

2024-2025

Grade 11 NTI Day #10 ELA

Teacher: Mrs. Lee

Grammar Worksheets

Activity 8 – Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

- Practice A – Identifying Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases
- Practice B – Identifying Prepositions and their objects
- Writing and Speaking Application (paragraph writing only!)

Activity 9 – Conjunctions

- Practice A – Identifying Conjunctions
- Practice B – Identifying types of Conjunctions
- Writing and Speaking Application (paragraph writing only!)

Important:

This assignment will also be available in Google Classroom. Please feel free to contact Mrs. Lee with any questions via email:

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8 PREPOSITIONS AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

A preposition relates the noun or pronoun that appears with it to another word in the sentence.

A prepositional phrase is a group of words that includes a preposition and a noun or pronoun, as well as any modifiers.

Prepositions show relationships that involve location, direction, time, cause, or possession. Some prepositions consist of more than one word. Here are some common prepositions:

about, above, across, across from, against, along, among, around, at, because of, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, by, down, during, for, from, in, in front of, into, near, of, off, on, on top of, onto, over, through, to, toward, under, upon, with, within, without

Prepositions come at the beginnings of prepositional phrases. A prepositional phrase includes a preposition, a noun or pronoun that is called the object of the preposition, and any word or words that modify the noun or pronoun.

PRACTICE A Identifying Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

Read each sentence. Then, write the prepositional phrase and underline the preposition.

Example: The boy sat on his dad s shoulders.

Answer: on his dad s shoulders

1. Put the apples in the refrigerator. _____
2. The top of the car is faded. _____
3. School starts at eight. _____
4. I saw an elk in the mountains. _____
5. He polished the wood with oil. _____
6. Marie used to live in Georgia. _____
7. Your shoes are under your bed. _____
8. Angel dreams about flying. _____
9. He sent a package to his mother. _____
10. Nina left her books on the table. _____

PRACTICE B Identifying Prepositions and Their Objects

Read each sentence. Then, underline the preposition, and circle the object of the preposition.

Example: Penny swam across the lake.

Answer: Penny swam across the lake. ()

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|---|--|
| 1. The movie begins at 9:00 PM. | 6. The bee buzzed among the flowers. |
| 2. Our dog sat under the table. | 7. Mateo is the son of a teacher. |
| 3. The air smells fresh after the rain. | 8. The bear trampled through the brush. |
| 4. Jaime strolled toward the beach. | 9. Ang likes extra frosting on his cake. |
| 5. The squirrel jumped into the air. | 10. Never ride a bike without a helmet. |

Writing and Speaking Application

Write four sentences that include a prepositional phrase in each. Underline the prepositions. Then, read your sentences to a partner. Your partner should listen for and name the prepositional phrases. Together, identify the objects of the prepositions. Then, switch roles with your partner.

9 CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction is a word used to connect words or groups of words.

There are three main kinds of conjunctions: coordinating, correlative, and subordinating.

A coordinating conjunction joins grammatically equivalent elements, such as two nouns or two independent clauses. There are only seven coordinating conjunctions, listed to the right.	and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet
A correlative conjunction is used in pairs and joins grammatically equivalent elements. There are only five pairs of correlative conjunctions, listed to the right.	both...and; either...or; neither...nor; not only...but also; whether...or
A subordinating conjunction introduces a dependent, or subordinate, clause. There are many different subordinating conjunctions; this chart shows some of the most common ones.	after, because, before, although, as if, as long as, so that, whenever, when, where, as though, in order that, while

PRACTICE A Identifying Conjunctions Read the following sentences. Then, underline the conjunctions. If a sentence has a pair of correlative conjunctions, remember to underline both parts.

Example: DeShaun plans to study either math or science.

Answer: DeShaun plans to study either math or science.

- After you eat dinner, you may have some dessert.
- We will eat either soup or sandwiches.
- Before I go to bed, I need to finish my homework.
- Would you rather rake or mow?
- After you wash the outside of the car, please vacuum the inside.
- When I eat heavy food, I feel tired.
- Both Erin and Shawn are on the tennis team.
- Dawn can take ballet or tap.
- Because she wants to stay healthy, my grandmother lifts weights.
- The driveway gets dangerous when it snows.

PRACTICE B Identifying Types of Conjunctions

Read each sentence below. Then, write the conjunction or pair of conjunctions from each sentence, and label it coordinating, correlative, or subordinating.

Example: Although I don't like homework, I love good grades.

Answer: Although subordinating

- I need to finish my chores, or I will get grounded. _____
- Luis is tired but willing to help. _____
- Whenever we go to the skatepark, we have fun. _____
- As long as you work hard, you will succeed. _____
- Taylor will either cook dinner or wash the dishes. _____
- You must have both tape and glue for this project. _____

Name _____ Date _____

Writing and Speaking Application Write three sentences: one that uses a coordinating conjunction, one that uses a pair of correlative conjunctions, and one that uses a subordinating conjunction. Read your sentences to a partner, who should identify the type of conjunction used in each sentence. Then, switch roles with your partner.