

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- Two or more simple sentences that have **prepositional phrases** can sometimes be combined into one sentence.
- Prepositional phrases show location, time, and direction. They provide more details.

**Combine the sentences with prepositional phrases.**

1. We saw zebras at the zoo. The zoo was in the city.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Wally walked around the building. The building was on the hill.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The rabbit ran across the field. It ran to a low bush.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The car pulled into the driveway. It arrived before nightfall.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The baby was crying in the nursery. It was crying at the hospital.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I pointed high above me. I pointed at the sky.  
\_\_\_\_\_

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

- Two or more simple sentences that have **prepositional phrases** can sometimes be combined.
- Prepositional phrases show location, time, and direction. They provide more details.
- A prepositional phrase may be at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence.
- If the prepositional phrase begins the sentence, a comma is often inserted at the end of the phrase.

**A. Read each sentence and the prepositional phrase in parentheses. Add the prepositional phrase to the beginning of the sentence and rewrite the sentence on the line.**

1. We all went back to the classroom. (after lunch)

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2. You can see the little town. (past the mountain)

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**B. Read each sentence and the prepositional phrase in parentheses. Add the prepositional phrase to the end of the sentence and rewrite the sentence on the line.**

3. I leaned tiredly. (against the gym wall)

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4. Will you go to the supermarket? (with me)

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

- A prepositional phrase that begins a sentence is often followed by a comma.
- A prepositional phrase that appears in the middle of a sentence may be set off by commas.
- Appositives and appositive phrases are usually set off by commas.
- When two adjectives modify a noun in the same way, there should be a comma between them.

**Rewrite each sentence correctly by adding commas.**

1. The tall thin man walked quickly across the room.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. My pet lizard a sneaky creature escaped when I wasn't looking.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. In the morning I like to have breakfast before getting dressed.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. My grandfather a great man lives near the railroad tracks in town.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The cold smooth ice tasted delicious on the hot and steamy day.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. After the movie do you want to get something to eat?

\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- Two or more simple sentences can be combined by adding a **prepositional phrase**.
- Prepositional phrases at the beginning of a sentence (and sometimes in the middle) have commas.
- Appositives and appositive phrases are usually set off by commas.
- When two adjectives modify a noun in the same way, there should be a comma between them.

**Rewrite the paragraphs below, correcting mistakes in prepositional phrases and punctuation.**

1. Hannah my best friend, really went out of her way to help me today. On the bus this morning she helped me study for my math test. At lunch, she gave me half of her dessert. It was a sweet crunchy cookie. She also lent me a pencil when I lost mine. I couldn't ask for a better friend!

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2. Growing a garden is harder than you might think. When you plant, the seeds they should be spaced evenly. Small shallow, holes are usually best. Then you must water the seeds and be patient. Waiting can be the hardest part.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Circle the letter of the choice that correctly combines the two sentences.**

1. The people watched the ship sail. It was sailing to the open sea.
  - a. The people watched the sailing ship the open sea.
  - b. The people watched the ship sail to the open sea.
  - c. The people watched the open ship sailing to the sea.
  
2. I laughed and cleared my throat. It was in a nervous way.
  - a. I laughed and cleared my throat in a way.
  - b. In a nervous laugh, I cleared my throat.
  - c. In a nervous way, I laughed and cleared my throat.
  
3. The audience cheered. They cheered for the singer.
  - a. The audience cheered the singer for.
  - b. The audience cheered for the singer.
  - c. For the audience, the singer cheered.
  
4. We pulled out our fishing rods. We pulled them out of the garage.
  - a. We pulled our fishing rods out of the garage.
  - b. We pulled our fishing rods and the garage out.
  - c. We out of the garage pulled our fishing rods out.
  
5. I walked to the park. The park was down the block.
  - a. I walked to the park down the block.
  - b. I walked the park down the block.
  - c. I walked to the park was down the block.
  
6. The friends went to the library. It was after school.
  - a. After the library, the friends went after school.
  - b. The friends went to the library was after school.
  - c. After school, the friends went to the library.