

Unit 5

Grammar Phrases and Clauses

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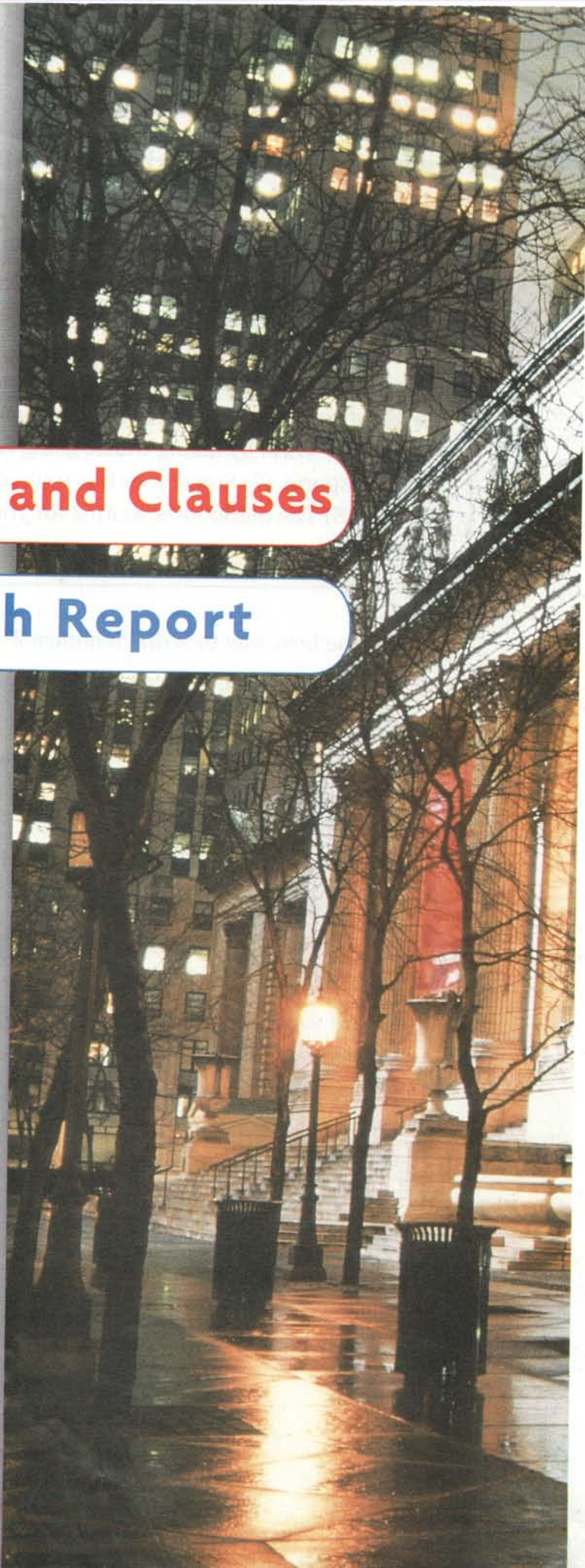
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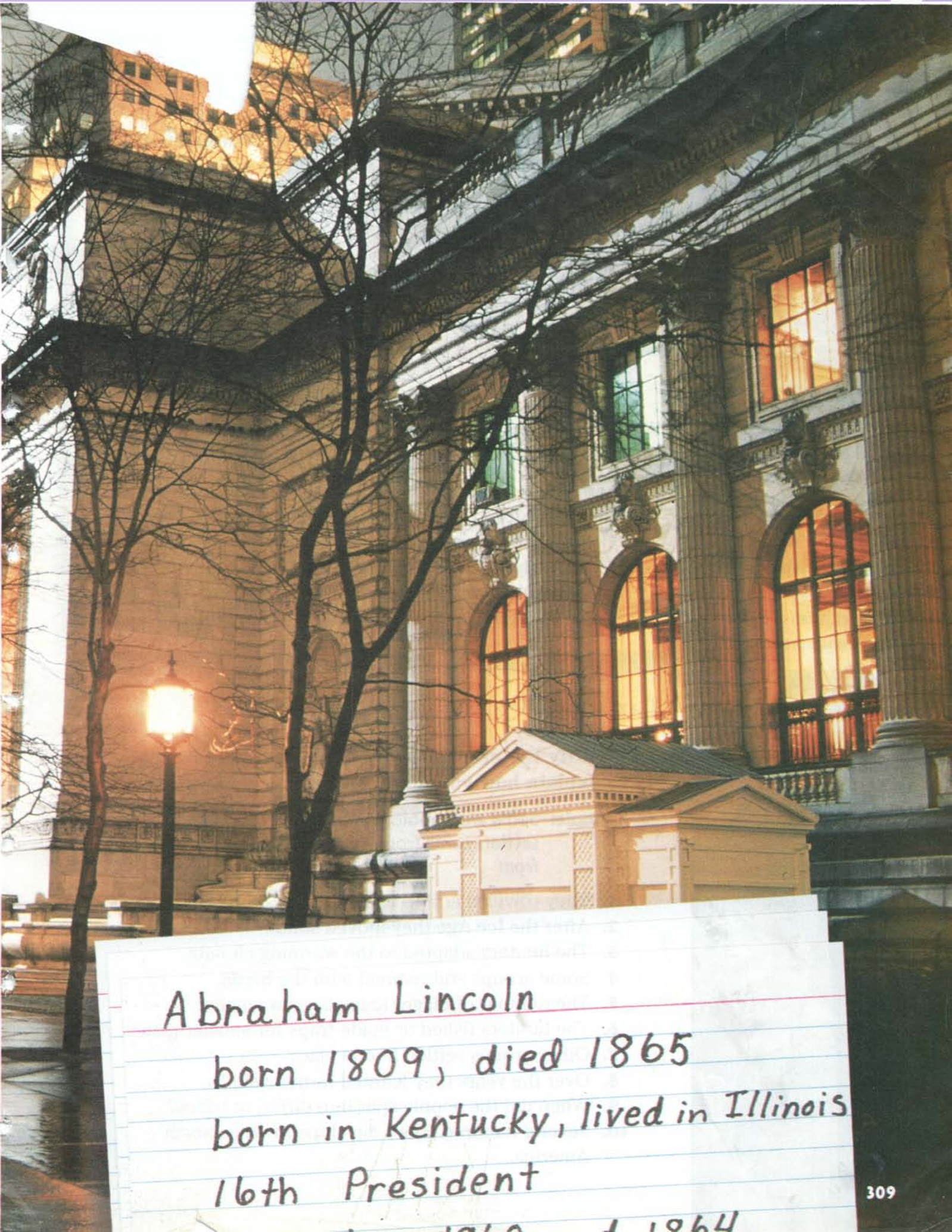
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Abraham Lincoln

born 1809, died 1865

born in Kentucky, lived in Illinois

16th President

Prepositions

A **preposition** is a word that tells the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence.

There are many prepositions. Here are a few:

about	by	of	to
across	during	off	until
after	for	on	up
at	from	over	with
between	in	throughout	within

A preposition can be almost anywhere in a sentence. Wherever it appears, it is followed by a noun or pronoun. Look at these examples.

Examples:

During the Ice Age, some ocean water froze.

The level **of** the oceans dropped.

A land bridge linked Asia **with** North America.

People could now travel **between** the continents.

Herds **of** large animals roamed **over** the land bridge.

Vocabulary Power

an·thro·pol·o·gist

[an' thrə·pəl' ə·jɪst] *n.* A

scientist who studies how people have lived together, from ancient times to the present.

Guided Practice

A. Identify the preposition in each sentence. Be ready to explain how you know that it is a preposition.

Example: Some anthropologists believe that the first settlers came from Asia.
from

1. They traveled across a land bridge.
2. After the Ice Age they moved south.
3. The hunters adapted to the warming climate.
4. Some groups still roamed with the herds.
5. The number of bigger animals grew smaller.
6. The hunters fished or made traps for smaller game.
7. Other groups settled in one place.
8. Over the years they learned farming skills.
9. When did the people split into different tribes?
10. Several hundred tribes developed within North America.

Independent Practice

B. Write each sentence. Underline each preposition.

Example: Along the coast, tribes built small villages.
Along the coast, tribes built small villages.

11. Fishing was important to most Northwestern tribes.
12. The Nootka tribe lived on Vancouver Island.
13. They stripped tree bark into long sheets.
14. They braved the open ocean in canoes.
15. Salmon was a major source of food.

C. Write each sentence. Choose the preposition in parentheses that makes sense.

Example: The people made planks (from, under) cedars that reached heights (in, of) 300 feet.
The people made planks from cedars that reached heights of 300 feet.

16. Totem poles were carved (until, for) different purposes.
17. Totems often represented events (in, on) people's lives.
18. The people used tools made (by, from) many things.
19. (Among, Along) the materials used were teeth, bones, shells, antlers, stone, and wood.
20. Tribes often held dances (across, during) the long winters.

Writing Connection

Social Studies Imagine that you are meeting someone from another country or culture. What questions might that person ask about your culture? With a partner, write several questions and answers. You may want to role-play the conversation before you write. Underline the prepositions in your questions and answers.

Remember

that a preposition relates a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence. A preposition can appear almost anywhere in a sentence.



Object of the Preposition

The noun or pronoun that follows a preposition is the **object of the preposition**. A **prepositional phrase** is made up of a preposition, the object of a preposition, and any words between them.

The object of a preposition can be either a noun or a pronoun. If the object is a pronoun, it is in the objective case.

Examples:

The Anasazi people lived in ^{noun} towns.

One of ^{pronoun} them had eight hundred rooms.

Words that come between the preposition and its object are part of a prepositional phrase, too. Study the examples below. The prepositional phrases are underlined, and the objects are circled.

Examples:

One town was built on a sheer cliff.

Dwellers climbed many feet to the mesa.

Guided Practice

A. Each sentence contains one prepositional phrase. Identify the object of each preposition.

Example: Toeholds in the rock are visible today. *rock*

1. The Anasazi were ancient people of the Southwest.
2. Mesa Verde held one of the largest towns.
3. Built on four stories, it had four hundred rooms.
4. The Anasazi people built rooms called kivas below the ground.
5. People entered kivas by ladder.
6. Many visitors came to Pueblo Bonito.
7. Traders came for the beautiful crafts.
8. Within the town lived skilled workers.
9. Were potters and jewelers among them?
10. Their work is interesting to me.

Independent Practice

B. Write the object of each preposition.

Example: Gardens lay outside the town walls. *walls*

11. Sandstone blocks were cemented with mud.
12. Builders made houses with many floors.
13. High above the square rose the central building.
14. Some parts of the Pueblo cultures remain today.
15. Anthropologists can only guess at others.

C. Write each sentence. Underline each prepositional phrase. Circle each object of a preposition.

Example: The Hopi and Zuñi peoples are descendants of the Anasazi.

The Hopi and Zuñi peoples are descendants of the Anasazi.

16. Anasazi potters shaped clay into long, thin rolls.
17. They laid one clay roll upon another.
18. The potters coiled the rolls into a spiral.
19. With care, they smoothed and shaped the pots.
20. Finished pots dried in the sun.
21. The potters painted bold patterns on the pots.
22. Some pots were decorated with chunks of turquoise.
23. Turquoise came from mines 200 miles away.
24. Turquoise was also used in jewelry.
25. The Anasazi traded with people far away.



Remember

that the **object of a preposition** is a noun or pronoun that comes after the preposition. The preposition, its object, and any words between them form a **prepositional phrase**.

Writing Connection

Writer's Craft: Summarize Review the information about Native American buildings and artwork in this lesson. Write at least three sentences that summarize what you learned. Be sure to mention only the most important facts or ideas. Use several prepositional phrases. Then work with a partner to circle the objects of the prepositions.

Expanding Sentences with Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional phrases may be at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of sentences. They can expand sentences by adding details and examples. They can answer questions such as *where*, *what kind*, *which one*, *when*, and *how*.

Examples:

Northeastern Native Americans lived. *Where* did they live?
 Northeastern Native Americans lived **in the woodland areas**.

The Iroquois raised crops. *What kinds* of crops were they?
 The Iroquois raised crops **of corn and other vegetables**.

The corn is delicious. *Which* corn?
 The corn **from this field** is delicious.

They held festivals. *When* did they hold festivals?
Throughout the year they held festivals.

The people worked. *How* did they work?
 The people worked **in groups**.

Guided Practice

A. Read these sentences. Each prepositional phrase is underlined. Tell what question each phrase answers in the sentence.

Example: Many groups lived along the East Coast.
Where did they live?

1. People from the Great Lakes hunted and fished.
2. They gathered fruits, nuts, and berries in the woodlands.
3. The Iroquois farmed with great skill.
4. They grew more than sixty kinds of beans.
5. A planting festival took place in early spring.

Independent Practice

B. Expand these sentences. Use the prepositional phrases in parentheses to add details.

Example: The Algonquian villages spread. (along the Atlantic coast)
The Algonquian villages spread along the Atlantic coast.

6. The Algonquian people remained settled. (during the summer)
7. They pursued deer, bear, and other animals. (in the fall)
8. They built sturdy canoes using large sheets. (of birch bark)
9. They peeled the bark and placed it. (over the wooden frame)
10. Then builders sealed the seams. (with pine gum)

C. Expand each sentence by adding at least one prepositional phrase.

11. This book is interesting.
12. The picture shows a crowd.
13. The canoe floats.
14. The hunters hurry.
15. The women placed mats.



Remember

that you can use **prepositional phrases** to expand sentences. Some prepositional phrases give details about *where*, *when*, or *how* something happens. Others answer the question *which one* or *what kind* in a sentence.

Writing Connection



Writer's Journal: Expanding Sentences Write for five minutes about a topic of your choice. Try not to use any prepositional phrases. Then write again on the same topic. This time, use prepositional phrases. Which version was easier to write? Which version would a reader prefer?



Extra Practice

A. Write the prepositions that appear in these sentences. Some sentences have two prepositions.

pages 310–311

Example: Woodland tribes enjoyed games of skill. *of*

1. One of their sports was a game called stickball.
2. Stickball players raced across a field with two sticks.
3. Players were sometimes injured by the sticks.
4. Another game involved a stone with a hole in the middle.
5. Players rolled the stone along the ground and guessed where it would stop.

B. Write each sentence. Underline each prepositional phrase. Circle each object of a preposition. Some sentences have two prepositional phrases. pages 312–313

Example: Symbols were important to the people.

6. Dancers at a winter ceremony might wear bird masks.
7. At special times the chief wore a headdress.
8. The tribes of the Northeast Woodlands also made masks from wood.
9. The masks showed creatures from the forest.
10. People wore the masks during the healing ceremonies.
11. The Pueblo tribes in the Southwest were excellent craftworkers.
12. The Pueblo women decorated pottery with painted designs.
13. Southwestern Zuñi tribes often painted deer on their bowls.
14. Some tribes developed symbols for writing.
15. A Cherokee named Sequoyah invented a system of written signs called a *syllabary*.



Remember

that a **preposition** is a word that relates a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence. The noun or pronoun that follows the preposition is called the **object of the preposition**.

A **prepositional phrase** contains a preposition, the object of the preposition, and any words between them.

For more activities with prepositions, visit
The Learning Site:



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C. Prepositional phrases are underlined. Tell what question each prepositional phrase answers. *pages 314–315*

Example: The Apache people traveled to the Southwest.
Where?

16. Small groups moved during the 1400s.
17. They found shelter in clever ways.
18. The name “Apache” is a Pueblo word for “enemy.”
19. During the 1600s some Apaches settled in the Southwest.
20. They became “the Apaches of the fields,” or the Navajo.

D. Expand each sentence. Use the prepositional phrases in parentheses to add details to the sentence.

pages 314–315

Example: The Navajo set up trading posts. (on the reservation)
The Navajo set up trading posts on the reservation.

21. The Navajo people moved. (with their herds in summer)
22. The Navajo lived in round homes called hogans. (during the winter)
23. A hogan is a wooden building. (with a hard earth cover)
24. Pueblo culture had a great influence. (on Navajo ways)
25. Traders saw their rugs. (as things of value)

Writing Connection

Technology Suppose you are going to make a film about Native American life. You want to have the important facts. On the Internet, find the home page of a Native American nation. Search by typing in the name of the nation, such as *Navajo* or *Cherokee*. Write a few sentences about the source you found. Use prepositional phrases to add information to your sentences.

DID YOU KNOW?

Because Native Americans living on the Great Plains spoke many different languages, they used sign language to talk to each other. There were signs for people, animals, and natural objects. Using sign language, people could talk about friendship, hunting, or trading with each other.



Chapter Review

Read the passage. Choose the prepositional phrase or phrases that best complete each sentence. Write the letter of your answer.

Hiawatha was a Mohawk chief who wanted peace (1). The League of the Iroquois resulted (2) at peace-making. Another Native American leader, Powhatan chief Wahunsonacock, saved a group (3). (4), the settlers gave him a crown. Later the chief's daughter, Pocahontas, married one (5), and their marriage sealed the peace (6).

**STANDARDIZED
TEST PREP**

TIP Before you finish a multiple-choice test, check your answers. Make sure that you have written the letters that match your answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 A into the Native American tribes</p> <p>B under the Native American tribes</p> <p>C among the Native American tribes</p> <p>D from the Native American tribes</p> | <p>4 F From his kindness</p> <p>G In thanks for his kindness</p> <p>H With his kindness</p> <p>J Through his kindness</p> |
| <p>2 F at his efforts</p> <p>G from his efforts</p> <p>H to his efforts</p> <p>J before his efforts</p> | <p>5 A of the settlers with her father's blessing</p> <p>B with her father's blessing, of the settlers</p> <p>C settler by her father's blessing</p> <p>D through the settlers, with her father's blessing</p> |
| <p>3 A from settlers of starvation</p> <p>B before starving settlers</p> <p>C of settlers with starvation</p> <p>D of settlers from starvation</p> | <p>6 F after the settlers</p> <p>G for the Powhatan and the settlers</p> <p>H between the Powhatan and the settlers</p> <p>J to the Powhatan and the settlers</p> |



For additional test preparation, visit
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Making Outlines

STUDY
SKILLS

Making an **outline** is a way to organize information that you are gathering for a research report. Use an outline to arrange information in the most effective order for your writing purpose.

Tips for Writing Outlines

1. Use Roman numerals for main ideas and capital letters for important details. Use a period after each. Indent each letter that appears below a numeral.
2. Keep entries brief. They do not need to be complete sentences.
3. Capitalize the first word of each entry.
4. Do not write a *I* without a *II* or an *A* without a *B*.

Title of Your Outline

I. Main Idea

A. Detail

B. Detail

II. Main Idea

A. Detail

B. Detail

YOUR TURN

Read the paragraphs below about the Hopi Indians. Apply the outlining tips to create a brief outline of the paragraphs. Your outline should have at least two Roman numerals with main topics and two letters with detail topics under each Roman numeral.

One group of Pueblo Indians is known as the Hopi. The Hopi were expert farmers who grew squash, melons, beans, and other fruits and vegetables. Their main crop was corn. The men also herded sheep, built houses, and made garments. The women usually made baskets and pottery, shared in the gardening, and helped with housebuilding.

In the late 1900s, there were about 6,000 Hopi people. Some of these Hopi lived in terraced houses in Oraibi. This village is located on a reservation in northeastern Arizona. Experts think that Oraibi is the oldest continuously occupied settlement in the United States. People have been living in this settlement since 1150 A.D.