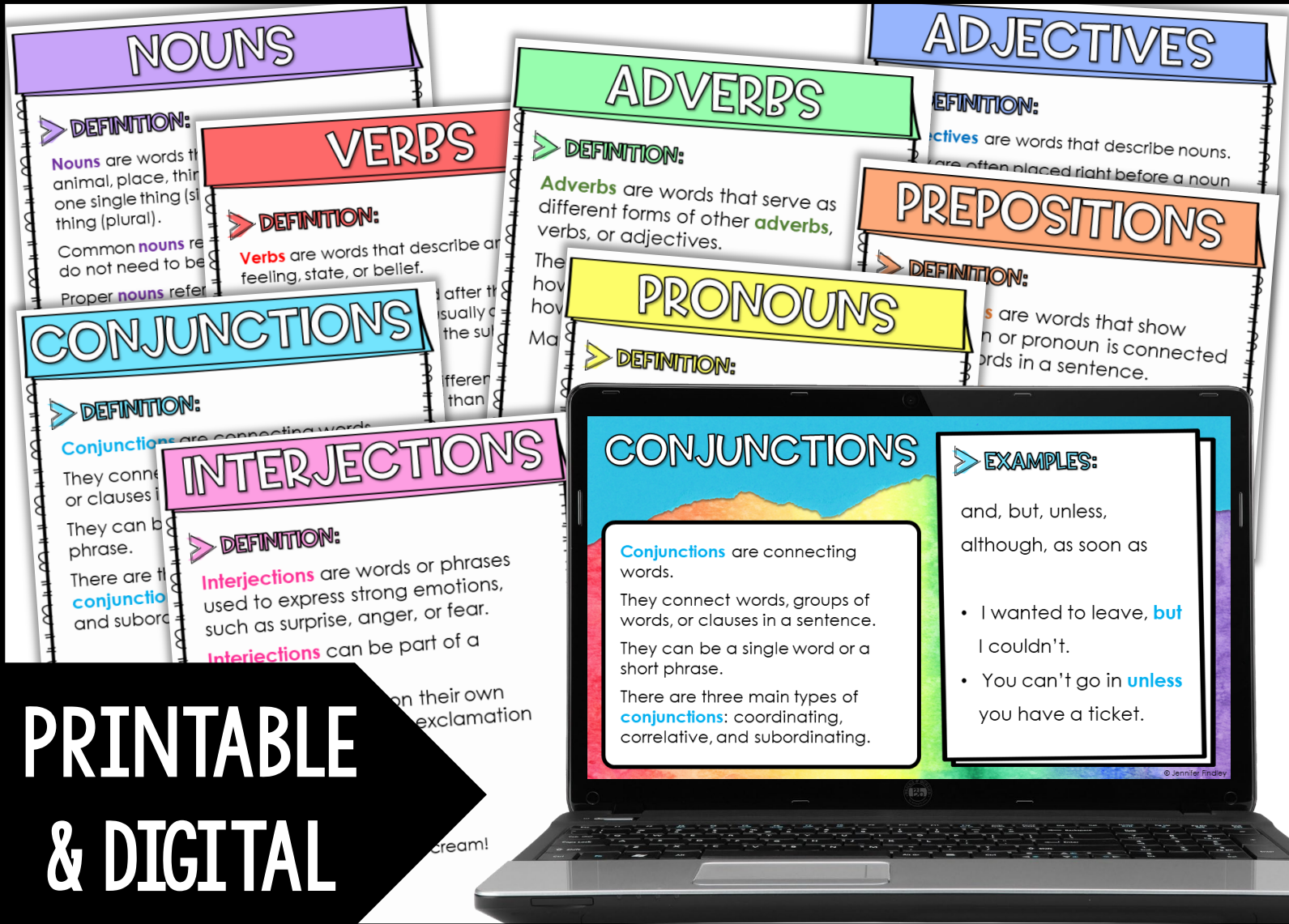


Digital Access on Page 4

PARTS OF SPEECH

POSTERS



PRINTABLE
& DIGITAL

ABOUT THE RESOURCE

This free resource is a set of parts of speech posters.

It includes three posters that define and give examples of each part of speech. In addition, individual posters for each of the following eight parts of speech are included: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.



Heading

NOUNS

DEFINITION:

Nouns are words that refer to a person, animal, place, thing, or idea. They can be one single thing (singular) or more than one thing (plural).

Common **nouns** refer to general things and do not need to be capitalized.

Proper **nouns** refer to specific things, like the name of a person or a particular place. The first letter of each word of a proper **noun** should always be capitalized.

EXAMPLES:

schools, soccer, love, Saturday, United States

All **schools** are closed today.

- I'm playing **soccer** this **Saturday**.

Definition and Description

Examples and Sentences

DIGITAL ACCESS



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PARTS OF SPEECH

➤ NOUNS

words that refer to a person, animal, place, thing, or idea

➤ VERBS

words that describe an action, feeling, state, or belief

➤ ADJECTIVES

words that describe nouns

➤ ADVERBS

words that give more information about how, where, when, how much, or how often something occurs or exists

➤ PRONOUNS

words used to replace nouns

➤ PREPOSITIONS

words that show how a noun or pronoun is connected to other words in a sentence

➤ CONJUNCTIONS

connecting words

➤ INTERJECTIONS

words or phrases used to express strong emotions

PARTS OF SPEECH

➤ NOUNS

Examples: schools, soccer, love, Saturday, United States

➤ VERBS

Examples: asks, tasted, am painting, jump, had been walking

➤ ADJECTIVES

Examples: delicious, those, enough, orange, curly

➤ ADVERBS

Examples: happily, slowly, often, very, therefore

➤ PRONOUNS

Examples: I, himself, yours, they, she

➤ PREPOSITIONS

Examples: between, along, in, from, with

➤ CONJUNCTIONS

Examples: and, but, unless, although, as soon as

➤ INTERJECTIONS

Examples: wow, ahh, gee, yikes

PARTS OF SPEECH

➤ NOUNS

- All **schools** are closed today.
- I'm playing **soccer** this **Saturday**.

➤ VERBS

- Nakayla **tasted** the cake.
- I **am painting** a picture.

➤ ADJECTIVES

- Where did you get **these delicious** cookies?
- I didn't know your hair was **curly**!

➤ ADVERBS

- He smiled **happily**.
- I **often** ride my bicycle to school.

➤ PRONOUNS

- Rejilio is talking to **himself**.
- Miracle forgot **her** keys.

➤ PREPOSITIONS

- We walked **along** the beach.
- I got a letter **from** my grandmother.

➤ CONJUNCTIONS

- I wanted to leave, **but** I couldn't.
- You can't go in **unless** you have a ticket.

➤ INTERJECTIONS

- **Oops**, I dropped my ice cream!
- **Ack!** A spider!

PARTS OF SPEECH

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Pronoun	Preposition	Conjunction	Interjection

Wow, it is difficult for me to use these words well within a sentence, but I am trying.

Jaylon walked slowly toward his new and improved bicycle. Cool!

When Mrs. Garcia yelled, "Yikes!" the noisy students quickly looked at her.

NOUNS

➤ DEFINITION:

Nouns are words that refer to a person, animal, place, thing, or idea. They can be one single thing (singular) or more than one thing (plural).

Common **nouns** refer to general things and do not need to be capitalized.

Proper **nouns** refer to specific things, like the name of a person or a particular place. The first letter of each word of a proper **noun** should always be capitalized.

➤ EXAMPLES:

schools, soccer, love, Saturday, United States

- All **schools** are closed today.
- I'm playing **soccer** this **Saturday**.

VERBS

➤ DEFINITION:

Verbs are words that describe an action, feeling, state, or belief.

Verbs are usually placed after the subject of a sentence, which is usually a noun or pronoun. This is because the subject is “performing” the **verb**.

Verbs can have many different forms and can sometimes be more than one word.

➤ EXAMPLES:

asks, tasted, am painting, jump, had been walking

- Nakayla **tasted** the cake.
- I **am painting** a picture.

ADJECTIVES

➤ DEFINITION:

Adjectives are words that describe nouns.

They are often placed right before a noun (but not always).

They describe a noun in more detail, so that it is easier to picture or understand.

More than one **adjective** can be used in a sentence to describe a noun.

Adjectives can describe an opinion, amount, size, shape, color, type, condition, purpose, or material.

➤ EXAMPLES:

delicious, those, enough, orange, curly

- Where did you get **these delicious** cookies?
- I didn't know your hair was **curly!**

ADVERBS

➤ DEFINITION:

Adverbs are words that serve as different forms of other **adverbs**, verbs, or adjectives.

They give more information about how, where, when, how much, or how often something occurs or exists.

Many (but not all) **adverbs** end in -ly.

➤ EXAMPLES:

happily, slowly, often, very, therefore

- He smiled **happily**.
- I **often** ride my bicycle to school.

PRONOUNS

➤ DEFINITION:

Pronouns are words used to replace nouns.

They are usually used when the noun has been mentioned earlier in the sentence or in an earlier sentence.

Pronouns help a writer avoid unnecessary repetition of the same noun.

➤ EXAMPLES:

I, himself, yours, they, she

- Rejilio is talking to **himself**.
- Miracle forgot **her** keys.

PREPOSITIONS

➤ DEFINITION:

Prepositions are words that show how a noun or pronoun is connected to other words in a sentence.

Prepositions mostly describe place, direction or movement, or time.

They can also describe purpose, connection, device and origin.

➤ EXAMPLES:

between, along, in, from, with

- We walked **along** the beach.
- I got a letter **from** my grandmother.

CONJUNCTIONS

➤ DEFINITION:

Conjunctions are connecting words.

They connect words, groups of words, or clauses in a sentence.

They can be a single word or a short phrase.

There are three main types of **conjunctions**: coordinating, correlative, and subordinating.

➤ EXAMPLES:

and, but, unless, although, as soon as

- I wanted to leave, **but** I couldn't.
- You can't go in **unless** you have a ticket.

INTERJECTIONS

➤ DEFINITION:

Interjections are words or phrases used to express strong emotions, such as surprise, anger, or fear.

Interjections can be part of a sentence.

They can also exist on their own when followed by an exclamation mark.

➤ EXAMPLES:

wow, ahh, gee, yikes

- **Oops**, I dropped my ice cream!
- **Ack!** A spider!

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