

Prepositions _ Exercise 10

In each space below, write the appropriate preposition.

1. ____ September 7, 1892, the first heavyweight championship fight occurred ____ which the contestants wore padded gloves, with James J. Corbett knocking out John L. Sullivan in the twenty-first round. ____ that date, boxers had always fought with bare fists.
2. ____ 1892, ____ the long election campaign in Georgia, white Democrats murdered fifteen blacks and stuffed the ballot boxes so that in one city, Augusta, the total vote was twice as large as the number ____ registered voters.
3. ____ 1895, it had been thirty years ____ the last American war had ended, and many Americans were anxious for another, including future President Theodore Roosevelt, who wanted to fight England over a border disagreement in South America. However, the United States remained at peace ____ a few more years ____ 1898, when the Spanish-American War began.
4. ____ the same year, ____ a two-month stay in Denver, Colorado, a faith healer named Francis Schlatter treated two or three thousand people daily. As they passed by him in single file, he silently took each person's right hand and prayed softly ____ a few seconds. ____ the time he visited Denver, he was worshiped by many people; in other places, he was put ____ jail or mental institutions.
5. ____ April 19, 1910, Hailley's Comet flashed ____ the horizon, making its first visit ____ 1759. Many people stayed home with their families, fearing doomsday at the moment when the earth passed through the comet's tail. The next appearance of the comet was ____ 9:30 p.m. Greenwich Mean time, ____ February 9, 1986.
6. Awakened suddenly ____ 2:30 a.m. by the news that Mexico's President Huerta had arrested American sailors at Tampico, President Wilson issued

an order to attack Veracruz. A landing party did so, killing hundreds of Mexicans. Later _____ the morning, Wilson sent for his chief usher, shook an angry fist _____ him, and ordered that he was never to be awakened again _____ the middle of the night. No man, he said, can make a clear decision when startled out of a calm sleep.

7. On February 14, 1929, fourteen men who belonged to Bugs Moran's gang were shot to death _____ a warehouse _____ Clark Street _____ Chicago on orders from Al Capone. This later became known as the St. Valentine's Day Massacre.
8. On October 24 of the same year, _____ the stock exchange _____ the corner of Wall and Board Streets _____ New York city, stock prices fell dramatically as people sold in panic. This was the unofficial beginning of the Great Depression.
9. On July 22, 1934, John Dillinger, called "Public Enemy Number One" for robbing banks _____ a number of states, was shot and killed by Melvin Purvis of the FBI as Dillinger was leaving the Biograph Theatre _____ 2433 North Lincoln Avenue _____ Chicago.
10. Years ago, most people traveled great distances _____ trains; now almost everyone travels _____ planes.
11. We went downtown _____ a taxi. We got _____ of the taxi at the Central Library.
12. The living room is full _____ people. Some are standing, but most of them are sitting _____ the sofa or _____ chairs.
13. I usually get _____ the bus at Main Street and _____ it on Broadway.
14. Please take the books _____ the table and put them _____ the shelf.

15. "Moving pictures" were first shown ____ the United States ____ April 23, 1896, ____ Kooster and Bial's Music Hall ____ New York City. No one was excited ____ the subject matter: a man walking his dog ____ one place ____ another, a train arriving ____ a station, and a balloon floating ____ the air. ____ a while, no one cared.
16. Legal battles ____ Thomas Edison, the inventor of motion pictures, and the moviemakers nearly destroyed interest ____ the new entertainment medium, and watching a man and his dog was boring audiences. Movies were moving ____ extinction; they badly needed a creative filmmaker to save them.
17. Edwin S. Porter filled the bill. He had been a technician before he came to work ____ Edison ____ 1899. He began as a cameraman but ____ two years was director of a production ____ Edison's film company. It was then that he began the search ____ a new way of presenting stories on film. The result was *The Great Train Robbery*.
18. Although only a ten-minute film, the Great Train robbery established filmmaking techniques that would be used ____ many years afterward. Porter created the classic Western, with believable heroes and villains. He moved the camera around, cutting back and forth ____ characters as the action progressed. The story ended dramatically, with robber George Barnes turning ____ the audience and shooting straight ____ them.
19. The film first opened ____ late 1903 ____ three locations ____ New York City, but ____ a few months it was sweeping the country. Porter thus single-handedly transformed the movie industry ____ a weak medium ____ a lively new one.
20. As one can guess from the title, the film is ____ a train robbery. The action begins ____ a telegraph station, where a telegraph operator is overcome, tied up, gagged, and left unconscious ____ the floor by the robbers. They then get ____ a train, murder the fireman, blow open a safe, rob the passengers and shoot one who tries to escape. The robbers then rush ____ the train, jump ____ their horses, and ride through the mountains with their bags of gold. They go ____ a log cabin, where they are finally shot to

death by the sheriff and his posse. Curiously enough, although the film had no sound, some people ____ the audience put their fingers ____ their ears when the robbers and law officers shot their guns. In fact, the action was so realistic that audiences wondered if a man who had fallen ____ his horse survived afterward.

21. The rich often compete ____ one another, and William C. Whitney (1841-1904) was no exception. Whitney became a multimillionaire by investing ____ many profitable businesses. Not wishing to be excluded ____ New York city's high society, he had to own a house that was acceptable ____ the "right" people. Therefore, he bought a brownstone at 871 Fifth Avenue and involved himself ____ furnishing it fashionably. He went on a four-year tour of Europe, scouring it ____ furniture, stained-glass windows, and fireplaces ____ which he and his guests would be comfortable. However, in addition ____ gathering these furnishings, he did a thorough job of wrecking palaces. Not concerned ____ the expense, he exported an entire ballroom ____ Bordeaux, France. The room was sixty-three feet long and forty-five feet wide, and it cost \$50,000 to import ____ 871 Fifth Avenue. The five hundred guests who accepted invitations ____ the coming-out party for the ballroom drank twelve hundred bottles of vintage champagne. The guests were most interested ____ a fountain gushing the finest champagne, which became the trademark of Whitney's parties. Always an excellent host, he expanded his facilities ____ these modest beginnings and kept a staff of servants capable of serving one hundred people on an hour's notice. His friends came to expect surprises ____ him, and ____ one of Whitney's dinners, which cost \$20,000, each guest discovered a precious black pearl in one ____ his or her oysters.
22. Cornelius Vanderbilt, later to become known as "the Commodore" because ____ his success in shipping, was born ____ Staten Island, New York, ____ May 27, 1794. Descended from Dutch farmers living ____ the area ____ 1630, Vanderbilt was a stubborn young man who was dedicated ____ making money fast. He quit school ____ at the age of eleven and was working ____ himself at sixteen. He started ____ the purchase of a small boat using money borrowed ____ his parents and provided ferry service ____ passengers ____ Staten Island ____ Manhattan. He quickly excelled ____ this business and enlarged his fleet to three schooners. However, he

sold his sailing vessels ____ 1817 to take advantage ____ the opportunity to learn the steamboat business.

23. ____ several years, he took care ____ another man's steamboat fleet, but knowing what all rich people instinctively know – one never makes a lot ____ money working ____ someone else – Vanderbilt decided to start his own steamboat business ____ 1829. By 1835, he was earning \$60,000 a year, and ____ 1846 the Commodore was a millionaire. What was the reason ____ his success? He had no pity ____ his competitors. He cut his fares and offered better service, all of which resulted ____ driving the competition out of business. Intent ____ creating a monopoly in American transportation, he took advantage ____ his great power and his opponents' weaknesses and created a network of steamboat lines ____ the New York and New England seaboard. ____ one point, he owned one hundred vessels.
24. With the discovery of gold ____ California ____ 1849, Vanderbilt quickly thought ____ a way to multiply his already tremendous wealth. He established the Accessory Transit Company ____ the purpose ____ taking prospectors to Panama, then overland to the Pacific, and then to California. His company provided transit to the gold country ____ two thousand passengers a month, who paid him only \$300 ____ the entire trip, by far the cheapest rate available. No one was capable ____ competing ____ him, and soon Vanderbilt had control ____ this industry as well. The Commodore was making a million dollars a year and, delighted ____ success, boasted in 1853 that his net worth stood at \$11 million.
25. In 1860, Vanderbilt lost his fascination ____ ships, for he had decided ____ entering the railroad business. ____ search ____ a bargain, he bought controlling interests ____ two badly managed railroads and then merged them into one profitable line. He acquired the New York Central ____ spite ____ efforts to stop him, and he eventually established the first New York-to-Chicago system.
26. At his death ____ 1877, the eighty-two-year-old Vanderbilt was the richest man ____ the United States. Starting ____ nothing, he had made more than \$100 million. ____ his will, he contributed some of his fortune ____

Central University ____ Nashville, Tennessee, which later changed its name to Vanderbilt University. The majority of his estate -- some \$90 million-- went ____ his son, William Henry Vanderbilt, who increased this nest egg to \$194 million ____ the time of his death in 1885.