

OGUN DIGICLASS

CLASS: SECONDARY SCHOOL

SUBJECT: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

TOPIC: PARTS OF SPEECH

SUB-TOPIC: Use of Preposition



Learning Objectives

- 📖 Define preposition.
- 📖 Identify preposition in sentences.
- 📖 Make use of prepositions in different ways.

What is a preposition?

A preposition is a word that indicates **direction, position, and location**. It **joins a noun or a pronoun** to the rest of a sentence.

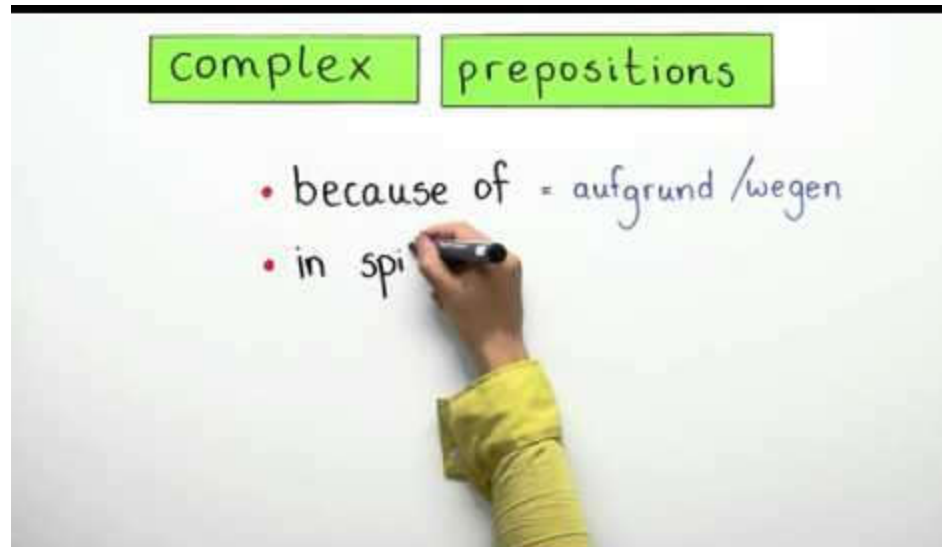


Examples of Preposition in Sentences

- The car drove by the school.
- The bus went past the shop.
- The dog is different from ours
- The sweets were shared between the twins.
- The girl hid under her bed.



When a preposition consists of one word, it is called a **simple or single preposition**.
When a preposition consists of more than one word it is called **complex preposition**.



Examples of complex prepositions used in sentences

- 📁 He came along with his credentials.
- 📁 They moved away from those suffering from corona virus.
- 📁 The boy failed his papers out of carelessness.
- 📁 She tore the notes in front of her parents.
- 📁 Schools have been closed down in Ogun State due to corona virus.

Copious Examples of Prepositions

- about at down according to
- above before during across from
- across behind for along with
- after below from aside from
- against beneath inside in spite of
- along beside outside on top of
- among between throughout in place of
- around beyond through on account of

Prepositional Phrase

A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun, which is called the **object of the preposition**.



Alade was born **in a small town**.

Preposition

Object of the Preposition

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

IN

- in time
- in demand
- in of focus
- in an uproar
- in answer to
- in anticipation of
- in arrears
- in danger
- in debt

ON

- on watch
- on schedule
- on the record
- on the road
- on oath
- on pain of
- on the air
- on balance
- on a diet

AT

- at high speed
- at risk
- at one's side
- at a fraction of
- at the outset
- at the end
- at sight
- at the double
- at one time

BY

- by law
- by nature
- by far
- by design
- by chance
- by the name of
- by luck
- by accident
- by air

Examples of prepositional phrases used as adjectival phrases:

- The boy in my class is so brilliant.
- The woman beside the car will

Examples of prepositional phrases used as adverbial phrases

- Stephen was born in a small town.
- The indolent man sat under the tree.

TASK I

- **What is the grammatical name of the underlined group of words in each of the following sentences?**
 - **What is its function?**
1. At the bus station, Dele quickly loaded his bus.
 2. The bus hit the parked vehicle, swerved wildly across the road.
 3. The teacher on the hill has gone beyond his limit.
(WASSCE 2005).

There is also participle preposition:


This consists of words that end in “ing”.


e.g. regard**ing**, barr**ing**, concern**ing**,
consider**ing** etc.

e.g. concerning (prep.)= about or
relating to

- There are calls from young children concerning lost pets.
- Considering (prep.) => used to say that you are thinking about a particular fact when you are giving your opinion.
- Considering the strength of the opposition, we did very well to score two goals.

Phrasal Verbs

 A verb is considered to be a phrasal verb if it consists of two or more words. One of these words is always a verb, the other may be an adverb as in throw away, preposition as in: look into or both an adverb and a preposition as put up with.

 The meaning of a phrasal verb is often quite different from the meaning of the verb on its own.

Examples

- Look into (investigate)
- Look after (to take care of)
- Fall through (not to be complete/ not happen)
- Break through (to succeed)
- Go into (investigate)
- Held up (delayed)
- Wipe something/ somebody out (to destroy)
- Put somebody through (to train)
- To fill something in (to complete a form)
- To make off with (to steal)

Use of prepositions after certain words

- Abide by
- Accede to
- Agree with (somebody)
- Agree to (something)
- Allergic to
- Averse to
- Accordance with
- Congratulations on
- Contemptuous of
between

Charge with
Convict of
Accuse of
Afraid of
Harmful to
Persist in
Result in
Stared at
Shuttle

PREPOSITIONAL REDUNDANCY

Demand	(ask for)
seek	(look for)
Solicit	(ask for)
request	(asking for)
Comprise	(consist of)
discuss	(talking about)

TASK 2: WASSCE Past Questions

- He was charged _____ complicity _____ the abortive coup. (a.) in (b.) for (c) with (d) about.
- He was convicted _____ stealing some bags of cocoa. (a) with (b) in (c) of (d) for
- Mary said she was acting _____ the instructions of the principal. (a) by (b) on (c) for (d) through
- My sister prides herself _____ her cooking. (a) on (b) for (c) over (d) in

- Children often try to live up _____ their parents' expectations. (a) in (b) by (c) to (d) on
- We had to look _____ the meaning of the word in the dictionary. (a) with (b) on (c) at (d) up
- We should prevail upon kwesi to accept the job. (a) provoke (b) persuade (c) cajole (d) force [WASSCE 2013].
- The secretary needs to run _____ two hundred copies of the previous minutes for the next meeting. (a) off (b) on (c) out (d) over