

# Prepositions

---

Prepositions: a bee flies \_\_\_\_\_ the jar.

Over, under, into, above, through, on, onto,  
beyond, with, etc.

PLUS of, for, etc.

# More practice – prepositional phrases



- Fearing death **from freezing**, we raced back and dressed **for breakfast**.
- Activity period includes classes **in painting, crafts, music, drama, and folklore**.
- The rest **of the morning** was devoted **to sports**.
- **After lunch**, we spend an hour **in our cabins**.
- Then we had two hours **of water sports**, and **at night**, campers and counselors entertained us.

# Appositives

---

- An appositive is a noun/pronoun that explains the noun/pronoun it follows.
- Ollie has the same class, **history**, this afternoon.
- Dee wondered where her friend **Bonnie** had gone.
- Phil, my best **friend**, fell into the canyon.

# Appositive phrases

---

- An appositive phrase is made up of an appositive and its modifiers (words added to describe the appositive).
- Luther Vandross, Evan's favorite singer, performed in Chicago.
- We drove to Wisconsin Rapids, a medium sized town along the Wisconsin River.

# Appositive punctuation . . .

---

- Appositives are often set off from the rest of a sentence by commas.
- When an appositive is necessary to the meaning of the sentence or is closely related to the word it follows, no commas are necessary.
- Troy, **a good friend of mine**, is camping with us.
- The book **Island of the Blue Dolphins** is one of her favorites.

# Verbals/verbal phrases

---

- A verbal is a word formed from a verb but used in a sentence as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. They might look like verbs, but they aren't!
- There are three kinds of verbals: the infinitive, the gerund, and the participle.

# The infinitive



- An infinitive is a verb form that can be used as a noun, adjective, or an adverb.
- It has the word *to* directly in front of the plain form of a verb.
- *To win, to go, to consider, etc.*
- Be careful! To+noun or pronoun = prepositional phrase.
- *To class, to the mullet groomer, to town.*

# Infinitive phrases



- An infinitive with any of its modifiers = infinitive phrase.
- Peanuts and caviar are good snacks **to take on a camping trip.**
- The crowd grew quiet **to hear the speaker.**
- Henry gets **to leave school early on Friday** because he is going to Disney World.

# The gerund

---

- Verb forms ending in “ing” may be gerunds. Gerunds function as nouns in sentences.
- **Jogging** can be good exercise.
- My favorite hobby is **fishing**.
- Lock the door before **leaving**.
- The *quiet* **gurgling** of the water was restful.



# The gerund phrase

---

- A gerund phrase includes the gerund and all words related to the gerund.
- **Shouting at people** does not make them understand you better.
- Most of the players obeyed **the stern warning from the coach.**



# The participle

- A participle is a verb form used as an adjective.
- Two kinds, past and present
- Present – always end in “ing”
- Past – often end in ed, d, n, or t
- The horses **trotting** past were not frightened by the crowd.
- **Buried** by pirates, the treasure lay undiscovered for centuries.



# The participial phrase

---

- A participial phrase is a group of related words that contains a participle and acts as an adjective.
- **Seeing itself in the mirror**, the duck seemed bewildered.
- Then, **disgusted with the other duck**, it began to peck the mirror.
- **Standing in line**, Timmy couldn't wait to buy a new X-Box.