**PREPOSITIONS**

• A preposition connects nouns, pronouns, and phrases to other words in a sentence. The word or phrase that the preposition introduces is called the object of the preposition.


**PREPOSITIONS**

• A prepositional phrase includes the preposition, its object, and any related adjectives or adverbs.

The girl skated across the smooth ice.
The children swam in the pool without fear.
After the storm, tree limbs were scattered on the ground.
The balloon floated gently over the green valley.
The pencil rolled off the desk.
The papers fell to the floor.
There is a small bookstore across the street.
Black smoke rose up the brick chimney.
All of the eggs broke except one.

**PREPOSITIONS**

• It is fine to end a sentence with a preposition.
• Do not use extra prepositions when meaning clear without them.

That contract clause is something he won’t agree to.
What did you find out?
Incorrect: Look out of the window.
Where did you find this at?
Do you know where she went to?

• "On" is used with sentences referring to the time something happened.

Halloween is on October 31.
Our visitors will arrive on the sixth.

• "Of" should never be used in place of "have."

(Should/could/would have, not should/could/would of.)

• "Between" is used when two people/things are involved.

"Among" is used when there are three or more.
LIKE VS. AS

- “Like” is used to show comparison when it’s a preposition.

  She looks so much like her cousin. ("Cousin" is the object of the preposition.)

  Since James started selling his paintings, his hobby is more like work than a form of relaxation.

- “As if” (or “as”) is used when you follow a comparison with a subject and verb.

  She looks as if she could use a nap.

  You look as if you’re hungry.

  Becky is so thin that it looks as if a strong wind would knock her over.