

371
372
373

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

3. When we make a sentence—

- (1) We name some *person* or *thing*; and
- (2) *Say* something about that person or thing.

In other words, we must have a *subject* to speak about and we must *say* or *predicate* something about that subject.

Hence every sentence has *two* parts—

- (1) The part which names the person or thing we are speaking about. This is called the **Subject** of the sentence.

(2) The part which tells something about the Subject.

This is called the **Predicate** of the sentence.

4. The Subject of a sentence usually comes first, but occasionally it is put after the Predicate ; as,

Here comes the bus.

Sweet are the uses of adversity.

5. In Imperative sentences the Subject is left out; as,

Sit down. [Here the Subject *You* is understood].

Thank him. [Here too the Subject *You* is understood.]

EXERCISE IN GRAMMAR-1

In the following sentences separate the Subject and the Predicate:

1. The cackling of geese saved Rome.
2. The boy stood on the burning deck.
3. Tubal Cain was a man of might.
4. Stone walls do not make a prison.
5. The singing of the birds delights us.
6. Miss Kitty was rude at the table one day.
7. He has a good memory.
8. Bad habits grow unconsciously.
9. The earth revolves round the sun.
10. Nature is the best physician.
11. Edison invented the phonograph.
12. The sea hath many thousand sands.
13. We cannot pump the ocean dry.
14. Borrowed garments never fit well.
15. The early bird catches the worm.
16. All matter is indestructible.
17. Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan.
18. We should profit by experience.
19. All roads lead to Rome.
20. A guilty conscience needs no excuse.
21. The beautiful rainbow soon faded away.
22. No man can serve two masters.
23. A sick room should be well aired.
24. The dewdrops glitter in the sunshine.
25. I shot an arrow into the air.
26. A barking sound the shepherd hears.
27. On the top of the hill lives a hermit.