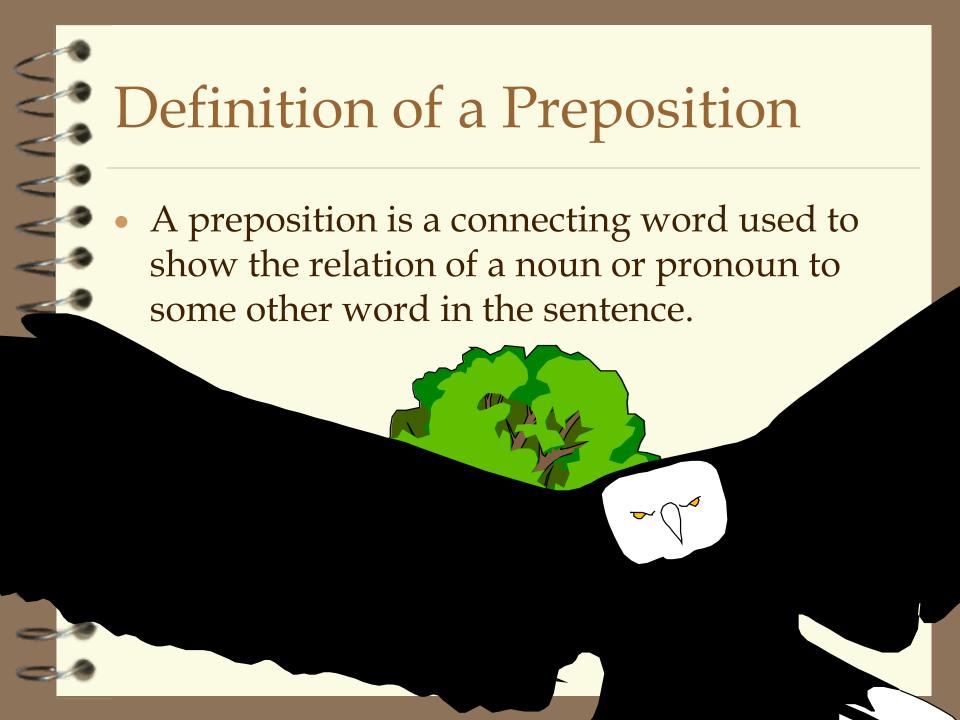
The Book of Grammar Lesson One

Mr. McBride
AP Language and Composition

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Object of the preposition

- A preposition is regularly followed by a noun or pronoun which is called the object of the preposition.
- For each of the following examples, identify the object of the preposition:
 - "The girl walked across the street."
 - "The boy walked <u>under</u> the bridge."
 - "The Postmaster affixed the stamp to the letter."
 - "The bird waddled away from the tree."

Prepositional Phrase

- A preposition and its object are together called the prepositional phrase.
 - The prepositional phrase includes the preposition and the noun or pronoun modified, plus any adjectives modifying the object of the preposition.
- Can you identify the prepositional phrases in the following familiar sentence?
 - "Over the river and through the woods, to Grandmother's house we go."

Practice with Prepositions

- If you think a word is a preposition but cannot find a noun or pronoun introduced by the word, it is not a preposition. Can you find prepositions in the following sentences?
- We drove around town.
 - In this sentence *around* is a preposition because it introduces the relationship of *town*.
- We drove around.
 - In this sentence around is not a preposition because it does not introduce a noun or pronoun.
 Around is an adverb in this sentence.

Conjunction or Preposition?

- Conjunctions join together words and clauses in sentences.
 - Mary and her sister wanted to go home,
 but they had no way to get there.
- The following words may be prepositions *or* conjunctions:
 - after, as, before, for, since, until

Conjunction or Preposition?

- To determine whether one of these six words is a preposition or a conjunction, you have to determine if it is introducing a clause (making it a conjunction) or an object (making it a preposition).
- In the following sentences, can you determine whether *since* is a preposition or a conjunction?
 - I have waited since noon.
 - I have waited since Larry left.

More Practice With Prepositions

- I have waited since noon.
 - *Since* is a preposition because it introduces a noun, *noon*.
- I have waited since Larry left.
 - Here *since* is not a preposition because it introduces a whole clause (subject plus verb), not a noun or pronoun. Here *since* is a conjunction.

More practice with prepositions

• *To* is another word that is sometimes a preposition and sometimes not. See if you can determine whether or not *to* is a preposition in the following sentences.

- I went to the store.
- I went to buy some things.

More Practice With Prepositions

- I went to the store.
 - Here *to* is a preposition because it introduces the noun *store*.
- I went to buy some things.
 - Here to is not a preposition because it is part of a verb (it helps form the infinitive to buy); it does not introduce a noun or pronoun.

Adverbial or Adjectival?

- All prepositional phrases function as either adjectives or adverbs in a sentence. Can you tell whether each of the following examples are adverbial or adjectival?
 - Billy ran to his mother.
 - Janet drove her new car around town.
 - She wanted the car with the convertible roof.

Don't End Clauses or Sentences with Prepositions

Always remember, a preposition is a terrible thing to end a sentence with. Even though grammatical standards have relaxed somewhat in the last century, it is still inadvisable to end a sentence (or a clause within a sentence) with a preposition if it is a formal context you are writing in. It just sounds bad, even when it is not a formal audience you are writing for.

A notable exception...

 "That is a rule up with which I will not put." — Winston Churchill

The End of Lesson One