

Digital Access on Pages 6-8

GRAMMAR Vocabulary Posters

59
WORDS!

Noun

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

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun so that the noun does not have to be used more than once.

Adjective

An adjective is a word that is used to describe a noun in more detail.

Verb

A verb is a word that describes an action, feeling, state, or belief.

Adverb

An adverb modifies another adverb, verb, or adjective. Many (though not all) adverbs end in -ly.

Preposition

A preposition is a word that links a noun or pronoun to other words in the sentence. It shows a location, time, or direction.

Interjection

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions that work together to join words or phrases.

Example: She plays **not only** guitar **but also** drums.

DIGITAL INCLUDED!

About the Resource

This resource is a set of vocabulary posters for 5th grade grammar, including review words from previous years. The posters come in both printable and digital format.

The printable posters are available in two versions:

- Version 1: Vocabulary word and definition only on each page.
- Version 2: Vocabulary word, definition, and an example on each page.

About the Digital Posters

The digital posters include interactive menus to easily navigate to words and their definitions, then back to the menu.

The digital posters have the vocabulary word, definition, and example on each slide.

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Review Words with Definitions & Examples	70-95
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GRAMMAR

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Words!

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An adjective is a word that is used to describe a noun in more detail.

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A verb is a word that describes an action, feeling, state, or belief.

Adverb

An adverb modifies another adverb, verb, or adjective. Many (not all) end in -ly.

Preposition

A preposition is a word that links a noun or pronoun to other words in the sentence. It shows a location, time, or direction.

Interjection

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses emotion.

TIP!
Print on
colorful
cardstock!

Great for
displaying in
your
classroom!

Word List

***Review words list stops at "Capitalization"**

Noun	Adverb	Interjection	Metaphor
Singular Noun	Subject	Comma	Personification
Plural Noun	Predicate	Quotation Marks	Hyperbole
Common Noun	Declarative Sentence	Dialect	Onomatopoeia
Proper Noun	Interrogative Sentence	Register	Alliteration
Possessive Noun	Exclamatory Sentence	Homographs	Idiom
Pronoun	Imperative Sentence	Homophones	Adage
Adjective	Sentence Fragment	Synonyms	Proverb
Comparative Adjective	Run-On Sentence	Antonyms	Simple Sentence
Superlative Adjective	Punctuation	Context Clues	Compound Sentence
Verb	Capitalization*	Root Word	Complex Sentence
Action Verb	Preposition	Prefix	Independent Clause
Helping Verb	Subordinating Conjunction	Suffix	Dependent Clause
Linking Verb	Coordinating Conjunction	Reference Materials	Introductory Clause
Verb Tenses	Correlative Conjunction	Simile	

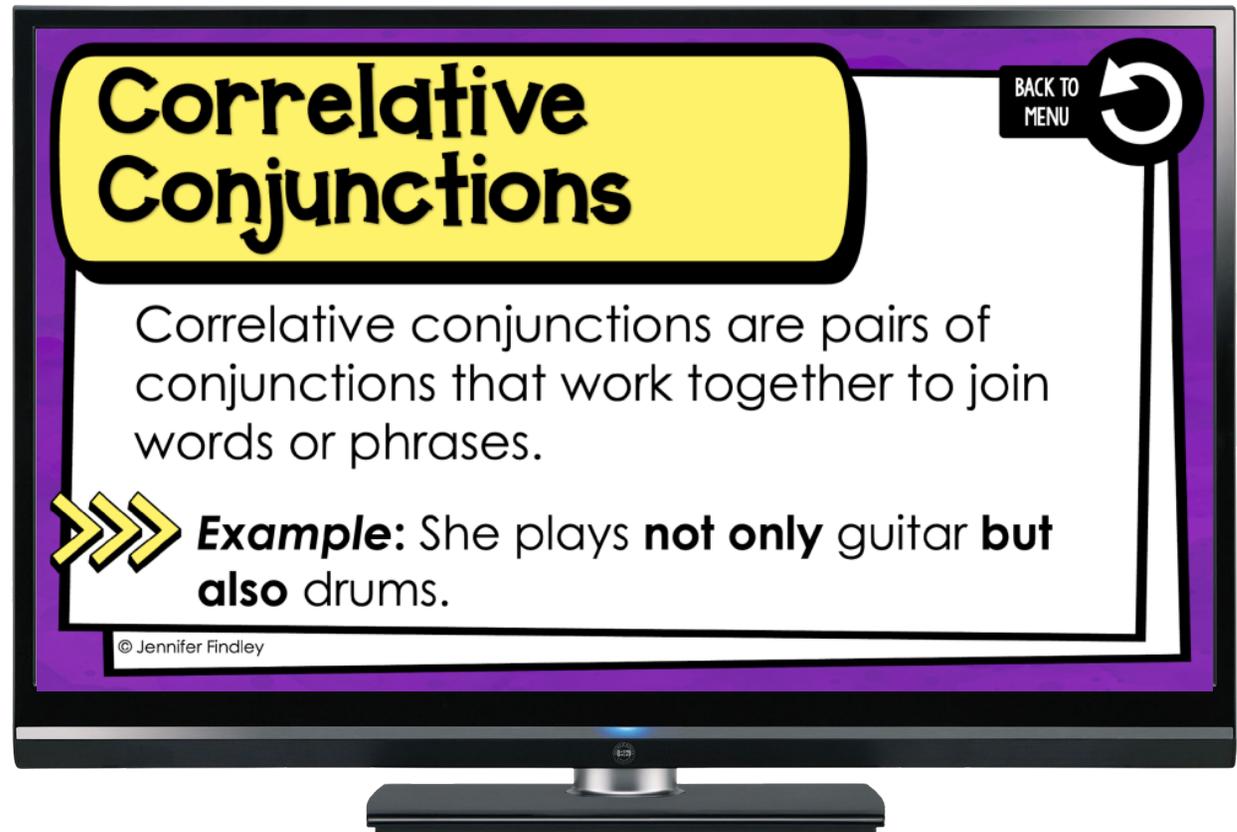
Digital Vocabulary Posters

Important Information about Google Slides

1. Make sure that you're logged in under the Google Account you want to use the file with, which is most likely your school account.
2. Click on the links on the next page to access the activities you want to access. The webpage will ask you to **make a copy**. By default, Google Drive will save your copy in your main drive, not a folder.
3. Each page contains a digital poster.
4. Each word is linked from the menu for easy navigation. There are links on each poster slide to return to the menu.
5. To assign students pages from the Google Slides file, make a copy of your master. (You can do this by right-clicking on the file, or while the file is open, go to FILE > MAKE A COPY.)
6. Rename your new copy. Delete any pages you don't want to assign.
7. If you're using the file with Google Classroom, **make sure that you make a copy for each student**. Otherwise, all of your students will be accessing the same copy.
8. These are usable in both "edit" and "present" mode in Google Slides.

Digital Version

Great for displaying on an interactive whiteboard or using as reference material with digital learning!



Review Words Digital Posters

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5th Grade Digital Posters

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Vocabulary Posters with Definitions Only

Noun

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

Singular Noun

A singular noun is one person, place, thing, or idea.

Plural Noun

A plural noun is more than one person, place, thing, or idea. Most of the time, you only need to add an -s or -es to make a noun plural.

Common Noun

A common noun is a general noun that does not need to be capitalized (unless it begins a sentence).

Proper Noun

A proper noun is the name of a specific person, place, or thing. Proper nouns are capitalized. It can sometimes be more than one word.

Possessive Noun

A possessive noun shows ownership. It shows that something belongs to something else.

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun so that the noun does not have to be used more than once.

Adjective

An adjective is a word that is used to describe a noun in more detail.

Comparative Adjective

A comparative adjective is a word used to compare (explain the differences between) two nouns.

Superlative Adjective

A superlative adjective is used to compare three or more things.

Verb

A verb is a word that describes an action, feeling, state, or belief.

Action Verb

An action verb describes a thought, activity, or movement.

Helping Verb

A helping verb comes before a main verb and adds more exact information about the main verb.

Linking Verb

A linking verb describes a state or condition. Instead of helping another verb, it connects, or “links”, to a noun, pronoun, or adjective in the same sentence.

Verb Tenses

Verb tenses explain when something happened.

The three main verb tenses are past, present, and future.

Adverb

An adverb modifies another adverb, verb, or adjective. Many (though not all) adverbs end in -ly.

Subject

The subject of a sentence is the person, place, or thing that is performing the action in the sentence. It is who or what the sentence is about.

Predicate

The predicate is the part of the sentence that tells what the subject does.

Declarative Sentence

A declarative sentence makes a statement. These sentences give information and always end with periods.

Interrogative Sentence

An interrogative sentence asks a question. These sentences always end with question marks.

Exclamatory Sentence

An exclamatory sentence shows a strong feeling or emotion. These sentences always end with exclamation points.

Imperative Sentence

An imperative sentence tells the listener what to do. These sentences can end with either periods or exclamation points.

Sentence Fragment

A sentence fragment is a short phrase that does not make sense as a complete sentence. It might be missing something, like a subject or a verb.

Run-On Sentence

A run-on sentence is a sentence that contains more than one complete thought without the correct punctuation to separate them.

Punctuation

Punctuation is a set of marks used in writing so that it can be easily understood.

Capitalization

Capitalization is making the first letter of a word “big”. These “big” letters are called capital or uppercase letters. The first word of each sentence, proper nouns, and the pronoun “I” should always be capitalized.

Preposition

A preposition is a word that links a noun or pronoun to other words in the sentence. It shows a location, time, or direction.

Subordinating Conjunction

A subordinating conjunction is a word or phrase that connects an independent clause and a dependent clause.

Coordinating Conjunction

A coordinating conjunction joins together words, phrases, or independent clauses.

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions that work together to join words or phrases.

Interjection

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses emotion.

Comma

A comma is a punctuation mark used to separate parts of a sentence and show a short pause.

Quotation Marks

Quotation marks are used to show words that are spoken out loud or to make the reader notice a word.

Dialect

A dialect is words or phrases that are spoken in one place or by a group of people.

Register

A register is the way a person uses language differently in different situations.

Homographs

Homographs are words that have the same spelling but different meanings.

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings.

Synonyms

Synonyms are words with the same or almost the same meanings.

Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

Context Clues

Context clues are clues or hints in a text that help a reader guess the meaning of an unknown word.

Root Word

A root is what is left of a word after all prefixes and suffixes have been taken away.

Prefix

A prefix is a word part that is added to the beginning of a word.

Suffix

A suffix is a word part that is added to the end of a word.

Reference Materials

Reference materials are books or other materials that are used to find important information about topics.

Simile

A simile compares two unlike things using the words “like” or “as” to make the comparison.

Metaphor

A metaphor compares two unlike things by making a direct comparison. It does not use the words “like” or “as” to make the comparison.

Personification

Personification gives human qualities to nonhuman things like objects, animals, or parts of nature.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an
exaggeration.

Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word that sounds exactly like the sound it represents.

Alliteration

Alliteration is when the same consonant sound is repeated at the beginning of two or more words in a sentence.

Idiom

An idiom is a common phrase that does not mean exactly what it says.

Adage

An adage is a wise saying that most people agree with. An adage states a generally accepted truth.

Proverb

A proverb is a wise saying that gives advice to the listener. A proverb can be used as a guide to good behavior.

Simple Sentence

A simple sentence is made up of one clear independent clause.

Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is made up of two independent clauses (or simple sentences).

Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is made up of at least one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.

Independent Clause

An independent clause has a clear subject and predicate and makes sense on its own.

Dependent Clause

A dependent clause is not a complete sentence. It contains a subject and predicate but does not make sense on its own. It needs to be attached to an independent clause to make sense.

Introductory Clause

An introductory clause is a dependent clause used at the beginning of a complex sentence.

Vocabulary Posters

with Definitions and Examples

Noun

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

➤➤➤ **Example:** The **teacher** handed out **markers**.

Singular Noun

A singular noun is one person, place, thing, or idea.

➤➤➤ **Example:** The **lion** roared loudly.

Plural Noun

A plural noun is more than one person, place, thing, or idea. Most of the time, you only need to add an -s or -es to make a noun plural.

▶▶▶ **Example:** The **students** lined up quickly.

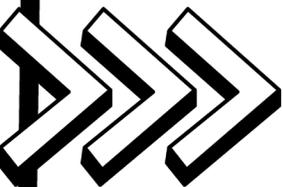
Common Noun

A common noun is a general noun that does not need to be capitalized (unless it begins a sentence).

➤➤➤ **Example:** My **dog** loves chasing **squirrels**.

Proper Noun

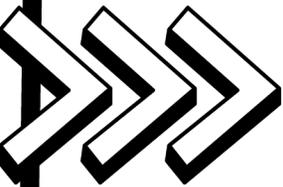
A proper noun is the name of a specific person, place, or thing. Proper nouns are capitalized. It can sometimes be more than one word.



Example: A famous pop singer is **Ariana Grande**.

Possessive Noun

A possessive noun shows ownership. It shows that something belongs to something else.



Singular possessive example: The **bird's** nest was at the top of the tree.

Plural possessive example: The soccer **players'** coach is Mr. Hernandez.

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun so that the noun does not have to be used more than once.

▶▶▶ **Example:** Tia looked down at **her** shoes as **she** walked to school.

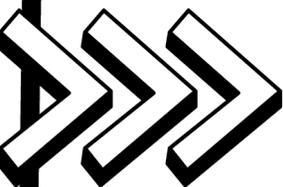
Adjective

An adjective is a word that is used to describe a noun in more detail.

➤➤➤ **Example:** The **intelligent** man is also **generous**.

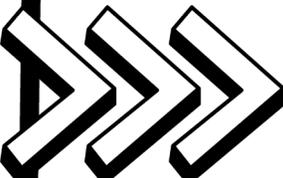
Comparative Adjective

A comparative adjective is a word used to compare (explain the differences between) two nouns.

- 
- For shorter adjectives, add -er to the end. **Example:** Duante is **taller** than Juan.
 - Put the word “more” in front of longer adjectives. **Example:** This problem is **more** difficult than the last one!

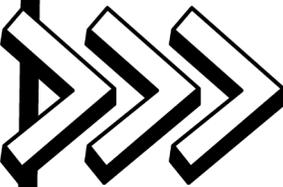
Superlative Adjective

A superlative adjective is used to compare three or more things.

- 
- For shorter adjectives, add -est to the end. **Example:** Paulina is the **shortest** person in our class.
 - Put the word “most” in front of longer adjectives. **Example:** That is the **most** expensive thing in the store!

Verb

A verb is a word that describes an action, feeling, state, or belief.

 **Example:** The man **listens** carefully to the instructions.

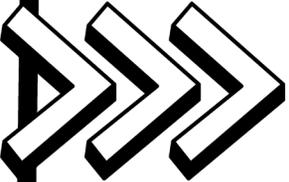
Action Verb

An action verb describes a thought, activity, or movement.

➤➤➤ **Example:** The gymnast **flipped** over the balance beam.

Helping Verb

A helping verb comes before a main verb and adds more exact information about the main verb.

 **Example:** The hamster **is** *running* around the cage.

Linking Verb

A linking verb describes a state or condition. Instead of helping another verb, it connects, or “links”, to a noun, pronoun, or adjective in the same sentence.

- ***Example linking to a noun:***

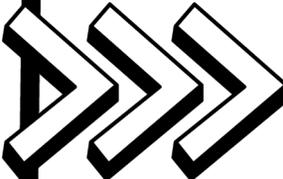
The dog **was** a German shepherd.

- ***Example linking to an adjective:***

The lizard **is** green.

Verb Tenses

Verb tenses explain when something happened. The three main verb tenses are past, present, and future.



Examples:

Past: Levi **jumped** over the fence.

Present: Levi **jumps** over the fence.

Future: Levi **will jump** over the fence.

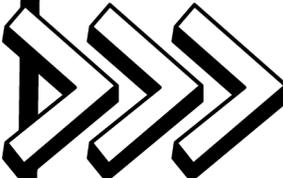
Adverb

An adverb modifies another adverb, verb, or adjective. Many (though not all) adverbs end in -ly.

▶▶▶ **Example:** He smiled **slowly**.

Subject

The subject of a sentence is the person, place, or thing that is performing the action in the sentence. It is who or what the sentence is about.



Example: The dog ran down the street.

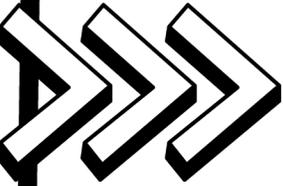
Predicate

The predicate is the part of the sentence that tells what the subject does.

➤➤➤ **Example:** The dog **ran down the street.**

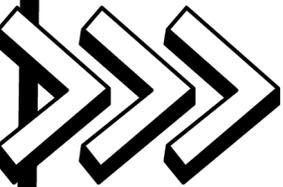
Declarative Sentence

A declarative sentence makes a statement. These sentences give information and always end with periods.

 **Example:** Thomas will be eleven in March.

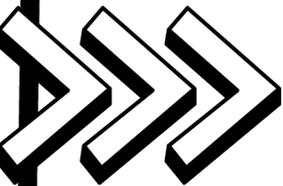
Interrogative Sentence

An interrogative sentence asks a question. These sentences always end with question marks.

 **Example:** Do you want a piece of this cookie?

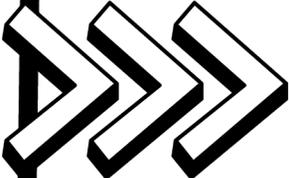
Exclamatory Sentence

An exclamatory sentence shows a strong feeling or emotion. These sentences always end with exclamation points.

 **Example:** I can't believe I'm going to Disney World!

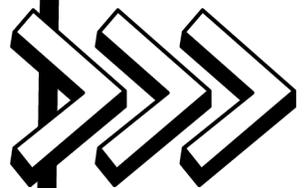
Imperative Sentence

An imperative sentence tells the listener what to do. These sentences can end with either periods or exclamation points.

 **Example:** Hand me that pencil over there.

Sentence Fragment

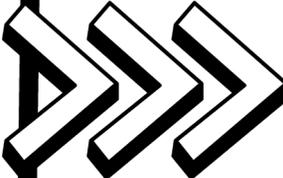
A sentence fragment is a short phrase that does not make sense as a complete sentence. It might be missing something, like a subject or a verb.



Example: Likes ice cream.

Run-On Sentence

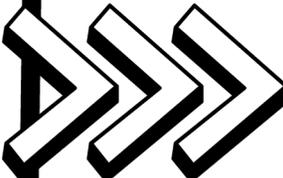
A run-on sentence is a sentence that contains more than one complete thought without the correct punctuation to separate them.



Example: Xavier has a new puppy he told me I could play with it after school.

Punctuation

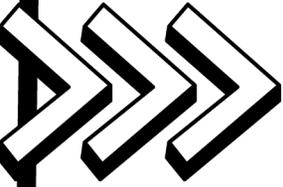
Punctuation is a set of marks used in writing so that it can be easily understood.



Examples: commas, periods, question marks, exclamation points, quotation marks, and apostrophes

Capitalization

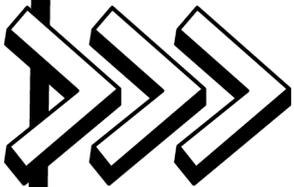
Capitalization is making the first letter of a word “big”. These “big” letters are called capital or uppercase letters. The first word of each sentence, proper nouns, and the pronoun “I” should always be capitalized.



Example: Did you know that **I** went to **E**urope in **J**anuary with **R**ebecca?

Preposition

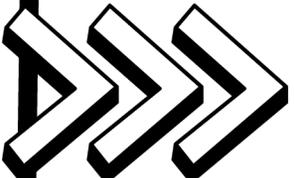
A preposition is a word that links a noun or pronoun to other words in the sentence. It shows a location, time, or direction.



Example: My best friend lives **across** the street.

Subordinating Conjunction

A subordinating conjunction is a word or phrase that connects an independent clause and a dependent clause.



Example: When my brother turned sixteen, he got his driver's license.

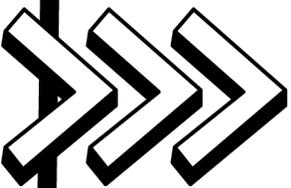
Coordinating Conjunction

A coordinating conjunction joins together words, phrases, or independent clauses.

➤➤➤ **Example:** Marissa broke her ankle, **so** she has to wear a cast.

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions that work together to join words or phrases.



Example: She plays **not only** guitar **but also** drums.

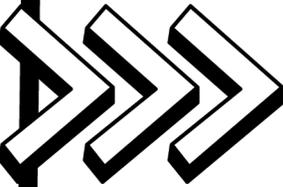
Interjection

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses emotion.

➤➤➤ **Example: Wow,** that pizza is delicious!

Comma

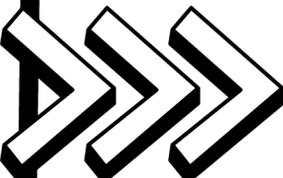
A comma is a punctuation mark used to separate parts of a sentence and show a short pause.



Example: Jefferson, can you hand me the paper, pencil, and book?

Quotation Marks

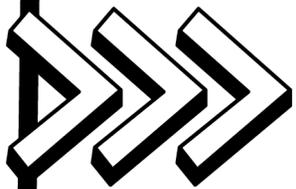
Quotation marks are used to show words that are spoken out loud or to make the reader notice a word.



Example: “Are you ready to leave?” my mother asked.

Dialect

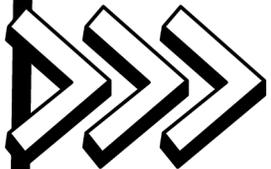
A dialect is words or phrases that are spoken in one place or by a group of people.



Example: I **reckon** Saturday would be a good day to stay home.
(Appalachian)

Register

A register is the way a person uses language differently in different situations.



Examples:

- **Formal Register** – Excuse me, sir, is this seat reserved for anyone?
- **Informal Register** – Hey, can I sit in that chair if no one's using it?

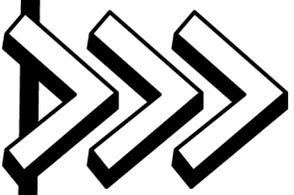
Homographs

Homographs are words that have the same spelling but different meanings.

▶▶▶ **Example:** It's not **fair** that my friends are allowed to go to the **fair**, but I can't.

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings.



Example: Craig **won** a prize for being the **one** to correctly guess the number.

Synonyms

Synonyms are words with the same or almost the same meanings.

▶▶▶ **Example:** old and ancient

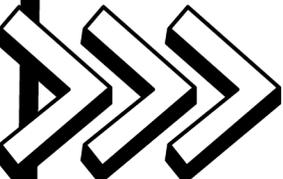
Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

➤➤➤ **Example:** argue and agree

Context Clues

Context clues are clues or hints in a text that help a reader guess the meaning of an unknown word.



Example: My car is very **reliable**, and I can always **trust** it to take me where I need to go.

Root Word

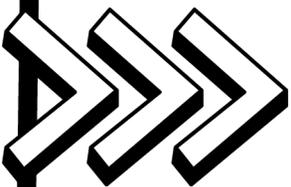
A root is what is left of a word after all prefixes and suffixes have been taken away.



Example: audible

Prefix

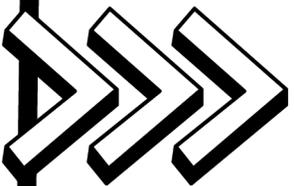
A prefix is a word part that is added to the beginning of a word.



Example: misheard

Suffix

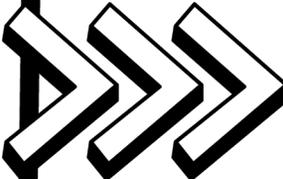
A suffix is a word part that is added to the end of a word.



Example: teacher

Reference Materials

Reference materials are books or other materials that are used to find important information about topics.



Examples: dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, and maps

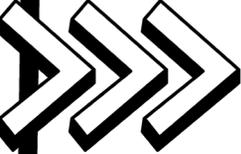
Simile

A simile compares two unlike things using the words “like” or “as” to make the comparison.

➤➤➤ **Example:** My hands are always **as cold as ice** during the winter.

Metaphor

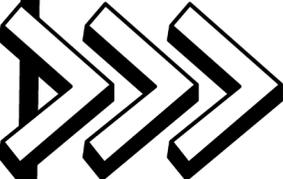
A metaphor compares two unlike things by making a direct comparison. It does **not** use the words “like” or “as” to make the comparison.



Example: His footsteps **were thunder** when he bounded up the stairs.

Personification

Personification gives human qualities to nonhuman things like objects, animals, or parts of nature.



Example: The warm chocolate chip cookies were **calling out to me**.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an exaggeration.

▶▶▶ **Example:** My luggage weighed a ton after I filled it with souvenirs.

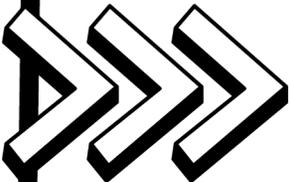
Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word that sounds exactly like the sound it represents.

➤➤➤ **Example:** The cat **hissed** as the bees **buzzed** around the spilled sugar.

Alliteration

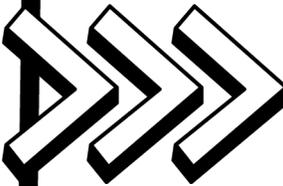
Alliteration is when the same consonant sound is repeated at the beginning of two or more words in a sentence.



Example: A **p**erfect **p**arty is
pretty hard to **p**lan.

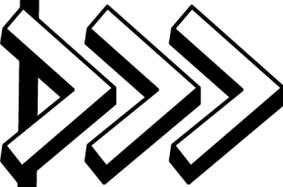
Idiom

An idiom is a common phrase that does not mean exactly what it says.

 **Example:** The test was **a piece of cake**, and I finished in ten minutes.

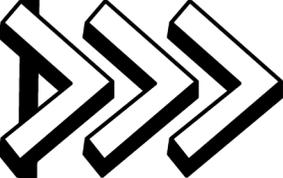
Adage

An adage is a wise saying that most people agree with. An adage states a generally accepted truth.

 **Example:** Birds of a feather flock together.

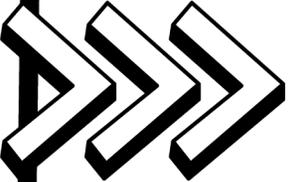
Proverb

A proverb is a wise saying that gives advice to the listener. A proverb can be used as a guide to good behavior.

 **Example:** Don't judge a book by its cover.

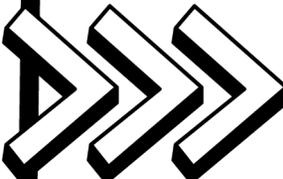
Simple Sentence

A simple sentence is made up of one clear independent clause.

 **Example:** It rained last night.

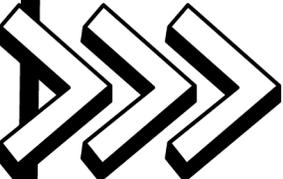
Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is made up of two independent clauses (or simple sentences).

 **Example:** It rained last night, so the field was muddy.

Complex Sentence

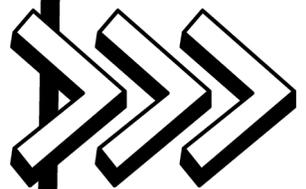
A complex sentence is made up of at least one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.



Example: Since the field was muddy, the soccer game was canceled.

Independent Clause

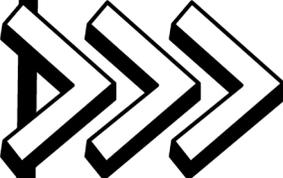
An independent clause has a clear subject and predicate and makes sense on its own.



Example: I went to the store yesterday.

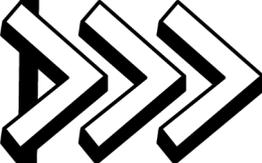
Dependent Clause

A dependent clause is not a complete sentence. It contains a subject and predicate but does not make sense on its own. It needs to be attached to an independent clause to make sense.

 **Example:** When your mother calls

Introductory Clause

An introductory clause is a dependent clause used at the beginning of a complex sentence.

 **Example:** Before you leave the house, make sure your room is clean.

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