WHAT IS A PREPOSITION?

- A preposition introduces a noun or pronoun, linking it to other words in the sentence.

USING PREPOSITIONS

- Prepositions express several different kinds of information, such as:
  - Relation to time (at eight o’clock, gone until Monday)
  - Place (in the ocean, over the fence, underneath the bed)
  - Association (he went with Buddy)
  - Purpose (he went for me)
  - To introduce objects of verbs (laughed at the joke, dreams of being rich, looked in the book)

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<th>Commonly Used Prepositions</th>
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RULES

1. A sentence cannot end with a preposition.
   
   What time does the movie start at?
   Instead use: What time does the movie start?
   At what time does the movie start?

   Who are you going on a date with?
   Instead use: With whom are you going on a date?

2. Do not capitalize a preposition in a title unless it is the first word.
   
   In Her Shoes
   Field of Dreams

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

- When a noun or pronoun is added to a preposition, it is called a prepositional phrase. The word the preposition introduces is called an object. An object is a noun, pronoun, or group of words that receives the action of the verb.

- A prepositional phrase includes a preposition, its object, and any other modifiers (adjective, adverb, etc.) of that object.

   Cindy danced to the party’s music.
   "To" is the preposition, and "the party’s music" is the object.

   Cindy danced to the party’s music for three hours.
   "Three" is a modifier.

   Cindy dance to the party’s music for three hours without stopping.
   The third preposition is "without," and the object is "stopping."

- Prepositional phrases are used to add variety to a sentence.
Commonly Used Prepositional Phrases

1. On is used with specific dates and times
   I went to the Smithsonian Museum **on** September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013.
   Christmas is **on** December 25<sup>th</sup> every year.

2. On is also used to indicate the location of an object
   Sally put her book **on** the desk.
   Brian fell and landed **on** his rear-end.

3. In is used with months, seasons, and years.
   My family goes to Florida **in** the spring each year.
   Mom promised we would go pumpkin-picking **in** October.
   She was born **in** 1975.

4. In is also used to refer to parts of the day (in the morning, in the evening)
   I wake up early **in** the morning.
   The birds stop chirping late **in** the evening.

5. At is used to refer to specific parts of the day
   I wake up **at** 5 in the morning.
   The birds stop chirping **at** 8 o’clock in the evening.