

3rd Grade Grammar

This series of worksheets will give 3rd graders the practice they need to deal with tricky situations like subject-verb agreement, pronoun rules, irregular verbs, and possessive pronouns.



Table of Contents

Grammar Basics: Subject Pronouns
Great Grammar: Subject Verb Agreement
Grammar Basics: Subject and Predicate
Subject and Predicate: Two Parts of a Sentence
Great Grammar: Adjectives that Compare
Irregular Verbs Worksheet
Great Grammar: Possessive Pronouns
Great Grammar: Compound Sentences
Great Grammar: Singular Possessive Nouns
Demonstrative Adjectives
Great Grammar: Singular and Plural Nouns
Great Grammar: Plural Possessive Nouns
Great Grammar: Present Tense Action Verbs
Great Grammar: Present Tense Linking Verbs
Plural Nouns
Great Grammar: Compound Predicate
Pronoun Quiz
Adjective Practice
Common and Proper Nouns
Noun Practice
What is a Common Noun?



Subject Pronouns

Pronouns can take the place of nouns as the subject of a sentence.

Subject pronouns include **he, she, we, they** and **it**.



Peter poured cereal into his bowl.

He poured cereal into his bowl.

Write the **subject pronoun** that replaces the subject nouns in each sentence.

1. **Dad and I** made breakfast this morning.

_____ made breakfast this morning.

2. **Dad** let me stir the pancake batter.

_____ let me stir the pancake batter.

3. **Pancakes** are my favorite food.

_____ are my favorite food.

4. **My little sister Katie** wanted to help.

_____ wanted to help.

5. **Katie and Mom** set the table.

_____ set the table .

6. **Katie** carried a pitcher of milk.

_____ carried a pitcher of milk.

7. **The pitcher** was too heavy for Katie.

_____ was too heavy for Katie.

8. **Milk** spilled all over the floor.

_____ spilled all over the floor.

9. **Our two dogs** cleaned up all the milk.

_____ cleaned up all the milk.

10. **All of us** had a good breakfast.

_____ had a good breakfast.

Subject / Verb Agreement

With Gabriella Grammar

Hi! I'm Gabriella Grammar. Let's learn about subject and verb agreement together! The subject and verb must agree in number: both must be singular, or both must be plural. For example:

Singular --> The dog chases the cat

Plural --> The dogs chase the cat



Circle the verb that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The four aliens _____ green goo inside their spaceship.
2. My dinosaur _____ onto the trampoline.
3. Those cars _____ a loud sound as they race around the track.
4. One of his sisters _____ the trombone.
5. I _____ milkshakes to cool down on hot summer days.
6. Our hamburgers _____ so delicious!
7. Mrs. Lane, my teacher, _____ us to finish our homework before the big game.

eat eats

leap leaps

make makes

play plays

drink drinks

taste tastes

want wants

Circle the correct verb and complete the sentence.

1. The elephant (bring/brings) _____
2. Sarah (win/wins) _____
3. All the princes and princesses (eat/eats) _____

Every sentence must have a **subject** and a **predicate**. The **subject** tells who or what is doing the action. The **predicate** tells what the subject does or is.

Tip:

Remember – Every sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.

The dogs bark.

subject

predicate



Read each sentence. Draw one line under the **subject** and two lines under the **predicate**.

1. We organized a baseball game.

2. We played at the community park.

3. We won the game in an extra inning!

4. I thought the game would never be over.

5. Mom watched the game from the bleachers.

6. She cheered us on all afternoon!

7. The team had ice cream after the game.

8. I love ice cream as much as winning!



Two Parts of a Sentence

Identify the **subject** and the **predicate** in each sentence.
Underline the subject once. Underline the predicate twice.

Every complete sentence has two parts: a **subject** and a **predicate**.
The **subject** is what or whom the sentence is about.
The **predicate** is the part that tells something about the subject.

Example: Rita, eats breakfast every morning.
subject **predicate**

Samantha eats ice cream for dessert.

Ben likes to draw pictures of dolphins.

The children played in the mud.

Jessie's dad is painting the garage door.

I built a sandcastle at the beach.

The bicycle needs new tires.

We had a picnic in the park.

My favorite color is orange.

Mike and George went bowling.

Ming bought a new pair of sneakers.

Two cats chased each other across the street.

Jeff is reading a fantasy book.



Adjectives That Compare

Name _____ Date _____

Comparative adjectives compare two nouns. **Superlative adjectives** compare more than two nouns.

I am **tall**.
adjective

I am **taller** than Sue.
comparative adjective

I am the **tallest** girl in the class.
superlative adjective

Grammar

Circle the adjective that correctly completes the sentence.

- Ann is the _____ member of the baseball team. **fast** **faster** **fastest**
- My dog is _____ than your dog. **friendly** **friendlier** **friendliest**
- Jason is always _____.
happy **happier** **happiest**
- Ellen was the _____ girl in the library. **quiet** **quieter** **quietest**
- My Aunt Agnes is the _____ woman in town. **busy** **busier** **busiest**
- Grandpa Joe is the _____ man in the world. **kind** **kinder** **kindest**
- Elisa is _____ than her twin. **short** **shorter** **shortest**
- Lois is _____.
hungry **hungrier** **hungriest**
- My left foot is slightly _____ than my right. **big** **bigger** **biggest**
- The red light is _____ than the green light. **bright** **brighter** **brightest**

Some comparative and superlative adjectives are **irregular**.

I am a **good** swimmer.
adjective

I am a **better** swimmer than Fran.
comparative adjective

I am the **best** in my family.
superlative adjective

Circle the adjective that correctly completes the sentence.

- Peter is a _____ rabbit. **good** **better** **best**
- Lester has the _____ number of mistakes in the group. **little** **fewer** **fewest**
- You have _____ Valentines than I do. **many** **more** **most**
- This was the _____ day of the year. **bad** **worse** **worst**
- Barry walked to the _____ tree in the forest. **far** **farther** **farthest**

Irregular Verbs

Not all verbs end in **-ed** to make the **past tense**.



regular verbs	
present tense	past tense
brush	brushed
climb	climbed
wash	washed
play	played
finish	finished

irregular verbs	
present tense	past tense
fly	flew
eat	ate
build	built
catch	caught
give	gave

Is the verb regular or **irregular**? Circle the correct past tense for each verb.

- sweep Tom (swepted, swept) the floor.
- clean She (cleaned, cleant) her room.
- fall The little boy (falled, fell) down.
- jump My cat (jumped, jumpt) over the fence.
- drive Mom (drived, drove) us to the store.
- park She (parked, parkt) the car on the street.
- hike We (hiked, hake) in the woods.
- feed I (feeded, fed) the dog.
- begin The baby (beganened, began) to cry.
- dive He (dived, dove) into the swimming pool.
- drink My brother (dranked, drank) all the orange juice.
- speak Jana (speaked, spoke) to her mom on the phone.
- spell She (spelled, spellt) the word correctly.
- run Our class (runned, ran) around the track.

Possessive Pronouns

Pronouns take the place of nouns in a sentence. A **possessive pronoun** shows ownership.



Whose face is on the quarter?

Circle the **possessive pronouns**.

my your you its our her him
his your their there whose you

Rewrite each sentence to include a **possessive pronoun** with the noun.

1. I saw the dog that belongs to you. **I saw your dog.** _____
2. The coat that belongs to me is warm. _____
3. This is the house that belongs to Sue. _____
4. Tim's brother is five years old. _____
5. The horse's leg is sore. _____
6. Dad is driving the car that belong to us. _____

Some **possessive pronouns** can stand alone. These pronouns include **yours, mine, ours, hers, his and theirs**.

Complete each sentence with a possessive pronoun that stands alone.

1. This room belongs to my sisters. This room is **theirs** _____.
2. Those glasses belongs to you. Those glasses are _____.
3. These books belongs to Bruce. These book are _____.
4. Two of these dollars belong to me. Two of these dollars are _____.

Compound Sentences

A **compound sentence** is made up of two or more complete sentences connected by a conjunction (a joining word) such as **and**, **but**, or **so**.

Tom walked through the haunted house, but he wasn't scared at all.

Create your own compound sentences on the lines below by combining a sentence from column A with one from column B and connecting them with a conjunction. You can use sentences more than once.

A

Jan went to the carnival.

Jan wanted to ride the roller coaster.

Jan played arcade games.

Jan tried to win a stuffed bear.

Jan started to get hungry.

B

She had a great time.

She rode on all the rides.

She didn't have enough money.

She didn't stay for long.

She stood in a long line.

It started to rain.

She won a kewpie doll.

She bought a hot dog.

example Jan went to the carnival, but she didn't stay for long.

1. _____

2. _____

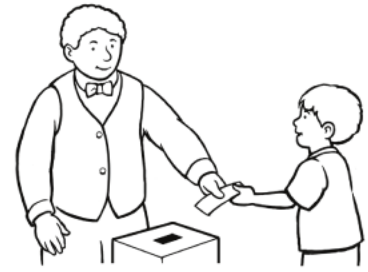
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Singular Possessive Nouns



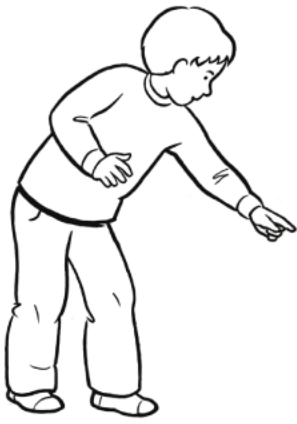
A possessive noun shows ownership. Most singular possessive nouns are made by adding 's to them.

Rewrite each sentence to include a singular possessive noun.

1. She dropped the toy of the baby. She dropped the baby's toy.
2. He painted the house of my dog. _____
3. I wore the cap of my friend. _____
4. The class of Mr. Gee is in the hall. _____
5. The singing of Mom woke me up. _____
6. I washed the windows of the car. _____

Complete each sentence by adding a **singular possessive noun**
Add articles as needed.

1. Mrs. Brooks shook the president's hand.
2. I went with _____ sister to the zoo.
3. She threw _____ ball over the fence.
4. He searched through _____ rooms for the book.
5. Carlos rode _____ bicycle around the block.



Demonstrative Adjectives

The adjectives **this, that, these** and **those** are used with nouns to point to someone or something.

Those shoes are too big for me.

Write the **demonstrative adjective** and the **noun** it describes from each sentence.

1. This jacket is too small for me. _____
2. I need to put these dishes away. _____
3. Nobody lives in that house anymore. _____
4. Take this ticket with you to the game. _____
5. My brother goes to school with those kids. _____
6. We found all these shells at the beach. _____
7. My best friend gave that book to me. _____

Fill in the blanks with **demonstrative adjectives** to finish the sentences.

1. Mom came into my room _____ evening and said " _____ place is a mess! Turn off _____ computer and pick _____ clothes up off the floor!"
2. Lisa took _____ book out of _____ box in the attic and put it here with all _____ other books on _____ table.
3. I like _____ movie better than _____ other one we watched last week with _____ monsters in it.



Singular and Plural Nouns

Singular means only one in number.
Plural means more than one in number.



Circle all the **plural** nouns.

horses park paper sunshine cloud pies

treasure flowers dishes town cities glove

toys desks game pencils dinner schools

Underline the nouns that correctly complete the paragraph .

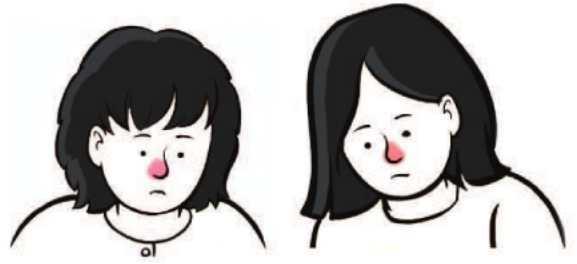


Sandy needed to find a pair of (shoe, shoes) to wear to the beach that (day, days). She found one of her (flipflop, flipflops) behind the only (chair, chairs) in her (bedroom, bedrooms), but the other (one, ones) was nowhere to be seen. Sandy looked under a pile of (book, books). She looked through all her (drawer, drawers) and in every (closet, closets). She finally found her second (flipflop, flipflops) in the very last (place, places) she thought to look: under her (bed, beds).

Plural Possessive Nouns

A possessive noun shows ownership.

A **plural possessive noun** that ends in **s** is made by adding an **apostrophe (')** at its end.



Both **girls'** noses are red.

Circle the **plural possessive nouns**.

doctors cats' farmer's books' blankets
papers' mouse's singers floor's computers'
cities hand's cookies' houses' glasses

Rewrite each sentence to include a **plural possessive noun**.

1. The desks of the students are new. The students' desks are new.

2. The parents of my friends had a bake sale. _____

3. I mowed the lawn of my neighbors. _____

4. She knows all the names of the actors. _____

5. The horns of the cars are loud. _____

6. Girls invaded the treehouse of the boys. _____

Present Tense Action Verbs



Most of the time, the present tense of an action verb is the root word of the verb. If the subject is a singular noun or the pronoun he, she, or it, add an s or an es at the end of the verb.



Circle the action verb that completes the sentence.

1. I _____ a picture. (paint/paints/paintes)
2. Anna _____ the tree. (climb/climbs/climbes)
3. Bobbie _____ butter on her toast. (eat/eats/eates)
4. Carly _____ at a painting. (look/looks/lookes)
5. I _____ with my puppy. (play/plays/plays)
6. Daryl _____ the kitten. (pet/pets/petes)
7. The dog _____ a squirrel. (chase/chass/chases)
8. We _____ flowers for our friends. (pick/picks/pickes)
9. She _____ a movie. (watch/watchs/watches)
10. The kittens _____ when they're hungry. (meow/meows/meowes)
11. Erin and Frankie _____ a pizza. (eat/eats/eates)
12. You _____ me a gift for my birthday. (give/givs/gives)



Complete the sentence using the correct action verb.

1. Geri, Hannah, and Irene (**write, writes**) write a story .
2. You (**walk, walks**) _____ .
3. I (**study/studies**) _____ .
4. We (**read/reads**) _____ .
5. Jack (**jump/jumps**) _____ .



Present Tense Linking Verbs



Linking verbs are different from action verbs. They connect the *subject* of a sentence to information at the end. Examples of present tense linking verbs include **is, am, are, become,** and **seem.**

Circle the linking verb that completes the sentence.

1. I _____ excited! (is/am/are)
2. He _____ ten years old. (is/am/are)
3. The kitten _____ happy. (seem/seems)
4. The kittens _____ hungry. (seem/seems)
5. The sky _____ cloudy. (is/am/are)
6. Our rain coats _____ wet. (is/am/are)
7. I _____ good at drawing. (is/am/are)
8. We _____ doing homework. (is/am/are)
9. A puppy _____ a dog. (become/becomes)
10. I want to _____ a baseball player. (become/becomes)

Complete each sentence with the correct linking verb.

1. The ball (is, am, are) red _____ .
2. The trees (is, am, are) _____ .
3. I (is, am, are) _____ .
4. We (is, am, are) _____ .
5. Iona (is, am, are) _____ .

Present Tense Plural Nouns



Noun ending in:	Make plural by:
<i>ch, sh, ss, x, zz</i>	adding <i>-es</i>
<i>y</i>	dropping the <i>y</i> and adding <i>-ies</i>
<i>f or fe</i>	dropping the <i>f</i> and adding <i>-ves</i>

Using the rules in the chart, write the plural form of each noun.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. sky | _____ | 15. beach | _____ |
| 2. fly | _____ | 16. box | _____ |
| 3. party | _____ | 17. bush | _____ |
| 4. roof | _____ | 18. buzz | _____ |
| 5. wife | _____ | 19. fox | _____ |
| 6. wolf | _____ | 20. library | _____ |
| 7. class | _____ | 21. pony | _____ |
| 8. canary | _____ | 22. mess | _____ |
| 9. spy | _____ | 23. shelf | _____ |
| 10. loss | _____ | 24. calf | _____ |
| 11. berry | _____ | 25. half | _____ |
| 12. story | _____ | 26. life | _____ |
| 13. lunch | _____ | 27. loaf | _____ |
| 14. fish | _____ | 28. knife | _____ |

Compound Predicate

A **compound predicate** is two or more verbs used with a single subject.

The sun shone down on the frozen pond and melted all the ice.

Diagram illustrating the compound predicate structure:

- subject: The sun
- compound predicate: shone down on the frozen pond and melted all the ice

Underline the **compound predicate** in each sentence.

1. The little red hen sat for days on her eggs and finally hatched five chicks.
2. My beagle dug a hole in the flower bed and buried her bone.
3. I studied all night for my math test and slept through the exam.
4. Mom searched through her cookbook and found a recipe for plum pudding.
5. Our scout leader tripped over a tree root and fell on the ground.
6. We sat together on the grassy hillside and waited for the fireworks to start.

Write a sentence with a **compound predicate** using the subject and 2 verbs provided.

1. Our team, practiced, played _____

2. Uncle Jack's cow, wandered, saw _____

3. My teacher, asked, gave _____

4. My brother and I, climbed, found _____

5. Lisa, bought, gave _____

Pronoun Practice (I)

Name _____ Date _____

Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

- Which word is a pronoun?
 a) house
 b) I
 c) Mary
 d) the twins
- Which part of the sentence has a pronoun?
 a) John
 b) gave Lucy
 c) a book
 d) for her birthday.
- Which word is not a pronoun?
 a) my
 b) I
 c) Sam
 d) we
- Which pronoun can be used as a subject?
 a) we
 b) him
 c) them
 d) us
- Which pronoun can be used as a subject?
 a) they
 b) them
 c) her
 d) me
- Which pronoun may not be used as a subject?
 a) who
 b) I
 c) you
 d) them
- Which pronoun can be used as the object?
 a) They
 b) my
 c) whose
 d) us
- Which pronoun can't be used as the object?
 a) me
 b) he
 c) her
 d) him
- Which pronoun can't be used as the object?
 a) them
 b) you
 c) it
 d) we
- Which pronoun can be a subject or an object?
 a) you
 b) he
 c) us
 d) they

Grammar: Adjectives



An **adjective** describes a noun. It tells you *which, what kind, what color, or how many*.

Examples: I have two dogs.
I petted the brown dog.

Write the noun that each adjective describes.

1. We took a ride on a big, blue sailboat.
Big describes the noun _____
Blue describes the noun _____
2. The cloudy sky was dark and gray.
Cloudy describes the noun _____
Dark describes the noun _____
Gray describes the noun _____
3. The strong wind scared me, but the brave captain kept us safe.
Strong describes the noun _____
Brave describes the noun _____
4. We saw many large birds, including two albatrosses.
Strong describes the noun _____
Brave describes the noun _____

Circle the adjective that describes the noun in bold. Hint: There may be more than one adjective for each noun.

1. I like the pink **flowers** best.
2. They live in the small, green **house** on the corner.
3. We ordered a large **pizza**.
4. Jenna went on a two-week **vacation**.
5. The **book** was long, but it was interesting.

Common and Proper Names

Name _____ Date _____

A **proper noun** is the name of a specific person, place, or thing. It is always capitalized.

Sean read the book at the lake.
proper noun

The **boy** read a book at the lake.
common noun

Write **common** or **proper** to identify the noun underlined in each sentence.

1. I am going to Yellowstone National Park this summer. proper
2. We gathered seashells on the beach. _____
3. Cheryl was sick all week. _____
4. We buy our groceries at McGregor's Market. _____
5. My father read the newspaper during breakfast. _____
6. Bill Baker is the mayor of our city. _____

Write a proper noun that could replace the common noun fragment underlined in each sentence.

7. I live on that street. _____
8. The man builds houses. _____
9. My mother drives me to school every day. _____
10. I sit next to the girl in class. _____
11. We are moving to the town. _____

In what way is a proper noun written differently than a common noun?

12. _____

Noun Practice (I)

Name _____ Date _____

Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

- Which word is a noun?
 a) barked
 b) pretty
 c) football
 d) my
- Which word is not a noun?
 a) river
 b) kindness
 c) bicycle
 d) heavy
- Which is a proper noun?
 a) New York
 b) city
 c) state
 d) name
- Read the sentence. Which two words are common nouns?
I am going to the park to ride my skateboard.
 a) I and park
 b) park and skateboard
 c) ride and skateboard
 d) I and my
- Identify the proper noun to complete this sentence.
I went with Barry to ride the ____.
 a) roller coaster b) Whirl-a-Beast
 c) merry-go-round d) tour bus
- Which word is a plural noun?
 a) boxes
 b) dress
 c) store
 d) sings
- Which word in the sentence is a plural noun?
Bobby ran circles around his friend Joey.
 a) Bobby b) Joey
 c) circles d) friend
- The word **Frank** is a:
 a) singular noun and common noun
 b) plural noun and common noun
 c) singular noun and proper noun
 d) plural noun and proper noun
- The correct plural form of **sandwich** is:
 a) sandwiches
 b) sandwichs
 c) sandwichies
 d) sandwich's

Common Nouns

Name _____ Date _____

A **common noun** is a person, place or thing. A common noun can also be something that can't be touched or seen, such as an idea.

The soldier was given a medal for bravery.
person thing idea

List the nouns in each sentence, then write if each noun is a **person, place, thing,** or **idea**.

My brother found a frog in the pond.

Common Nouns

1. brother

2. _____

3. _____

Person, Place, Thing, Idea

person

The man took his dog to the park.

Common Nouns

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Person, Place, Thing, Idea

Good citizens vote because it is their duty.

Common Nouns

7. _____

8. _____

Person, Place, Thing, Idea

The cat was hiding in the basement.

Common Nouns

9. _____

10. _____

Person, Place, Thing, Idea

Answer Sheets

3rd Grade Grammar

Subject and Predicate: Two Parts of a Sentence



Two Parts of a Sentence

Identify the **subject** and the **predicate** in each sentence. Underline the subject once. Underline the predicate twice.

Every complete sentence has two parts: a **subject** and a **predicate**. The **subject** is what or whom the sentence is about. The **predicate** is the part that tells something about the subject.

Example: Rita eats breakfast every morning.
 subject predicate

Samantha eats ice cream for dessert.

Ben likes to draw pictures of dolphins.

The children played in the mud.

Jessie's dad is painting the garage door.

I built a sandcastle at the beach.

The bicycle needs new tires.

We had a picnic in the park.

My favorite color is orange.

Mike and George went bowling.

Ming bought a new pair of sneakers.

Two cats chased each other across the street.

Jeff is reading a fantasy book.

