



Grades 4 and up

# Camping Out with the Parts of Speech

Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning  
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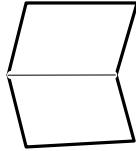
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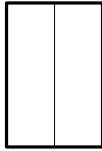
**SAMPLE PAGE**

# Things to Know

**Hamburger Fold**-Fold short-ways



**Hotdog Fold**- Fold long-ways



**Folds**- Labeled with a small line to show where the fold is and the words hamburger fold or hotdog fold.

**Dotted Lines**-These are the cutting lines

**Cover Labels**- Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be labeled "covered page" or "cover label."

## Where do the mini-booklets go?

A shape-coded and labeled KEY is included. This key shows you where all of the mini-booklets go in each folder. Keep this page handy! You'll also see at the top of the mini-booklet pages another graphic that shows once again where to place the booklet in each folder. So there are TWO ways to see where to place the booklet. We've made it easy!! You won't get lost.

## How Long Does it Take to Complete the Lapbook?

Doing mini-booklet a day, a 2-folder lapbook takes 3 weeks to complete. However, you can expand on your study and make it last as long as you like! That's the beauty of homeschooling! Do it YOUR way!

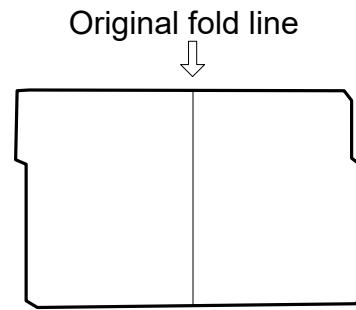
## Lapbook Assembly Choices

Choice #1 -Do not glue your folders together until you have completely finished all three folders. It is easier to work with one folder instead of two or three glued together.

Choice #2 -Glue all of your folders together before beginning. Some children like to see the entire project as it is being done. Plus, it helps with keeping up with which folder you are supposed to be working in. The choices are completely up to you and your child!

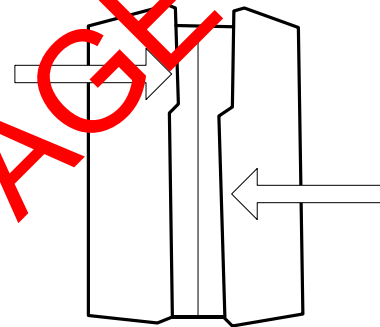
# Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.



For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*

Highest part of flap.



Glue your folders together by putting glue (or you may staple) on the inside of the flaps. Then press the newly glued flaps together with your hands until they get a good strong hold to each other. Follow this step to add as many folders as you need for your project. Most of our lapbooks have either 2 or 3 folders.

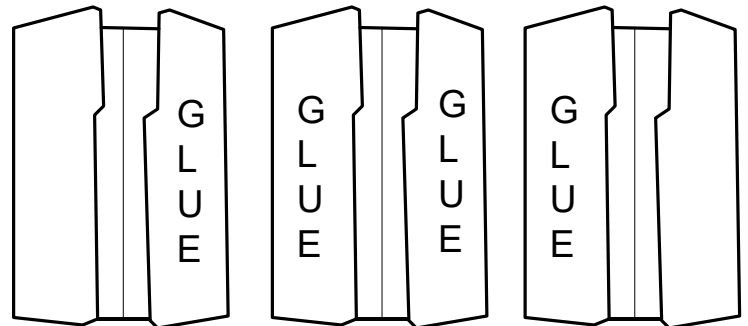
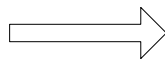


Photo of a completed lapbook base



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- intensive pronouns

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- linking verbs
- helping verbs
- transitive verbs
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## **Adverbs**

- comparatives
- superlatives

## **Adverbs**

- proper adverbs
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- comparative adverbs
- superlative adverbs

## **Conjunctions**

- coordinating conjunctions
- subordinating conjunctions
- correlative conjunctions

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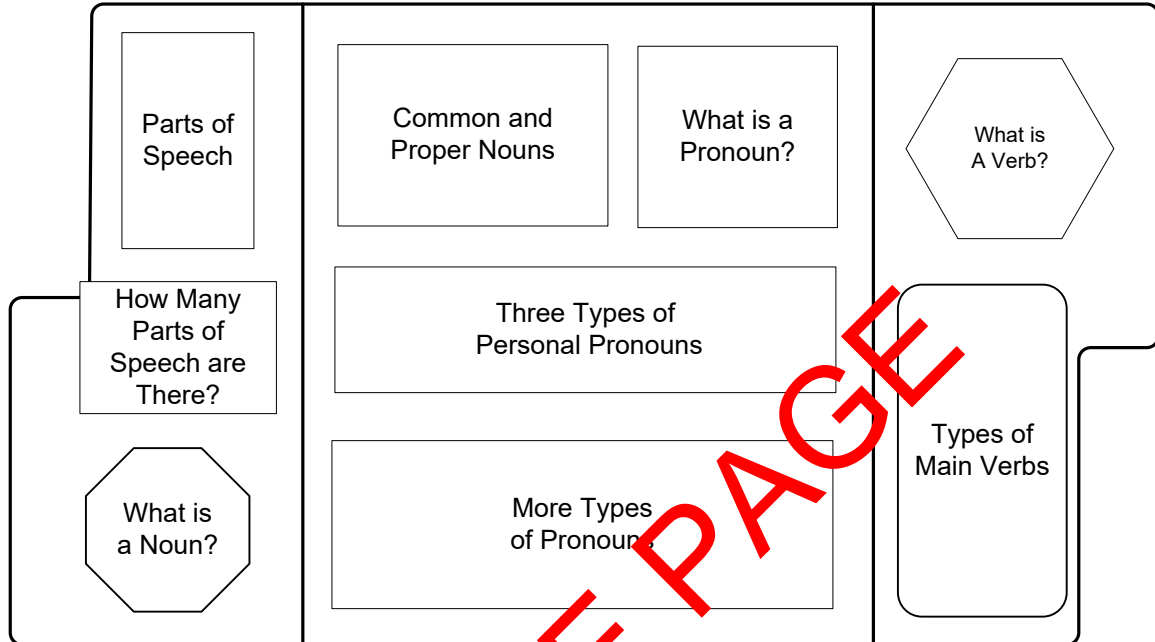
- prepositional phrases

## **Interjections**

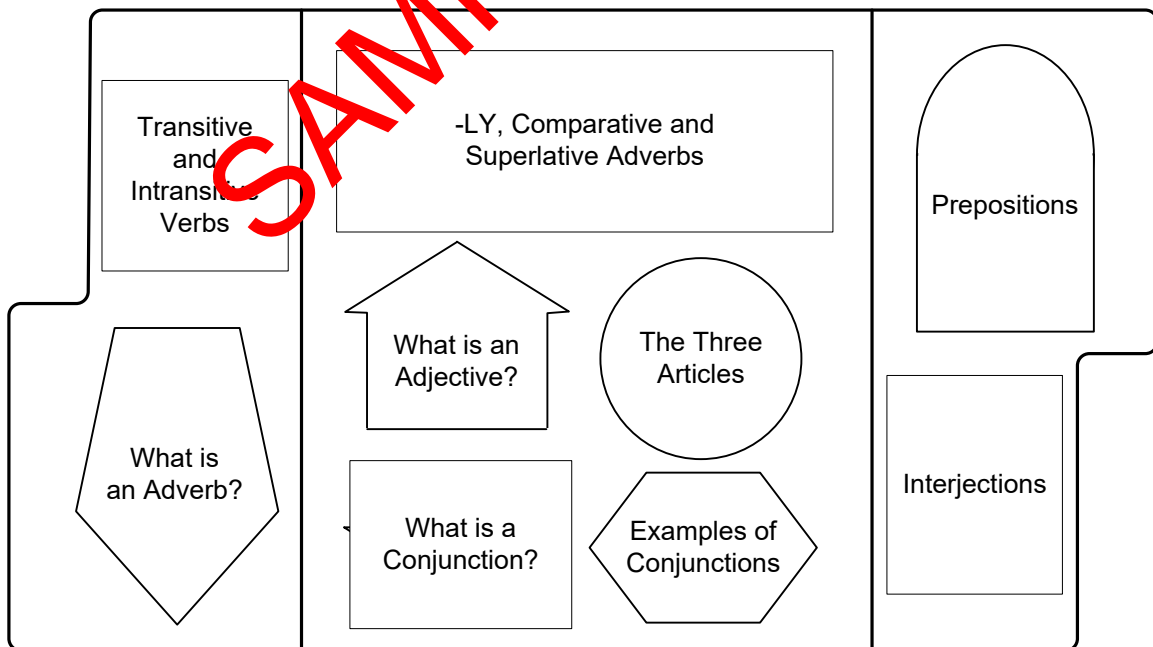
SAMPLE PAGE

Layout in each folder

## Folder 1

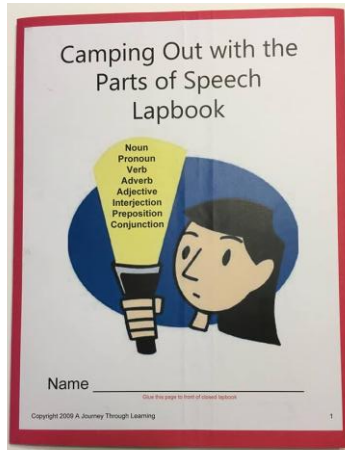


## Folder 2

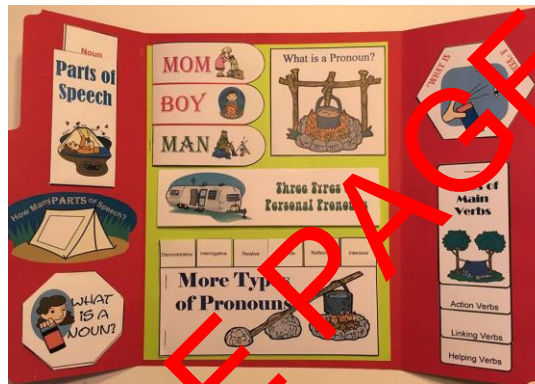


Use the photos to help you put the lapbook together

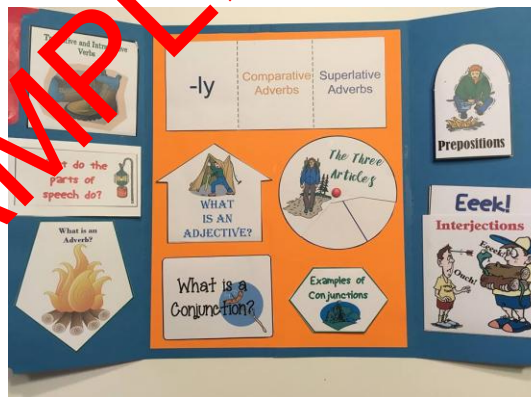
Cover page on top of lapbook



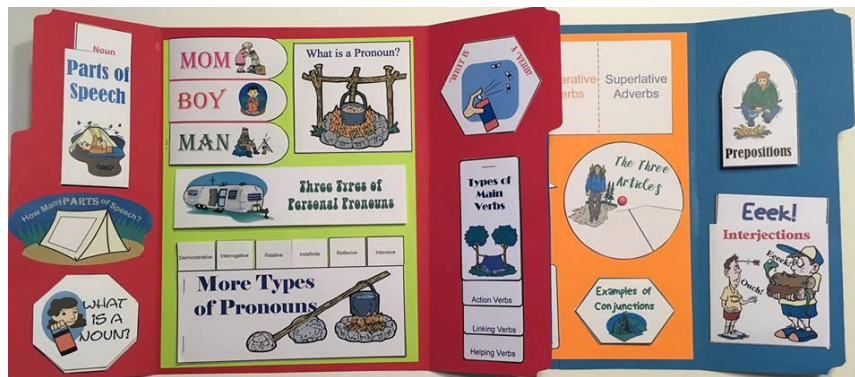
Inside Folder 1



Inside Folder 2



Entire Lapbook



# Camping Out with the Parts of Speech Lapbook



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Glue this page to front of closed lapbook



# Parts of Speech



Hamburger fold

**Noun**



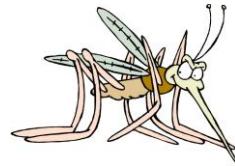
**Pronoun**

**Verb**



**Adverb**

**Adjective**

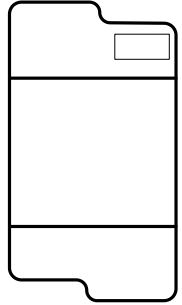


**Interjection**

**Preposition**



**Conjunction**



**Folder 1**

Cut out booklet as one piece. Fold the back bottom section up in back and then fold the flaps back and glue to make a pocket. Cut out the strip.

**Directions:** Use the strip to practice or review the names of the 8 parts of speech before getting started on your lapbook. You may refer to the strip as you need. Store strip in pocket.

**SAMPLE PAGE**

## Nouns

A *noun* is one of the eight parts of speech. All sentences must contain a noun. It will be the subject of the sentence. It is also called the topic of the sentence. The most basic definition of a noun is “a word used to name a person, place or thing.”

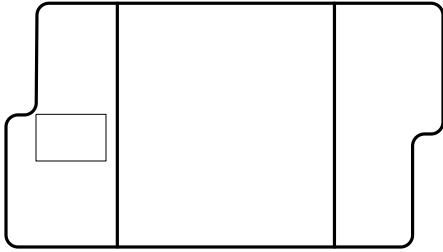
It is usually the first concept taught in grammar, because it can be seen. Nouns are used to describe concrete things. For example: rock, chair, table, car and shirt are all examples of nouns.

There are two types of nouns. They are known as common and proper. Common nouns refer to things in general, such as coach, girl, boy, park and car. Proper nouns name a specific person or place, and are capitalized. Examples of proper nouns are: Coach Turner, Samantha, Levi, Central Park and Toyota.

A harder thing to define is when a noun describes an idea or a feeling. It is no longer a concrete object that can be seen, but it is still a noun. Examples of this are: love, kindness, moment and time.

COMMON	PROPER
president	Abraham Lincoln
sister	Jane
state	California
dog	Rover

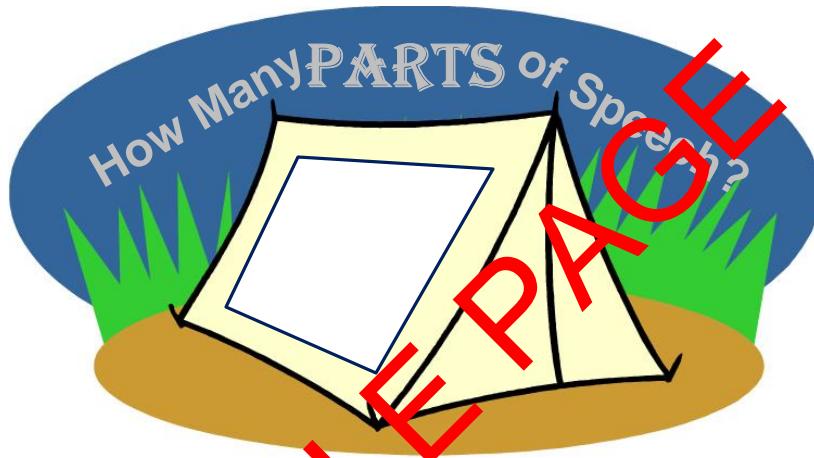
### Folder 1



#### Read Nouns

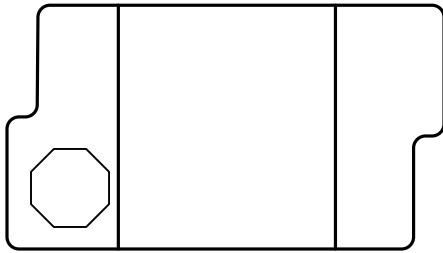
Cut out the shape. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** How many parts of speech are there? Write the number on the tent.



SAMPLE PAGE

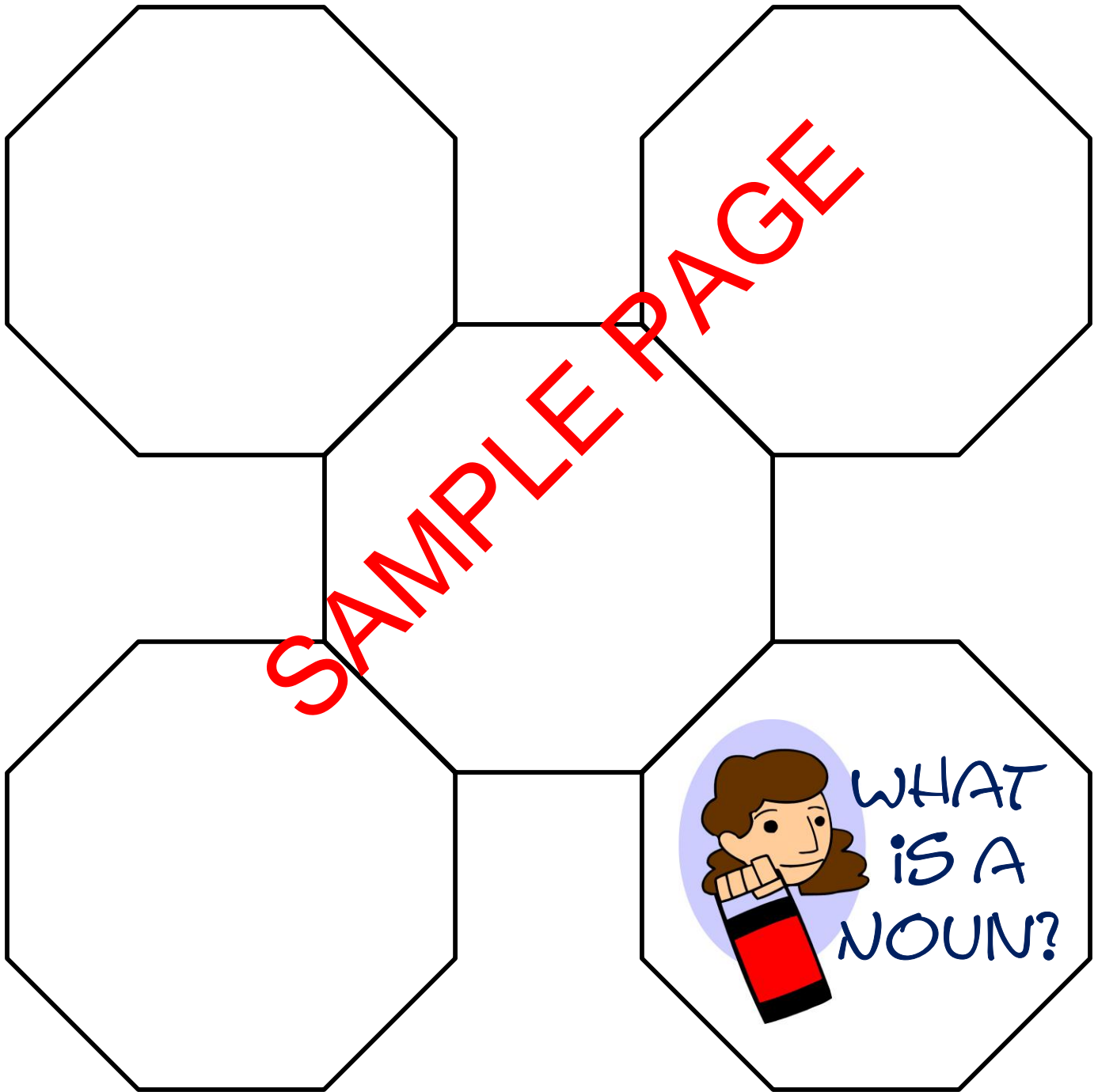
### Folder 1



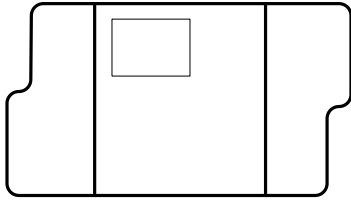
#### Read Nouns

Cut out the large shape as one booklet. Fold all of the octagons toward the center ending with the title on top. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** In your study guide you read that a noun is one of five things. Write one on each shape.



### Folder 1



### Read Nouns

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Cut the red lines to make flaps. Fold so that the words can be seen on the top of the booklet.

**Directions:** Each flap has a common noun written on it. Open the flap and write a proper noun for the common noun.

Example:

*Common noun-woman*

*Proper noun-Mrs. Jones*



## Pronouns

A *pronoun* is another one of the eight parts of speech. It sometimes takes the place of a noun. Although it can be used in sentences, it is not an essential part of a sentence. Pronouns are used to make sentences in a paragraph less repetitive. Examples of pronouns: he, she, it, they, us, we, you and them. The noun or noun phrase that the pronoun replaces is called its *antecedent*. The pronoun and its antecedent must be in agreement with person, number and gender.

A personal pronoun refers to a specific person or thing. There are 3 types of personal pronouns. They are subjective, objective and possessive.

Subjective personal pronouns are used in the subject of the sentence. The subjective personal pronouns are: I, you, she, he, it, we, and they.

Examples:

1. I am happy to see you.
2. You look sad.
3. We will meet at the park.

Objective personal pronouns are used as the object of the verb. The objective personal pronouns are: Me, you, her, him, it, us and them.

Examples:

1. Henry wanted me to drive.
2. Caleb and Carrie will meet us at the game.
3. I would like to talk to you tonight.

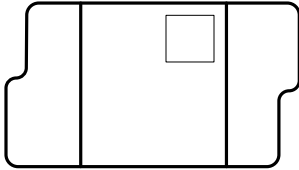
A possessive personal pronoun shows possession or ownership to a particular object or person. The possessive personal pronouns are mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours and theirs.

Examples:

1. This car is mine.
2. Ours is the green car in the garage.
3. The green wallet is his.

SAMPLE PAGE

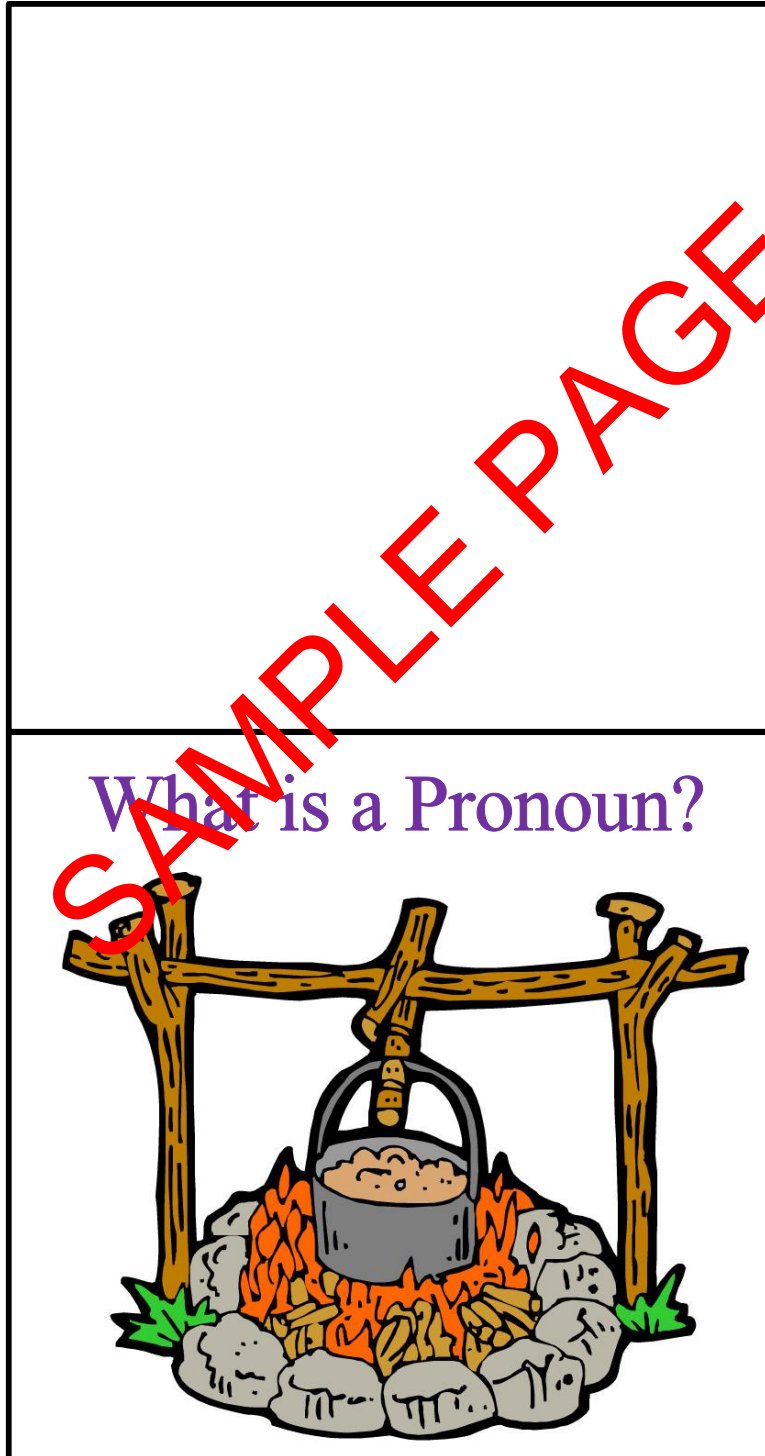
**Folder 1**



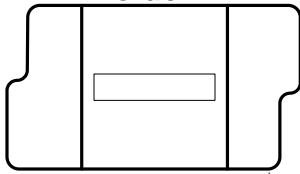
**Read Pronouns.**

Hamburger fold in the middle. Cut out around shape. **Do not cut on the fold.** Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** What is a noun? Write it inside the booklet.



### Folder 1



#### Read Pronouns.

Hamburger fold in the middle. Cut out around shape. **Do not cut on the fold.** Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** What are the three types of pronouns? Write them inside the booklet.

SAMPLE PAGE



## Three Types of Personal Pronouns



## More Pronouns

A demonstrative pronoun points to and identifies a noun or a pronoun. “This” and “these” refer to things that are nearby, either in space or time. “That” and “those” refer to things that are farther away in space or time. This and that are singular, while these and those are plural.

Examples:

1. This is a crazy game.
2. This is hers; that is mine.
3. Three players wanted these.

An interrogative pronoun is used to introduce a question. The interrogative pronouns are who, whom, whose, which and what. Also included in this list are the compounds of these words, made from adding “ever” to the end. For example: whoever, whomever, whichever, and whatever.

Examples:

1. Who caught the ball?
2. Whom do you want to invite?
3. Which is the correct answer?

A relative pronoun is used to link one phrase to another phrase. The relative pronouns similar to the interrogative pronouns, but they are used differently in the sentence. Relative pronouns are who, whom, that, which, whoever, whomever, and whichever.

Examples:

1. You may invite whomever you like to spend the night.
2. The person who drives a red car is double parked.
3. The jacket which was left outside has been taken inside.

An indefinite pronoun does not refer to a specific person or thing. These include some, all, any, enough, several, many, much, anyone, anybody, either, neither, both, every, each, no, nobody, every, everything and someone.

Examples:

1. “For many are called, but few are chosen.” Matthew 22:14
2. Does anyone want to go to the Fair?
3. Someone needs to comb the baby’s hair.

Reflexive pronouns are used to refer back to the subject of the sentence or clause. They are easily identifiable because they include the word “self”. Examples of reflexive pronouns are: myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves. Each of these can also act as an intensive pronoun.

Examples:

1. George must remember to keep a copy of his resume for himself.
2. We wanted to clean the house ourselves.
3. Toddlers like to feed themselves.

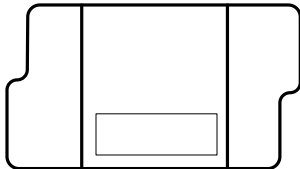
An intensive pronoun is used to emphasize its antecedent. They are the same as the reflexive pronouns.

Examples:

1. I myself believe that is the correct answer.
2. The President himself made that law.

SAMPLE PAGE

Folder 1

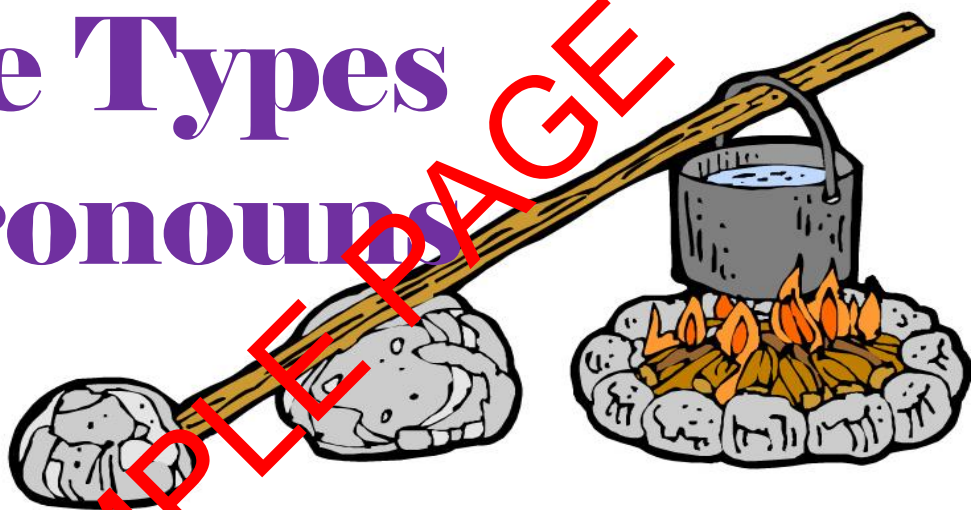


**Read More Pronouns.**

Cut out each piece. Stack with title page on top and tabs in order.

**Directions:** Write in the meaning of the different pronoun types that you see on each tab.

# More Types of Pronouns



SAMPLE PAGE

Demonstrative

Blank area for writing the meaning of the pronoun type.

Interrogative



Relative



**SAMPLE PAGE**

Indefinite

Reflexive

**SAMPLE PAGE**

Intensive

**SAMPLE PAGE**