

B - Use

Past participles used as adjectives usually have **passive meanings**.

Example:

Your **soiled** clothes are in the laundry.
I will fix the **broken** cup.

Final prepositions

Prepositions can be placed **after verbs** in the following kinds of **prepositional** clauses:

- **direct** or **indirect clauses** introduced by **interrogative pronouns**.

Example: **What** kind of music do you like to listen **to**?
What ad are you talking **about**?
I never know **where** the wind is coming **from**.

- **relative clauses** (whose relative pronouns, in such cases, are usually omitted)

Example: I don't like the girl she's talking **to**.
(**'who(m)'** is omitted)
We've forgotten the discount we talked **about**.
(**'which'** is omitted)

- **infinitive clauses**

Example: She has nothing **to** complain **about**.

- **elliptical questions.** In such cases, the **prepositions** go after the **interrogative pronouns**.

Example: Yesterday I went to the opera.
Who with?

Note. In an elliptical question expressing **surprise** or **indignation**, the **preposition precedes** the **interrogative pronoun**.

Example: I just came back from Brazil.
From where?

Note. Final prepositions are very common in writing and dominant in speech. Nevertheless, many Americans still follow a traditional rule according to which no sentence must ever end with a preposition. Following this rule entails placing prepositions before their objects.

Example: He is the one **to** whom I **addressed** my complaint.
With what money are you planning to **buy** the car?