6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ 107 Pine Street (Shoes for Less)
7. \_\_\_\_ Maple Street (my bank and the post office)
\_\_\_\_ My bank and the post office are on Maple Street.
8. \_\_\_\_ Pine Street (Gold Things, Fun Toys, Shoes for Less)
\_\_\_\_ Gold Things, Fun Toys and Shoes for Less are on Pine Street.

#### **Word Order: Place and Time in the Same Sentence**

✓ When an English sentence has both a prepositional phrase of place and a prepositional phrase of time, you <u>usually</u> put **place before time**. (An easy way to remember this is **P comes before T** in the alphabet: **Place before Time**.)

Examples of Place before Time		
I go to my office. (place)	place time I go <u>to my office</u> <u>at 7 a.m</u> .	
I go at 7 a.m. (time)		
He studies at 8 o'clock. (place)	place time He studies <u>in the library</u> <u>at 8 o'clock</u> .	
He studies in the library. (time)		

## **ACTIVITY 7** Scrambled Sentences with Prepositional Phrases of Place and Time

Change the order of the words to write a correct sentence. Be careful with capital letters and punctuation.

1. we to went in london 1999

We want to in London 1999.

- 2. supermarket saturday vegetables at mother on my buys the morning My mother buys vegetables at the supermarket on Saturday morning.
- the the melissa library in at afternoon I and studyMelissa and I study at the library at the afternoon.
- 4. one students lunch in from eat noon to the cafeteria o'clock

One students eat lunch to the cafeteria in from noon o'clock.

want to i new study english in york in 2020I want to study English in New York in 2020.

**6.** in we to move apartment november will another

We will move to another apartment in november.

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### **Word Order: Beginning a Sentence with a Prepositional Phrase**

- ✓ A sentence can begin with a prepositional phrase.
- ✓ You use a comma after a prepositional phrase that begins a sentence.
- ✓ You do not use a comma for prepositional phrases at the end of a sentence.

At the Beginning of the Sentence	At the End of the Sentence
In Japan, people drive on the left side of the road.	People drive on the left side of the road <b>in Japan.</b>
In April, Japanese students start school.	Japanese students start school <b>in April.</b>

<sup>✓</sup> When writers begin a sentence with a prepositional phrase, they want to emphasize that information. The basic meaning is the same as when the prepositional phrase is near the end of the sentence.

### **ACTIVITY 8** Writing Sentences that Start with Prepositional Phrases

Write each sentence again. Move the last prepositional phrase to the beginning of your new sentence. Be careful with capitalization, word order, and punctuation.

- 1. My sister has English class on Monday.
  - On monday, my sister has English class.
- 2. Lynn, Jane, and Karen usually take bus 28 on Tuesday and Thursday.
  - On Tuesday and thursday, Lynn, Jane, and Karen usually take bus 28.
- **3.** You can see a better map of Asia on page 237.
  - On page 237, you can see a better map of Asia.
- **4.** Adjectives come before nouns in English.
  - In English, adjectives come before nouns.
- **5.** Kevin and I have a very important meeting at 7 o'clock tonight.
  - at 7 o'clock tonight, Kevin and I have a very important meeting.
- 6. U.S. citizens have to get a tourist visa for Russia, China, and Brazil.
  - For Russia, China, and Brazil, U.S. citizens have to get a tourist visa.

**166 UNIT 9 •** Prepositions

# **Common Preposition Combinations after Verbs, Adjectives, and Nouns**

✓ Sometimes a verb, an adjective, or a noun requires a certain preposition after it. You must memorize these word combinations.

Verbs	<b>1.</b> listen to	At night, I <b>listen to</b> music.	
	2. look at	My brother likes to <b>look at</b> maps.	
	3. look for	We will <b>look for</b> a new apartment.	
	<b>4.</b> wait for	I wait for the bus here.	
	1. afraid of	They are <b>afraid of</b> snakes.	
	2. different from	Chinese is <b>different from</b> Japanese.	
	<b>3.</b> famous for	Paris is <b>famous for</b> the Eiffel Tower.	
	<b>4.</b> far from	Alaska is <b>far from</b> Brazil.	
	<b>5.</b> full of	This shopping center is <b>full of</b> teenagers on the weekend.	
	<b>6.</b> happy about	We are very <b>happy about</b> your new job.	
	7. important for	Eating good food is <b>important for</b> everyone.	
Adjectives	8. interested in	Are you <b>interested in</b> sports?	
	<b>9.</b> married to	Lukas is married to Leila.	
	<b>10.</b> necessary for	Water and light are <b>necessary for</b> plants to grow.	
	<b>11.</b> ready for	We are <b>ready for</b> our trip to Spain.	
	<b>12.</b> similar to	French is <b>similar to</b> Italian.	
	<b>13.</b> sorry about	I am very <b>sorry about</b> your problems.	
	<b>14.</b> tired of	The students are <b>tired of</b> tests every week.	
	<b>15.</b> worried about	Mr. Miller is <b>worried about</b> his money problems.	
Nouns	<b>1.</b> the cause of	No one knows <b>the cause of</b> the fire.	
	<b>2.</b> the center of	The capital of the United States is not in <b>the center of</b> the country.	
	<b>3.</b> the cost of	The cost of everything goes up every year.	
	<b>4.</b> the difference between	Do you know <b>the difference between</b> a noun and a pronoun?	
	<b>5.</b> an example of	Kick is <b>an example of</b> a word that begins and ends with the same letter.	
	<b>6.</b> the matter with	What is <b>the matter with</b> you?	
	<b>7.</b> the middle of	The horse is in <b>the middle of</b> the street.	
	<b>8.</b> the price of	The price of food in that country is very expensive.	
	<b>9.</b> a problem with	There is <b>a problem with</b> my phone.	
	<b>10.</b> a question about	I have a question about my electricity bill.	
	11. the same as	Your grade is <b>the same as</b> my grade.	

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