3.8

Prepositions

Prepositions are generally short words such as 'by' or 'at', which have a variety of uses. They are important because different prepositions can change the meaning of a sentence. This unit explains how they can be understood, linking them to nouns, adjectives and verbs. Students should consult a standard English grammar for a full list of prepositional combinations.

1 Using prepositions

Underline the prepositions in the following text (ignoring to + infinitives).

The purpose of this paper is to examine the development of the textile industry in Catalonia over the period 1780–1880. This clearly contributed to the region's industrialisation, and was valuable for stimulating exports. In conclusion, the paper sets out to demonstrate the relationship between the decline in agricultural employment and the supply of cheap labour in the factory context.

The following list gives the main ways of using prepositions. Find one example of each in the text.

Noun + preposition	purpose of
Verb + preposition	
Adjective + preposition	
Phrasal verb	
Preposition of place	

	Pre	position of time	<u> </u>
	Ph	rase	_
No	ote th	e difference between phrasal verbs and verbs with preposition	ns:
	The	cars are made in Korea. (verb + preposition = easy to under	stand)
	The	researcher made up some of his data. (phrasal verb = harder to	o understand)
2	Pra	ctice A	
	Stu	dy these further examples of preposition use and decide on	their type.
	(a)	There are a number of limitations to be considered	(<u>noun</u> +)
	(b)	The results would be applicable to all children	()
	(c)	the data was gathered from a questionnaire	()
	(d)	All the items were placed within their categories	()
	(e)	The results of the investigation are still pertinent	()
	(f)	The respondents had spent on average 4.9 years	()
	(g)	most countries in sub-Saharan Africa	()
	(h)	within a short spell of four years	()
3		positions and nouns ert a suitable preposition before or after the nouns in the se	ntancos bolow
	11136	ert a sultable preposition before of after the hours in the se	intences below.
	(a)	Evidence is presented in support the value	ue of women's work.
	(b)	A small change wind direction can lead t changes.	o large temperature
	(c)	Many examples tax evasion were found.	
	(d)	The answer the problem was 0.585.	
	(e)	Globalisation, a political sense, involves authority.	a loss of national
	(f)	The second point is their impact develop	ing countries.

4 Prepositions in phrases

	Con	nplete the follow	ing phrases with the correct preposition.
	(a)		the whole
	(b)	point	view
	(c)	in respect	
	(d)		spite of
	(e)	in support	
	(f)		the other hand
	(g)		order to
	(h)	standard	living
5	Pre	positions of	place and time
No	te th	e difference betw	reen 'among' and 'between':
110			
			n the class, only two were from Africa. (large group)
	He	divided his time l	netween the offices in Barcelona and Madrid. (limited number)
	Con	nplete the follow	ing sentences with suitable prepositions of place or time.
	(a)		the respondents, few had any experience of working
		abroad.	
	(b)	The illiteracy ra 1985.	te declined gradually 1976
	(c)	Most workers _	the European Union retire before the age 60.
	(d)	Leonardo da Vi 1452.	nci was born Florence
	(e)	Chocolate sales Christmas.	fall summer and peak
	(f)	and female resp	the surface, there is no difference male ponses.
	(g)	The countries _	the Mediterranean held a meeting May 20th.

6 Practice B

■ Complete the following text with suitable prepositions.

This study sets (a)	to answer the co	ontroversial questi	on
(b)	whether increased food supply	(c)	_ a country
makes a significant	contribution (d)	reducing malnut	rition
(e)	children. It uses data collected (f)	75 countries
(g)	1995 and 2005. The findings are	that there was a	considerable
improvement (h) _	the majority (i)	cou	ntries, despite
increases in popula	ition (j) the perio	od. However, a cle	ar distinction
was found (k)	the poorest countries	s (e.g. (I)	South
Asia), where the im	provement was greatest, and the	e wealthier states	such as those
(m)	_ North Africa. Other factors, not	ably the education	nal level
(n)	women, were also found to be o	critical (o)	
improving childhoo	od nutrition.		

7 Verbs and prepositions

The following verbs are generally used with these prepositions:

Verb + preposition	Example
add to	The bad weather added to the team's difficulties.
agree with	Yu (1997) agrees with Martin and Jenks (1989).
associate with	Monetarism is an economic policy associated with Mrs Thatcher.
believe in	The survey showed that 65 per cent believed in life after death.
blame for	He blamed unfair questions for his poor exam results.
concentrate on (also: focus on)	She dropped all her hobbies to concentrate on her work.
consist of	Parliament consists of two Houses: the Commons and the Lords.
depend of (also: rely on)	The company depends on IT for a rapid flow of sales data.
derive from	Modern computers derive from wartime decoding machines.

divide into

Trees are **divided into** two main types: conifers and deciduous.

invest in

Far more money needs to be **invested in** primary education.

learn from

All successful students **learn from** their mistakes.

pay for

Goods delivered in April must be **paid for** by 30 June.

point out

Goodson (2001) **points out** the dangers of generalisation.

specialise in This department **specialises in** French poetry.

8 Practice C

Complete the following with suitable verbs and prepositions.

(a)	The enquiry	the cause of the accident, not the consequences.
(b)	Dr Cracknelldeadline.	that there were only two weeks before the
(c)	Fewer British students are _	foreign languages.
(d)	The theory of relativity will a	lways be Albert Einstein.
(e)	A football pitch is	two halves.
(f)	A series of strikes were	the decline in production during May.
(g)	Millions of men died for the	cause they