

## บทที่ 10

### เรื่อง คำบุรพบทและคำสันธาน (Prepositions and Conjunctions)

**เป้าหมาย** นักเรียนสามารถทำความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับการใช้คำบุรพบท (prepositions) และคำสันธาน (conjunctions) แบบต่าง ๆ และสามารถใช้ในการเขียนประโยคได้อย่างถูกต้อง

#### จุดประสงค์

1. เพื่อให้เกิดความเข้าใจแบบต่าง ๆ ของคำบุรพบทและคำสันธาน ตลอดจนถึงและสามารถใช้คำนั้น ๆ ได้อย่างถูกต้อง
2. เพื่อให้สามารถใช้คำบุรพบทและคำสันธานในการเขียนประโยคแบบต่าง ๆ ได้อย่างถูกต้อง
3. นักเรียนสามารถทำแบบทดสอบที่กำหนดให้ท้ายบทเรียนได้อย่างถูกต้อง ไม่น้อยกว่า 75%

#### กิจกรรมการเรียนรู้

1. ทำความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับเรื่องที่อธิบายแต่ละตอนของบทที่ 10
2. สามารถศึกษาเพิ่มเติมจากเอกสารอ้างอิงที่เกี่ยวข้องกับบทเรียนและสอบถามผู้สอนในเรื่องที่ไม่เข้าใจหรือไม่สามารถใช้คำได้อย่างถูกต้องตามแบบต่าง ๆ
3. สามารถทำแบบทดสอบที่กำหนดให้ท้ายบทเรียน โดยกำหนดเวลาในการทำแบบทดสอบด้วยตนเองและตรวจสอบความถูกต้องกับเฉลยแบบทดสอบท้ายบทของแต่ละแบบทดสอบ



# เนื้อเรื่อง เรื่อง คำบุรพบทและคำสันธาน (Prepositions and Conjunctions)

คำบุรพบท (Prepositions) และคำสันธาน (Conjunctions) ในภาษาอังกฤษเป็นคำที่ใช้เชื่อมคำหรือกลุ่มคำในประโยค เรียกรวมกันว่าคำเชื่อม (Connections) การอธิบายวิธีใช้คำทั้ง 2 ประเภท นี้จะได้อธิบายตามแนวของ Thomson and Martinet<sup>44</sup> และคำอธิบายเพิ่มเติมเพื่อให้เกิดความเข้าใจชัดเจน ดังจะได้แยกหัวข้ออธิบายดังต่อไปนี้

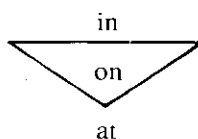
1. คำบุรพบท (Prepositions) หมายถึง คำซึ่งแสดงความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคำนาม (Noun) หรือคำสรรพนาม (Pronoun) กับคำอื่นในประโยค โดยปกติแล้วจะอยู่หน้าคำนามหรือคำสรรพนามแต่ไม่ใช่เสมอไป คำบุรพบทจะเป็นคำเดียวหรือกลุ่มคำก็ได้ ขึ้นอยู่กับหน้าที่ของการที่จะใช้ในประโยคนั้น ๆ ในภาษาอังกฤษจะมีการใช้ prepositions เหล่านี้มาก กล่าวคือ at, by, for, from, in, of, on, to with และพบ prepositions อีกจำนวนหนึ่งซึ่งใช้กันบ่อยมากในการเขียนประโยคภาษาอังกฤษ ดังรายการ prepositions ต่อไปนี้

about	back of	down	over	onto
above	because of	during	owing to	up
across	before	inside	since	within
after	behind	into	through	without
against	below	like	throughout	with regard to
along	beside	near	till	with a view to
among	besides	off	toward	
around	between	out off	until	

การศึกษาเรื่องการใช้ prepositions จึงมีความจำเป็นต้องเข้าใจวิธีใช้ซึ่งจะได้อธิบายเป็นลำดับไปดังนี้

## 1.1 prepositions of time and date

มีหลักสังเกตตั้ง Diagram ข้างล่างนี้



<sup>44</sup>Thomson and Martinet, A Practical English Grammar, pp. 46-56.

**in a period** เช่น

in august

in 1914

in summer

in the morning (the afternoon)

**on a day or a date** เช่น

on monday

on July 21<sup>st</sup>,

on Christmas Day

**at a time** เช่น

at six o'clock

at noon

at midnight

**ขอยกเว้น** a night

at Christmas/Easter

on the morning/afternoon/evening of a certain date เช่น

The battle started on the morning of the 24<sup>th</sup>

มีดังนี้  
ข้อสังเกตการใช้ prepositions ที่เกี่ยวกับเวลาและ in expressions ที่เกี่ยวเนื่องกับเวลา

### 1. on time and in time

on time = at the time arranged

in time = not late, in the end/eventually

เช่น The 10 a.m. train started **on time**.

You'll get used to it **in time**. (in the end)

We were **in time** for the train. (not late)

### 2. at and by

at 6 a.m., at noon = at the time precisely.

by 6 a.m., by noon = at the time or before it.

### 3. at and by

at the beginning (of) = literally at the beginning.

at the end (of) = literally at the end.

in the beginning/at first = in the early stage, and implies a change later on.

in the end/at last = eventually/after some time.

**In the beginning/At first** we used knives, later we used axes.

**At first** he opposed the marriage but **in the end** he gave his consent.

4. prepositions ที่ใช้เกี่ยวข้องกับเวลา สามารถสรุปได้ดังรายการของ prepositions และตัวอย่างประโยคดังต่อไปนี้<sup>45</sup>

#### 4.1 at and by

The baseball game will start **at** 2:30 p.m.

The cafe opens **at** noon and close **at** midnight.

Try to be there **by** 2 o'clock.

#### 4.2 in and on

The train will arrive **in** an hour.

I must leave **in** a few minutes.

He goes to work early **in** the morning.

Ray's birthday is **on** November 15.

#### 4.3 for during and since

They stayed **for** three weeks.

We saw them after **during** the summer.

We have been here since 1955.

#### 4.4 after and before

Call me again **after** 10 o'clock.

He always gets home **before** 6 o'clock.

#### 4.5 until and till

Why don't you stay **untill (till)** Sunday?

I'll be here **till (until)** 5 o'clock.

#### 4.6 at the beginning of, at the end of, in the middle of

I'll call you at the beginning of the week.

You will receive your check at the end of the month.

Let's have lunch sometime in the middle of the week.

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<sup>45</sup>Hayden, Pilgrim, and Haggard, *Mastering American English*, pp. 174-175.

## 1.2 Prepositions of travel and movement

prepositions ที่ใช้บ่อย ๆ มี

from, by, on, in, at, into, onto, out of, off

ตัวอย่าง ขอให้สังเกตการใช้ prepositions ดังประโยคต่อไปนี้

We travel **from** our starting point **to** our destination.

We traveled **by** bus/car/train/boat/sea/plane/air.

We travel **on** horseback, **on** foot, **on** a bicycle or **by** bicycle.

We arrive **in** a country or town. We arrive **in** or **at** a village.

We arrive **at** any other destination e.g. an address, a hotel, theatre, station, meeting point, bus-stop, river, bridge, cross-roads.

We get **to** any destination = arrive at it. (**into** can be used here, but only of towns and villages.)

We get **in** = arrive at/in a destination. This is chiefly used of trains arriving at stations.

The destination is understood but not mentioned. (in here is an adverb, not a preposition.)

But we travel/go/return etc. **home** (without to) and we get **home** (without to) and arrive **home** (without **at**) except when home is preceded or followed by a descriptive work/phrase:

We went to Jack's home. I arrived at Ann's home.

We get **in/into** a public or private vehicle (= enter it.)

We get **on/onto** a public vehicle, a horse, a bicycle (= enter or mount.)

We get **out of** a public or private vehicle (= alight.)

We get **off** a public vehicle, a horse &c. (= alight, dismount.)

Notice also get **in/out/on/off** used without object, i.e. as adverbs. **Get on/off** is used for public vehicles only.

**get in/into/out/out of** can also be used to mean **enter/leave** building, institutions countries &c. but usually implies that there is some difficulty:

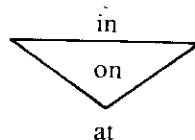
e.g. 'We went into the house' implies that we went in by the door but 'We got into the house' might imply that we forced the lock or climbed in through a window:

The stairs are on fire! How are we to get out?

It's quite difficult to get into a university these days.

## 1.3 Prepositions of Place or Position

มีหลักสังเกตดัง Diagram ข้างล่างนี้



- in** : a location within a house, building, city, country, and so forth.  
 She is **in** the kitchen preparing dinner.  
 They own a house **in** Sweden.  
 He will arrive **in** Bangkok next month.
- on** : the name of the street.  
 He lives **on** Green Street.
- at** : with the house number + the name of the street.  
 He lives **at** 1236 Green Street.
- at** : ordinarily indicates a specified location.  
 I'll meet you **at** the library.  
 I'll meet you **at** the information desk **in** the lobby of the hotel.

ต่อไปนี้เป็นรายการ prepositions ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับ place or position:

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 1. at       | Elizabeth is <b>at</b> the store.<br>Is Mary <b>at</b> home?                                |
| 2. to       | Elizabeth went <b>to</b> the store.   |
| from        | Mr. MacDonald is <b>from</b> Scotland.  |
| 3. in       | Mr. Brown is sitting <b>in</b> the leather chair <b>in</b> the lobby.                       |
| on          | Put a stamp <b>on</b> the envelope.<br>Please sit <b>on</b> the sofa.                       |
| 4. by       | The matches are over there <b>by</b> the cigarettes.  |
| beside      | The napkin is placed <b>beside</b> the plate.   |
| near        | They are sitting <b>near</b> the window.  |
| against     | Don't lean <b>against</b> the stove.  |
| 5. over     | Our apartment is directly <b>over</b> yours.<br>A plane flew <b>over</b> our house at noon. |
| under       | The box is <b>under</b> the table.  |
| beneath     | The closed is <b>beneath</b> the stairs.  |
| underneath  | Put a pad <b>underneath</b> the rug.  |
| on top of   | The carpenter is <b>on top of</b> the house.  |
| 6. behind   | The chair is <b>behind</b> the desk.  |
| in back of  | John is standing <b>in back of</b> Harry.   |
| in front of | There is a car parked <b>in front of</b> the house.   |
| 7. up       | I saw Mr. Jones walking <b>up</b> the street.   |
| down        | There is service station about two miles <b>down</b> the road.                              |

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 8. across         | They live <b>across</b> the street from us.                        |
| around            | Let's take a walk <b>around</b> the block.                         |
| through           | I took a walk <b>through</b> the park yesterday.                   |
| 9. between        | Martha is sitting <b>between</b> George and Jim.                   |
| among             | The letter is somewhere <b>among</b> these papers.                 |
| 10. inside        | These plants should be kept <b>inside</b> the house.               |
| outside           | The chairs were left <b>outside</b> the house all night.           |
| 11. after         | Put a question mark <b>after</b> each question.                    |
| before            | In giving dates, we usually place the month <b>before</b> the day. |
| 12. above         | This city is three thousand feet <b>above</b> sea level.           |
| below             | His name is <b>above</b> mine on the list.                         |
|                   | This land is <b>below</b> sea level.                               |
|                   | Your grade is <b>below</b> average.                                |
| 13. at the top of | Your name is <b>at the top of</b> the waiting list.                |
| at the bottom of  | His name is <b>at the bottom of</b> the list.                      |
| at the head of    | He is now <b>at the head of</b> his class.                         |

#### 1.4 Prepositions of Manner

Prepositions ที่ใช้บ่อย มีดังตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้

- by** – แสดงอาการของการเดินทางโดยพาหนะชนิดใดชนิดหนึ่ง  
You can go **by** bus. (car, train, ship, plane)
- on** – He went **on** foot. (hoursback)  
I like to travel **on** a train (ship, plane).
- in** – We came here **in** a car (taxi).  
Please write **in** ink (pencil).  
He speaks **in** a low voice.  
He left **in** a hurry.
- with** – I accept your invitation **with** pleasure.  
She greeted him **with** a smile.  
She car started with a jerk.
- like** – He walks **like** an old man.  
You speak **like** an authority on the subject.

ตัวอย่างประโยคเปรียบเทียบการใช้ prepositions ที่มักจะใช้ผิดกันมาก ขอให้สังเกตความแตกต่างจากประโยคต่อไปนี้



**a. prepositions at 1102 in**

We can be **at** a small village, an address, a certain point (e.g. a cross-roads a bridge, a bus-stop), at home, at work:

He stayed **at** home yesterday. I live at 9 York Street.

We can be **in** a country, a town, a village, a square, a street, a room, a forest, a wood, a field or any other enclosed space. But we could say 'We are **at** a village/square/street/field', meaning 'We have reached it'.

We can be at or in a river/lake/swimming-pool etc. and at or in the sea.

**At here means 'beside'; in means 'actually in the water'.**

But at sea (without the) means 'on a ship'

We can be **at or in** a building. **At means inside or just outside or in the grounds of the building. In means inside only.**

If I am 'at the station' I could be 'in the street just outside' or 'in the station building' or 'in the waiting room/at the bookstall/on the platform.'

**b. preposition in 1102 into**

The milk is **in** the saucepan. The boys are in bed.

She is **in** the house/**in** the swimming-pool.

**into** is used with a verb of motion to indicate entrance:

I poured the milk **into** the saucepan. The boys get **into** bed.

She went **into** the house/fell into the swimming-pool.

He went **into** the army (= became a soldier).

**c. prepositions to 1102 till/until**

**to** can be used for place and time, till/until for time only.

**to** and **till** used of time:

We work from 8.0 to 6.0 or from 8.0 till 6.0

If there is no from we put **till** (not to) before the final time:

Let's start now and work till dark.

**till** is often used with a negative verb to emphasize lateness:

We didn't get home till 2 a.m.

There's no hurry; I don't have to be back till midnight.

**till** can also be used as a conjunction of time:

Wait till I come back.

**to** used for place:

He walks to his office every day.

Go to the cross-roads.

**Till** could not replace **to** in the above sentences,

thought we could say:

Go on till you get to the cross-roads.

**d. prepositions from till since**

**from** can be used for time and place:

He waited from 6.0 till 6.30.

I went from Westminster Bridge to the Tower of London.

**since** is used for time, never for place, and means 'from that time to the time of speaking'.

I've been here since Monday (from Monday till now).

He left on Sunday and we haven't seen him since/since then/since he left.

**since** can also be a conjunction, meaning 'seeing that':

**Since** you don't trust him who do you ask his opinion?

**e. prepositions for till since.**

**for** is used with a period of time:

for six years for two months for ever

**Since** is used with a point of time. The action either began at this point and continued to the time of speaking, or occurred in the period between this point and the time of speaking:

He has been here since six o'clock. I've seen him twice since May.

**since** can also be a conjunction of time, without change of meaning:

I have done nothing since I arrived.

**f. prepositions during till for**

**for** is used for a period of time, definite in length but otherwise indefinite.

It is usually followed by a singular noun preceded by a, a plural noun, an adjective of quantity, or ever:

for a long time, for years, for five days, for ever.

It implies that the action continues for the whole period.

Either **for** or **during** can be used before the whole.

**Neither** is used before all:

He worked for the whole day. = He worked all day.

**During** is placed before known periods of time, i.e. those known by name, such as: Lent, Easter &c., or those previously defined. It is, therefore, usually followed immediately by the name of a period or by the, this, that, these or those:

During the summer during 1941 during the Middle Ages during that time during my holidays during his childhood.

The action can either last the whole period or occur at some time within the period: It rained all Monday but stopped raining during that night (i.e. at some time on Monday night).

I was ill for a week and during that week I ate nothing.

for is, however, often used before known periods of time with actions which are intended to last for the whole period. These actions are usually planned in advance and there is sometimes an idea of purpose. The verbs go, come, be, stay, rent, hire, and lend are often used with for in this way:

during used instead of for above would remove any idea of purpose and imply that the action probably did not last for the whole period.

**การเลือกใช้ prepositions** ให้เหมาะสมกับชนิดของ prepositions ชนิดต่าง ๆ สามารถสรุปวิธีสังเกตประโยคและการใช้คำ prepositions ดังต่อไปนี้

1. กรณีที่มีความหมายว่า “โดย” หรือ “ด้วย” (เครื่องมือ) ใช้ **by** และ **with** (Agent or Instrument) เช่น

This poem was written **by** Walt Whitman.

The door is opened **by** a mechanical device.

Try opening the door **with** this key.

I can write better **with** my own pen.

2. กรณีที่มีความหมายว่า “ด้วยกันกับ” “กับ” ใช้ **with** (accompaniment) เช่น

He went **with** her to the store.

Try some of this sauce **with** your meat.

3. กรณีที่มีความหมายว่า “เพื่อ” “มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ” ใช้ **for** (purpose) เช่น

This door is **for** emergency exits only.

I need to go to the store **for** a loaf of bread.

4. กรณีที่มีความหมายว่า “ของ” “ส่วนประกอบของ” ใช้ **of** (association) เช่น

The new wing **of** the building is almost completed.

We heard the news **of** your promotion from Bill.

5. กรณีที่มีความหมายว่า “ปริมาตร” “ขนาด” “จำนวนของ” ใช้ **of or by** (Measure) เช่น

I want three quarts **of** milk and a pound **of** chuse.

One-third **of** the students are from South America.

Coffee is sold **by** the pound, but ribbon is sold **by** the yard.

6. กรณีที่มีความหมายว่า “เหมือน” “ดูเหมือนว่า” “คล้าย ๆ กันว่า” ใช้ **like** (Similarity) เช่น

You look **like** your brother.

This material feels **like** silk.

It looks **like** rain.

7. กรณีที่มีความหมายว่า “ในตำแหน่ง” “ในฐานะที่” ใช้ **as** (in the capacity of) เช่น

He got a job **as** an elevator operator.

Mr. Kingsley will serve **as** chairman of the committee.

ขอให้เปรียบเทียบการใช้ prepositions ในประโยคต่าง ๆ ที่เกิดความสับสนในการใช้ และไม่แน่ใจว่าใช้คำใดจึงจะถูกต้องมากกว่ากัน ดังนั้น ขอให้พิจารณาจาก prepositions often confused<sup>46</sup> และศึกษาดูจากคำอธิบายเหตุผลของแต่ละคำไป

### 1. To and At

(a) **To.** Don't say: We come at school every morning.  
say: We **come to** school every morning.

(b) **At.** Don't say: Someone is standing to the door.  
say: someone is **standing at** the door.

“**To**” is used to express motion from one place to another; while “**at**” is used to denote position or rest.

### 2. To and Till

(a) **To.** Don't say: We walked till the river and back.  
say: We walked **to the river** and back.

(b) **Till.** Don't say: I shall stay here to next month.  
say: I shall stay here **till next month**.

“**To**” is used with distance, and “**till**” (“until”) with time.

### 3. At and In

(a) **At.** Don't say: I spent my holidays in Kyrenia.  
say: I spent my holidays **at Kyrenia**.

(b) **In.** Don't say: He lives at London or at New York.  
say: He lives **in London** or **in New York**.

“**In**” is generally used before the names of countries and large cities, or before the name of the place in which one is at the time of speaking. “**At**” is used before the names of small towns and villages, or in speaking of a distant place.

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<sup>46</sup>T.J. Fitikides, **Common Mistakes in English with Exercise**, (London: Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd.) 1963), pp. 89-94.

#### 4. In and Into

- (a) **In.** Don't say: He spent all the day into his room.  
say: He spent all the day **in** his room.
- (b) **Into.** Don't say: He came in the room and sat down.  
say: He came **into** the room and sat down.

“**In**” denotes position or rest inside something; while “**into**” denotes motion or direction towards the inside of something.

NOTE. The preposition “**into**” is always written as one word.

#### 5. On, At, In (Time)

- (a) **On.** Don't say: My uncle will arrive at Saturday.  
say: My uncle will arrive **on Saturday**.
- (b) **At.** Don't say: I usually get up on five o'clock.  
say: I usually get up **at five o'clock**.
- (c) **In.** Don't say: He takes a walk at the afternoon.  
say: He takes a walk **in the afternoon**.

(1) “**On**” is used with the days of the week or month: as, “**on Friday**”, “**on March 25**”, “**on New Year's Day**”.

(2) “**At**” is used with the exact time: as, “**at four o'clock**”, “**at dawn**”, “**at noon**”, “**at sunset**”, “**at midnight**”.

(3) “**In**” is used with a period of time: as, “**in April**”, “**in winter**”, “**in 1945**”, “**in the morning**”, but “**At night**” and “**by day**”.

#### 6. For and At (Price)

- (a) **For.** Don't say: I bought a book at ten shillings.  
say: I bought a book **for ten shillings**.
- (b) **At.** Don't say: I cannot buy it for such a price.  
say: I cannot buy it at such a price.

“**For**” is used if the actual sum is mentioned; “**at**” is used if the actual sum is not given.

NOTE. But if the weight or measure follows the price, “**at**” may be used with the actual sum: as, “The cloth was sold **at fifty shillings a yard**”.

#### 7. Between and Among

- (a) **Between.** Don't say: There was a fight among two boys.  
say: There was a fight **between two boys**.
- (b) **Among.** Don't say: Divide the apple between you three.  
say: Divide the apple **among you three**.

“**Between**” is used for two. only while “**among**” is used for more than two.

## 8. Beside and Besides

- (a) **Beside.** Don't say: He was standing just besides me.  
say: He was standing just **beside me**.
- (b) **Besides.** Don't say: We study French beside English.  
say: We study French **Besides** English.

“Beside” means “by the side of”, and “besides” means “in addition to”.

## 9. Except for Besides

- Don't say: I have other books except these.  
say: I have other books **besides** these  
(= in addition to these).

NOTE. “Except” means leaving out: as, “Everyone was present **except** John”.

## 10. By for With

- Don't say: The man shot the bird by a gun.  
say: The man shot the bird **with a gun**.

When we wish to show the means or the instrument with which the action is done, we use “with”. “By” denotes the doer of the action: as, “The bird was shot **by the man**”.

NOTE. But the following take “by”, not “with”: “by (electric) light” etc., “by steam”, “by hand”, “by post”, “by telephone”, “by one's watch”, “by the day”, “by the dozen”, “by the yard”.

## 11. From for By

- Don't say: Mary was punished from her father.  
say: Mary **was punished by** her father.

“By” (not “from”) should be used after the passive voice to show the doer of the action.

## 12. From for Of or In

- Don't say: He is the tallest from all the boys.  
say: He is **the tallest of** all the boys.  
or: He is **the tallest boy in the class**.

Adjectives (or adverbs) in the superlative degree are preceded by “the” and followed by “of” or “in”.

## 13. For for About

- Don't say: The teacher spoke for bad habits.  
say: The teacher **spoke about** bad habits.

“For” cannot be used in the sense of “about”. The chief use of “for” is to convey the idea of being in favour of. Therefore, if we say that the teacher “spoke **for** bad habits” it is like saying that he spoke **in favour of** bad habits!

#### 14. Since for For

Don't say: He has lived here since two years.

say: He has lived here **for two years**.

The preposition “**for**” is placed before words or phrases denoting a period of time: as, “**for three days**”, “**for six weeks**”, “**for two years**”, “**for a few minutes**”, “**for a long time**”. It may be used with any tense except the simple present tense. NOTE. “**For**” is often omitted. We can say, “**I have been here for two years**” or “**I have been here two years**”.

#### 15. From for Since

Don't say: He has been ill from last Friday.

say: He has been ill **since last Friday**.

The preposition “**since**” is placed before words or phrases denoting a point of time: as, “**since Monday**”, “**since yesterday**”, “**since eight o'clock**”, “**since Christmas**”. When “**since**” is used, the verb is usually in the present perfect tense, but it may be in the past perfect: as, “I was glad to see Tom. **I had not seen him since last Christmas**”. NOTE. “**From**” can also denote a point of time, but it must be followed by “**to**” or “**till**”: as, “He works **from** eight o'clock **till** one o'clock without resting”.

#### 16. After for In

Don't say: I may be able to go after a week.

say: I may be able to go **in a week**.

or: I may be able to go **in a week's time**.

When we are speaking of a space of time in the future, we must use “**in**”, and not “**after**”, Here “**in**” means **after the end of**.

#### 17. In for Within

Don't say: I'll come back in an hour-if you **mean before the end of an hour**.

say: I'll come back **within an hour**.

“**In**” means **after the end of**; “**within**” means **before the end of**.

2. คำสันธาน (Conjunctions) หมายถึง คำเชื่อมที่ใช้เชื่อมคำ (Words) เชื่อมวลี (Phrases) เชื่อมคำนาม (Nouns) เชื่อมประธาน (Subjects) เชื่อมคำกริยา (Verbs) และใช้เชื่อมอนุประโยค (Clauses) เพื่อให้ประโยคเป็น compound sentences และ complex sentences ซึ่งจะได้แยกอธิบายเป็นตอน ๆ ไป

คำ Conjunctions แบ่งได้เป็น 3 ชนิด คือ

**1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions** ใช้เชื่อมข้อความ, คำนาม, ประธาน, กริยา, วลี หรืออนุประโยค ตั้งแต่ 2 หรือมากกว่า 2 ส่วน ที่มีสถานะเท่ากันเสมอ Coordinating conjunctions ที่ใช้ในลักษณะนี้มี and, but, or, for, nor เช่น

Jane **and** I washed the dishes. (Join two subjects)

We washed **and** dried the dishes. (Join two verbs)

We searched in the chair **and** on the carpet. (Join two phrases)

I didn't move an inch, **for** I was afraid of being seen. (Join two independent clauses)

**2. Subordinating Conjunctions** ใช้เชื่อม clauses ตั้งแต่ 2 clauses หรือมากกว่า โดยปกติแล้วจะทำให้ประโยคเป็นประโยค Complex sentence ซึ่งประกอบด้วย

Main Clause + Subordinate Clause

(Subordinate Conjunction + Clause)

Subordinating Conjunctions จะได้แก่คำเหล่านี้ as, because, before, since, so that, that, when, where, while, who, whom, whose, which, if, although, why, unless, whether, for, so, and so forth.

I went home **because** I had no money left.

**3. Correlative Conjunctions** เป็นคำเชื่อมที่ต้องใช้เป็นคู่ และเชื่อมคำที่มีฐานะเท่ากันเสมอ มีคำ either.....or, neither.....nor, both.....and,

She is **either** in the hall **or** in the kitchen. (Join two phrases)

**Both** George **and** I will see you there. (Join two subjects)

มีคำเชื่อมอีกประเภทหนึ่งซึ่งเป็นคำกริยาวิเศษณ์ (Adverb) เมื่อใช้เป็น conjunctions เรียกว่า **Conjunctive adverbs** มีคำเหล่านี้คือ accordingly, also, consequently, hence, instead, moreover, nevertheless, thus.

**Conjunctive adverbs** ใช้เชื่อม clauses ทำหน้าที่คล้าย ๆ กับ co-ordinating conjunctions แต่จะขึงความสัมพันธ์ระหว่าง 2 clauses มากกว่า ดังนั้นรูปประโยคจะเป็นดังนี้

Clauses; Conjunctive Adverb, Clause

**หมายเหตุ** จะต้องมีเครื่องหมาย semicolon (;) หน้า Conjunctive Adverb.

I know these roads by heart; **therefore**,

I had little difficulty in finding your house. (therefore shows result)

I like that restaurant; **however**, I don't eat out very often. (however shows contrast)



Conjunctions ที่ใช้เชื่อม clauses ลักษณะต่าง ๆ มักจะใช้สับสน จึงขอให้ศึกษาตัวอย่างประโยคเปรียบเทียบให้เห็นคำ conjunctions ที่มักใช้สับสนในการเขียนประโยคดังต่อไปนี้

1. การใช้ **conjunctions** though, but, although, nevertheless, however และวลี in spite of ตัวอย่างการใช้ เช่น

He was angry.

He listened to me patiently.

สามารถใช้ Conjunctions ได้ 3 แบบ ดังนี้

a. with **but** or **though/although**

He was angry, but he listened to me patiently.

Though (although) he was angry he listened to me patiently.

He listened to me patiently though he was angry.

b. with **in spite of** + noun/pronoun/gerund

In spite of being angry he listened to me.

In spite of his anger he listened.

c. with **nevertheless**, which means **in spite of this/that**, or with **however**, which can also have this meaning:

He was angry, nevertheless/however he listened to me.

2. การใช้ **conjunctions** for และ because มีวิธีใช้ดังนี้

a. A **for** - clause cannot precede the verb which it explains:

Because it was wet he took a taxi (for is not possible).

b. A **For** - clause cannot be preceded by **not**, **but** or any conjunction:

He stole not because he wanted the money but because he liked stealing (for not possible).

c. A **for** - clause cannot be used in answer to a question:

Why did you do it? I did it because I was angry (for not possible).

d. A **for** - clause cannot be mere repetition of what has been already stated, but always includes some new piece of information:

He spoke in French, She was angry because he had spoken in French (**for** Not possible).

**but** She was angry, for she didn't know French (here for is correct; because is also possible).

The reason for these restrictions is that a for clause does not tell us why a certain action was performed, but merely presents a piece of additional information which helps to explain it. Some examples of for-clause;

The days were short, for it was now December.

He took the food engerly, for he had eaten nothing since dawn.

When I sew her in the river I was frightned. For at that point the currents were dangerous &c.

In speech a short pause is usually amde before a for-cluase and in written English this place is usually makked by a comman, and sometimes, as in the last example above, by a full stop. because could be used in the above sentences also, though for is better.

### 3. การใช้ conjunctions both, either, neither, nor และ so

Both.....and ใช้เชื่อมระหว่าง 2 สิ่ง จะเป็น nouns, verbs, adjectives etc. เช่น

He has both the time and the money to play polo.

She both built and endowed the hospital.

It was both cold and wet.

เราสามารถ ใช้ either.....or ในประโยคบอกเล่าหรือคำถามได้ เช่น

We can have either tripe or liver. Can you eat either tripe or liver?

การใช้ either.....or + a negative verb or neither.....nor + an affirmative verb for the negative:

I can't eat either tripe or liver. = I can eat neither tripe nor liver.

either, neither, nor and so, in additions to remarks

When a negative verb is repeated with a new subject, either may be placed at the end of the sentence:

He didn't go and she didn't go either.

But this can be more neatly expressed by using neither/nor + auxiliary verb (affirmative) + subject:

He didn't go and neither did she.

The same construction can be used in the affirmative with so:

I went and she went also. = I went and so did she.

### 4. การใช้ Conjunctions as, when, while มีวิธีใช้และตัวอย่างประโยคดังนี้

#### a. Used with simple tenses to express time

when is used:

- i. When one action occurs at the same time as another or in the span of another:

When it is wet the buses are crowded.

When we lived in town we often went to the theatre.

- ii. When one action follows another;

When she pressed the button the lift stopped. as is used:

iii. When the second action occurs before the first is finished:

As I left the house I remembered by key.

This implies that I remembered the key before I had completed the action of leaving the house; I was probably still in the doorway. 'While I was leaving' would have the same meaning here, but 'When I left' would give the impression that the act of leaving was complete and the door shut behind me.

iv. For parallel actions (these are usually by the same subject, or one is the result of the other):

As the sun rose the fog dispersed. He sang as he worked.

As it grew darker it became colder (= The darker it grew, the colder it became).

If we used when here we would lose all idea of simultaneous progression or development.

v. as can mean while (= during the time that):

As he stood there he saw two men enter the bar.

But there is no particular advantage in using as here, and while is safer.

as is chiefly used with verb of doing and becoming rather than verbs of being. It is not therefore normally used with auxiliary verbs, or, except when there is an idea of development, with verbs of emotion or of the senses, or verbs of knowing and understanding. as used for time must be kept within its proper limits because otherwise there is danger of confusion with as meaning because:

As he was tired he sat down could only mean Because he was tired.

As she loved him she let him stay could only mean Because she loved him.

But as + noun could mean either when or because:

As a student he had lived on bread and water = when he was a student.

As a married man he has to think of the future = because he is a married man/being a married man.

**b. as, when, while used to mean because/since, although, seeing that**

as can mean because/since, as shown above:

We had to walk all the way as we had no money for fares.

as + noun can mean because/since:

As an old customer I have a right to better treatment than this.

as can mean although but only in the combination adjective + as + subject + to be/to seem/to appear:

Tired as he was he offered to carry the child (although he was tired).

While can mean but and is used to emphasize a contrast:

'At sea' means 'on a ship', while 'at the sea' means 'at the seaside'.

Some people waste food while others haven't enough.

while can also mean although and is then usually placed at the beginning of a sentence:

While I sympathize with your point of view I cannot accept it.

When can mean seeing that/although. It is therefore very similar to while, but is chiefly used to introduce a statement which makes another action seem unreasonable.

It is often, though not necessarily, used with a question:

How can you expect your children to be truthful when you yourself tell lies?

It's not fair to expect her to do all the cooking when she has had no training or experience.

เรื่องของการใช้ Conjunctions ในรูปประโยคต่าง ๆ ไม่ว่าจะเป็น compound sentences หรือ Complex sentences ที่ใช้ Conjunctions ทั้ง coordinate conjunctions และ subordinate conjunctions เชื่อม clauses นั้น ขอให้กลับไปศึกษารายละเอียดและแบบทดสอบจากบทที่ 4 เรื่องอนุประโยค (Clauses)

**บทสรุป** การใช้ prepositions และ conjunctions ขอให้ทำความเข้าใจความแตกต่างของการใช้ทั้ง prepositions และ conjunctions ให้ชัดเจน เพราะว่าคำ prepositions บางคำ เมื่อทำหน้าที่เป็น conjunctions จะมีวิธีการใช้แตกต่างกัน กล่าวโดยสรุป สามารถกล่าวได้ว่าคำเชื่อม (connectives) แบบต่างกันย่อมมีที่ใช้ที่แตกต่างกันไปด้วย กล่าวคือ

prepositions ใช้นำหน้านาม วลี แต่จะไม่ใช้นำหน้า clause หรือเชื่อม clause

conjunctions ใช้เชื่อมคำประเภทต่าง ๆ ได้ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่ง coordinating conjunction ทำให้เป็น compound words (verbs, phrases) แต่เมื่อเชื่อม clauses จะทำให้ประโยคนั้น ๆ เป็น compound sentences และกรณีเปรียบเทียบกับ subordinating conjunctions ซึ่งใช้เชื่อมตั้งแต่ 2 clauses ขึ้นไป ทำให้ประโยคนั้นเป็นประโยค Complex sentences ขอให้ศึกษาคำอธิบายและศึกษาความแตกต่างของการใช้ Conjunctive Adverbs ซึ่งมีวิธีใช้ที่แตกต่างกันออกไปอีก

เมื่อได้ทำความเข้าใจเรื่องราวที่ได้อธิบายไว้ในบทที่ 10 ขอให้ฝึกหัดทำแบบทดสอบ Test 78 - Test 81 ซึ่งเป็นเรื่องการใช้ prepositions<sup>47</sup> ส่วนแบบทดสอบเรื่อง Conjunctions ให้ศึกษาจากบทที่ 4 มีแบบทดสอบที่เกี่ยวกับ clauses

การทำแบบทดสอบขอให้จับเวลาในการทำแบบทดสอบและเปรียบเทียบกับค่าเฉลี่ยทำแบบทดสอบนั้น ๆ ถ้าหากว่ายังมีข้อผิดพลาดมาก หรือทำแบบทดสอบได้ไม่ถึง 75%

ควรกลับไปอ่านคำอธิบายเกี่ยวกับเรื่องนั้น ๆ ใหม่ และลองทำแบบทดสอบอีกครั้งหนึ่ง จนกว่าจะได้คะแนนเพิ่มขึ้น จึงจะดำเนินการทำแบบทดสอบต่อ ๆ ไป

<sup>47</sup>Thomson and Martinet, *A Practical English Grammar 2*, pp. 39-48.

## Test 78

### Prepositions: at, to and in

Insert suitable prepositions in the following.

1. Could I speak \_\_\_ Tom, please?  
I'm afraid Tom's \_\_\_ work. But Jack's \_\_\_ Would you like to speak \_\_\_ him?
2. How do I get \_\_\_ the air terminal?  
Turn right \_\_\_ the end of this street and you'll see it \_\_\_ front of you.
3. He started going \_\_\_ school \_\_\_ the age of five. So now he's been \_\_\_ school for ten years.  
He's leaving \_\_\_ the end of this year.
4. He goes \_\_\_ his office every day except Sunday. On Sundays he stays \_\_\_ home and works \_\_\_ the garden.
5. I think I left my umbrella \_\_\_ the bus. I'd better write \_\_\_ the Lost Property Office.
6. We arrived \_\_\_ the airport \_\_\_ good time for the plane.
7. Can I look up a word \_\_\_ your dictionary? I left mine \_\_\_ home.
8. Our train arrived \_\_\_ York \_\_\_ 6.30. Paul met us \_\_\_ the station.
9. Have you been \_\_\_ the theatre recently?  
Yes, I was \_\_\_ the Old Vic last night.
10. I'm returning \_\_\_ France \_\_\_ the end of this term.  
Are you coming back \_\_\_ England after the holidays?
11. He isn't living \_\_\_ home now, but if you write \_\_\_ his home they'll forward the letter \_\_\_ his new address.
12. I went \_\_\_ bed early but I couldn't get \_\_\_ sleep because the people \_\_\_ the next room were talking so loudly.
13. \_\_\_ first I found the work very tiring, but \_\_\_ a few weeks I got used \_\_\_ it.
14. There was an accident \_\_\_ the crossroads \_\_\_ midnight last night.  
Two men were taken \_\_\_ hospital. I believe one of them is still \_\_\_ hospital.
15. \_\_\_ the daytime the streets are crowded but \_\_\_ night they are quite deserted
16. \_\_\_ first her father refused to allow her to go back \_\_\_ work; but \_\_\_ the end he agreed.
17. \_\_\_ the beginning of a textbook there is a preface, and \_\_\_ the end there is an index.
18. He went \_\_\_ sea \_\_\_ 18, and spent all his working life \_\_\_ sea.  
He retired \_\_\_ 56 and went to live \_\_\_ the country.
19. I saw Tom \_\_\_ the bus stop this morning but couldn't speak \_\_\_ him because we were standing \_\_\_ a queue and he was \_\_\_ the front of it and I was \_\_\_ the back.
20. I'll leave some sandwiches \_\_\_ the fridge in case you are hungry when you come in.
21. We'd better start \_\_\_ six, because climbing up \_\_\_ the gallery takes some time. I hope you don't mind sitting \_\_\_ the gallery.  
No, of course not. When I go \_\_\_ the opera I always go \_\_\_ the gallery.

22. He is always \_\_\_\_\_ a hurry. He drives \_\_\_\_\_ a tremendous speed.
23. When he began speaking \_\_\_\_\_ English, she looked \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ amazement.
24. Write \_\_\_\_\_ ink and put your name \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the page.
25. We start serving breakfasts \_\_\_\_\_ 7.30. Shall I send yours up \_\_\_\_\_ your room, or will you have it \_\_\_\_\_ the restaurant?
26. He's always \_\_\_\_\_ a bad temper \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast time.
27. According \_\_\_\_\_ the guidebook there are three hotels \_\_\_\_\_ the town.
28. The pilot climbed \_\_\_\_\_ 5,000 metres and flew \_\_\_\_\_ that height till he got \_\_\_\_\_ the coast. Then he came down \_\_\_\_\_ 1,000 metres and began to take photographs.
29. I'm interested \_\_\_\_\_ chess but I'm not very good \_\_\_\_\_ it.
30. Who is the girl \_\_\_\_\_ the blue dress, sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the head of the table?
31. I couldn't offer him a room \_\_\_\_\_ my flat because \_\_\_\_\_ that time my mother-in-law was staying with us.
32. The train stopped \_\_\_\_\_ all the stations, and long before we got London every seat was taken and people were standing \_\_\_\_\_ the corridors.
33. Shall we discuss it \_\_\_\_\_ my room, or shall I come \_\_\_\_\_ your office?
34. \_\_\_\_\_ my astonishment I was the only person \_\_\_\_\_ the bar. Everyone else had gone \_\_\_\_\_ the Casino.
35. The Loch Ness Monster is supposed to live \_\_\_\_\_ the bottom of the Loch and to come \_\_\_\_\_ the surface from time \_\_\_\_\_ time.
36. You can't say that he lives \_\_\_\_\_ luxury. There's hardly any furniture \_\_\_\_\_ his room. He hasn't got a desk to write \_\_\_\_\_.

### Answers Test 78

1. to; at; in; to 2. to; at, in 3. to, at; at; at 4. to; at, in 5. in; to 6. at, in 7. in; at 8. in, at; at 9. to; at 10. to, at; to 11. at, to, to 12. to, to, in 13. At, in, to 14. at, at; to, in 15. In, at 16. At, to, in 17. At, at 18. to, at, at; at, in 19. at, to, in, at, at 20. in 21. at, to; in; to, to 22. in; at 23. in, at, in 24. in, at 25. at; to, in 26. in, at 27. to, in 28. to, at, to; to 29. in, at 30. in, at 31. in, at 32. at, to, in 33. in, to 34. To, in; to 35. at, to, to 36. in; in; at

### Test 79

#### Prepositions and prepositions/adverbs: at, by, in into, of, off, on, out (of), to, under, with

Fill the gaps in the following sentences from the above list.

1. I'm going to Bath \_\_\_\_\_ Monday \_\_\_\_\_ Tom. Would you like to come \_\_\_\_\_ us?  
Are you going \_\_\_\_\_ bus?

- No, we're going \_\_\_\_ Tom's car.
2. I saw him standing \_\_\_\_ the queue but I don't know whether he got \_\_\_\_ the bus or not.
  3. How do you go \_\_\_\_ school?  
It depends \_\_\_\_ the weather \_\_\_\_ wet days I go \_\_\_\_ tube; \_\_\_\_ fine weather I go \_\_\_\_ foot.
  4. The car stopped \_\_\_\_ the traffic lights and wouldn't start again, so the driver got \_\_\_\_ and pushed it \_\_\_\_ the side \_\_\_\_ the road.
  5. Someone threw a stone \_\_\_\_ the speaker. It hit him \_\_\_\_ the head and knocked his hat \_\_\_\_.
  6. I want to post this \_\_\_\_ a friend \_\_\_\_ Italy. Will he have to pay duty \_\_\_\_ it?
  7. According \_\_\_\_ Tom, it is impossible to live \_\_\_\_ Paris \_\_\_\_ less than 5,000 a year.
  8. Are you \_\_\_\_ your own (alone)?  
No, I'm \_\_\_\_ a friend \_\_\_\_ mine.
  9. You ought to be ashamed \_\_\_\_ yourself for coming \_\_\_\_ my nice clean kitchen \_\_\_\_ muddy boots.
  10. Children get presents \_\_\_\_ Christmas and \_\_\_\_ their birthdays.
  11. How would we get \_\_\_\_ (escape from) this room if the hotel were \_\_\_\_ fire?
  12. He arrived \_\_\_\_ London \_\_\_\_ 6 p.m. \_\_\_\_ a foggy November day.  
We often have fogs \_\_\_\_ November.
  13. The man \_\_\_\_ his back \_\_\_\_ the camera is the Minister \_\_\_\_ Agriculture.
  14. How do I get \_\_\_\_ the Public Library?  
Go \_\_\_\_ the end \_\_\_\_ this street and turn right; turn left \_\_\_\_ the next traffic lights and then take the second turning \_\_\_\_ your right. This will bring you \_\_\_\_ Brook Street, and you'll find the library \_\_\_\_ your left.
  15. Alternatively you could get a 14 bus \_\_\_\_ this stop and ask the conductor to tell you where to get \_\_\_\_ (alight).
  16. The boy was leaning against the wall \_\_\_\_ his hands \_\_\_\_ his pockets,  
'Take your hands \_\_\_\_ your pockets,' said his father sharply.
  17. As she was getting \_\_\_\_ the car one \_\_\_\_ her buttons fell \_\_\_\_.  
Although we were \_\_\_\_ a hurry she insisted \_\_\_\_ stopping to look for it.
  18. Mr. Jones is very keen \_\_\_\_ punctuality. His lessons start dead \_\_\_\_ time and you get \_\_\_\_ terrible trouble if you're late.
  19. The man \_\_\_\_ the pipe and long hair is the brother \_\_\_\_ the girl \_\_\_\_ blue.
  20. Don't leave your luggage \_\_\_\_ the corridor. It'll be \_\_\_\_ everyone's way. Bring it \_\_\_\_ the compartment and put it \_\_\_\_ the rack.
  21. He sits \_\_\_\_ his desk all day \_\_\_\_ his head \_\_\_\_ his hands. It gets \_\_\_\_ my nerves.
  22. \_\_\_\_ mistake I opened Mary's letter instead \_\_\_\_ my own. She was very angry \_\_\_\_ me and said that I'd done it \_\_\_\_ purpose.

23. I buy a newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ my way \_\_\_\_\_ the station and read it \_\_\_\_\_ the train. By the time I get \_\_\_\_\_ London I've read most \_\_\_\_\_ it.
24. He was charged \_\_\_\_\_ driving while \_\_\_\_\_ the influence \_\_\_\_\_ alcohol.
25. People who drop litter \_\_\_\_\_ the pavements are liable \_\_\_\_\_ a fine \_\_\_\_\_ 50.
26. He accused me \_\_\_\_\_ selling secret information \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy.
27. You look worried. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ some sort \_\_\_\_\_ trouble?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ a way. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ debt and my creditors want to be paid \_\_\_\_\_ the end \_\_\_\_\_ the month, and \_\_\_\_\_ the moment I haven't any money \_\_\_\_\_ the bank.
28. The car skidded \_\_\_\_\_ the tree, the windscreen was smashed and the driver was cut \_\_\_\_\_ the face \_\_\_\_\_ splinters \_\_\_\_\_ glass.
29. Four people were injured \_\_\_\_\_ the demonstration. Three \_\_\_\_\_ them are students \_\_\_\_\_ the university, the fourth is here \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.  
That's him over there \_\_\_\_\_ his arm \_\_\_\_\_ plaster.
30. This picture was painted \_\_\_\_\_ Picasso; and there's another Picasso \_\_\_\_\_ the opposite wall.
31. The horse stopped suddenly and the rider fell \_\_\_\_\_. He couldn't get \_\_\_\_\_ again without help and there was no one \_\_\_\_\_ sight.
32. The children hastily changed \_\_\_\_\_ bathing things and jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the river \_\_\_\_\_ shouts of delight.
33. We'll have to go \_\_\_\_\_ car; we can't go \_\_\_\_\_ bus \_\_\_\_\_ account \_\_\_\_\_ the bus strike.
34. Divers breathing a mixture \_\_\_\_\_ helium and oxygen can work \_\_\_\_\_ a depth \_\_\_\_\_ 100 metres.
35. I'm tired \_\_\_\_\_ working \_\_\_\_\_ the suburbs and I've asked to be transferred \_\_\_\_\_ our central branch.
36. Can I have Monday \_\_\_\_\_? (or Can I have a holiday \_\_\_\_\_ Monday?) I want to go \_\_\_\_\_ my grandson's wedding.

### Answers Test 79

1. on, with; with; by; in 2. in, on/into 3. to; on; On, by, in on 4. at, out, to, of 5. at; on, off  
6. to, in; on 7. to, in on 8. on; with, of 9. of, into, in/with 10. at, on 11. out of, on  
12. in, at, on; in 13. with, to of 14. to; to, of, at, to/on; to, on 15. at/from, off/out 16. with,  
in; out of 17. into/out of, of, off; in, on 18. on; on, into 19. with, of, in 20. in; in; into,  
on 21. at, with, in; on 22. By, of; with, on 23. on, to, in/on; to, of 24. with, under, of  
25. on, to, of 26. of, to 27. in, of; in; in, at/by, of, at, in 28. into, in, by, of 29. in/at; of,  
at, on; with, in 30. by, on 31. off; on, in 32. into, into, with 33. by, by, on, of 34. of, at,  
of 35. of, in, to 36. off; on; to



## Test 80

### Prepositions and prepositions/adverbs: at by, during, for from, in, of, on, over, since, till, under, with

Insert suitable words choosing from the above list.

1. I've lived \_\_\_\_\_ this street \_\_\_\_\_ ten years.
2. He has lived \_\_\_\_\_ 101 Cornwall Gardens \_\_\_\_\_ 1966.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the age \_\_\_\_\_ 18 he was sent to prison \_\_\_\_\_ theft.
4. He was \_\_\_\_\_ prison \_\_\_\_\_ two years \_\_\_\_\_ that time he became interested \_\_\_\_\_ pigeons.
5. There is a parcel of books \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the table \_\_\_\_\_ the hall.  
Oh, they must be \_\_\_\_\_ my brother. He always sends me books \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday.
6. We heard that Bill wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ arrest but was helping the police \_\_\_\_\_ their enquiries. The police are interested \_\_\_\_\_ a bank robbery which took place \_\_\_\_\_ Bill's last holidays.
7. Much Ado About Nothing is \_\_\_\_\_ Shakespeare, and you'll find more \_\_\_\_\_ his plays \_\_\_\_\_ the bookcase \_\_\_\_\_ the corner.
8. As the child was too young to travel \_\_\_\_\_ herself, they arranged \_\_\_\_\_ her to travel \_\_\_\_\_ the guard's van \_\_\_\_\_ the care \_\_\_\_\_ the guard.
9. Have you heard \_\_\_\_\_ John \_\_\_\_\_ his return?  
Yes, I had a letter \_\_\_\_\_ Monday. He's thinking \_\_\_\_\_ going back \_\_\_\_\_ America.
10. He was ill \_\_\_\_\_ a week and \_\_\_\_\_ that week his wife never left his side.
11. Aren't you coming \_\_\_\_\_ us?  
No, I'm waiting \_\_\_\_\_ Tom.  
But he won't be ready \_\_\_\_\_ some time.  
I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ a hurry. I'll wait till he's ready.
12. I'm very sorry \_\_\_\_\_ being late. It was good \_\_\_\_\_ you to wait \_\_\_\_\_ me.
13. Passengers may leave bulky articles \_\_\_\_\_ the stairs \_\_\_\_\_ the conductor's permission, but the bus company will not be responsible \_\_\_\_\_ such articles.
14. Remember to be \_\_\_\_\_ good time \_\_\_\_\_ the opera because if you're late they won't let you \_\_\_\_\_ the end \_\_\_\_\_ the act.
15. I want two seats \_\_\_\_\_ romeo and Juliet \_\_\_\_\_ Friday night.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ spite \_\_\_\_\_ the heat he refused to take \_\_\_\_\_ his coat.
17. He was wounded \_\_\_\_\_ the shoulder \_\_\_\_\_ a bullet fired \_\_\_\_\_ an upstairs window.
18. While \_\_\_\_\_ their way from the coast \_\_\_\_\_ the mountains they were attacked \_\_\_\_\_ a jaguar.
19. What platform does the train \_\_\_\_\_ York leave \_\_\_\_\_?  
Platform 8, and you'd better hurry. It'll be leaving \_\_\_\_\_ a minute.
20. He invited me to dinner \_\_\_\_\_ his club and \_\_\_\_\_ the meal he asked me \_\_\_\_\_ advice about his investments.

21. He's not independent \_\_\_\_\_ any means. He depends \_\_\_\_\_ his father \_\_\_\_\_ everything.
22. He had a picture \_\_\_\_\_ Picasso (Picasso painted the picture) and he can't decide whether to hang it \_\_\_\_\_ the hall \_\_\_\_\_ the right as you come \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ the sitting room \_\_\_\_\_ the fireplace.
23. I'm tired \_\_\_\_\_ hearing about Tom and his Picasso. He can hang it \_\_\_\_\_ his garage \_\_\_\_\_ all I care!
24. He said he was \_\_\_\_\_ debt and asked me \_\_\_\_\_ a loan \_\_\_\_\_ 50.
25. What's the cheapest way \_\_\_\_\_ getting \_\_\_\_\_ London \_\_\_\_\_ Edinburgh?  
Well, you could hitch hike there \_\_\_\_\_ next \_\_\_\_\_ nothing, or you could go \_\_\_\_\_ coach \_\_\_\_\_ about 20.
26. I was horrified \_\_\_\_\_ his appearance. He looked as if he hadn't slept \_\_\_\_\_ weeks.
27. When he gets back \_\_\_\_\_ the office he expects his wife to meet him \_\_\_\_\_ the door \_\_\_\_\_ his slippers, and to have a hot meal waiting \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ the dining room.
28. Last night Mary went \_\_\_\_\_ a dance \_\_\_\_\_ Tom and didn't get back \_\_\_\_\_ 2 a.m. Her mother was furious \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ coming in so late and said that \_\_\_\_\_ future she must be in \_\_\_\_\_ 12.00 (at or before 12.00).
29. Passengers who get \_\_\_\_\_ or a bus (i.e. who board or leave it) except \_\_\_\_\_ the official stops do so \_\_\_\_\_ their own risk.
30. The rows are lettered \_\_\_\_\_ A to T, beginning \_\_\_\_\_ the row nearest the stage. So if Tom is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ B 26, and Juck is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ C 26, Tom will be directly \_\_\_\_\_ front \_\_\_\_\_ Jack.
31. What's the best way \_\_\_\_\_ cooking a lobster?  
Cook it \_\_\_\_\_ boiling salted water, and serve it cold \_\_\_\_\_ mayonnaise.
32. He was fined \_\_\_\_\_ parking his car \_\_\_\_\_ a no-parking area.
33. He opened the door \_\_\_\_\_ a rusty key and went down the steps \_\_\_\_\_ the cellar, followed by Bill \_\_\_\_\_ a torch.
34. The adults worked \_\_\_\_\_ 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., \_\_\_\_\_ an hour \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.  
Boys \_\_\_\_\_ 18 were not supposed to start \_\_\_\_\_ 8 a.m. (earlier than 8 a.m.)
35. He died \_\_\_\_\_ heart failure \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday night. His wife is still suffering \_\_\_\_\_ shock.
36. The house is \_\_\_\_\_ fire! Send \_\_\_\_\_ the Fire Brigade!

### Answers Test 80

1. in, for 2. at, since 3. At, of, for 4. in, for; During, in 5. for, on, in; from; for/on-  
6. under, with; in, during/in 7. by, of, in, in 8. by, for, in, in/under, of 9. from, since; on;  
of, to 10. for, during 11. with; for; for; in 12. for; of, for 13. under, with, for 14. in, for, in,  
till/until, of 15. for, on/for 16. In, of, off 17. in, by, from 18. on, to, by 19. for/to, from;  
in 20. at, during, for 21. by; on, for 22. by, in, on, in, in, over 23. of; in, for 24. in, for, of  
25. of, from, to or to, from; for, to by, for 26. at/by; for 27. from, at, with, for, in 28. to, with,  
till; with, for, in, for, in by 29. on/into, off/out of, at, at 30. from, with/at; in, in, in, of 31. of;

in, with 32. for, in 33. with, into/to, with 34. from, with for; under/of, till 35. of, on; from  
36. on; for

## Test 81

### Prepositions and prepositions/adverbs: about, at, away (adverb only), by, for, from, in, into, on, out, to, under, up, with, over.

Insert a suitable word in the following sentences.

1. He insisted \_\_\_\_\_ seeing the documents.
2. They succeeded \_\_\_\_\_ escaping \_\_\_\_\_ the burning house.
3. I am not interested \_\_\_\_\_ anything that happened \_\_\_\_\_ the very remote past.
4. The children are very fond \_\_\_\_\_ swimming \_\_\_\_\_ summer they spend most \_\_\_\_\_ their time \_\_\_\_\_ the water.
5. How are you getting \_\_\_\_\_ at school?  
I'm getting \_\_\_\_\_ all right except \_\_\_\_\_ English. I'm very bad \_\_\_\_\_ English; I'll have to work harder \_\_\_\_\_ it, and spend more time \_\_\_\_\_ it.
6. Paul goes \_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_ you, doesn't he? How's he getting \_\_\_\_\_ his English? (or Ho's his English getting \_\_\_\_\_?)
7. I don't know. We're not \_\_\_\_\_ the same class. But he gets \_\_\_\_\_ the other students all right. He has heaps \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
8. There is no point \_\_\_\_\_ going \_\_\_\_\_ car if we can't park near the theatre.
9. She made a point \_\_\_\_\_ coming late so that everyone would look \_\_\_\_\_ her.
10. It never occurred \_\_\_\_\_ me to ask him \_\_\_\_\_ proo\_\_\_\_\_ his identity.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ first, driving on the left is confusing, but you'll soon get used \_\_\_\_\_ it.
12. I've heard such a lot \_\_\_\_\_ him that I'm looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ seeing him very much.
13. He was so absorbed \_\_\_\_\_ his work that when I came \_\_\_\_\_, he didn't even look \_\_\_\_\_ (raise his head).
14. I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_ Tom (I pity him). He has worked \_\_\_\_\_ Brown and Company \_\_\_\_\_ ten years and now the firm has been taken \_\_\_\_\_ by Jones Ltd, and they're going to dismiss him.
15. I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_ being I te \_\_\_\_\_ Monday. (or I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_ Monday).
16. The complete set \_\_\_\_\_ books can be ordered \_\_\_\_\_ £10t \_\_\_\_\_ Jones and Company (i.e. Jones and Company will send them to you if you write enclosing £10).
17. I'm waiting \_\_\_\_\_ my friend. He'll be here \_\_\_\_\_ a moment.
18. I see \_\_\_\_\_ today's paper that you need a secretary \_\_\_\_\_ a knowledge of French.  
I should like to apply \_\_\_\_\_ the post.
19. You can't rely \_\_\_\_\_ him. He's almost always late \_\_\_\_\_ appointments.

20. If you do not comply \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic regulations you will get \_\_\_\_\_ trouble \_\_\_\_\_ the police.
21. Wine is good \_\_\_\_\_ you, but it is expensive \_\_\_\_\_ England because there is a tax \_\_\_\_\_ it.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ fairy stories, stepmothers are always unkind \_\_\_\_\_ their stepchildren; but my stepmother has always been very good \_\_\_\_\_ me.
23. He was so infuriated \_\_\_\_\_ the play that he walked \_\_\_\_\_ (left the theatre) \_\_\_\_\_ the middle \_\_\_\_\_ the first act.
24. My au pair girl takes care \_\_\_\_\_ my little boys (looks \_\_\_\_\_ them) \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoons. She's very good \_\_\_\_\_ children (she can manage them well).
25. He threw stones \_\_\_\_\_ his attackers, trying to drive them \_\_\_\_\_ .
26. I threw the ball \_\_\_\_\_ Peter, but instead \_\_\_\_\_ throwing it back \_\_\_\_\_ me, he ran \_\_\_\_\_ and hid it.
27. I object \_\_\_\_\_ being kept waiting. Why are you always late \_\_\_\_\_ appointments?
28. '\_\_\_\_\_ accordance \_\_\_\_\_ the wishes \_\_\_\_\_ my people,' the president said, 'I am retiring \_\_\_\_\_ public life.'
29. This regulation doesn't apply \_\_\_\_\_ you. You are \_\_\_\_\_ (less than) 18.
30. I'm not exactly keen \_\_\_\_\_ cooking; but I prefer it \_\_\_\_\_ washing up (i.e. washing up is worse than cooking).
31. I was so afraid \_\_\_\_\_ missing the train that I took a taxi \_\_\_\_\_ the station.
32. What \_\_\_\_\_ taking the day \_\_\_\_\_ and spending it \_\_\_\_\_ the seaside?
33. I don't object \_\_\_\_\_ lending you my pen, but wouldn't it be better if you had a pen \_\_\_\_\_ your own?
34. Don't ask the office \_\_\_\_\_ information. I will provide you \_\_\_\_\_ all the information you need.
35. I disapprove \_\_\_\_\_ people who make all sorts \_\_\_\_\_ promises which they have no intention \_\_\_\_\_ keeping.
36. I was \_\_\_\_\_ the impression that I paid you \_\_\_\_\_ the work you did \_\_\_\_\_ me.

### Answers Test 81

1. on 2. in, from 3. in, in 4. of; in, of, in 5. on; on, in/at; at, at, at/on 6. to, with; on with; on 7. in; on with; of 8. in, by 9. of, at 10. to, for, of 11. At, to 12. about, to 13. in/by, in, up 14. for; for, for, over 15. for/about, on; about 16. of, for, from 17. for; in 18. in, with, for 19. on; for 20. with, into, with 21. for, in, on 22. In, to, to 23. by/with, out, in, of 24. of, after, in; with 25. at, away/off 26. to, of, to, away/off 27. to; for 28. In, with, of from 29. to; under 30. on, to 31. of, to 32. about, off, at/by 33. to, of 34. for, with 35. of, of, of 36. under, for, for