SAMPLE LESSON FOR PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSITIONS & PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Quick Explanation:
- **Prepositions** show direction, position, time, and place.
  (i.e., in, on, over, up, down, to, with, above, below)
- Prepositions can also show the relationship of one part of a sentence, or clause, to another part of the sentence.
  - I live **near** the school. (The sentence shows the relationship of where I live to the school)
  - To show position, direction, or a relationship, **prepositions** are written as **prepositional phrases**.
  - **Prepositions** introduce **prepositional phrases**.
    - **to** the store, **in** the box, **with** my friend
  - Prepositional phrases help to add information and meaning to a sentence.

Examples of Prepositions
- Prepositions have a close connection to nouns and pronouns. Pronouns that are the object of the preposition are called **objective pronouns** (her, him, it, me, them, us, and you).
- The action in a sentence takes place to or for the **noun** or the **objective pronoun**.
- Sentences with **prepositions** are arranged in **prepositional phrases**.
  - Prepositional phrases tell to or for whom (or what) the action is taking place.
  - A noun or pronoun and its modifier (adjective/adverb) come after the **preposition**.
    - **Preposition** + object of the **preposition** / **modifier** of the object
      - in + the brown box (**in**-preposition; **box**-the **object/brown**-the **modifier**)
  - I placed a ball.
  - I placed a ball in the brown box. (**in** is the preposition; the **brown box** is the prepositional phrase)

Object of Prepositions Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSPECTIVE</th>
<th>*OBJECT PRONOUN</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>us</td>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>Singular/Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td>him, her, it</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>them</td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>whom, whomever</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Nouns and pronouns are objects of the preposition. The pronoun that receives the action must agree with the noun it is replacing.

Guided Practice of Prepositions & Prepositional Phrases—Sentences With and Without Prepositions)
- It is time **to** learn.
  - It is time **learn**. (It is learn time.)
- It rumbled **through** the valley, it rattled **in** the dell. *(Casey at the Bat)*
  - It rumbled **the valley, it rattled** the dell. *(It rumbled the valley, it rattled the dell.)*
- I lift my lamp **beside** the golden door. *(The New Colossus)*
  - I lift my lamp **the golden door.** *(I lift my lamp, the golden door.)*
- Founders melted and poured metal **into a mold to make** clock parts. *(About Time: A First Look at Time and Clocks)*
  - Founders melted and poured metal **a mold** **make** clock parts. *(Founders melted and poured metal.)*

Independent Practice of Prepositions & Prepositional Phrases
The eagle’s wing spread _____ the sky.
Misty, our dog, ran ahead _____ me.
We watched the movie _____ the end.
A found shade _____ a big tree.
### Examples of Prepositions in Transitional Phrases

- Prepositions are also used in some transitional phrases. They connect one event or idea to another.
  - Their babies are born so tiny that in order to survive they must live in a pouch on the mother’s tummy. *(Quest for the Tree Kangaroo: An Expedition to the Cloud Forest of New Guineas)*
    - Their babies are born so tiny that in order to survive they must live in a pouch on the mother’s tummy.
  - “In order to survive” is the bridge that links “Their babies are born so tiny that” with “they must live in a pouch on the mother’s tummy.”

### Guided Practice of Prepositions in Transitional Phrases - Use prepositions to create a transitional phrase.

- Once **upon a time**, in a gloomy castle on a lonely hill, where there were thirteen clocks that wouldn’t go, there lived a cold aggressive Duke, and his niece, the Princess Saralinda. *(The Thirteen Clocks)*
- **Outside** the den, on some days, it was fifty degrees below zero. *(Where Do Polar Bears Live?)*
- **For** this reason, she changed her mind.

### Independent Practice: Prepositions in Transitional Phrases - Use prepositions to create a transitional phrase.

- _________ Hare was clever, he sometimes got into trouble. *(Tops and Bottoms)*
  - (Beyond, Besides)
- _________ all, he had never seen the Poles. *(Mr. Popper’s Penguins)*
  - (Above, Among)
- _________ a juicy hamburger, I like French fries, chocolate shakes, and apple pie.
  - (Between, Besides)
Sample Lesson for Prepositions

Above

Over

On

Below

Under

Off
**Prepositions** show direction, position, time, and, place.

(i.e., *in, on, over, up, down, to, with, above, below*)

**Prepositions** can also show the relationship of one part of a sentence, or clause, to another part of the sentence.

- I live **near** the school. (The sentence shows the relationship of where I live to the school)
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- **Prepositions** introduce **prepositional phrases**.
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- **Prepositional phrases** help to add information and meaning to a sentence.
Prepositions have a close connection to nouns and pronouns. Pronouns that are the object of the preposition are called objective pronouns (her, him, it, me, them, us, and you).

The action in a sentence takes place to or for the noun or the objective pronoun.

Sentences with prepositions are arranged in prepositional phrases.

Prepositional phrases tell to or for whom (or what) the action is taking place.

A noun or pronoun and its modifier (adjective/adverb) come after the preposition.

Preposition + object of the preposition / modifier of the object

- in + the brown box (in-preposition; box-the object/brown-the modifier)

- I placed a ball.

- I placed a ball in the brown box. (in is the preposition; the brown box is the prepositional phrase)
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  o *It is time* to learn.

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Prepositions are also used in some transitional phrases. They connect one event or idea to another.

- *Their babies are born so tiny that in order to survive they must live in a pouch on the mother’s tummy.* (Quest for the Tree Kangaroo: An Expedition to the Cloud Forest of New Guineas)
  - Their babies are born so tiny that *in order to survive* they must live in a pouch on the mother’s tummy.
  - “In order to survive” is the bridge that links “Their babies are born so tiny that” with “they must live in a pouch on the mother’s tummy.”
Once upon a time, in a gloomy castle on a lonely hill, where there were thirteen clocks that wouldn’t go, there lived a cold aggressive Duke, and his niece, the Princess Saralinda. (The Thirteen Clocks)

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