

Subject Verb Agreement Worksheet 3rd Grade

Mastering Subject Verb Agreement: A Complete Guide with a 3rd Grade Worksheet

Grammar can sometimes feel like a puzzle to young learners, but few pieces of that puzzle are as important as subject verb agreement. For a 3rd grader, understanding how the subject and verb in a sentence must match in number—singular or plural—is a foundational skill that supports clear writing and effective communication. A thoughtfully designed **Subject Verb Agreement Worksheet 3rd Grade** can transform this concept from a confusing rule into a fun, hands-on activity. In this article, we will explore why subject verb agreement matters, break down the core rules in a third-grade-friendly way, share practical strategies for parents and teachers, and provide sample worksheet exercises that reinforce learning. Whether you are a teacher preparing a lesson or a parent helping with homework, this guide will equip you with everything you need to make subject verb agreement stick.

Why Subject Verb Agreement Is Essential for 3rd Graders

Subject verb agreement is the grammatical rule that the verb must match the subject in number. If the subject is singular (one person, place, thing, or idea), the verb must be singular. If the subject is plural (more than one), the verb must be plural. For example: “The dog **runs** fast” (singular subject, singular verb) versus “The dogs **run** fast” (plural subject, plural verb). This seems simple, but for 3rd graders—who are still developing their understanding of sentence structure—mistakes like “The dog run fast” or “The dogs runs fast” are common.

Mastering this rule at the 3rd-grade level is critical because it directly impacts reading comprehension, writing clarity, and overall language development. When students learn to correctly match subjects and verbs, they also strengthen their ability to identify the subject of a sentence, understand singular vs. plural nouns, and recognize verb tenses. A **Subject Verb Agreement Worksheet 3rd Grade** provides the repetition and practice needed to make this skill automatic, freeing up mental energy for more complex writing tasks later on.

Common Subject Verb Agreement Rules for 3rd Grade

Third graders are typically introduced to the most basic subject verb agreement rules. The key is to present them in a clear, memorable way. Here are the essential rules that should appear in any good **Subject Verb Agreement Worksheet 3rd Grade**:

1. Singular Subjects Take Singular Verbs

A singular subject refers to one person, animal, thing, or idea. In the present tense, singular verbs often end in **-s** or **-es**. For example: “The cat **sleeps** on the rug.” “He **plays** soccer.” “A bird **sings**.” Students should learn that the **-s** ending on the verb signals that the subject is singular—a concept that can be reinforced with a matching activity in a worksheet.

2. Plural Subjects Take Plural Verbs

Plural subjects refer to more than one. Plural verbs do *not* add an **-s** ending in the present tense. For example: “The cats **sleep** on the rug.” “They **play** soccer.” “Birds **sing**.” A common error is adding **-s** to a plural verb, so worksheets should include exercises that require students to pick the correct verb form. Practice with words like *dogs*, *cars*, *children*, and *teachers* helps solidify the pattern.

3. The Verb “To Be” Has Special Forms

The verb *to be* (am, is, are, was, were) is irregular and often confusing for young learners. Third graders should learn that “I” takes **am**; singular he/she/it takes **is**; plural we/you/they take **are**. In past tense, singular takes **was** and plural takes **were**. A **Subject Verb Agreement Worksheet 3rd Grade** should include dedicated sections for *to be* because it appears so frequently in everyday speech and writing.

4. Compound Subjects with “And”

When two subjects are joined by “and,” the verb is usually plural. For example: “Tom and Jerry **are** friends.” “The pencil and the eraser **are** on the desk.” However, if the two subjects together represent a single idea or unit (like “peanut butter and jelly”), the verb can be singular, but that nuance is often saved for later grades. For 3rd grade, it is enough to teach that “and” means both, so the verb is plural.

5. Indefinite Pronouns Can Be Tricky

Words like *everyone*, *someone*, *nobody*, *each*, and *either* are singular and take singular verbs: “Everyone **enjoys** the party.” “Each of the students **has** a book.” This rule can be challenging for 3rd graders because these pronouns don’t necessarily sound singular. Including a few examples in a **Subject Verb Agreement Worksheet 3rd Grade** will help students recognize these words and match them correctly.

How to Use a Subject Verb Agreement Worksheet Effectively

Simply handing a child a worksheet and asking them to fill in the blanks isn’t enough. To maximize learning, follow these tips when introducing any **Subject Verb Agreement Worksheet 3rd Grade**:

- **Start with oral practice.** Before writing, have students say sentences aloud while clapping for the subject and verb. For example: “The boy (clap) jumps (clap).” This builds auditory awareness.
- **Use color-coding.** Ask students to underline the subject in blue and circle the verb in red. Visual cues help them see the connection.

- **Focus on one rule at a time.** Do not mix singular/plural rules with irregular verbs or indefinite pronouns in the same worksheet. A progressive approach—day one: singular nouns; day two: plural nouns; day three: “to be”; etc.—prevents confusion.
- **Include fun themes.** Kids respond better to worksheets about animals, sports, or superheroes. A **Subject Verb Agreement Worksheet 3rd Grade** that features “The superhero flies” is more engaging than generic sentences.
- **Review and repeat.** Use a short worksheet daily for a week. Mastery requires repetition over time, not a single long session.

Sample Exercises for a Subject Verb Agreement Worksheet 3rd Grade

Here are several types of exercises that you might find in a well-designed **Subject Verb Agreement Worksheet 3rd Grade**. These can be used by teachers or adapted by parents at home.

Exercise 1: Choose the Correct Verb

Students read each sentence and circle the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. The bird (fly / flies) in the sky.
2. My friends (play / plays) soccer after school.
3. She (read / reads) a book every night.
4. The dogs (bark / barks) loudly.
5. I (am / is) happy today.

Answer key: flies, play, reads, bark, am

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blank with the Correct Form of “To Be”

Complete each sentence with am, is, or are.

1. They ____ going to the park.
2. He ____ my best friend.
3. I ____ ready for the test.
4. The children ____ playing outside.
5. It ____ a sunny day.

Answer key: are, is, am, are, is

Exercise 3: Rewrite the Sentence Correctly

If the verb does not agree with the subject, rewrite the sentence correctly. If it is already correct, write “correct.”

1. She run fast. → _____
2. The cats sleeps on the sofa. → _____
3. We walks to school. → _____
4. He plays the piano. → _____
5. My sister and I loves ice cream. → _____

Suggested answer key: She runs fast. / The cats sleep on the sofa. / We walk to school. / correct / My sister and I love ice cream.

Exercise 4: Match the Subject and Verb

Draw a line from each subject to the correct verb.

- The teacher (write/writes) on the board.
- Two birds (sit/sits) on the fence.
- Everyone (like/likes) pizza.
- My mom and dad (cook/cooks) dinner together.
- Each student (need/needs) a pencil.

Answer key: writes, sit, likes, cook, needs

Tips for Creating Your Own Subject Verb Agreement Worksheets

If you are a teacher or homeschooling parent, you can design custom worksheets tailored to your child’s interests. Here are some ideas to keep in mind when developing a **Subject Verb Agreement Worksheet 3rd Grade**:

- **Keep sentences short.** Long, complex sentences overwhelm 3rd graders. Aim for 5–8 words per sentence.
- **Use familiar vocabulary.** Words like “dog,” “cat,” “ball,” “school,” “friend” are easier than abstract nouns.
- **Include distractors carefully.** When teaching singular vs. plural, don’t add other grammar issues like tense confusion until students are ready.
- **Add a challenge section.** After basic mastery, include a few sentences with compound subjects or indefinite pronouns to stretch their

thinking.

- **Make it fun!** Use graphics, themed stories (e.g., “The Zoo Adventure”), or even turn it into a game. For instance, create a worksheet where correct answers reveal a secret message.

Integrating Subject Verb Agreement into Daily Learning

Worksheets are valuable, but subject verb agreement is best learned through consistent exposure in reading and writing. Encourage students to spot correct and incorrect verb agreements in their favorite books, on signs, or in conversations. A simple activity: ask them to listen for errors in TV shows or advertisements. Then, have them write down the corrected version. This real-world application reinforces the skills practiced in a **Subject Verb Agreement Worksheet 3rd Grade**.

Additionally, when students write their own sentences or short paragraphs, gently correct any subject verb errors and ask them to explain why the verb should change. For example, if a child writes “The flowers is pretty,” you can say, “Flowers are more than one, so what verb do we need?” This

turns a mistake into a learning opportunity.

Common Pitfalls to Watch For

Even with practice, 3rd graders often struggle with certain tricky situations. Here are frequent errors and how to address them with targeted worksheet exercises:

- **Interrupting phrases.** Words like “with,” “together with,” “as well as” can make a singular subject seem plural. Example: “The teacher, along with the students, (is/are) happy.” The subject is “teacher” (singular), so the verb should be “is.” Worksheets can include such phrases to train students to ignore the middle words.
- **Collective nouns.** Words like “team,” “class,” “family” can be tricky. In American English, they usually take singular verbs (e.g., “The team plays well”). Introduce this gently in 3rd grade with clear examples.
- **Here and There sentences.** Sentences that begin with “Here” or “There” require special attention because the subject comes after the verb. Example: “There are many apples