

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 / 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) _____

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.

More worksheets at www.education.com/worksheets

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.





Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

A comparative adjective is used for comparing two people or things.

A superlative adjective is used for comparing one person or thing with a group of other people or things.

Adjective: *small* **Comparative Adjective:** *smaller* **Superlative Adjective:** *smallest*

Circle the adjective that correctly completes the sentence.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Oscar is a very ___ dog. | friendly friendlier friendliest |
| 2. It is ___ today than it was yesterday. | cold colder coldest |
| 3. The librarian asked us to be ___. | quiet quieter quietest |
| 4. Mom's lasagna is the ___ I've ever had. | tasty tastier tastiest |
| 5. The swimming pool is much ___ at the other end. | deep deeper deepest |
| 6. Grandpa was ___ because his favorite team lost. | angry angrier angriest |
| 7. This has been the ___ day all year. | busy busier busiest |
| 8. Brandon is the ___ boy in our class. | tall taller tallest |
| 9. I am ___ than Uncle Joe. | short shorter shortest |
| 10. The construction workers are working very ___. | fast faster fastest |

Some comparative and superlative adjectives are irregular.
They don't follow the same spelling conventions.

Adjective: *bad* **Comparative Adjective:** *worse* **Superlative Adjective:** *worst*

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 11. Ted wanted ___ vegetables on his plate. | many more most |
| 12. That movie was the ___ I've seen in a long time. | bad worse worst |
| 13. I wish Grandma didn't live so ___ away. | far further furthest |
| 14. I had the ___ amount of ice cream. | little less least |
| 15. Gina is a ___ runner than me. | good better best |
| 16. There is only a ___ left in the jar. | little fewer fewest |
| 17. The thunderstorm is ___ than the one we had last month. | bad worse worst |
| 18. I wanted ___ peas but we ran out. | much more most |
| 19. She is feeling much ___ than she was yesterday. | well better best |
| 20. My house is the ___ one from school. | 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.

1. sweep Tom (swepted, 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 (beganened, began) to cry.
10. dive He (dived, dove) into the swimming pool.
11. drink My brother (dranked, drank) all the orange juice.
12. speak Jana (speaked, 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 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 belong to Bruce. These books 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. _____

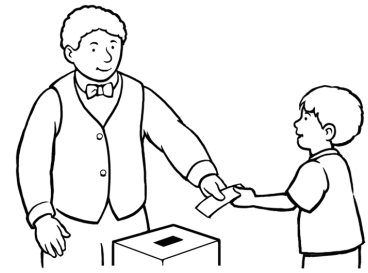
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Singular Possessive Nouns



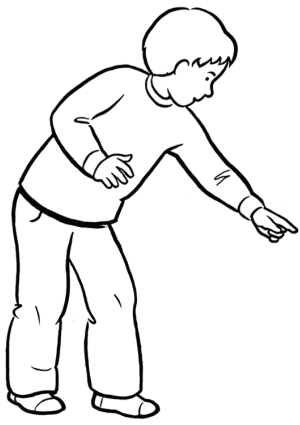
A possessive noun shows ownership. Most singular possessive nouns are made by adding 's to them.

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.

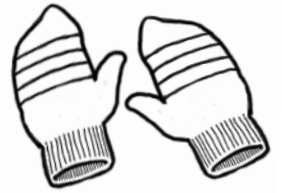
1. Mom came into my room _____ evening and said " _____ place is a mess! Turn off _____ computer and pick _____ clothes up off the floor!"
2. Lisa took _____ book out of _____ box in the attic and put it here with all _____ other books on _____ table.
3. I like _____ movie better than _____ other one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

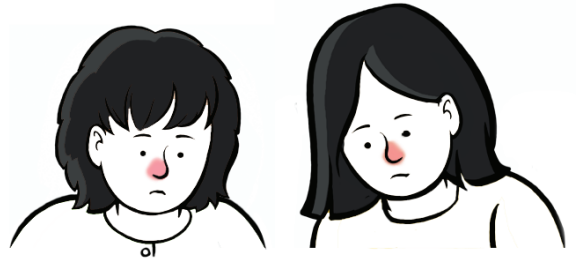


Sandy needed to find a pair of (shoe, shoes) to wear to the beach that (day, days). She found one of her (flipflop, flipflops) behind the only (chair, chairs) in her (bedroom, bedrooms), but the other (one, ones) was nowhere to be seen. Sandy looked under a pile of (book, books). She looked through all 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/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/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**) _____ .



Name _____

Date _____

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, seem

Part One

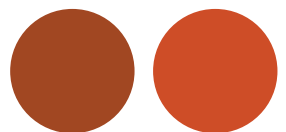
Instructions: Circle the linking verb that completes the sentence.

Sentence	Linking Verb
1. I _____ excited!	is am are
2. He _____ ten years old.	is am are
3. The kitten _____ happy.	is am are
4. The kittens _____ hungry.	is am are
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

Part Two

Instructions: Complete each sentence with the correct linking verb.

- The ball (is, am, are) red
- The trees (is, am, are) _____
- I (is, am, are) _____
- We (is, am, are) _____
- Iona (is, am, are) _____



Name _____

Date _____

Plural Nouns

Read the rules for converting nouns with a variety of endings into plural nouns, then use the chart to write the plural form of each noun.

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

1. sky _____

15. beach _____

2. fly _____

16. box _____

3. party _____

17. bush _____

4. thief _____

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. wish _____

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.

subject compound predicate

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

Pronouns are words that take the place of proper or common nouns.

proper noun → Lucy was excited for the game. ← common noun
pronoun → She was excited for it. ← pronoun

Circle the pronoun in each sentences.

1. Can we play outside?
2. Mom said I could go.
3. Sally met up with them.
4. She ran to the slide.
5. It was damp from the rain yesterday.
6. He went to the pool.
7. They decided to eat pizza.
8. We went to the museum
9. It was so hot at the beach.
10. She loved to ride the coaster.

Rewrite each sentence so that the underlined proper or common noun is replaced with the correct pronoun.

11. Mya sang in the school play.

-
12. The audience gave her a standing ovation.

-
13. My family and I took Mya out for ice cream.
-

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.

Large describes the noun _____

Two 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.

Answer Sheets

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Plural --> The dogs chase the cat

ANSWERS



Circle the verb that correctly completes each sentence.

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2. My dinosaur leaps onto the trampoline.
3. Those cars make a loud sound as they race around the track.
4. One of his sisters plays the trombone.
5. I drink milkshakes to cool down on hot summer days.
6. Our hamburgers taste so delicious!
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eat eats

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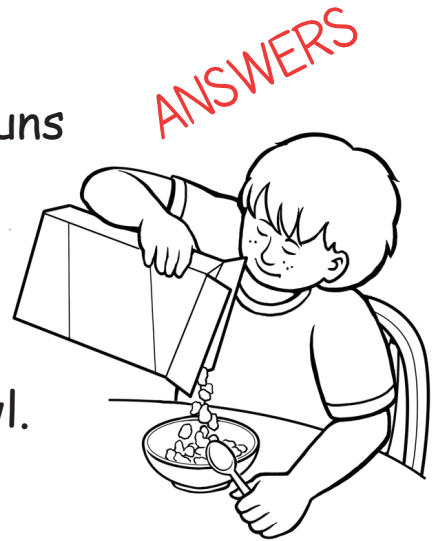
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3. **Pancakes** are my favorite food.

They are my favorite food.

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

She wanted to help.

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

They set the table.

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

She carried a pitcher of milk.

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

It was too heavy for Katie.

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

It spilled all over the floor.

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

They cleaned up all the milk.

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

We had a good breakfast.

A cartoon illustration of two cats. On the left, an orange and white cat is sitting upright, facing forward with its mouth wide open in a yawn or meow. On the right, a grey cat is lying down, also with its mouth wide open in a similar expression. The background is plain white.

Two Parts of a Sentence

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Example: Rita eats breakfast every morning.
 subject predicate

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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.

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answers

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- It is ___ today than it was yesterday.
- The librarian asked us to be ___.
- Mom's lasagna is the ___ I've ever had.
- The swimming pool is much ___ at the other end.
- Grandpa was ___ because his favorite team lost.
- This has been the ___ day all year.
- Brandon is the ___ boy in our class.
- I am ___ than Uncle Joe.
- The construction workers are working very ___.

friendly friendlier friendliest
cold **colder** coldest
quiet quieter quietest
tasty tastier **tastiest**
deep **deeper** deepest
angry angrier angriest
busy busier **busiest**
tall taller **tallest**
short **shorter** shortest
fast faster fastest

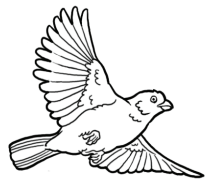
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- That movie was the ___ I've seen in a long time.
- I wish Grandma didn't live so ___ away.
- I had the ___ amount of ice cream.
- Gina is a ___ runner than me.
- There is only a ___ left in the jar.
- The thunderstorm is ___ than the one we had last month.
- I wanted ___ peas but we ran out.
- She is feeling much ___ than she was yesterday.
- My house is the ___ one from school.

many **more** **most**
bad worse **worst**
far further furthest
little less **least**
good **better** **best**
little fewer fewest
bad **worse** **worst**
much **more** **most**
well **better** **best**
far farther **farthest**

Irregular Verbs



ANSWERS

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

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- clean She (**cleaned**, cleant) her room.
- fall The little boy (falled, **fell**) down.
- jump My cat (**jumped**, jumpt) over the fence.
- drive Mom (drove, **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 (began, **began**) to cry.
- dive He (dived, **dove**) into the swimming pool.
- drink My brother (drank, **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

Answer Key



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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. My coat is warm.
3. This is the house that belongs to Sue. This is her house.
4. Tim's brother is five years old. His brother is five years old.
5. The horse's leg is sore. Its leg is sore.
6. Dad is driving the car that belong to us. Dad is driving our car.

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 yours.
3. These books belong to Bruce. These books are his.
4. Two of these dollars belong to me. Two of these dollars are mine.

Compound Sentences

Sample Answers
(Answers will vary)

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.

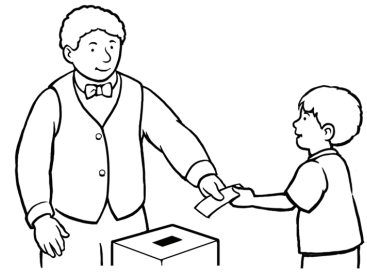
She bought a hot dog.

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

1. Jan went to the carnival, and she had a great time.
2. Jan played arcade games, and she won a kewpie doll.
3. Jan wanted to ride the roller coaster, but she didn't have enough money.
4. Jan tried to win a stuffed bear, and she had a great time.
5. Jan started to get hungry, so she bought a hot dog.
6. Jan played arcade games, and she rode on all the rides.

Singular Possessive Nouns

ANSWERS



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. He painted my dog's house.
 3. I wore the cap of my friend. I wore my friend's cap.
 4. The class of Mr. Gee is in the hall. Mr. Gee's class is in the hall.
 5. The singing of Mom woke me up. Mom's singing woke me up.
 6. I washed the windows of the car. I washed the car's window.
-

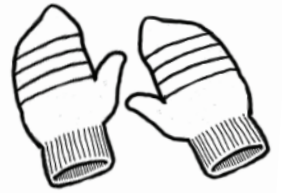
1. Mrs. Brooks shook the president's hand.
2. I went with _____ sister to the zoo.
3. She threw _____ ball over the fence.
4. He searched through _____ rooms for the book.
5. Carlos rode _____ bicycle around the block.



Singular and Plural Nouns

Singular means only one in number.

Plural means more than one in number.



Answer Key

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 .



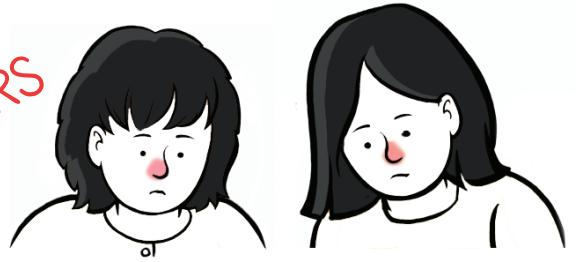
Sandy needed to find a pair of (shoe, shoes) to wear to the beach that (day, days). She found one of her (flipflop, flipflops) behind the only (chair, chairs) in her (bedroom, bedrooms), but the other (one, ones) was nowhere to be seen. Sandy looked under a pile of (book, books). She looked through all 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.

ANSWERS



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. _____
My friends' parents had a bake sale.

3. I mowed the lawn of my neighbors. _____
I mowed my neighbors' lawn.

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

5. The horns of the cars are loud. The cars' horns are loud.

6. Girls invaded the treehouse of the boys. _____
Girls invaded the boys' treehouse.

Present Tense Action Verbs

Answers



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 paint a picture. (paint/paints/paintes)
2. Anna climbs the tree. (climb/climbs/climbes)
3. Bobbie eats butter on her toast. (eat/eats/eates)
4. Carly looks at a painting. (look/looks/lookes)
5. I play with my puppy. (play/plays/playes)
6. Daryl pets the kitten. (pet/pets/petes)
7. The dog chases a squirrel. (chase/chass/chases)
8. We pick flowers for our friends. (pick/picks/pickes)
9. She watches a movie. (watch/watchs/watches)
10. The kittens meow when they're hungry. (meow/meows/meowes)
11. Erin and Frankie eat a pizza. (eat/eats/eates)
12. You give 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) walk through the park.
3. I (study/studies) study hard for the test.
4. We (read/reads) read lots of books.
5. Jack (jump/jumps) jumps over puddles.



Name _____

Date _____

Answers**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, seem

Part One

Instructions: Circle the linking verb that completes the sentence.

Sentence**Linking Verb**

1. I _____ excited!

is am are

2. He _____ ten years old.

is am are

3. The kitten _____ happy.

is am are

4. The kittens _____ hungry.

is am are

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**Part Two****Sample Answers (Answers Will Vary)**

Instructions: Complete each sentence with the correct linking verb.

1. The ball (is, am, are) red2. The trees (is, am, are) tall3. I (is, am, are) sleepy4. We (is, am, are) happy5. Iona (is, am, are) thirsty

Name _____

Date _____

Answers Plural Nouns

Read the rules for converting nouns with a variety of endings into plural nouns, then use the chart to write the plural form of each noun.

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

1. sky **skies**15. beach **beaches**2. fly **flies**16. box **boxes**3. party **parties**17. bush **bushes**4. thief **thieves**18. buzz **buzzes**5. wife **wives**19. fox **foxes**6. wolf **wolves**20. library **libraries**7. class **classes**21. pony **ponies**8. canary **canaries**22. mess **messes**9. spy **spies**23. shelf **shelves**10. loss **losses**24. calf **calves**11. berry **berries**25. half **halves**12. story **stories**26. life **lives**13. lunch **lunches**27. loaf **loaves**14. wish **wishes**28. knife **knives**

Pronoun Practice

Pronouns are words that take the place of proper or common nouns.

proper noun → Lucy was excited for the game. ← common noun
pronoun → She was excited for it. ← pronoun

Circle the pronoun in each sentences.

1. Can we play outside?
2. Mom said I could go.
3. Sally met up with them.
4. She ran to the slide.
5. It was damp from the rain yesterday.
6. He went to the pool.
7. They decided to eat pizza.
8. We went to the museum
9. It was so hot at the beach.
10. She loved to ride the coaster.

Rewrite each sentence so that the underlined proper or common noun is replaced with the correct pronoun.

11. Mya sang in the school play.

She sang in the school play.

12. The audience gave her a standing ovation.

They gave her a standing ovation.

13. My family and I took Mya out for ice cream.

We took her out for ice cream.

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 sailboat

Blue describes the noun sailboat

2. The cloudy sky was dark and gray.

Cloudy describes the noun sky

Dark describes the noun sky

Gray describes the noun sky

3. The strong wind scared me, but the brave captain kept us safe.

Strong describes the noun wind

Brave describes the noun captain

4. We saw many large birds, including two albatrosses.

Large describes the noun birds

Two describes the noun albatrosses

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

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