

Introductory Lesson

Introductory Prepositional Phrases

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

Review It: When reciting or singing the grammar definitions, the students should move around the room. The preposition song is a great song to march to as you review.

Review It

Did you know that in the English language there are more than 100 prepositions? Most of them are not used very often, so for now you have to memorize only the most common ones. Recite all forty-seven of them.

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

Learn It

Learn It: After the students complete the lesson in their books individually, review it together orally.

You learned in WOL1A that a sentence is a group of words expressing a complete thought. You also know that to be complete, the sentence needs both a subject and a predicate, the principal elements. A group of words that looks like a sentence, starting with a capital letter and ending with a period, is not a sentence if it is missing either a subject or a predicate—or both. Then it is called a **fragment**. You should avoid fragments in your writing.

Determine if the following groups of words are sentences or fragments and on the lines provided write *sentence* or *fragment* as appropriate.

Example: fragment "Around the grayish-blue, rusty bike carrier."
(This is a fragment since it does not have a subject and predicate.)

1. fragment On the old, yellow bicycle.
2. sentence Near the tall tower, the birds nested.
3. fragment Later after the girls' bike ride.
4. sentence Outside she cried.
5. fragment Throughout the ten miles of trails.
6. sentence Suddenly Lucy hiccuped.

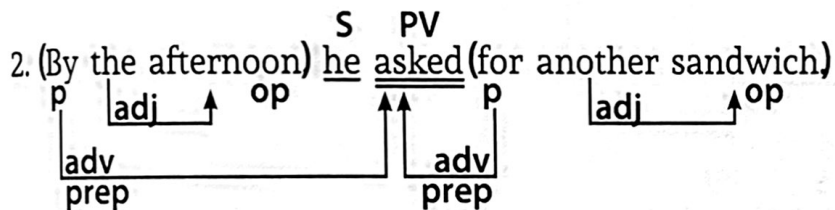
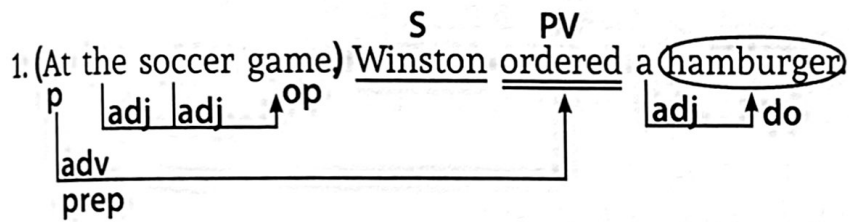
Introductory Lesson

Introductory Prepositional Phrases

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).

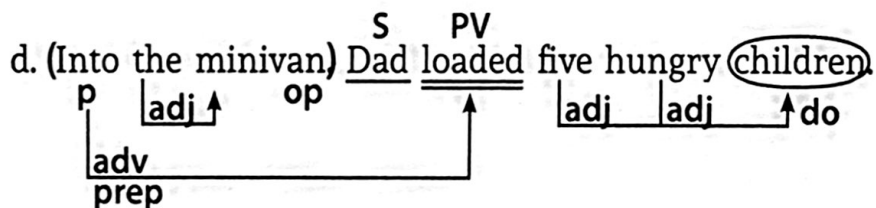
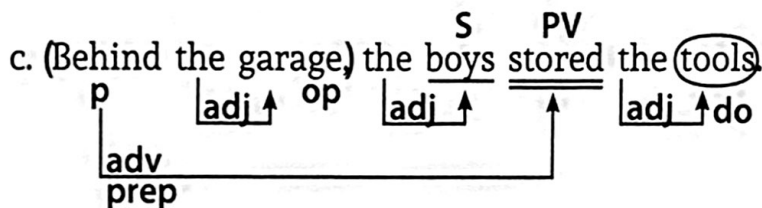
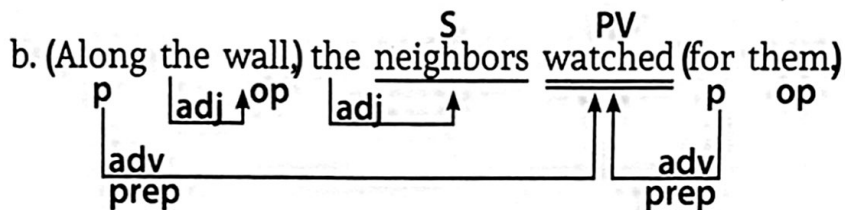
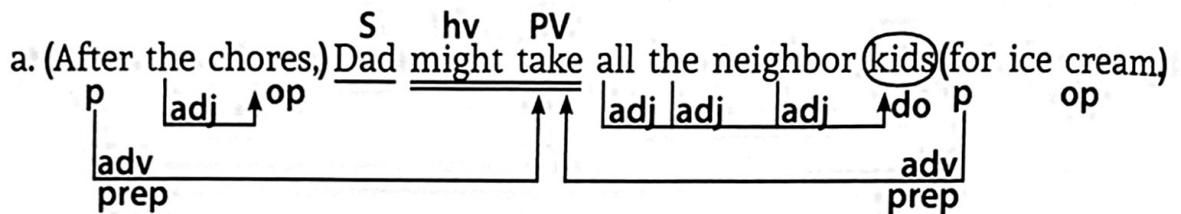
Analyze It: This is the essential part of the lesson. See Well-Ordered Notes Introductory.



Introductory Practice

Introductory Prepositional Phrases

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.

Introductory Practice

Introductory Prepositional Phrases

3. Imagine that you are going for ice cream with your friends after doing chores. With that in mind, complete the phrase for each preposition listed, and then write a sentence that includes an introductory prepositional phrase.

Example: over the railroad tracks

Sentence: *Over the railroad tracks, the van wheels rumbled.*

a. at _____ the ice cream parlor

Sentence: At the ice cream parlor, the kids ordered chocolate chip cookie dough ice cream
in cones.

b. between _____ bites

Sentence: Between bites, they chattered about the hard work.



Lessons to Learn

Introductory Prepositional Phrases

A

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

Prepositions are little words, but they are very important words in our English language. Without them, sentences would fall apart.

What is a preposition? Name twenty prepositions.

What is an object of the preposition?

Give an example of a sentence with a prepositional phrase placed after the verb.

Give an example of a sentence with an introductory prepositional phrase.

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

Learn It: This lesson can be an oral or written exercise.

Learn It

Remember that a sentence is a group of words expressing a complete thought. It is a complete sentence only if it contains both a subject and a verb. Make the following fragments into complete sentences. As the writer, you get to choose whether the sentences have introductory prepositional phrases or not.

Example: "During lunch."

During lunch, the cousins planned the afternoon.

1. underneath the clothes pile in the laundry room

Underneath the clothes pile in the laundry room, two silly cousins hid.

2. throughout the long afternoon

Throughout the long afternoon, the kids played games.

Lessons to Learn

Introductory Prepositional Phrases

3. in the sunlight near the window

In the sunlight near the window, Stripes stretched out for a nap.

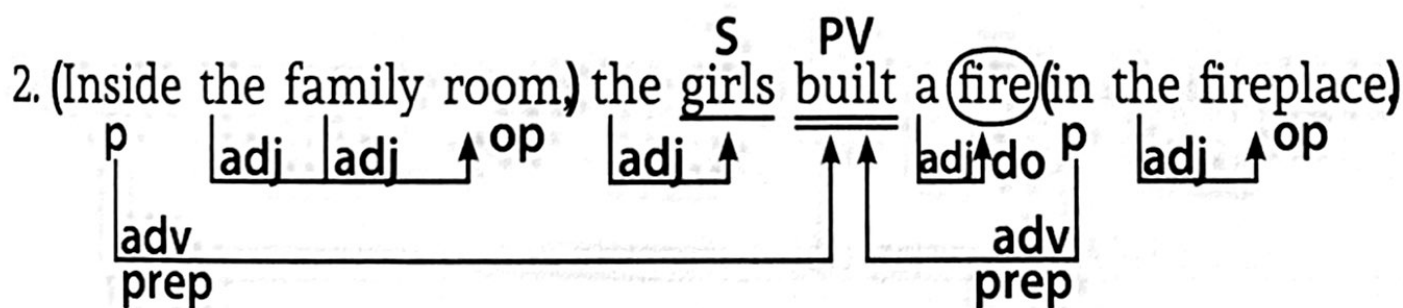
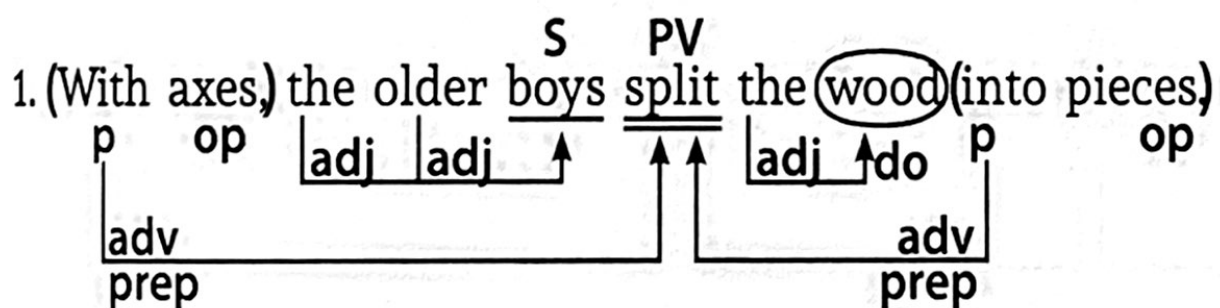
4. between two huge sock piles

Between two huge sock piles, Rex waited for another game.

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).

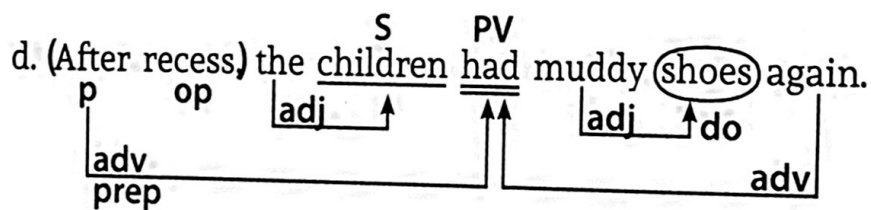
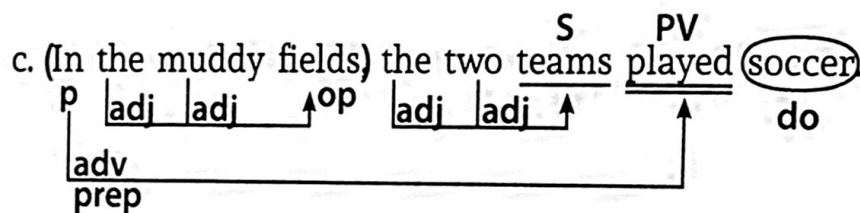
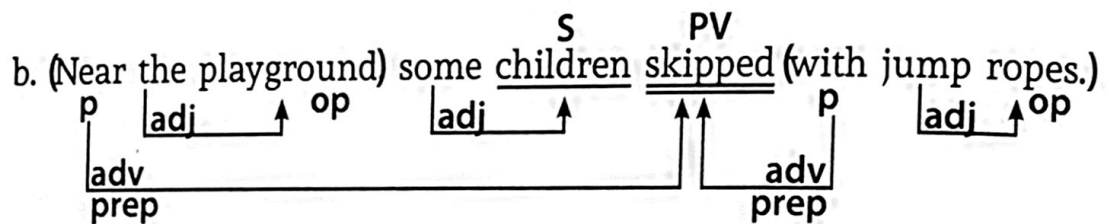
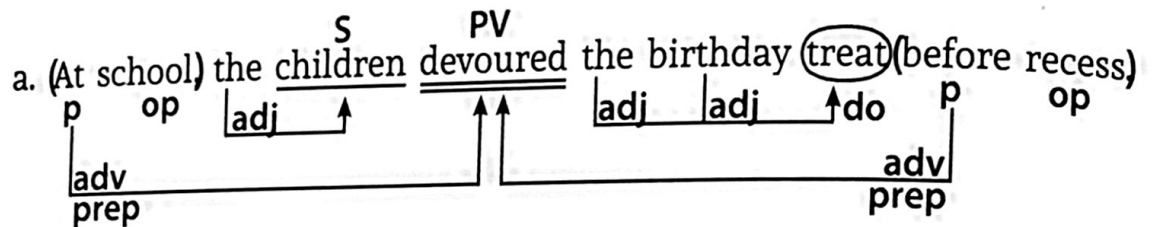
Analyze It: This is the essential part of the lesson. See Well-Ordered Notes A.



Lessons to Practice

Introductory Prepositional Phrases

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 an object of the *preposition*?

An object of the preposition is the noun or pronoun after the preposition.

Lessons to Practice

Introductory Prepositional Phrases

3. Imagine that you are at a basketball game at school. With that in mind, complete the phrase for each preposition listed, and then write a sentence that includes the phrase.

a. above _____ the basketball game

Sentence: Above the basketball game, Fritz's balloon floated upward.

b. under _____ the bleachers

Sentence: Under the bleachers, the boys searched for the lost mitten.



Lessons to Learn

Introductory Prepositional Phrases

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?

List all of the forty-seven prepositions you have learned.

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

Learn It: This lesson can be an oral or written exercise. Ask the students to identify which introductory prepositional phrases answer *when* and which answer *where*.

Learn It

In the following sentences, use the words supplied in the word bank to fill in the missing subject or verb.

Example: In the breeze, the American flag waved softly.

Word Bank: scouts, collected, leader, pillow, unfolded, scolded

1. Before the campout, the scouts collected firewood.
2. During dinner, the leader assigned tents.
3. Near the fire, Theo neatly unfolded campstools.
4. Under the trees, five scouts roasted marshmallows.
5. Inside one tent, a pillow exploded into a cloud of feathers.

Lessons to Learn

Introductory Prepositional Phrases

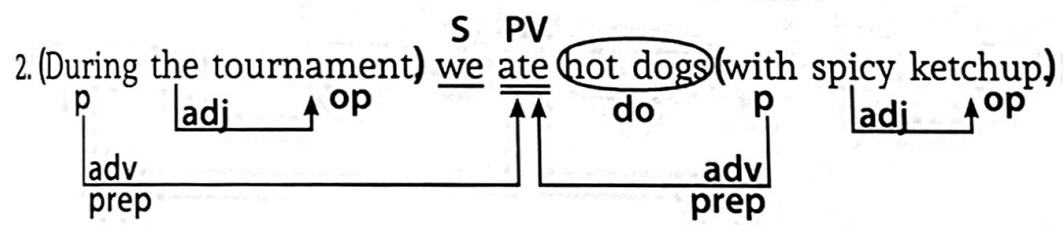
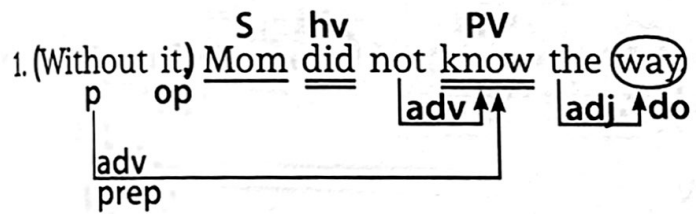
6. Outside that tent, the leader scolded the boys.

scolded

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

Introductory Prepositional Phrases

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. (From the north,) the icy winds blew the cedar trees backward.

Diagram: The sentence is analyzed with labels above and below. Above: *S* is above "the icy winds"; *PV* is above "blew". Below: "From the north," is a prepositional phrase (*p* above "From", *adv* below "From", *prep* below "From the north,"). "the icy winds" is the subject (*adj* above "icy", *op* above "winds"). "blew" is the predicate verb. "the cedar trees" is the direct object (*adj* above "cedar", *do* above "trees"). "backward" is an adverb (*adv* below "backward").

b. (During the storm,) the cousins obediently stayed (inside the house)

Diagram: The sentence is analyzed with labels above and below. Above: *S* is above "the cousins"; *PV* is above "stayed". Below: "During the storm," is a prepositional phrase (*p* above "During", *adv* below "During", *prep* below "During the storm,"). "the cousins" is the subject (*adj* above "cousins", *op* above "cousins"). "obediently" is an adverb (*adv* below "obediently"). "stayed" is the predicate verb. "(inside the house)" is a prepositional phrase (*p* above "inside", *adv* below "inside", *prep* below "inside the house").

c. (Throughout the night,) the snow flew (around the snow fort.)

Diagram: The sentence is analyzed with labels above and below. Above: *S* is above "the snow"; *PV* is above "flew". Below: "Throughout the night," is a prepositional phrase (*p* above "Throughout", *adv* below "Throughout", *prep* below "Throughout the night,"). "the snow" is the subject (*adj* above "snow", *op* above "snow"). "flew" is the predicate verb. "(around the snow fort.)" is a prepositional phrase (*p* above "around", *adv* below "around", *prep* below "around the snow fort.").

d. (From the window,) the children looked (at the fresh white carpet.)

Diagram: The sentence is analyzed with labels above and below. Above: *S* is above "the children"; *PV* is above "looked". Below: "From the window," is a prepositional phrase (*p* above "From", *adv* below "From", *prep* below "From the window,"). "the children" is the subject (*adj* above "children", *op* above "children"). "looked" is the predicate verb. "(at the fresh white carpet.)" is a prepositional phrase (*p* above "at", *adv* below "at", *prep* below "at the fresh white carpet.").

2. What is a *preposition*?

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

Lessons to Practice

Introductory Prepositional Phrases

3. Imagine you are spending a snowy day with the cousins (Theo, Peggy, and Lucy) and Stripes. With that in mind, complete the phrase for each preposition listed, and then write a sentence that includes the phrase.

a. beneath _____ the kitchen table

Sentence: Beneath the kitchen table, Stripes quietly napped.

b. in _____ the basement

Sentence: In the basement, the cousins played games.

