parts of speech
Interactive Notebook
Grades 6 - 9

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For the Teacher

Quick Reference Guide flipbook (pp. 13 – 16)
Duplicate one copy of each page per student. Have students cut and assemble the flipbooks according to instructions on page 16. The flipbook is intended to be a review and reference resource, rather than comprehensive instruction. You may have students record additional notes as needed on the backs of the pages.

Notebook Foldable Pieces (pp. 17 – 22)
Nouns (pp. 17 - 18) Have students cut out the flip-flap pieces along solid lines and glue the ½ inch margin strip into the notebook. I have found it easier to glue the pieces into the notebook before cutting the flaps apart. They may add notes, including definitions and examples on the back of the flaps as well as on the notebook paper underneath the flaps. For the Compound Noun puzzle pieces, I have students record several common examples of each type of compound by writing the nouns on the two flaps and writing the compounds correctly on the notebook paper beneath. Cutting the puzzle pieces along the lines may be difficult; I let students just cut them apart in a straight line, but we talk about how the jigsaw pieces symbolize the words acting as one unit.

Pronouns (pp. 18 -19) The Types of Pronouns foldable can be cut, glued into the notebook, and folded accordion-style. You might provide a paperclip to hold the piece closed, or you can just have students crease the paper carefully. Have students cut out the Personal Pronouns chart and glue it onto a notebook page. They can then add labels and the title by gluing those pieces in place.

Verbs (pp. 20 – 21) The Types of Verbs and the Verbals flip-flap pieces can be used the same way as the Nouns pieces listed above, with students recording definitions and examples on the backs of the flaps and on the notebook paper.

Sentence Patterns (p. 22) Have students cut these foldable pieces out and glue the top strip into their notebooks. You may choose to have students cut the puzzle pieces apart to make flaps (straight cuts are easier). Under the flaps, students can record sample sentences for each basic sentence/clause pattern. I use this to reinforce which parts of speech perform each role in the sentence.
To Assemble Quick Reference Flipbook

1. Cut along solid lines.
2. Stack with longest page (prepositions) on bottom and cover on top.
3. Staple above dashed line.
4. Glue or staple into notebook.

I have students take additional notes throughout the year by writing on the back of the previous page in their flipbooks.
To Assemble Types of Nouns Flaps

1. Cut along solid lines.
2. Fold on dashed lines.
3. Place four or five dots of glue on back of the “spine,” the narrow strip with the title.
4. Glue into notebook.

We write definitions and useful reminders on the flaps.

The students write their own examples on the notebook paper under the flap.

I walk around and monitor for understanding by reading their examples.
To Assemble Compound Nouns Flaps

1. Cut outside edges and cut apart the two puzzle pieces that make each foldable. If cutting apart the puzzle pieces is too challenging, students can cut these in a straight line.
2. Place four or five dots of glue on back of the “spine,” the narrow strip with the title.
3. Glue into notebook, lining up the matching puzzle pieces.

To Assemble Compound Nouns Flaps

1. Cut outside edges and cut apart the two puzzle pieces that make each foldable. If cutting apart the puzzle pieces is too challenging, students can cut these in a straight line.
2. Place four or five dots of glue on back of the “spine,” the narrow strip with the title.
3. Glue into notebook, lining up the matching puzzle pieces.
To Assemble Noun Jobs Flaps

1. Cut along solid lines.
2. Fold on dashed lines.
3. Place eight to ten dots of glue on back of the “spine,” the narrow strip with the title.
4. Glue into notebook.
To Assemble Personal Pronouns Flaps

1. Cut around outside edge of each piece.
2. Glue chart (and title if desired) into notebook.
3. Glue labels for case, person, and number onto chart. (In later versions of this with my class, we glued just one end of the labels so that they become mini-flaps. Then we write the definitions on the back of the flaps.)

We add dashed lines to the chart to show singular and plural when we add the label for number.
To Assemble Kinds of Verbs Flaps

1. Cut along solid lines.
2. Fold on dashed lines.
3. Place four or five dots of glue on back of the “spine,” the narrow strip with the title.
4. Glue into notebook.
5. Cut out “be” verbs list and glue into notebook.

Verbs p. 5

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To Assemble Verb Tenses Flaps

1. Cut along solid lines.
2. Fold on dashed lines.
3. Place eight to ten dots of glue on back of the center section.
4. Glue into notebook.

To Assemble Verbs Flipbook

1. Cut along solid lines.
2. Fold on dashed lines.
3. Stack with cover on top, then tense, voice, and mood pages.
4. Glue or staple above dashed line.
5. Glue or staple into notebook.
To Assemble Verbals Flaps

1. Cut along solid lines.
2. Fold on dashed lines.
3. Place four or five dots of glue on back of the “spine,” the narrow strip with the title.
4. Glue into notebook.
To Assemble Sentence Pattern Flaps

1. Cut outside edges and cut apart the puzzle pieces that make each foldable, keeping them attached to the spine. If cutting along the puzzle shapes is too challenging, students can cut these in a straight line.

2. Place four or five dots of glue on back of the “spine,” the narrow strip with the title.

3. Glue into notebook.

We write definitions and useful reminders on the flaps.

The students write their own examples on the notebook paper under the flap.

*We don’t add these all at the same time. Depending on students’ prior knowledge, I may split this into two or three different mini-lessons.*
Under the flaps

Sentence Pattern 4

Sentence Pattern 5

Subject Action Verb Direct object
noun or pronoun receives the action of the verb

Subject Action Verb Indirect object Direct object
noun or pronoun understood "to" or "for"

Sentences p. 9

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**Parts of Speech**

**Adjective**

Adjectives describe a person, place, thing, or idea. They answer the questions: Which one? What kind? How many? Special types of adjectives include articles, demonstratives, possessives, and nouns as adjectives.

**Noun**

Nouns are adjectives and take the place of a noun. They answer the question: Who or what? Types of nouns include common or proper, concrete or abstract, singular, plural, or collective.

**Pronoun**

Pronouns take the place of a noun. They answer the question: Who or what? Types of pronouns include personal, demonstrative, interrogative, indefinite, relative, possessive, reflexive, and intensive.

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Verb:

**Tells**

an action or state of being

Answers the question:

**Does what?**

Types of verbs:

- action
- linking
- helping (auxiliary)

Verb tenses:

- past, present, future,
- past progressive, present progressive, future progressive,
- past perfect, present perfect, future perfect

I run very slowly.

Adverb:

**Modifies**

- a verb, an adjective, or another adverb
- about an adjective

Answers the questions:

- How much to what degree?
- Where?
- When?
- How?
Conjunction

Joins two or more words, phrases, or clauses

Types of conjunctions:
- Coordinate: FANBOYS
  - for and nor but or yet so
  - O only if
  - N now that
  - A after, although as
  - T though
  - E even if, even though, although as
  - B because, before
  - W when, whenever, whereas, wherever, while
  - S since, so that
  - U unless, until
  - I if, in case
  - F whether or not

- Subordinating: ON A WHITE BUS
- Correlative: neither/or, neither/or, nor
- Interjection: expresses an emotion

Expressions:
- Set apart from sentence with comma or
- Exclamation point
- Oh!
- Yes!
- Well!
- Hey!
Preposition

Describes a relationship between a noun and another word in the sentence. Introduces a prepositional phrase. Without a phrase, a preposition is just an adverb.

Prepositional phrases act as either adjectives or adverbs.

Common prepositions:

- aboard
- about
- above
- across
- after
- against
- along
- amid
- among
- around
- as
- at
- atop
- before
- behind
- below
- beneath
- beside
- between
- beyond
- but
- by
- concerning
- despite
- down
- during
- except
- for
- from
- in
- inside
- into
- like
- near
- of
- off
- on
- onto
- out
- outside
- over
- past
- per
- regarding
- through
- throughout
- till
- toward
- under
- underneath
- until
- up
- upon
- with
- within
- without
- on
- off
- in
- to
- from
- for
- at
- by
- of
- with

Assembly Instructions

1. Cut each piece out along the solid black lines.
2. Staple at top above the dashed line.
3. Staple at top above the dashed line.
4. You may take additional notes by folding the pages up and writing on the page above.

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Parts of Speech

Preposition
Verb
Adjective
Adverb
Noun
Pronoun
Quick Reference Guide
Kinds of Nouns

- Singular
- Concrete
- Abstract

Kinds of Nouns

- Collective
- Proper
- Plural

Compound Nouns

- Open compound
- Closed compound
- Hyphenated compound

**Notes:**

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Types of Pronouns

Personal
I, me, my, mine, we, us, our, ours

Possessive
My, mine, your, yours, our, ours, their, theirs

Reflexive
Myself, yourself, ourselves, yourselves, itself, yourself, itself

Demonstrative
This, these, that, those

Interrogative
Who, whom, whose, which, what, where, when

Relative
Who, whom, whose, which, that

Interrogative
What, where, why, how

Indefinite
Each, either, neither, none, either, everyone, anyone, everybody, nobody

Glue this part to your notebook

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3rd person</th>
<th>2nd person</th>
<th>1st person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>theirs</td>
<td>our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>its</td>
<td>mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>hers</td>
<td>yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>ours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**personal pronouns**
Kinds of Verbs

**Action Verb**
- Helping
- Auxiliary
- Linking
- Action

**Tense**
- Past
- Present
- Future
- Progressive
- Perfect

**Voice**
- Active
- Passive

**Mood**
- Indicative
- Imperative
- Interrogative
- Conditional
- Subjunctive

**Verbals**
- Participles
- Infinitives
- Gerunds

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The 'be' verbs
am, is, are, was, were
be, being, been
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