

Basic English Review

Unit 8

Prepositions and Conjunctions

Objectives

- To learn the purposes and uses of prepositions and conjunctions
- To recognize the functions of prepositional phrases as adjectives and adverbs
- To use parallelism when connecting text with conjunctions

Section 23

Prepositions

- A **preposition** shows a relationship between a noun or pronoun and some other part of the sentence.
 - The comedian with the curly red hair is my favorite.
 - with—preposition—shows relationship between *comedian* and *hair*
- Avoid the use of unnecessary prepositions.
 - **Incorrect:** Kara does not know where her purse is at.
 - **Correct:** Kara does not know where her purse is.
- Avoid using *of* after *all* or *both* unless it is needed for clarity.

Section 23

Prepositions

- Every preposition has a noun or pronoun as an object.
- If a pronoun follows a preposition, it must be in the objective case.
 - The ceremony had special significance for them.
 - them—pronoun—object of the preposition
for—objective case

Section 23

Prepositions

- Correct any incorrect sentences.
 - I don't know where my classroom is at.
 - All of us gave money toward her retirement gift.
 - I found my socks underneath the bed.
 - Both of the speakers had handouts.
 - Everyone was on time except she and I.
 - When I was walking downtown, I accidentally stepped off of the curb.

Uses of the Prepositional Phrase

- A **prepositional phrase** consists of a preposition, a noun or pronoun that is the object of the preposition, and any modifiers that fall in between.
- If the prepositional phrase modifies a noun or pronoun, it is an **adjective phrase**.
- If it modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb, it is an **adverbial phrase**.

Uses of the Prepositional Phrase

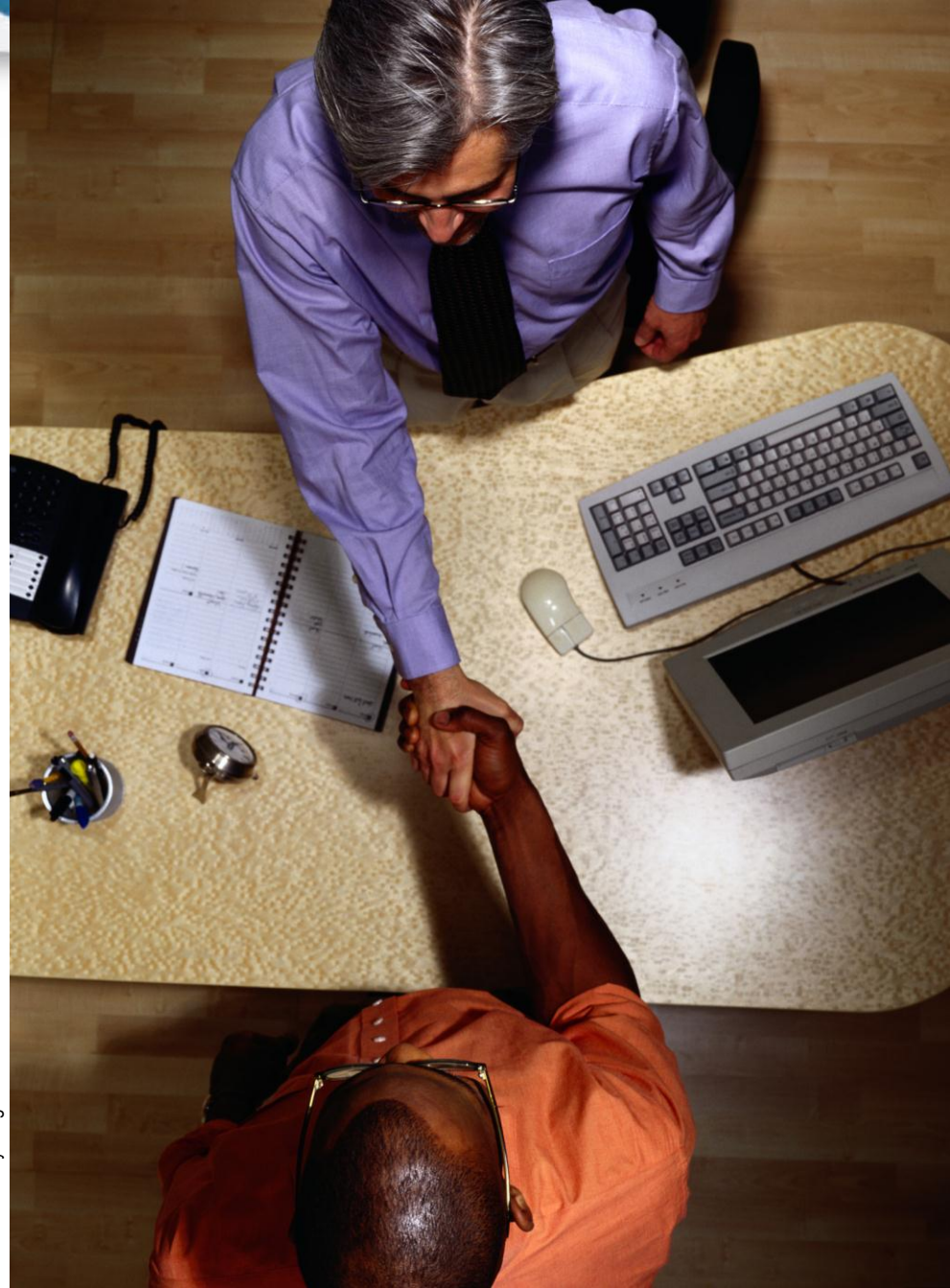
- Identify the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Decide whether it is an adjective phrase or an adverbial phrase.
 - Gordon stayed with his grandparents.
 - My best friend lives across the street.
 - The bus stop is a memorial to Rosa Parks.
 - Derrick planted the tree in the front yard.
 - The bill for a new directive passed.

Section 24

Conjunctions

- **Conjunctions** join words, phrases, or clauses.
- Conjunctions are classified as coordinating, subordinating, or correlative.

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Coordinating Conjunctions

- **Coordinating conjunctions** join sentence parts of equal rank.
- Clauses of a compound sentence are connected by coordinating conjunctions.
- Name five coordinating conjunctions.

Subordinating Conjunctions

- **Subordinating conjunctions** introduce and connect subordinate (dependent) clauses to the main clause.
 - Check your education plan before you enroll in a course.
 - before—subordinating conjunction—introduces and connects the subordinate clause *before you enroll in a course* to the main clause *Check your education plan*

Subordinating Conjunctions

- Write sentences using these subordinating conjunctions.
 - when
 - as soon as
 - unless

Correlative Conjunctions

- **Correlative conjunctions** are used in pairs.
- The main ones are *both-and*, *either-or*, *neither-nor*, *not only-but (also)*, and *whether-or*.
 - Both my grandparents and Josh's grandparents will attend our wedding.
 - Both, and—correlative conjunctions—connect the phrases *my grandparents* and *Josh's grandparents*

Correlative Conjunctions

- Match the correlative conjunctions.

both
either
neither
not only
whether

but (also)
or
and
nor