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.
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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.
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.
   - eat
   - eats

2. My dinosaur _____ onto the trampoline.
   - leap
   - leaps

3. Those cars _____ a loud sound as they race around the track.
   - make
   - makes

4. One of his sisters _____ the trombone.
   - play
   - plays

5. I _____ milkshakes to cool down on hot summer days.
   - drink
   - drinks

6. Our hamburgers _____ so delicious!
   - taste
   - tastes

7. Mrs. Lane, my teacher, _____ us to finish our homework before the big game.
   - 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!
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.

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

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

I am **tall**. I am **taller** than Sue. I am the **tallest** girl in the class.

Circle the adjective that correctly completes the sentence.

1. Ann is the ____ member of the baseball team.
   - fast
   - faster
   - fastest

2. My dog is ____ than your dog.
   - friendly
   - friendlier
   - friendliest

3. Jason is always ____.
   - happy
   - happier
   - happiest

4. Ellen was the ____ girl in the library.
   - quiet
   - quieter
   - quietest

5. My Aunt Agnes is the ____ woman in town.
   - busy
   - busier
   - busiest

6. Grandpa Joe is the ____ man in the world.
   - kind
   - kinder
   - kindest

7. Elisa is ____ than her twin.
   - short
   - shorter
   - shortest

8. Lois is ____.
   - hungry
   - hungrier
   - hungriest

9. My left foot is slightly ____ than my right.
   - big
   - bigger
   - biggest

10. The red light is ____ than the green light.
    - bright
    - brighter
    - brightest

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

I am a **good** swimmer. I am a **better** swimmer than Fran. I am the **best** in my family.

Circle the adjective that correctly completes the sentence.

11. Peter is a ____ rabbit.
    - good
    - better
    - best

12. Lester has the ____ number of mistakes in the group.
    - little
    - fewer
    - fewest

13. You have ____ Valentines than I do.
    - many
    - more
    - most

14. This was the ____ day of the year.
    - bad
    - worse
    - worst

15. Barry walked to the ____ tree in the forest.
    - far
    - farther
    - farthest
Irregular Verbs

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>regular verbs</th>
<th>past tense</th>
<th>irregular verbs</th>
<th>past tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brush</td>
<td>brushed</td>
<td>fly</td>
<td>flew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climb</td>
<td>climbed</td>
<td>eat</td>
<td>ate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wash</td>
<td>washed</td>
<td>build</td>
<td>built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play</td>
<td>played</td>
<td>catch</td>
<td>caught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finish</td>
<td>finished</td>
<td>give</td>
<td>gave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. sweep
   Tom (sweeped, swept) the floor.

2. clean
   She (cleaned, cleant) her room.

3. fall
   The little boy (falled, fell) down.

4. jump
   My cat (jumped, jumpt) over the fence.

5. drive
   Mom (drived, drove) us to the store.

6. park
   She (parked, parkt) the car on the street.

7. hike
   We (hiked, hake) in the woods.

8. feed
   I (feeded, fed) the dog.

9. begin
   The baby (beginned, began) to cry.

10. dive
    He (dived, dove) into the swimming pool.

11. drink
    My brother (drinked, drank) all the orange juice.

12. speak
    Jana (spaked, spoke) to her mom on the phone.

13. spell
    She (spelled, spellt) the word correctly.

14. 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 yours

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 _____________.  
   **their**

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. [Blank]

3. I wore the cap of my friend. [Blank]

4. The class of Mr. Gee is in the hall. [Blank]

5. The singing of Mom woke me up. [Blank]

6. I washed the windows of the car. [Blank]

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 my sister to the zoo.

3. She threw her ball over the fence.

4. He searched through the rooms for the book.

5. Carlos rode his 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 \textit{s} is made by adding an \textit{apostrophe} (‘) at its end.

Circle the \textbf{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 \textbf{plural possessive noun}.

1. The desks of the students are new.  \textit{The students’ desks are new.}

2. The parents of my friends had a bake sale.  \underline{______________________________}
   \underline{__________________________________________}

3. I mowed the lawn of my neighbors.  \underline{__________________________________________}
   \underline{__________________________________________}

4. She knows all the names of the actors.  \underline{__________________________________________}
   \underline{__________________________________________}

5. The horns of the cars are loud.  \underline{__________________________________________}

6. Girls invaded the treehouse of the boys.  \underline{__________________________________________}
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/playes)
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/watches/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) ________________________________.
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!  
2. He _____________ ten years old.  
3. The kitten___________ happy.  
4. The kittens ____________ hungry.  
5. The sky ____________ cloudy.  
6. Our rain coats __________ wet.  
7. I ______________ good at drawing.  
8. We ___________ doing homework.  
9. A puppy ____________ a dog.  
10. I want to ____________ a baseball player.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun ending in:</th>
<th>Make plural by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ch, sh, ss, x, zz</em></td>
<td>adding <em>-es</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>y</em></td>
<td>dropping the <em>y</em> and adding <em>-ies</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>f or fe</em></td>
<td>dropping the <em>f</em> and adding <em>-ves</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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** ____________________________
Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. Which word is a pronoun?
   - a) house
   - b) I
   - c) Mary
   - d) the twins

3. Which word is not a pronoun?
   - a) my
   - b) I
   - c) Sam
   - d) we

5. Which pronoun can be used as a subject?
   - a) they
   - b) them
   - c) her
   - d) me

7. Which pronoun can be used as the object?
   - a) They
   - b) my
   - c) whose
   - d) us

9. Which pronoun can’t be used as the object?
   - a) them
   - b) you
   - c) it
   - d) we

2. Which part of the sentence has a pronoun?
   - a) John
   - b) gave Lucy
   - c) a book
   - d) for her birthday.

4. Which pronoun can be used as a subject?
   - a) we
   - b) him
   - c) them
   - d) us

6. Which pronoun may not be used as a subject?
   - a) who
   - b) I
   - c) you
   - d) them

8. Which pronoun can’t be used as the object?
   - a) me
   - b) he
   - c) her
   - d) him

10. Which pronoun can be a subject or an object?
    - a) you
    - b) he
    - c) us
    - d) they
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.
A proper noun is the name of a specific person, place, or thing. It is always capitalized.

Sean read the book at the lake.  The boy read a book at the lake.

Proper noun                            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. ____________________________________________
Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. Which word is a noun?
   - a) barked
   - b) pretty
   - c) football
   - d) my

2. Which word is not a noun?
   - a) river
   - b) kindness
   - c) bicycle
   - d) heavy

3. Which is a proper noun?
   - a) New York
   - b) city
   - c) state
   - d) name

4. 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

5. 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

6. Which word is a plural noun?
   - a) boxes
   - b) dress
   - c) store
   - d) sings

7. Which word in the sentence is a plural noun?
   Bobby ran circles around his friend Joey.
   - a) Bobby
   - b) Joey
   - c) circles
   - d) friend

8. The word Americans 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

9. 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

10. The correct plural form of sandwich is:
    - a) sandwiches
    - b) sandwichs
    - c) sandwichies
    - d) sandwich’s
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.

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. frog
3. pond

The man took his dog to the park.

Common Nouns
4. man
5. dog
6. park

Good citizens vote because it is their duty.

Common Nouns
7. good citizens
8. vote

The cat was hiding in the basement.

Common Nouns
9. cat
10. basement
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.

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.