



Includes Both
Print & Digital
Options

Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes a noun. It can describe or tell about!

big small tall	smooth rough soft	five few many	kind rude shy
Size	Texture	Number	Personality
hot cold	round square long	sweet sour sunny	pretty ugly fast
Color	Shape	Taste	Appearance

Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

For example:

You can replace **Becky** with the pronoun **she**.

You can replace **Bobby** with the pronoun **he**.

You can replace **Becky & Bobby** with the pronoun **they**.

...The pronouns can be...

Nouns

A noun names a person, place, thing or idea.

giraffe	Saturn	pencil	love
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There are many different types of nouns.

Common nouns name any noun.	Proper nouns name a specific noun.
teacher	Mrs. Nelson
school	HR. Elementary
book	Harry Potter

Singular nouns name one thing.	Plural nouns name more than one.
dog	dogs
child	children
pizza	pizzas

Possessive Nouns

You can also add an apostrophe to make a noun possessive. A possessive noun shows ownership. In the phrase **Jake's dog** the apostrophe tells you the dog belongs to Jake.

Interjections

Interjections are words or phrases that show emotion.

WOW! emotion	HI! greeting	OK! agreement	Eek! sounds
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Interjections help the author set the tone of the sentence.

Here are more interjections.

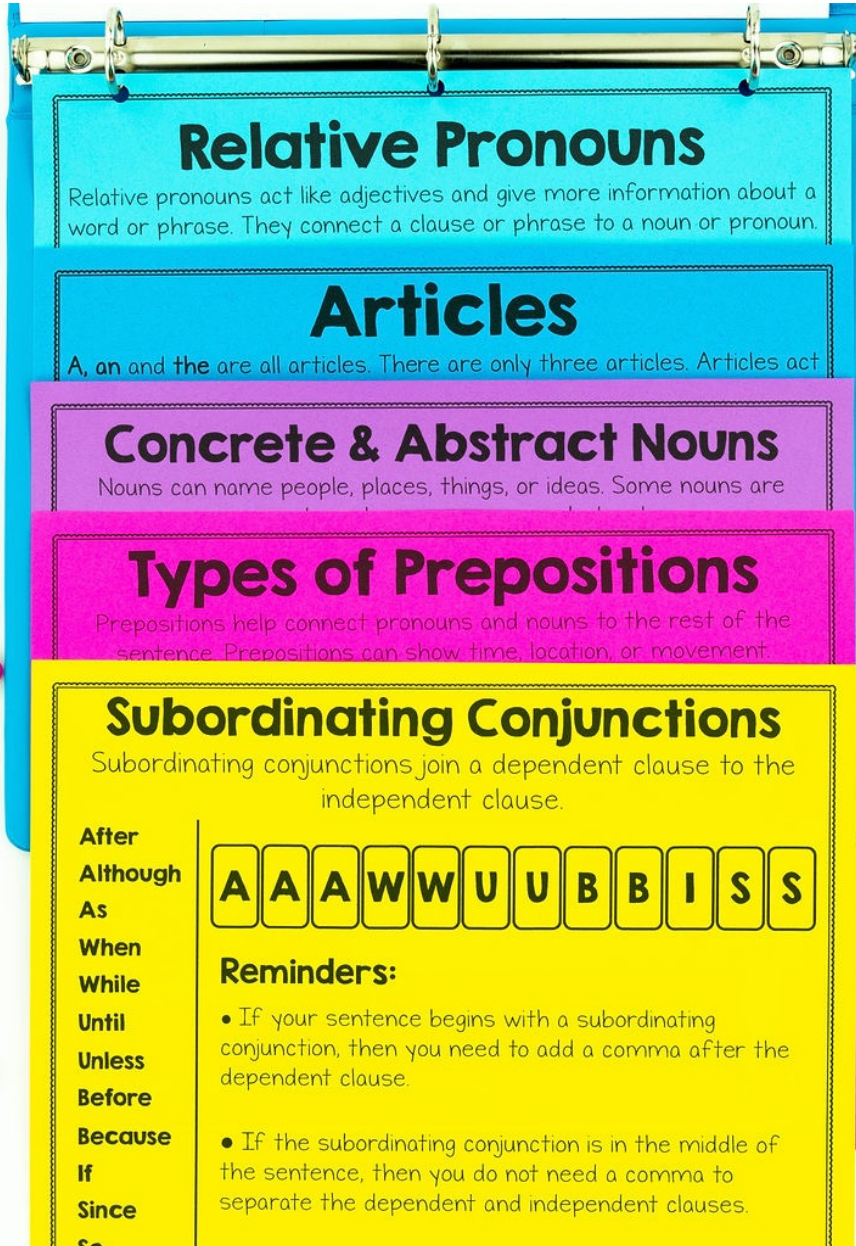
Interjections that show emotion Hi! Hoorah! Woah! Ta Da!	Interjections used as a greeting Hey! Hi! Hello! Yoo-hoo!
Interjections that show agreement Nah! Bet!	Interjections that are just sounds Aww! Argh! Ugh! Grr! Eek! Yikes! Phew!

...a lot about interjections!
...punctuation to separate the rest of the sentence!

20 PARTS OF SPEECH POSTERS

Great for teaching key grammar skills!

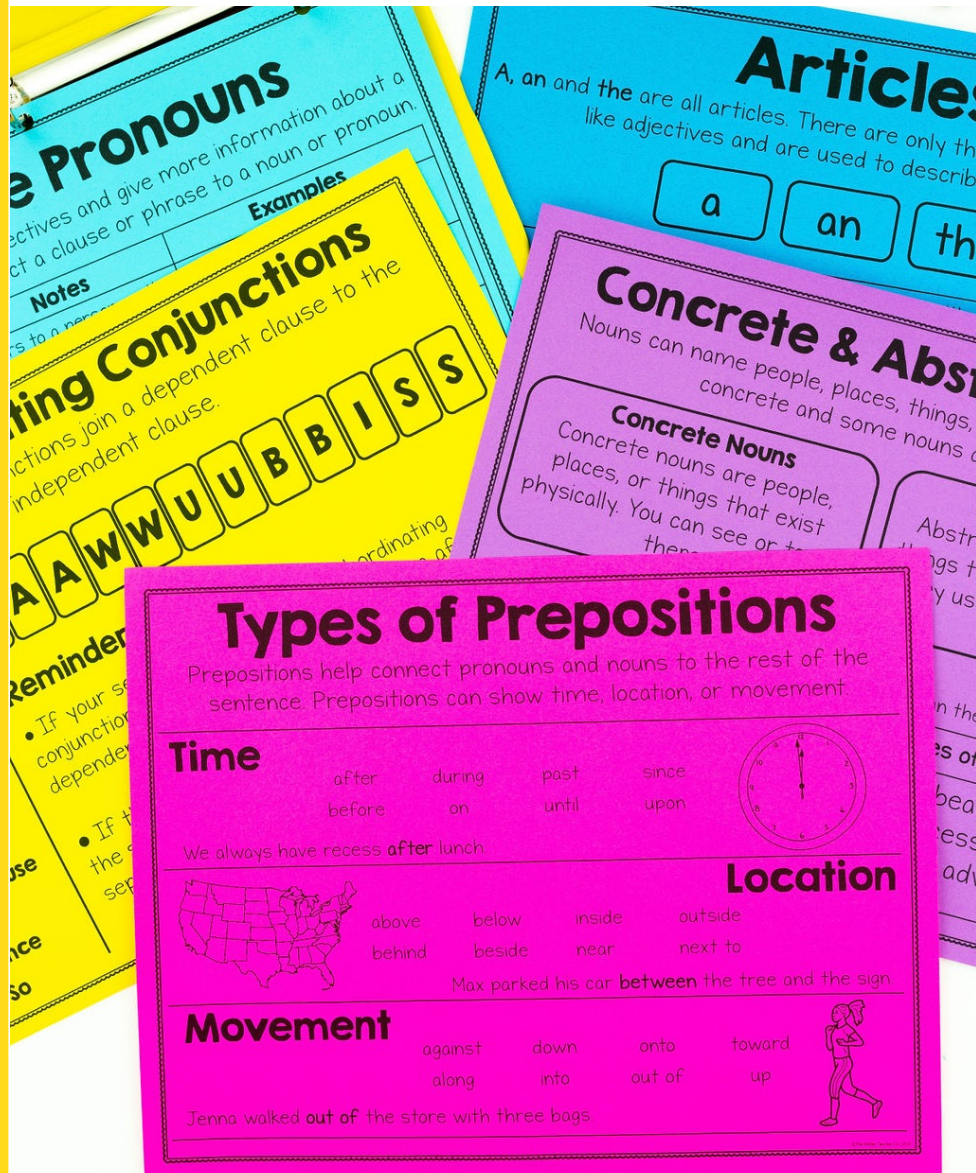
A great tool for teaching grammar in elementary...



- These posters will help you introduce and teach key grammar concepts to your students.
- Not only will you save TONS of time not having to create your own anchor charts, but you'll also have clear and concise language and examples you can use when teaching these grammar concepts to your students.
- Students love gluing them in their grammar journals so they can refer back to them during independent practice or when working at home.

INCLUDES 20 POSTERS

Poster Titles Include:



- Nouns
- Verbs
- Adverbs
- Adjectives
- Pronouns
- Interjections
- Prepositions
- Conjunctions
- Articles
- Possessive Nouns
- Linking & Helping Verbs
- Types of Conjunctions
- Types of Pronouns
- Irregular Verbs
- Concrete vs. Abstract Nouns
- Ordering Adjectives
- Types of Prepositions
- Modal Auxiliary Verbs
- Relative Pronouns

TEACHERS LOVE THIS RESOURCE!

Check out what teachers have to say about this resource.



This resource has clear and easy to understand pages, making it perfect for the students to quickly and easily use as a reference to confirm or learn the parts of speech they are looking for.

– Michelle T.



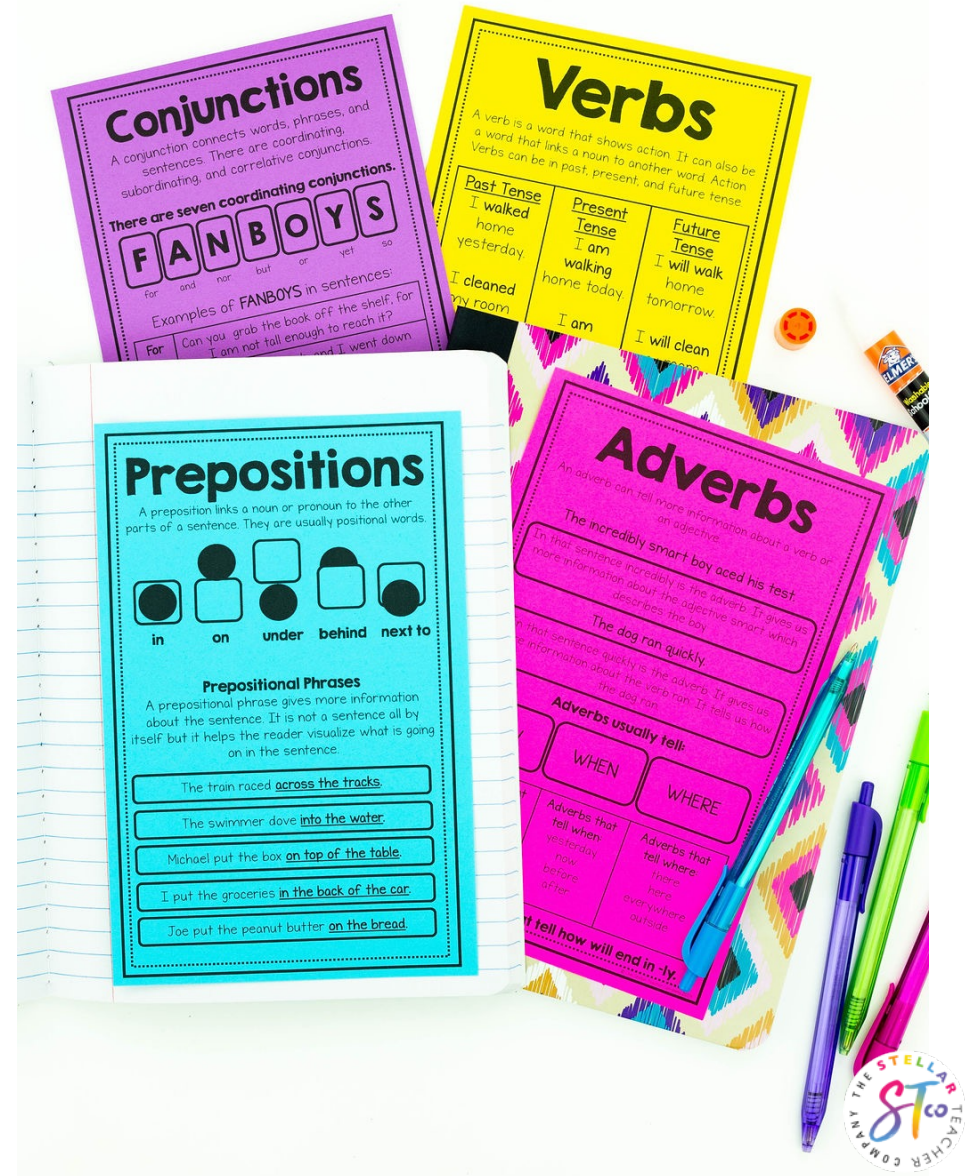
I have my students put these in their writing journals and find that they are always going back to use them for their work. I think these are great!

–Christine B.



All of the anchor charts I have bought from The Stellar Teacher Company are the best resources! My students are able to use them all throughout the year!

–Elizabeth O.



3 Different Size Options:

Each poster includes three different size options.

Nouns

A noun names a person, place, thing or idea.

girl Saturn pencil love

There are many different types of nouns.

Common nouns name any noun.	Proper nouns name a specific noun.
teacher	Mrs. Nelson
school	H.R. Elementary
book	Harry Potter

Singular nouns name one thing.	Plural nouns name more than one.
dog	dogs
child	children
pizza	pizzas

Possessive Nouns
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Common Nouns	Proper Nouns	Singular Nouns	Plural Nouns
Names any noun	Names a specific noun	Names one thing	Names more than one
teacher school book	Mrs. Nelson H.R. Elementary Harry Potter	dog child pizza	dogs children pizzas

Possessive Nouns
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Half Page Horizontal

This option works great if you want to give students a copy to glue in their reading journals. You can print 2 charts per page.

Full Page Vertical

This option works great to use as a teaching tool during your mini-lesson or if you want to post on a bulletin board.

Full Page Horizontal

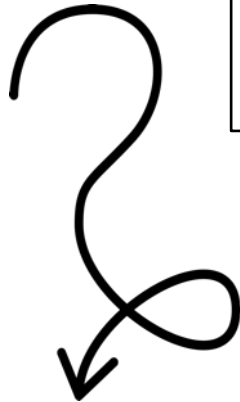
This option works great if you want to store all of your charts in a 3-ring binder to use during small group instruction

3 Different Printing Options:

Each size includes three different options for printing.


Option 1:


Print in black and white to save ink. Looks great when printed on Astrobrights!





Prepositions


A preposition links a noun or pronoun to the other parts of a sentence. They are usually positional words.


in


on


under


behind


next to

Prepositional Phrases

A prepositional phrase gives more information about the sentence. It is not a sentence all by itself but it helps the reader visualize what is going on in the sentence.

The train raced across the tracks.

The swimmer dove into the water.

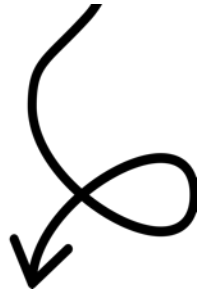
Michael put the box on top of the table.

I put the groceries in the back of the car.

Joe put the peanut butter on the bread.


Option 3:


Print a fill-in template. Works great as a note-taking template for student journals or to be used as a graphic organizer.





Prepositions


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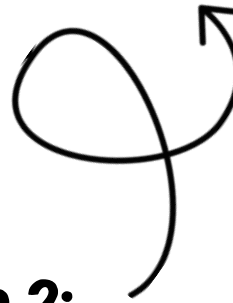

next to

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Option 2:


Print in color. This makes for a bright and colorful teaching tool or bulletin board.





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Includes a Digital Version

This resource is also available in a digital version that is compatible with Google Slides.

You can get the full color anchor charts as well as the fill-in templates in digital format.

Prepositions

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in **on** **under** **behind** **next to**

Prepositional Phrases

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_____ The swimmer dove into the water.

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_____ Joe put the peanut butter on the bread.

A LOOK INSIDE...

Includes anchor charts to help teach the basic 8 parts of speech.

Nouns

A noun names a person, place, thing or idea.

There are many different types of nouns.

Common nouns name any noun.	Proper nouns name a specific noun.
teacher	Mrs. Nelson
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book	Harry Potter

Singular nouns name one thing.	Plural nouns name more than one.
dog	dogs
child	children
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Possessive Nouns
You can also add an apostrophe to make a noun possessive. A possessive noun shows ownership. In the phrase **Jake's dog** the apostrophe tells you the dog belongs to Jake.

Verbs

A verb is a word that shows action. It can also be a word that links a noun to another word. Action Verbs can be in past, present, and future tense.

Past Tense I <u>walked</u> home yesterday.	Present Tense I <u>am walking</u> home today.	Future Tense I <u>will walk</u> home tomorrow.
I <u>cleaned</u> my room last week.	I <u>am cleaning</u> my room right now.	I <u>will clean</u> my room later.

Most of the time you can add -ed to a verb to make it past tense. Sometimes, verbs are irregular and you have to change the spelling.

Present Tense	Irregular Past Tense
say	said
bring	brought
tell	told
sing	sang
break	broke

Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes a noun. It can describe or tell about:

big small huge Size	smooth rough soft Texture	Five few many Number	kind rude shy Personality
red yellow dark Color	round square large Shape	sweet sour yummy Taste	pretty clean tidy Appearance

Adjectives can be used to compare two or more nouns.

Indicative <i>describing one</i>	Comparative <i>comparing two</i>	Superlative <i>comparing two or more</i>
good fun smart fast	better more fun smarter faster Add -er or use more	best most fun smartest fastest Add -est or use most

Adverbs

An adverb can tell more information about a verb or an adjective.

The **incredibly smart** boy **aced** his test.
In that sentence **incredibly** is the adverb. It gives us more information about the adjective **smart** which describes the boy.

The **dog ran quickly**.
In that sentence **quickly** is the adverb. It gives us more information about the verb **ran**. It tells us how the dog ran.

Adverbs usually tell:

HOW	WHEN	WHERE
-----	------	-------

Adverbs that tell how: carefully gently quickly lazily	Adverbs that tell when: yesterday now before after	Adverbs that tell where: there here everywhere outside
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Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. For example:

You can replace **Becky** with the pronoun **she**.

You can replace **Bobby** with the pronoun **he**.

You can replace **Becky & Bobby** with the pronoun **they**.

Pronouns can be...

...the subject of the sentence	...the object of a sentence
I, you, he, she, we, it, they <i>He slept during the movie.</i>	me, you, him, her, us, it, them <i>Did you ask <u>him</u> about the movie?</i>

Pronouns can also be possessive. They can show ownership.

Used alone	mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs
Used before a noun	my, your, his, her, its, their, our

Conjunctions

A conjunction connects words, phrases, and sentences. There are coordinating, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions.

There are seven coordinating conjunctions.

FANBOYS
for and nor but or yet so

Examples of FANBOYS in sentences:

For	Can you grab the book off the shelf, for I am not tall enough to reach it?
And	I went to the park, and I went down the slide.
Nor	Miles doesn't like doing his homework, nor does he like going to school.
But	The students all wanted pizza for the party, but no one wanted to buy it.
Or	We could go get ice cream, or we could go get pizza.
Yet	Projects can be really exciting, yet they can be really hard work.
So	It is raining, so we will stay inside.

Prepositions

A preposition links a noun or pronoun to the other parts of a sentence. They are usually positional words.

in **on** **under** **behind** **next to**

A prepositional phrase gives more information about the sentence. It is not a sentence all by itself but it helps the reader visualize what is going on in the sentence.

The train raced **across the tracks**.

The swimmer dove **into the water**.

Michael put the box **on top of the table**.

I put the groceries **in the back of the car**.

Joe put the peanut butter **on the bread**.

Interjections

Interjections are words or phrases that show emotion.

WOW! **HI!** **OK!** **EEK!**
emotion greeting agreement sounds

Interjections help the author set the tone of the sentence.

Hey! Here are more interjections.

Interjections that show emotion Wow! Ouch! Hoorah! Rats! Darn! Ta Da!	Interjections used as a greeting Hey! Hi! Hello! Yoo-hoo!
Interjections that show agreement/disagreement Yes! No! Yeah! Nah! OK! Nope! You Bet! Sure!	Interjections that are just sounds Aww! Argh! Ugh! Grr! Eek! Yikes! Phew!

Wow! Now you know a lot about interjections! Wait! Don't forget to use punctuation to separate the interjection from the rest of the sentence!

A LOOK INSIDE...

Includes anchor charts to help teach more complicated grammar rules.

Articles

A, an and the are all articles. There are only three articles. Articles act like adjectives and are used to describe some nouns.

a

an

the

a	A is used before nouns that begin with a consonant. A is used to identify a general noun. I will bring a lunch to school tomorrow.
an	An is used before words that begin with a vowel. An is used to identify a general noun. I heard an interesting story on TV.
the	The is used before nouns that refer to one of something. The is used to identify something specific. The big dog ran down the street.

Possessive Nouns

A possessive noun is a noun that shows possession or ownership. You can add an apostrophe and the letter s to the end of a noun to make it possessive.

To make singular nouns possessive you add an 's to the end of the word.

To make plural nouns possessive you just add an ' to the s that is already at the end of the word.

Singular Nouns	Plural Nouns
One kid has a dog. It is the kid's dog.	Four kids have a dog. It is the kids' dog.
One dog has a bone. It is the dog's bone.	Six dogs have bones. They are the dogs' bones.
The boy has a book. It is the boy's book.	The girls have dolls. They are the girls' dolls.

Linking and Helping Verbs

Not all verbs show action. Linking and helping verbs are two types of verbs that don't show action.

Helping Verbs

Verbs that are used in addition to the main action verb.

Examples:
am, are, be, been, being, can, could, did, do, does, had, has, have, is, may, might, must, should, was, were, will, would

Linking Verbs

Verbs that are used to link the subject to additional information.

Examples:
Am, is, are, was, were, being, been, appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, tastes, turned

Types of Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that connect words, phrases or ideas. There are three different types of conjunctions.

Coordinating Conjunctions
joins words, phrases, and independent clauses together

Subordinating Conjunctions
starts off the dependent clause and connects it to the independent clause

Correlative Conjunctions
two conjunctions that must be used together

Coordinating Conjunctions	Subordinating Conjunctions	Correlative Conjunctions
for and nor but or yet so	after although because even if only since	both/and neither/nor either/or rather/than whether/or

Irregular Verbs

Most verbs are made past tense by adding -ed to the end of the verbs. Verbs that don't follow this rule are called irregular verbs.

Present Tense	Irregular Past Tense
eat	ate
give	gave
bring	brought
go	went
win	won
do	did
see	saw
speak	spoke
say	said
sleep	slept

Types of Pronouns

Pronouns can be used instead of repeating a specific noun over and over again. There are several different types of pronouns.

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun
A subject pronoun replaces a noun that is the subject of the sentence. <i>She went to the mall.</i> EXAMPLES: I, we, you, he, she, it, they	An object pronoun replaces a noun that is the object of a sentence. <i>Molly went to the mall with me.</i> EXAMPLES: me, us, you, him, her, it, them
Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
A possessive adjective describes the ownership of a noun. <i>That is my basketball.</i> EXAMPLES: my, our, your, his, her, its, their	A possessive pronoun shows ownership. <i>That basketball is mine.</i> EXAMPLES: mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs

Concrete and Abstract Nouns

Nouns can name people, places, things, or ideas. Some nouns are concrete and some nouns are abstract.

Concrete Nouns

Concrete nouns are people, places, or things that exist physically. You can see or touch them.

Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns are ideas or things that don't actually exist. They usually refer to ideas or emotions.

Ask yourself:
Can I see, touch, smell, hear, or taste it? If you can then it is a concrete noun.

Examples of Concrete Nouns	Examples of Abstract Nouns
school dog flower ice cream pencil car zoo	peace beauty kindness success wealth love adventure

Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions join a dependent clause to the independent clause.

<p>A After</p> <p>A Although</p> <p>A As</p> <p>W When</p> <p>W While</p> <p>U Until</p> <p>U Unless</p> <p>B Before</p> <p>B Because</p> <p>I If</p> <p>S Since</p> <p>S So</p>	<p>Reminders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If your sentence begins with a subordinating conjunction, then you need to add a comma after the dependent clause. • If the subordinating conjunction is in the middle of the sentence, then you do not need a comma to separate the dependent and independent clauses.
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