

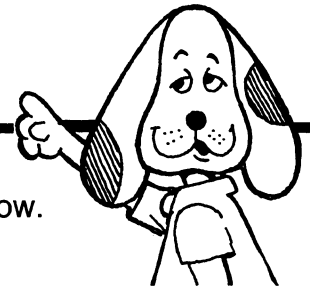
Harry's hints:

A **preposition** is a word that is used to relate a noun or a pronoun to other words in a sentence. A **prepositional phrase** answers several questions: **how, when, where, which one, or how many.**

Some words may be used as adverbs in some sentences; however, other times they may be the first word of a **prepositional phrase**.

Examples: There are many clouds **above**. (**Above** is an **adverb** that tells **where** the clouds are.)

There were many clouds **above our heads**. (**Above** is used as the first word of a prepositional phrase that tells **where** the clouds are.)

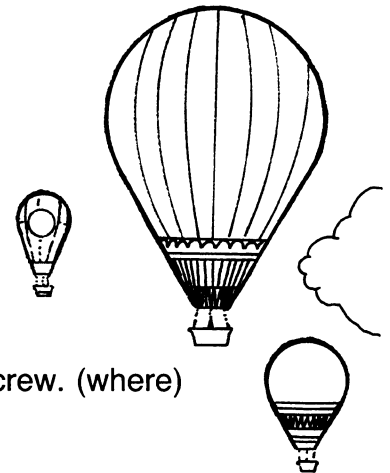


Choose a preposition from the Word Box to complete each sentence below. The words in parentheses will tell which kind of word to choose.

WORD
BOX

above	about	across	around	at	before
behind	below	beside	between	by	down
during	except	for	from	in	inside
into	like	near	of	on	over
through	to	under	until	up	with

- We arrived _____ the field a little early. (where)
- The crowd was gathering _____ the colorful balloons. (where)
- We had won a special prize _____ a contest. (how)
- The prize was a ride _____ a hot air balloon. (where)
- The contest was sponsored _____ a large bank. (how)
- _____ the ride could begin, the wind had to die down. (when)
- We climbed _____ the gondola carefully. (where)
- It was smaller _____ the basket than I thought. (where)
- The pilot stood _____ me as he shouted commands to his ground crew. (where)
- The flight began as we began to rise _____ the crowd. (where)

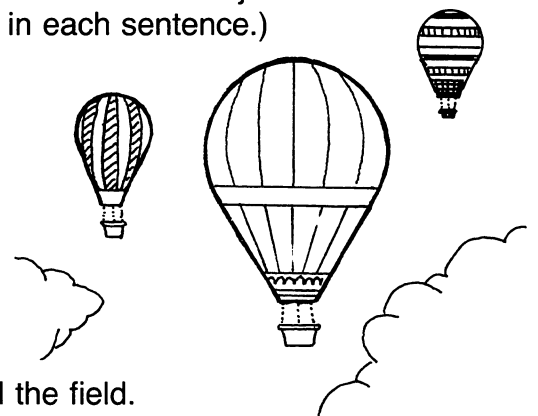


The **object of the preposition** is a **noun or pronoun**.

Example: The balloon was **above** the **ground**. (**Ground** is the object of the preposition **above**.)

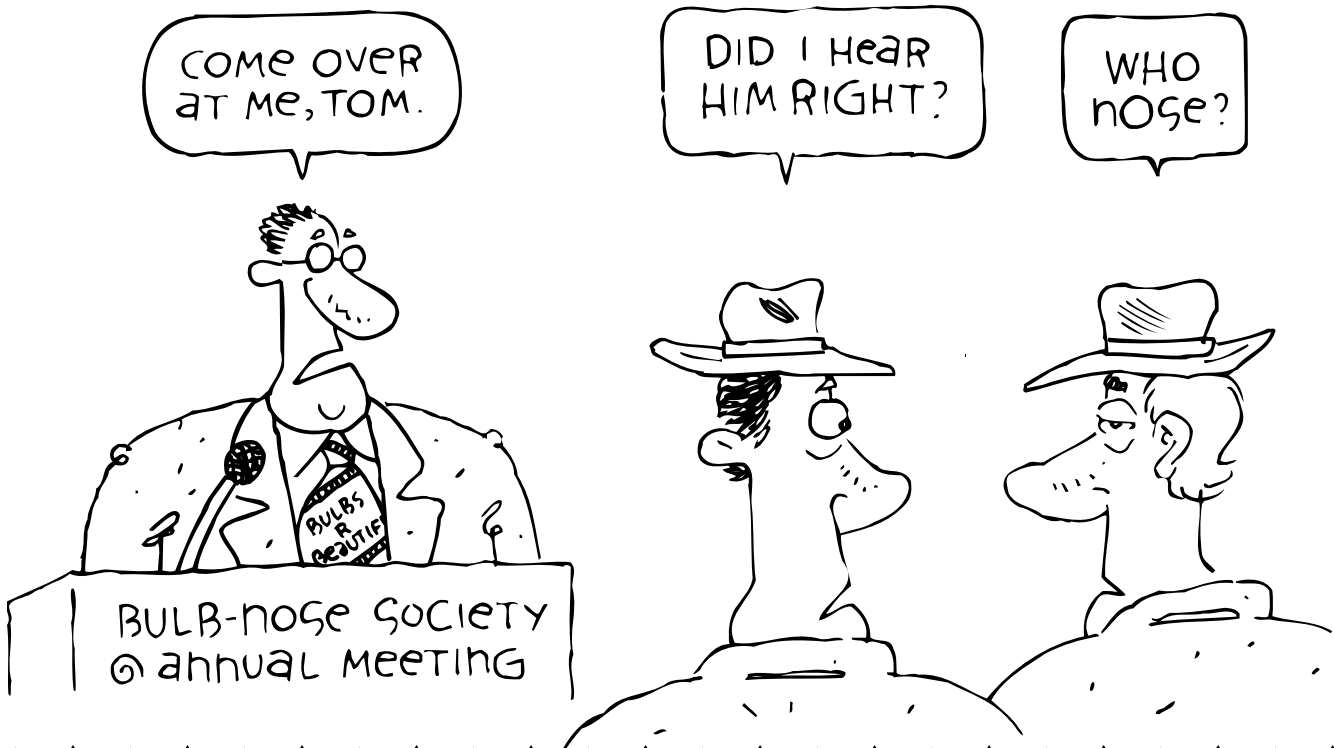
In the sentences below, underline the prepositional phrase and circle the object of the preposition. (There may be more than one prepositional phrase in each sentence.)

- The flight was beginning around the park.
- We started drifting across the river.
- The balloon with colorful stripes was near our balloon.
- I was still surprised by the small space inside the gondola.
- There was so much to see from our vantage point.
- After an hour we were nearing our landing area.
- We hoped we wouldn't land until the scheduled time.
- We finally landed with a slight bump.
- The balloon's crew was waiting for us.
- Everyone shared a picnic lunch under the oak trees around the field.



In the sentences that follow, cross out the confusing prepositions and write more appropriate ones above them.

1. Brock was in his element when he played in the drums.
2. Sierra often stayed at bed late.
3. In desperation, he shouted out the first thing that came by his mind.
4. "You must do it all at your own," Juan's father advised him sternly.
5. "What do you make in all that?" asked Tera.
6. The President invited the reporter to come over at him.
7. Shocked, Christi took the sketch and studied it for dismay.
8. On preparation of defending her client, Iris Dugan did a lot of research.
9. She saw a rainbow at the mist.
10. For all the courage he could muster, Reggie raised his hand hesitatingly.
11. Mr. Lee was known by his temper.
12. For Tyrone's instigation, Megan was brought into the club.



Harry's hint:

And, but, and or are **conjunctions** used to combine two sentences. A comma replaces the period in the first sentence, and a lowercase letter replaces the capital at the beginning of the second sentence. The two sentences are now two **independent clauses**.

And is used when the second sentence adds meaning to the first sentence.

Example: Daniel studies astronomy. Susan studies botany.

Daniel studies astronomy, **and** Susan studies botany.

But is used when the second sentence is in contrast to the first sentence.

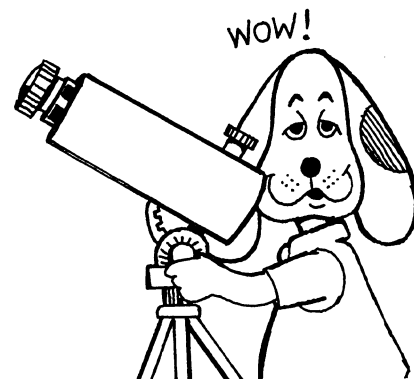
Example: The study of the stars is fun. It is hard work also.

The study of the stars is fun, **but** it is hard work also.

Or is used when the sentence offers two choices.

Example: You can see stars with only your eyes. You can study one star with the use of a telescope.

You can see stars with only your eyes, **or** you can study one star with the use of a telescope.



Combine the following sentences with **and, but, or or**.

1. The Little Dipper is a constellation in the summer sky. It is also called Ursa Minor. _____

2. You can often see stars in metropolitan areas. It is better to study them in areas away from city lights. _____

3. One of the brightest stars in the summer sky is Vega. It is part of constellation Lyra. _____

4. Shooting stars are prominent in August. You can see them more infrequently in other months. _____

5. The Northern Cross is the most visible constellation in the summer sky. It is also called Cygnus, or "the swan". _____

6. On a clear night during the summer, you can see the Milky Way very clearly. The time of the night may influence how many stars are visible. _____

In addition to **and, but, and or, for, nor, so** and **yet** can also be used to connect two **independent clauses**. Use a connecting word in each blank in the paragraph below.

The astronomer talked to our class, _____ we were so interested in studying the stars. He spoke about the summer sky, _____ we sat inside an inflated bubble built for viewing slides projected on the ceiling. The special exhibit visited schools in our area, _____ students could see these stars during the day. The projector worked just like a regular slide show, _____ he inverted a circular metal piece over it. The metal can had holes in it identical to the placement of stars, _____ when projected, the light appeared like the stars in the sky.

Interjections

An **interjection** is a word or group of words used to express sudden emotion or feeling. It actually has no grammatical connection with any part of the sentence, but it helps to add “zing” to writing and conversation.

Study the comic strip below. Insert the sentences *a* through *g* where you think they belong. Add the correct punctuation to your sentences.

- a. Hooray Now I can build my pizzeria here Ah Roscoe you are a clever cad
- b. Sorry Penelope you must pay the mortgage today
- c. Alas I have no money Please I must have more time
- d. Horrors Is there no one who can save me
- e. Go You must vacate this house at once
- f. Curses He has the dough and I'm out a pizzeria
- g. Stop Roscoe Ratt I have the dough

