	PRI	EPOSITIONS:	NOTES				
Grammar Review #1							
<b>PREPOSTION</b> = a	word that shows the rel	ationship betw	een a	or a			
and another	in a ser						
TH.	INK: PIG (noun)   PUDDIN	NG (another wo	rd)				
	The pig can be IN the pud pudding, INSIDE the pudd	•	•	he pudding, WITH the			
COMMON PRE	POSITIONS:						
ABROAD ABOUT ABOVE ACROSS AFTER AGAINST ALONG AMONG AROUND AS AT	BEFORE BEHIND BELOW BENEATH BESIDE BETWEEN BEYOND BUT (EXCEPT) BY DESPITE DOWN	DURING EXCEPT FOR FROM IN INSIDE INTO LIKE NEAR OF	ON ONTO OPPOSITE OUT OUTSIDE OVER PAST SINCE THROUGH THROUGHOUT	To Toward Under Underneath Until Up Upon With Within Without			
COMPOUND P	REPOSITIONS:						
ACCORDING TO AHEAD OF APART FROM AS OF ASIDE FROM	BECAUSE OF BY MEANS OF IN ADDITION TO IN BACK OF IN FRONT OF	In In	I PLACE OF I SPITE OF ISTEAD OF I VIEW OF EXT TO	On account of On top of Out of Prior to			
PF	REPOSITIONS M	UST BE PA	ART OF A PHRA	<b>ASE!!!!!</b>			

	PREPOSITI	<b>ONAL PHRASE</b> = ALWAYS, ALWAYS, ALWAYS _	with a preposition and
	ends with a	or a	(OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION)
	•	EXAMPLE: throughout the meatloaf	
	•	EXAMPLE: among the chickens	
	You may ha	ve LOADS of modifiers within the prepositional p	ohrase, but it will ALWAYS
	with a prep	osition and end with a or	a
		EXAMPLE: under the leathery, large, yet	amiable hippo
	•	EXAMPLE: apart from the rotten, moldy, sm	elly cheese
	YOU CAN H.	AVE A COMPOUND OBJECT ENDING A PREPOSIT	IONAL PHRASE!
	•	EXAMPLE: Because Mookie is planning a trip to ninety-two pairs of socks.	o Maryland, Michigan, and Mars, he needs
		E CAN INCLUDE ANY NUMBER OF PREPOSITION AN POP UP IN A SENTENCE ANYWHERE!	AL PHRASES! AND, PREPOSITIONAL
	-	EXAMPLE: During a session of hypnosis with his previous life he was actually a zucchini.	is psychiatrist, Mortimer discovered that
	\(\rangle \) CAU	<u>'TION!!!!</u>	
/	<u> </u>	to" is $\underline{NOT}$ always a preposition $\rightarrow$ "to" with a ver	b = an
		<ul> <li>EXAMPLE: It is hard to play the fiddle w</li> </ul>	hile you twiddle your thumbs.
		ometimes a word can be a preposition in one sen	tence and an in
	С	Adverbs = tells when, where, why, or to what eadverb	extent about a verb, adjective, or another
	C	REMEMBER: a prepositiona noun or a pronoun	_ begins a that ends in
	C	Adverbs, however, dangle by themselves in ser	ntences.
		<ul><li>EXAMPLE (preposition): The bee buzze</li></ul>	d inside Vladimir's ear.
		<ul><li>EXAMPLE (adverb): The bee buzzed ins</li></ul>	side.
		■ EXAMPLE (preposition): Ronald just fel	ll off the turnip truck.
		<ul><li>EXAMPLE (adverb): Ronald fell off.</li></ul>	