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Cognitive Grammar – Prepositions

Date

**Questions to *EPE* Chap. 2**

1. The prepositions *in* and *out* are dealt with in two different chapters, 2 and 4. What justifies this decision?

2. Using your dictionary, write examples of four different usages of *toward* . Can all be explained using the framework in section 2.2 of *EPE*?

3. Given our knowledge of the Landmarks referred to in the following sentences explain (i.e. paraphrase) the meaning of the preposition in each case. Your explanation should clarify the distinct usages.

a) Where’s Mom? She went to the Post Office.

b) Have you ever been invited to a wedding?

c) This road goes to Pistoia.

d) Office hours are from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

e) I gave the book to Mary.

3. Lindstromberg claims that “while both *into* and *in* may be used as prepositions of path, only *into* seems usable with abstract and semi-abstract Landmarks” (p. 33). Consider the following examples from the *Macmillan Dictionary for Advanced Learners* and comment briefly on whether they confirm or deny the above assertion.

a) The nurse plunged a needle into my arm.

b) The guards fired a few shots in the air.

c) She fell into a deep sleep.

d) I invited her in for a drink.

e) What time did you get into work?

4. According to the author (p. 35), “*through* is often used [metaphorically] to express the notion of ‘out of’ (≈ ‘finished with’) an experience, relationship, or task. Using your dictionary, give three examples of this sense.

5. The author gives the example of ‘vinegar is made from apple juice’ (pp. 45-6). Give three examples of your own that illustrate the same use of f*rom*.

6. On p. 50 Lindstromberg claims that the prepositions used in examples (90) – (97) can be matched with the icons in Fig. 2.1. Using very simple graphic tools on your computer, indicate an appropriate icon for each example.