

(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:

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

CHAPTER 3