phrase "on the steps" tells where the boy fell. It modifies the verb "fell" and is used as an adverb.

4. The following is a list of frequently used prepositions:

about	away from	beside	during	on	underneath
above	apart from	besides	except	onto	until
according to	around	between	for	out (out of)	up
across	aside from	beyond	from	outside	upon
after	at	by	in (into)	over	with
against	because of	by means of	including	past	within
along	before	by way of	like	through	without
along with	behind	concerning	near	to	
amid or amidst	below	despite	of	towards	
among	beneath	down	off	under	

Directions: Circle all the prepositional phrases in the following sentences.

1. After the movie the group of teenagers went to McDonalds for a burger.
2. Without sugar the blueberries were too sour for the dinner guests.
3. Sally worked from midnight to noon on her science project.
4. Over the river and through the woods to grandfather's house we go.
5. He ate three boxes of popcorn with butter during the movie.
6. Despite his fear of water Jack saved the drowning puppy.
7. Janet took her lunch with her to the seminar.
8. At the Country Fair the child with the freckles won the talent contest.
9. For breakfast she likes bananas with strawberries.
10. Down the dark alley the cat chased a rat with long whiskers.
11. The police searched throughout the apartment complex for the escaped criminal.
12. During the summer Gordie fishes under the large oak tree beside Silver Creek.
13. By noon Jimmy decided a nap on the hammock would be nice.
14. Geese live in flocks while cattle live among herds.
15. Around the world music brings together people of all nationalities.
16. He likes movies about war; she prefers movies with a romantic theme.
17. Away from home for the first time Mary wrote numerous letters to her family.
18. Mud squished beneath her feet as Ann walked through the woods during a rainstorm.
19. The sculptures above the entrance (was, were) designed by a nineteenth century artist.
20. Inside the auditorium a group of dancers (was, were) practicing.

Note: Be certain you don't confuse the object of the preposition with the subject. Doing so can result in subject/verb agreement problems. Choose the correct verb in sentences 19 and 20 above.

## 14.1–2 Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

### Key Information

A **preposition** relates a noun or pronoun to some other word in a sentence.

We saw them **by** the theater.

A **preposition** can be more than one word.

I sat **across from** Tom.

The **object of the preposition** is the noun or pronoun following the preposition. A **prepositional phrase** begins with the preposition and usually ends with its object.

Marge grows tomatoes **in her garden**.

A preposition can have a compound object.

Marge gave tomatoes **to her grandparents and her aunt**.

A sentence can have more than one prepositional phrase. A prepositional phrase can appear anywhere in a sentence.

Marge grows tomatoes **in her garden behind the house**.

**In her garden behind the house**, Marge grows tomatoes.

### A. Identifying Prepositions

Underline the prepositions in each sentence.

1. All the power failed during the storm.
2. We found some candles in the drawer.
3. My brother Jan hid beneath his bed.
4. The whole house was dark except this room.
5. Shadows fell across the wall.
6. We were safe inside the basement.

### B. Identifying Prepositions and Their Objects

Underline each prepositional phrase once. Underline the object of the preposition twice.

1. Jan was still asleep under his blanket.
2. The sun rose over the trees.
3. We walked into our yard.
4. Underneath the porch, our dog hid quietly.
5. The river had risen over its banks.
6. Water poured down our drive.