

# Lessons to Learn

## Prepositional Phrases—Adverbial

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

**Review It:** Sing/chant and review definitions as a class.

### Review It

Practice makes perfect. Can you answer the following questions?

What is a preposition?

What is an object of the preposition?

What is a phrase?

What are the forty-seven prepositions you've learned in this chapter?

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

**Learn It:** This part of the lesson can be an oral exercise completed while students mark their books individually. Write the sentences on the board.

### Learn It

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.

**Example:** spring begins in march      *Spring begins in March.*

1. january has thirty-one days

January has thirty-one days.

2. december and july both have as many days as january

December and July both have as many days as January.

3. march and may have as many days as august and july

March and May have as many days as August and July.

**From the Sideline:** Here's an opportunity to point out to the students that while the months are always proper nouns, the seasons are not—spring, summer, autumn or fall, and winter. Exception: Seasons are capitalized when they are part of titles, as in Winter Olympics or Summer Clearance Sale.



# B

## Lessons to Learn

### Prepositional Phrases—Adverbial

4. curiously february only has twenty-eight days

Curiously February only has twenty-eight days.

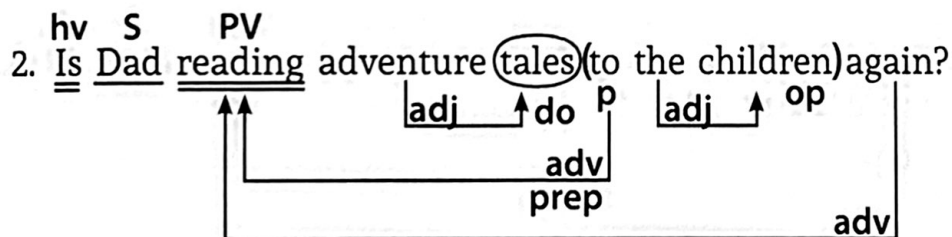
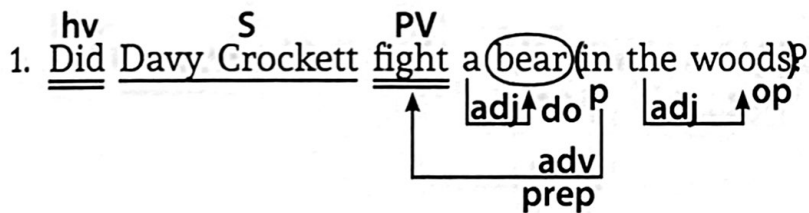
5. february has twenty-nine days every four years

February has twenty-nine days every four years.

## 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 B.





# 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).

a. The farmer carefully drove the old tractor (from the barn) (to the field)

Diagram: *S* (The farmer) *adv* (carefully) *PV* (drove) *adj* (old) *do* (tractor) *adv* (from the barn) *adv* (to the field).  
 Labels: *adj* ↑ *adv* ↑ *PV* ↑ *adj* | *adj* ↑ *do* ↑ *adv* | *adv* | *adv* ↑ *op* | *adv* ↑ *op*.  
 Prepositional phrases: (from the barn) prep, (to the field) prep.

b. Quickly four mice scurried (through the grass) (to the farm shed)

Diagram: *adv* (Quickly) *S* (four mice) *PV* (scurried) *adv* (through the grass) *adv* (to the farm shed).  
 Labels: *adv* ↑ *adj* | *adj* ↑ *PV* ↑ *adv* | *adv* | *adv* ↑ *op* | *adv* | *adv* ↑ *op*.  
 Prepositional phrases: (through the grass) prep, (to the farm shed) prep.

c. Two mice families live (underneath the front porch)

Diagram: *S* (Two mice families) *PV* (live) *adv* (underneath the front porch).  
 Labels: *adj* | *adj* ↑ *PV* ↑ *adv* | *adv* | *adv* ↑ *op*.  
 Prepositional phrase: (underneath the front porch) prep.

d. Those tiny, furry creatures ate all the seeds (under the birdfeeder)

Diagram: *S* (Those tiny, furry creatures) *PV* (ate) *do* (all the seeds) *adv* (under the birdfeeder).  
 Labels: *adj* | *adj* | *adj* ↑ *PV* ↑ *adj* | *adj* ↑ *do* ↑ *adv* | *adv* | *adv* ↑ *op*.  
 Prepositional phrase: (under the birdfeeder) prep.

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. are the trees and flowers really sleeping in january

Are the trees and flowers really sleeping in January?





# Lessons to Practice

## Prepositional Phrases—Adverbial

b. november winds blow oak leaves and ash leaves about

November winds blow oak leaves and ash leaves about.

c. tulips and crocuses grow in march

Tulips and crocuses grow in March.

d. lily pads and water lilies float on the quiet pond in july

Lily pads and water lilies float on the quiet pond in July.

3. List nine prepositions that *do not* begin with the letter *a*.

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Answers will vary. The following is a list of the prepositions that students have learned in this chapter that do not begin with the letter *a*:

before	down	near	since	upon
behind	during	of	through	with
below	except	off	throughout	within
beneath	for	on	to	without
beside	from	out	toward	underneath
between	inside	outside	under	
beyond	in	over	up	
by	into	past	until	





# Lessons to Learn

## Prepositional Phrases—Adverbial

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

**Review It:** Sing/chant and review definitions as a class. Have the students stand beside their desks while singing/chanting.

### Review It

Reviewing is the backbone of learning new terms, so let's review some of the things you've learned:

Define a preposition.

List all of the prepositions that begin with the letter *t*.

What is a phrase?

What is the definition of object of the preposition?

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

**Learn It:** This part of the lesson can be an individual written exercise that is reviewed orally as a class when finished.

### Learn It

1. Prepositions are connector words. They join the noun or pronoun that is the object of the preposition with another word in the sentence. Fill in the missing preposition in each of the following sentences to show the relationship between the object of the preposition and the verb.

Example: The raindrops dripped down the windowpane.

- a. Several sailboats are anchored in the bay.
- b. Peggy walked under an umbrella during the April showers.
- c. Many children watched the rain beneath the shelter.
- d. Suddenly Rex escaped from the house.
- e. Heidi called for the naughty dog.
- f. She slipped in a puddle.

#### From the

**Sidelines:** The answers provided in the teacher's edition are suggestions. Students may think of other possible prepositions for each sentence.



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## Prepositional Phrases—Adverbial

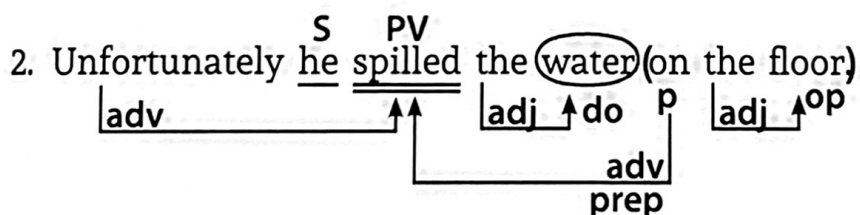
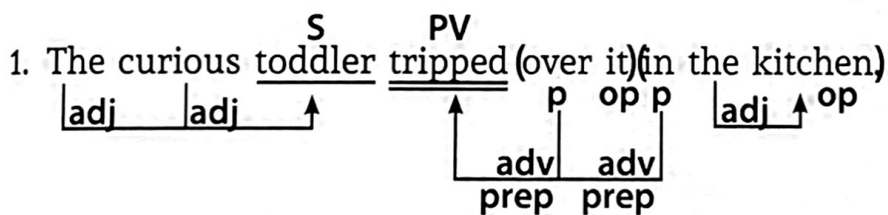
- g. Fortunately Theo grabbed Rex \_\_\_\_\_ **by** \_\_\_\_\_ the collar.
- h. Theo dried Rex \_\_\_\_\_ **with** \_\_\_\_\_ an old beach towel.
2. Write a sentence about Rex and the rainy day, being sure to include a prepositional phrase in your sentence.

Rex ran out into the rain again!

### 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 C.





# 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).

a. Yesterday Grandma Lola bought peaches (from the market)

*adv* *S* *PV* *do* *p* *adj* *op*

*adv* *prep*

b. She is baking peach pies (in the kitchen) (for the boys)

*S* *hv* *PV* *adj* *do* *p* *adj* *op* *p* *adj* *op*

*adv* *prep* *adv* *prep*

c. Later Mom will sell the pies (at the bake sale) (for the team)

*adv* *S* *hv* *PV* *adj* *do* *p* *adj* *op* *p* *adj* *op*

*adv* *adv* *prep* *adv* *prep*

d. The basketball team is raising money (for new jerseys)

*adj* *adj* *S* *hv* *PV* *do* *p* *adj* *op*

*adv* *prep*

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

3. Imagine the whole team is at the next game and they are all wearing their new jerseys. Write a sentence about it, being sure to use a prepositional phrase in it.

The team wore the new jerseys for the next game.