

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT & SENTENCE PARTS

A Grade 5 Grammar Quiz: Agreement, Compound Subjects, and Subject/Predicate

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: _____

SECTION 1 — Subject-Verb Agreement

Rule: The verb in a sentence must "agree" with its subject. A **singular** subject (one person, animal, or thing) takes a **singular** verb. A **plural** subject (more than one) takes a **plural** verb.

Example: The **dog** (run / runs) across the yard. The **dogs** (run / runs) across the yard.

Circle the verb that correctly agrees with the subject in each sentence.

1. The cat (sleep / sleeps) on the warm windowsill.
2. My best friends (live / lives) two streets away from me.
3. The teacher (explain / explains) the homework every Friday.
4. Those students (finish / finishes) their tests early.
5. The bird (sing / sings) a cheerful song every morning.
6. The children (play / plays) outside after school.
7. Her little brother (make / makes) a mess in the kitchen.
8. The scientists (study / studies) the strange rock samples.

SECTION 2 — Compound Subjects

Rule: A **compound subject** has two or more subjects joined by "and," "or," or "nor." Subjects joined by **and** usually take a **plural** verb. When subjects are joined by **or** / **nor**, the verb agrees with the subject **closest** to it.

Example: Maria **and** Jake (walk / walks) to school together. Neither the coach **nor** the players (was / were) ready.

Circle the verb that correctly agrees with the compound subject in each sentence.

1. Sam and Ling (is / are) partners for the science project.
2. The dog and the cat (chase / chases) each other around the yard.
3. Either the twins or their cousin (has / have) the missing key.
4. Rice and beans (make / makes) a simple, healthy dinner.
5. Neither the principal nor the teachers (was / were) surprised.
6. My mom and dad (cook / cooks) dinner together on Sundays.
7. The pencils and the notebook (belong / belongs) to Amy.
8. Either the players or the coach (need / needs) to call a timeout.

SECTION 3 — Subject and Predicate Identification

Rule: Every complete sentence has two parts: a **complete subject** (who or what the sentence is about) and a **complete predicate** (what the subject does or is). Draw **one line** under the complete subject and **two lines** under the complete predicate.

Example:

The little brown dog barked loudly at the mailman.

Underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice in each sentence below.

1. The tall boy with red shoes ran across the field.

2. My grandmother bakes delicious cookies every weekend.

3. A loud thunderstorm woke up the whole neighborhood.

4. The excited students lined up quietly for recess.

5. Our new neighbor planted a beautiful garden.

6. The old wooden bridge creaked under our feet.

7. Three curious puppies chased the ball into the bushes.

8. The school library closes early on Fridays.

Great work! Review any sentences you weren't sure about with your teacher.
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ANSWER KEY

Subject-Verb Agreement & Sentence Parts · For teacher use only — do not distribute to students

Section 1 — Subject-Verb Agreement

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. sleeps | 2. live | 3. explains | 4. finish |
| 5. sings | 6. play | 7. makes | 8. study |

Section 2 — Compound Subjects

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. are | 2. chase | 3. has | 4. make |
| 5. were | 6. cook | 7. belong | 8. needs |

Section 3 — Subject and Predicate Identification

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