

PARTS OF SPEECH UNIT *from*



TEACHING GRAMMAR, USAGE, AND MECHANICS

GOOGLE SLIDES,
FORMS, SHEETS,
and
PRINTABLE PDFS



12 LESSONS,
GUIDED and
INDEPENDENT
PRACTICE,
UNIT TEST



Aligned to Common Core Standards

Program Lessons

Lesson 1	Proper and Common Nouns
Lesson 2	Personal Pronouns
Lesson 3	Subject Case Pronouns
Lesson 4	Object Case Pronouns
Lesson 5	Possessive Case Pronouns
Lesson 6	Adjectives
Lesson 7	Verbs
Lesson 8	Adverbs
Lesson 9	Coordinating Conjunctions
Lesson 10	Correlative Conjunctions
Lesson 11	Subordinating Conjunctions
Lesson 12	Prepositional Phrases

With these instructional activities:

Printable PDFs and PowerPoint®

- ✓Teacher Instructional Lessons
- ✓Student Instructional Lessons
- ✓Student Guided Practice
- ✓Teacher Guided Practice Answers
- ✓3d Graphic Organizers

Google Slides

- ✓Student Instructional Lessons and Guided Practice
- ✓Independent Practice Parts of Speech

Google Forms and Sheets

Parts of Speech Unit Test (self-correcting) and Recording Matrix

**FLEXIBLE
TEACHING
OPTIONS**
*for in-class or
distance learning*

FOCUS 🔍

Resources	Parts of Speech Notes: Correlative Conjunctions
<p>Check out the conjunctions in the Parts of Speech Song at http://bit.ly/29aK4EV.</p> <p>Correlative conjunctions join two parallel words, phrases, or clauses. <i>Parallel</i> means that the parts of the sentence are similar in length and grammatical structure. Example: Either you like her, or you do not.</p> <p>Note that each independent clause has three words and follows a subject-verb grammatical structure.</p> <p><i>Correlative</i> is pronounced as cor/rél/ ə/tive.</p> <p>Print these colorful posters for each of the three types of conjunctions: https://bit.ly/2VzBjiG</p>	<p>A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses to coordinate, correlate, or subordinate.</p> <p>Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions used in the same sentence. A comma is placed before the second of the paired conjunctions, if that conjunction begins a different independent clause.</p> <p>Examples</p> <p>Either + or: Either you stay, or you go.</p> <p>Neither + nor: Neither rain nor snow will stop us.</p> <p>Whether + or: They don't care whether or not they agree.</p> <p>Both + and: Both April and May can be rainy months here.</p> <p>Not + but: It was not the best, but it was not the worst.</p> <p>Such + that: It was such a cold day that we stayed inside.</p> <p>As + as: As many as asked received second helpings.</p> <p>Rather + than: I would rather attend alone than with him.</p> <p>As + as many: As accustomed as she is to being right, it was good to see her admit that she can be wrong.</p> <p>No sooner + than: They had no sooner arrived than they were complaining.</p>
<p>SCRIPTED TEACHER LESSONS FOR IN-CLASS DISPLAY OR ZOOM.</p>	<p>The verb which follows two subjects joined by "or" must agree with the second subject, not the first.</p> <p>Examples: Either Matthew or his mom wins the grand prize.</p>
	<p>SUMMARY/REFLECTION</p>

Resources	Parts of Speech Notes: Correlative Conjunctions
<p>Check out the conjunctions in the Parts of Speech Song at http://bit.ly/29aK4EV.</p>	<p>A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses to coordinate, correlate, or subordinate.</p> <p>Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions used in the same sentence. A comma is placed before the second of the paired conjunctions, if that conjunction begins a different independent clause.</p> <p>Examples</p> <p>Either + or: _____</p> <p>Neither + nor: _____</p> <p>Whether + or: _____</p> <p>Both + and: _____</p> <p>Not + but: _____</p> <p>Such + that: _____</p> <p>As + as: _____</p> <p>Rather + than: _____</p> <p>As + as many: _____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>STUDENTS TAKE INTERACTIVE NOTES IN PREFERRED CORNELL FORMAT.</p>	<p>No sooner + than: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>The verb which follows two subjects joined by "or" must agree with the second subject, not the first.</p> <p>Example: _____</p>
	<p>SUMMARY/REFLECTION</p>
	<p> </p>

Guided Practice

1. Re-write this sentence and underline the correlative conjunctions: The fisherman would rather use worms than salmon eggs.

2. Re-write this sentence and underline the correlative conjunctions: It was such a hot day that sat in the pool until dinner.

3. Re-write this sentence correctly: Neither Kathy or Rebecca wanted to leave the party.

4. Re-write this sentence correctly: The man with the beard and the man with the mustache asked Amanda and I to stay.

5. Re-write this sentence correctly. Either Julie and Chris wants to help plan the event.

6. Re-write this sentence correctly: Whether he contributes nor he does not makes no difference.

**STUDENTS
PRACTICE ERROR
ANALYSIS AND
SENTENCE
REVISION.**

Guided Practice

1. Re-write this sentence and underline the correlative conjunctions: The fisherman would rather use worms than salmon eggs.

The fisherman would rather use worms than salmon eggs.

2. Re-write this sentence and underline the correlative conjunctions: It was such a hot day that sat in the pool until dinner.

It was such a hot day that sat in the pool until dinner.

3. Re-write this sentence correctly: Neither Kathy or Rebecca wanted to leave the party.

Neither Kathy nor Rebecca wanted to leave the party.

4. Re-write this sentence correctly: The man with the beard and the man with the mustache asked Amanda and I to stay.

Both the man with the beard and the man with the mustache asked Amanda and I to stay.

STUDENTS
SELF-CORRECT
GUIDED PRACTICE
SENTENCES FROM
ANSWER DISPLAY.

Re-write this sentence correctly. Either Julie and Mark or
help plan the event.

Either Julie and Mark or Mark wants to help plan the event.

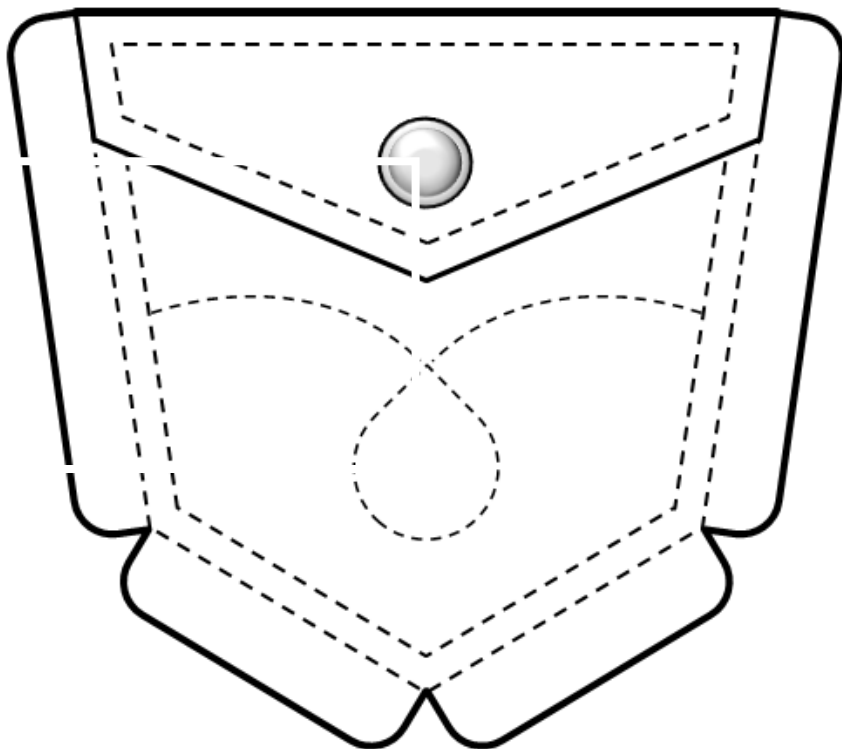
Re-write this sentence correctly: Whether he contributes or he does not makes no difference.

Whether he contributes or he does not makes no difference.

3d Graphic Organizers

Directions

1. Color or highlight.
2. Cut at the solid lines, fold at the dotted lines, and glue or tape the tabs.
3. Write the matching pair for each correlative conjunction on the back of the flaps and then put the pack in the pocket.



Correlative Conjunctions		
\$	both	\$
\$	either	\$
\$	whether	\$
\$	neither	\$
\$	if	\$

3d GRAPHIC
ORGANIZERS
FOR DIGITAL
NOTEBOOK
OPTION.

FOCUS

Resources

Check out the conjunctions in the **Parts of Speech Song** at

[Parts of Speech Song](#).

Parts of Speech Notes: Correlative Conjunctions

A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses to coordinate, correlate, or subordinate.

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions used in the same sentence. A comma is placed before the second of the paired conjunctions, if that conjunction begins a different independent clause.

Examples

Either + or:

Neither + nor:

Whether + or:

Both + and:

Not + but:

Such + that:

As + as:

Rather + than:

As + as many:

No sooner + than:

The verb which follows two subjects joined by "or" must agree with the second subject, not the first.

Example:

SUMMARY/REFLECTION

OR STUDENTS
COMPLETE THE
CORNELL NOTES
LESSON IN
GOOGLE SLIDES.

Guided Practice

1. Re-write this sentence and underline the correlative conjunctions: The fisherman would rather use worms than salmon eggs.

2. Re-write this sentence and underline the correlative conjunctions: It was such a hot day that sat in the pool until dinner.

3. Re-write this sentence correctly: Neither Kathy or Rebecca wanted to leave the party.

4. Re-write this sentence correctly: The man with the beard and the man with the mustache asked Amanda and I to stay.

5. Re-write this sentence correctly: Either Julie and Chris wants to help plan the event.

6. Re-write this sentence correctly: Whether he contributes nor he does not makes no difference.

Lesson 5: Possessive Case Pronouns

FOCUS Possessive Case Pronouns

Possessive pronouns show ownership and may be used before a noun or without a noun.

Before a noun—*my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their*

When a possessive pronoun is used before a noun, it modifies the noun. The connected verb must match the noun, not the pronoun.

Examples: My friends had a bar-be-cue in their huge backyard. Our yard is much smaller.

Without a noun—*mine, yours, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs*

When a possessive pronoun is used without a noun, the verb must match the noun which the pronoun represents. **Examples:** We bought two mattresses: hers is soft and his is firm.

CONNECT TO WRITING

Possessive pronouns must refer to and match a preceding (come before) noun or pronoun. The noun or pronoun to which the possessive pronoun refers is known as its *antecedent*. Writers often make pronoun antecedent mistakes with possessive pronouns. To avoid these mistakes:

1. Keep pronouns close to their references or use synonyms.
2. Don't have a pronoun refer to the object of a prepositional phrase. **Example:** The box *of pencils* was found in *their* place. **Revision:** The *box* of pencils was found in *its* place.
3. Don't have a pronoun refer to a possessive antecedent. **Example:** Are *theirs* the best cookies? They certainly are. **Revision:** Are *their cookies* the best? They certainly are.

PRACTICE

Label **C** if the sentence(s) is *correct* or **W** if it is *wrong* in the space at the end of each line.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. My sister insists that the last cupcake is her, but I say it's mine. | _____ |
| 2. Our hotel room is quite dirty, but theirs is clean. | _____ |
| 3. The trophy is on the shelf, but the trophy belongs to our school. | _____ |
| 4. The car was stuck and remained in their spot on the loading dock. | _____ |
| 5. The book was thick; its 40 pages. | _____ |
| 6. The low price and its cheap cost is positive, but I want to hear other ideas. | _____ |
| 7. Are their cookies the best? They usually are, but occasionally they are not. | _____ |

WRITE

Write a sentence with a singular possessives before a noun and a plural possessive without a noun.

STUDENTS
COMPLETE
INDEPENDENT
PRACTICE WITH
PRINTABLE PDFs.

LESSON 10: CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS



OR STUDENTS
COMPLETE
INDEPENDENT
PRACTICE WITH
GOOGLE SLIDES.

A **conjunction** joins words, phrases, or clauses together. There are **coordinating conjunctions**, **subordinating conjunctions**, and **correlative conjunctions**.

Correlative conjunctions join words, phrases, or clauses together.

CONNECT TO WRITING

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions used in the same sentence that indicate a certain relationship. Common correlative conjunctions include the following:

both...and either...or whether...or neither...nor

Example: *Either we work together, or we will fail together.*

LESSON 10: CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

PRACTICE

Read the following short story and fill in the blanks with the correct correlative conjunctions.

Both Taylor I love to play basketball.

After school we are playing one-on-one out

on the playground talking about our next

league game. It's great to be on the same team as my best friend,

even though our team has only won one game this season. Our

coach always tells us, "It's not you win

lose that matters; it's how you play the game.

Taylor I are the

best players on our team, but we are getting better with each

game. Taylor and I plan to practice a lot over

the summer. Hopefully, we will be on the same team again next year.

WRITE

Compose your own sentence or two with two pairs of correlative conjunctions.



Parts of Speech Unit Test

Directions: Complete the test and submit.

* Required

Email address *

.....

Please type your first name. *

.....

Please type your last name. *

.....

STUDENTS TAKE THE
PARTS OF SPEECH
UNIT TEST IN SELF-
CORRECTING
GOOGLE FORMS.
UPLOAD RESULTS IN
GOOGLE SHEETS.

Parts of Speech Test Sentence: Although they apologized, either Kim or Tom was always arriving late for their team practices and league games.

Parts of Speech Unit Test Matrix

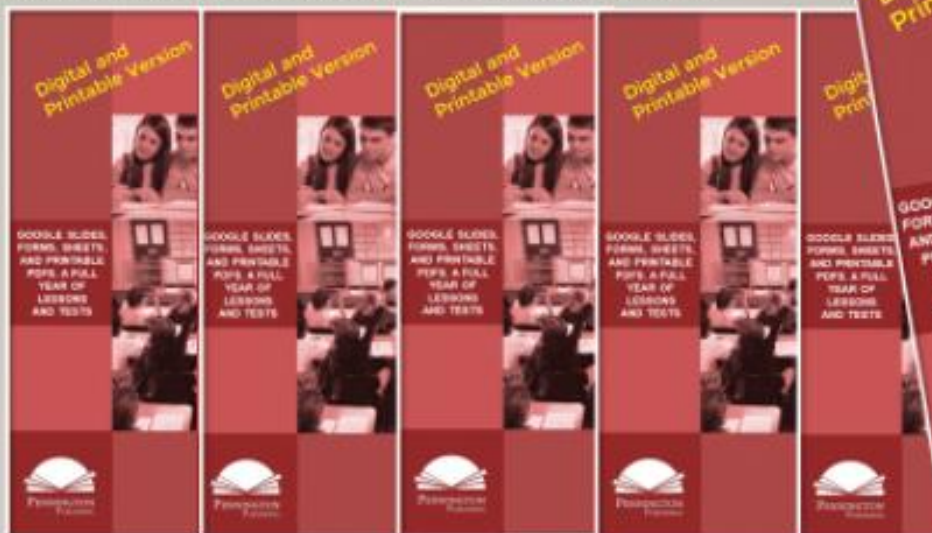
[illegible]

Like what you see, but wish it were included in a full-year, standards-aligned printable and digital program with bi-weekly unit tests? It is!

TEACHING GRAMMAR, USAGE, AND MECHANICS

grades 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and high school

THANK YOU FOR PURCHASING THE PARTS OF SPEECH UNIT FROM MY FULL-YEAR GRADES 4-8 & HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMS.



PROMO SLIDES 1-10. PARTS OF SPEECH UNIT SLIDES 11-53.

