

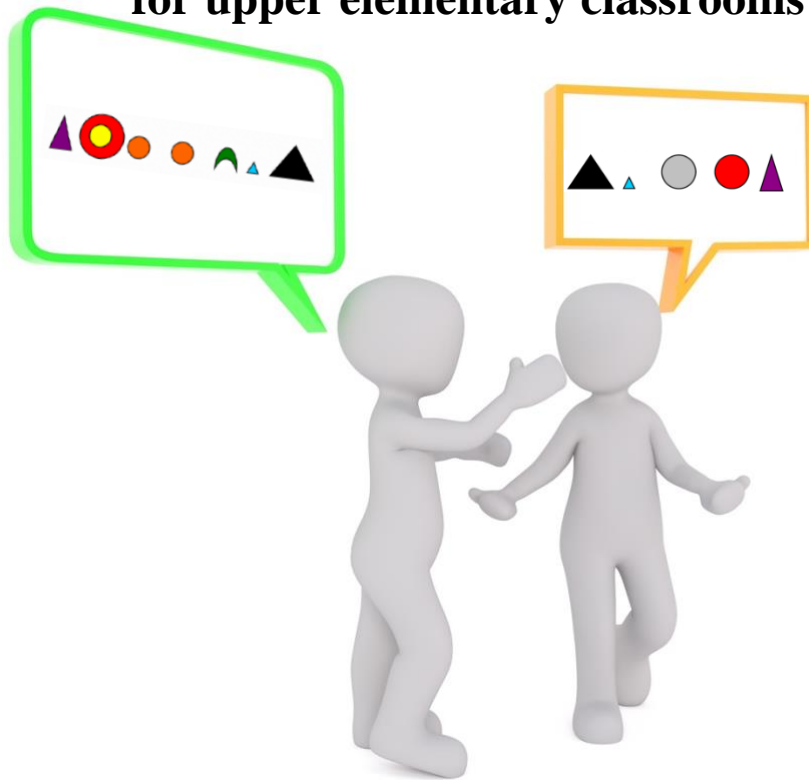
Tickets, Headings, and Charts

correlated to facilitate lessons in

For the

Love of Language!

evidence-based literacy lessons
for upper elementary classrooms



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First Edition

Ready-to-print masters, fully indexed to lessons, including definition cards, headings, and tickets for word sorts, Big and Little Red Verb Boxes, and charts and illustrations for teacher and student use.

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A Few Words About the Following Tickets, Headings and Charts

The following is a sampling of over 200 pages of illustrations to make teaching grammar fun and accessible! The full set includes:

- **grammar nomenclature, definitions and examples**
- **tickets and headings for word sorts**
- **displays illustrating types of parts of speech**
- **charts showing proper layout for circles and arrows**
- **and much more!**

The full set of charts illustrates basic and advanced symbolizing and analyzing, following the scope and sequence in For the Love of Language! It weaves together Parts of Speech with Sentence Analysis to produce an integrated view of the totality of language. Charts that are used or multiple lessons are sequenced in this supplemental material according to the first time the chart is used in the lesson sequence.

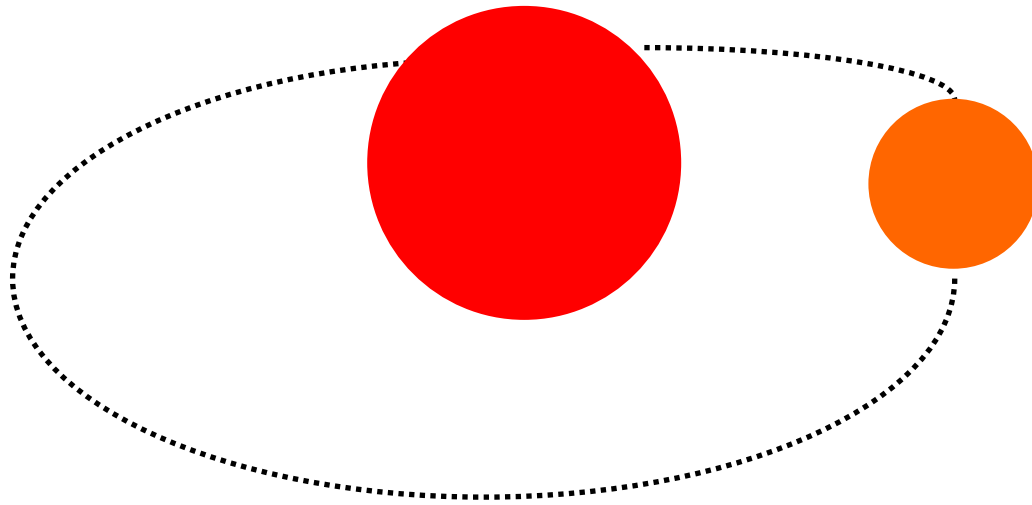
Some parts of speech have lots of “types”. For example, there are 8 types of simple adverbs! Lessons in For the Love of Language! introduce just 3-4 types per presentation, to better isolate the difficulty. For those lessons, it is left to the guide to decide whether make a separate chart for each of the two presentations, trimming the first chart to show only the “types of” that are presented in the first presentation, or to make just one chart showing all eight types of adverbs for both presentations.

It is my great hope that in accessing these charts and lessons, teachers will plunge headlong into a joyful exploration of grammar, learning side-by-side with the children. May you experience child-like thrills in working out the puzzles of language as you build power in your oral and written communication.

-Betsy Lockhart

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The Verb Family



Preliminary Verb Family Study: Presentation 4
Types of Verbs

**Transitive
Verbs**

**Intransitive
Verbs**

**transitare (L)
"to pass"**

**not transitive
not "to pass"**

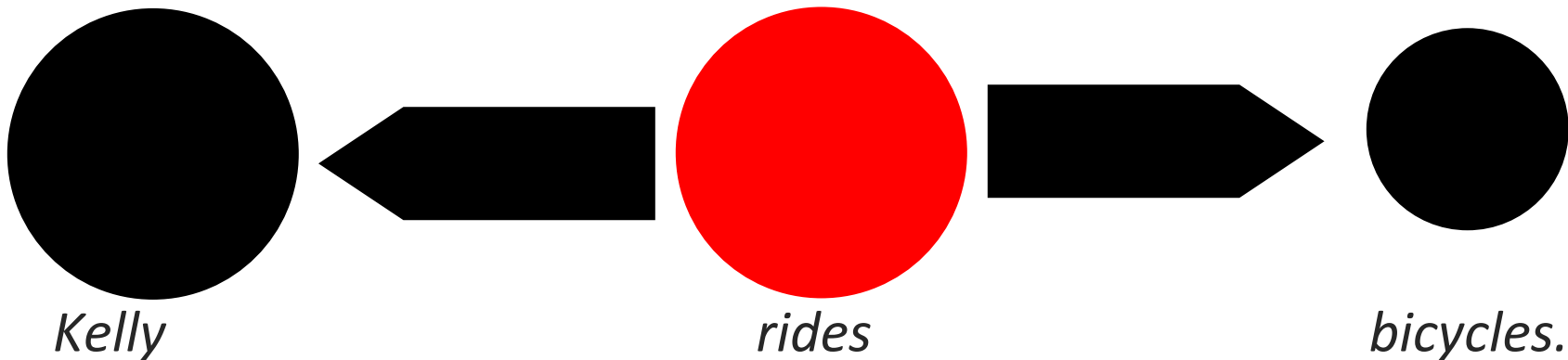
**With _____ verbs,
the action passes
from the subject to
the direct object.**

**With _____ verbs,
while there may be
an object, the
thought is complete
without it.**

Transitive Verbs

Latin: transire – “to pass”

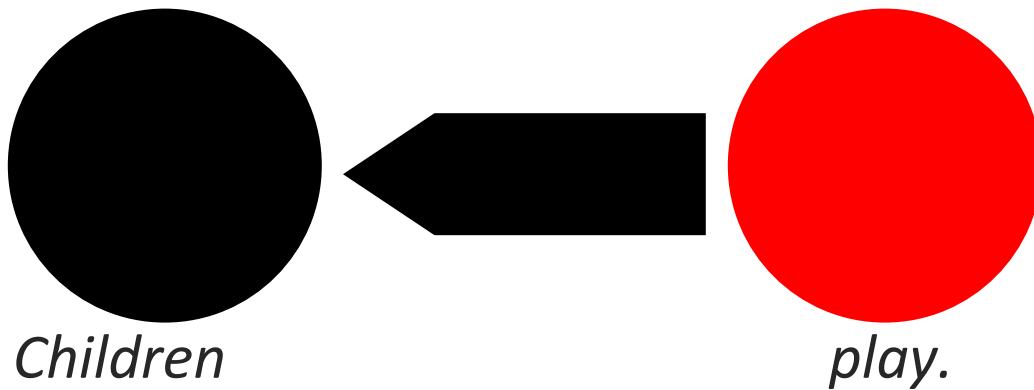
Transitive verbs take an object. Action passes from the subject through the verb to an object.



Preliminary Studies: Verb Family
Types of Verbs: Transitive/Intransitive
Transitive Verb Compliment I: Direct Object

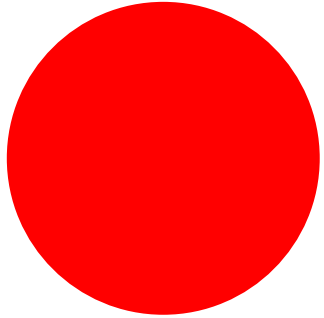
Intransitive Verbs

Intransitive verbs do not require a receiver of the action. Complete intransitive verbs make a meaningful statement without the help of any other word.

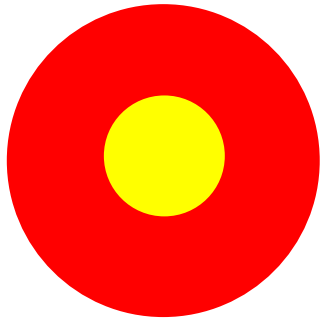


Preliminary Studies: Verb Family
Types of Verbs: Transitive/Intransitive
Intransitive Verb Chart I: Complete Intransitive Verb

Transitive & Intransitive Verbs



transitive verb



complete intransitive verb

Preliminary Verb Family Study: Presentation 6a
Types of Simple Adverbs (Time, Place, and Manner)

**Adverbs of
Time**

**Adverbs of
Place**

**Adverbs of
Manner**

yesterday

forever

once

then

annually

soon

early

now

later

someplace

inside

there

everywhere

outdoors

forward

east

up

below

cheerfully

blindly

easily

reluctantly

superficially

frequently

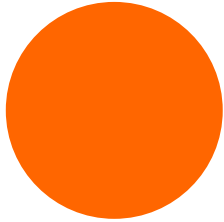
previously

quickly

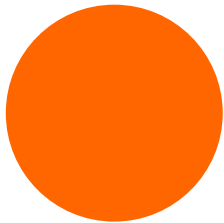
hardly

comfortably

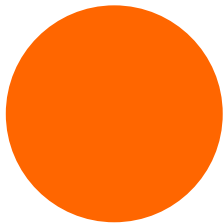
Types of Simple Adverbs



manner: indicates how the action took place (quickly).

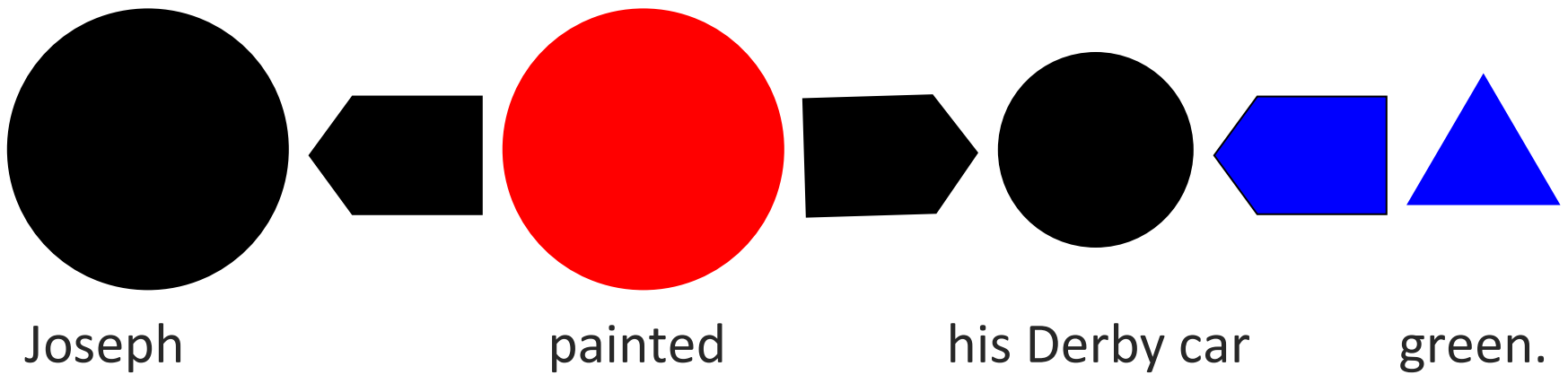


time: indicates when the action took place (yesterday).

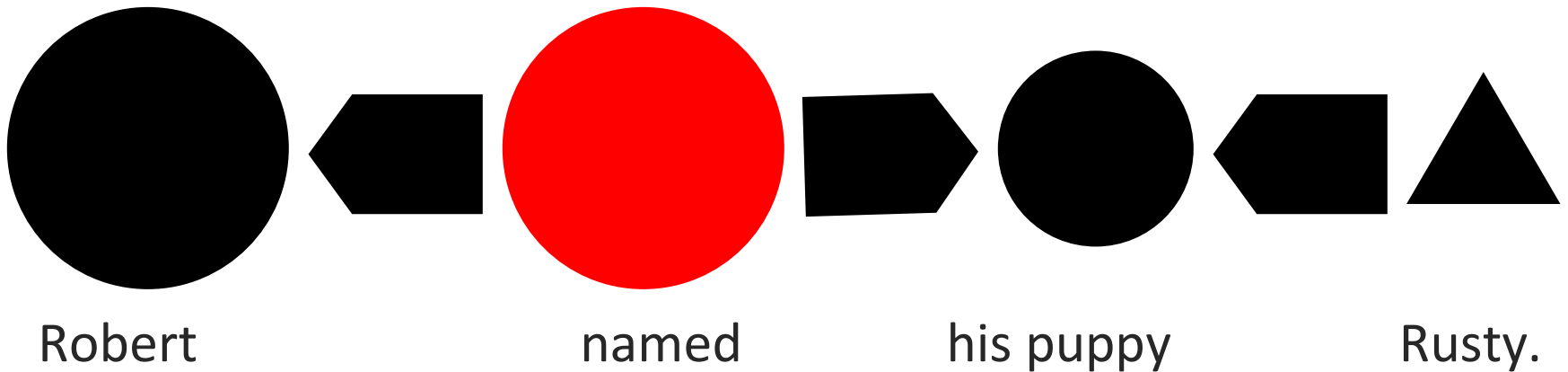


place: indicates where the action took place (there).

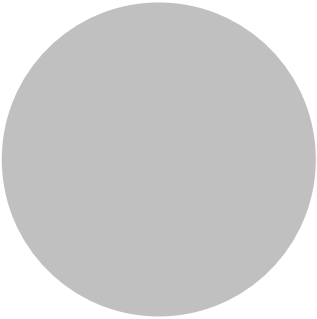
Transitive Verbs



Transitive Verbs

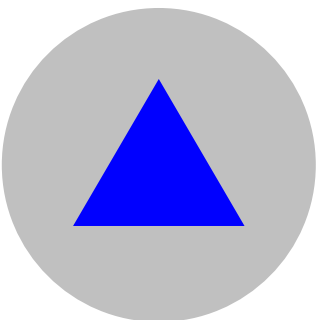


Verbals




infinitive: takes the form “to + verb”, but functions as a noun, and adjective, or an adverb.

To love one's neighbor is admirable.



participle: takes the form “verb + ing” (present) or “verb + ed” (past), but functions as an adjective.

Rocky, the flying squirrel, is Bullwinkle's friend.
The locked door wouldn't open.



gerund: takes the form “verb + ing” , but functions as a noun.

Running is good exercise.