

Introductory Lesson

Prepositional Phrases—Adverbial

The order of the lesson is: Review It, Practice It, Learn It, and Analyze It.

Review It: Challenge the students to rely less and less on the list of prepositions in their books each time they review the chant.

Review It

Can you name the forty-seven prepositions you have learned in this chapter? Learn the song and you will be able to say all of them by heart.

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

Practice It: For this warm-up, see Well-Ordered Notes Introductory.

Learn It: This part of the lesson can be completed individually and then reviewed orally as a class.

Learn It

Knowing the prepositions will make it easier for you to find prepositional phrases in sentences. In the following sentences, find the prepositions and then put parentheses around the prepositional phrases.

Example: The dark gray clouds filled the sky (in the west).

1. The green banners decorated the gate (with school colors.)
2. Peggy is now playing soccer (with Heidi) (after school.)
3. The coach might run (with the team) tonight.
4. Unfortunately an unforeseen storm drove them (into the shelter.)

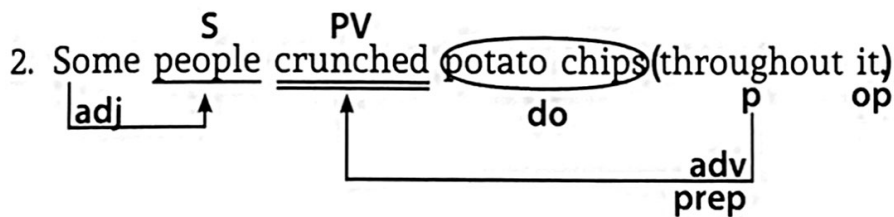
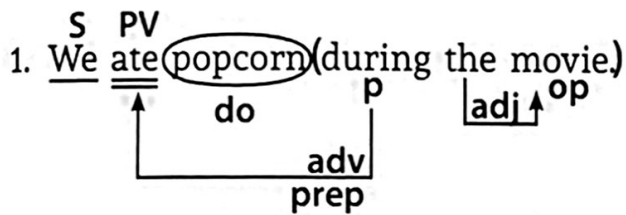
Introductory Lesson

Prepositional Phrases—Adverbial

Analyze It

Analyze the following sentences (*S* = subject; *PV* = predicate verb; *hv* = helping verb; *adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object; *p* = preposition; *op* = object of the preposition; *prep* = prepositional phrase).

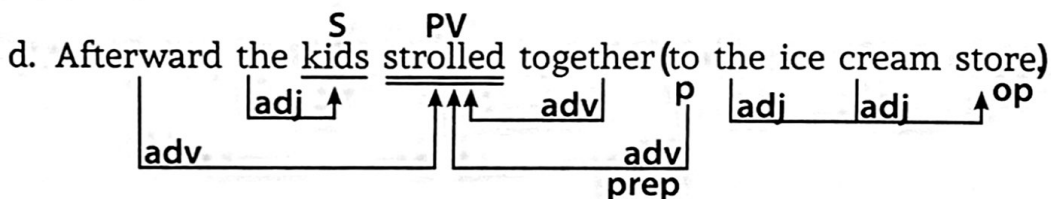
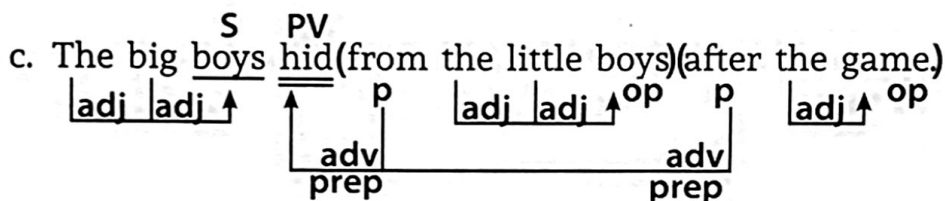
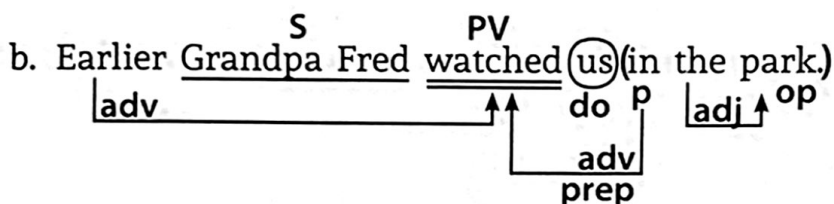
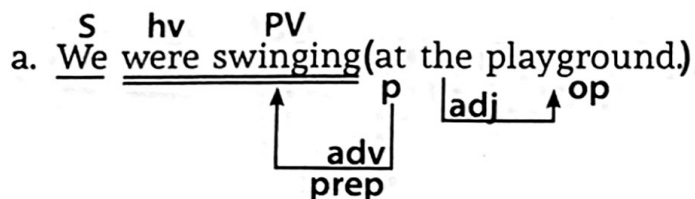
Analyze It: This is the essential part of the lesson. See Well-Ordered Notes Introductory.



Introductory Practice

Prepositional Phrases—Adverbial

1. Analyze the following sentences (*S* = subject; *PV* = predicate verb; *hv* = helping verb; *adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object; *p* = preposition; *op* = object of the preposition; *prep* = prepositional phrase).



2. What is a *preposition*? A preposition is a part of speech used to show the relationship between certain words in a sentence.

3. List nine prepositions that begin with the letter *a*.

Answers may vary. All ten of the prepositions beginning with the letter *a* are listed here:
aboard, about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around, at.

Lessons to Learn

Prepositional Phrases—Adverbial

The order of the lesson is: Review It, Practice It, Learn It, and Analyze It.

Review It

Review It: Sing/chant and review definitions as a class. Consider adding freshness by varying speed and volume or by asking individual students to paraphrase the meaning of a definition.

Learn It: Students can write in their own books while a different volunteer corrects each sentence on the board.

Prepositions are little words, but they are very important in our English language. What is a preposition? Can you name all the prepositions that begin with the letter *a*? What about listing the ones beginning with the letter *b*? What is a phrase? What is an object of the preposition?

Practice It: For this warm-up, see Well-Ordered Notes A.

Learn It

Each sentence below is missing two things that every sentence should have: a capital letter at the beginning and a period at the end. Since they contain at least one month of the year, these particular sentences are also missing something in the middle: a capital letter at the beginning of the proper noun. On the lines provided, correct all of the following sentences by rewriting them with the proper capitalization and punctuation.

Example: school begins in september
School begins in September.

1. the month of september has thirty days

The month of September has thirty days.

2. april also has the same number of days as september

April also has the same number of days as September.

Lessons to Learn

Prepositional Phrases—Adverbial

3. remember the number of days in april is the same as in june

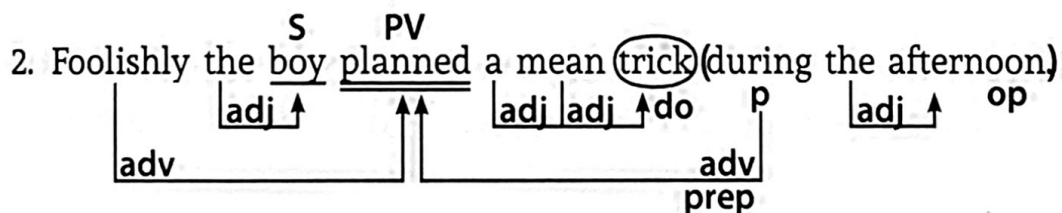
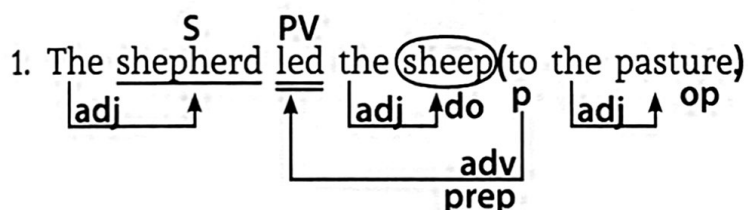
Remember the number of days in April is the same as in June.

4. is the number of days in november the same as in june too

Is the number of days in November the same as in June too?

Analyze It

Analyze the following sentences (*S* = subject; *PV* = predicate verb; *hv* = helping verb; *adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object; *p* = preposition; *op* = object of the preposition; *prep* = prepositional phrase).



Analyze It: This is the essential part of the lesson. See Well-Ordered Notes A.

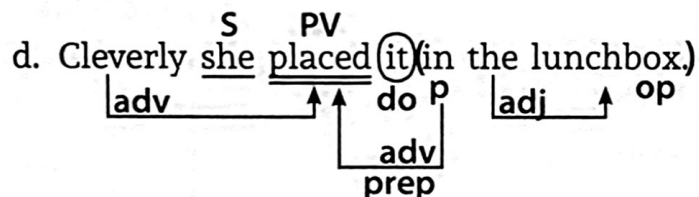
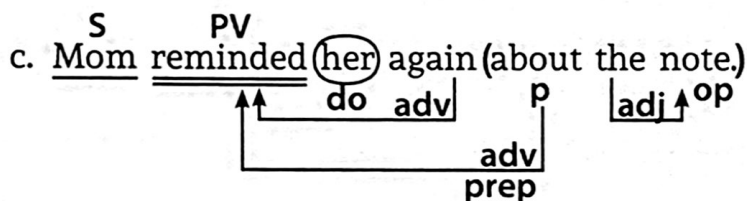
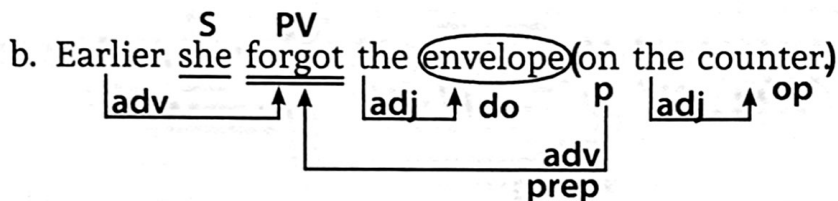
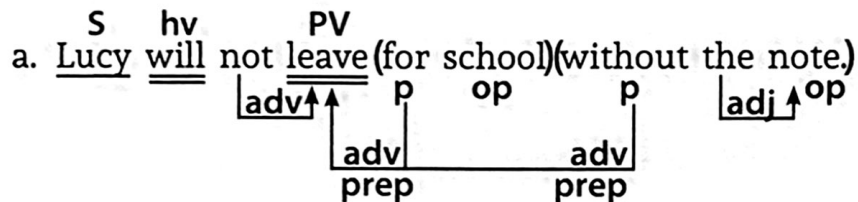
From the Sideline: Please note that these sentences complement the fable for this chapter, which you can find in the teacher's edition and in the PDF material.

Lessons to Practice

Prepositional Phrases—Adverbial



1. Analyze the following sentences (*S* = subject; *PV* = predicate verb; *hv* = helping verb; *adv* = adverb; *adj* = adjective; *do* = direct object; *p* = preposition; *op* = object of the preposition; *prep* = prepositional phrase).



2. On the lines provided, correct all of the following sentences by rewriting them with the proper capitalization and punctuation. Remember that the months of the year are proper nouns.

a. gentle april showers often bring may flowers

Gentle April showers often bring May flowers.

Lessons to Practice

Prepositional Phrases—Adverbial

b. do goldenrods and sword lilies dot the august gardens

Do goldenrods and sword lilies dot the August gardens?

c. yellow mums are also called painted daisies in september

Yellow mums are also called painted daisies in September.

d. february displays her ice crystals and snow dainties

February displays her ice crystals and snow dainties.

3. Imagine that at lunchtime Lucy finds the note she was looking for. Now write a sentence about it, being sure to include a prepositional phrase.

Lucy discovered the note in the lunchbox.

