

1 Read the chapter 'Subject and Predicate' given below. On the basis of your reading and watching the video uploaded on 'e-learning platform' solve the exercises in notebook.

Subject and Predicate

2

In this chapter, learn:

- how to divide a sentence into subject and predicate
- the grammatical nature of subject and predicate

Every sentence has two parts: the subject and the predicate. The subject is the first part of a sentence. It tells us who or what the sentence is about.

Ajayita is a teacher of German.
Ajayita's school is in Bhubaneswar.
Lucky and Saumya play chess every evening.

The predicate comes after the subject and contains a verb. It tells us something about the subject.

Ajayita is a teacher of German.
Ajayita's school is in Bhubaneswar.
Lucky and Saumya play chess every evening.

Subject: first part of the sentence; tells us what or who the sentence is about

Jerry's sisters

attend piano classes on weekends.

Predicate: comes after the subject; contains a verb; tells something about the subject

Subject: Form and Function

The subject in a sentence is usually a noun or a noun phrase. Other types of words, when they occur as subjects, behave like nouns.



Fruits contain vitamins. (noun as subject)

The exercises in the maths textbook are difficult.

(noun phrase as subject)

Smoking is banned here. (gerund* as subject)

Imperative sentences may appear to have no subject. That is because the subject in them is *you*, which is implied, and so it is omitted.

(*You*) Write the heading first.

(*You*) Raise your left leg.

(*You*) Add a little water to the batter.

Questions, or interrogative sentences, do not start with the subject. The subject in questions comes after the verb that starts the sentences.

Is *Ajayita* a teacher of German?

Do *Lucky and Saumya* play chess every evening?

Are *the maths exercises* difficult?

The subject does not come first in exclamatory sentences either.

How cute *the baby* is!

What a brave *effort*!

How great *the teachings of Gandhi* are!



■ Predicate: Form and Function

The predicate must contain a verb. It can also contain other elements like objects, complements or adverbials, all depending on the nature of the verb.

Merin *sings*. (verb-only predicate)

Merin *sings* a song. (predicate with a verb and object)

Neha *told* us an interesting story. (predicate with a verb and two objects: direct [*an interesting story*] and indirect [*us*])

This place *looks* familiar.

(predicate with a verb and a complement)

Renuka *met* Merin in the park.

(predicate with a verb, an object and an adverbial)



*A gerund is an *-ing* noun.

A

EXERCISE

Circle the subjects and underline the predicates in the following sentences.

1. Afsal has bought a wall-mounting bookshelf.
2. The wax polish looks like ice cream.
3. Did you leave the back door open?
4. Baking a cake is not as easy as eating it.
5. Kalyan, Namrata and Madhu have decided to learn yoga.
6. I found a dead rat inside the wardrobe.
7. Are all Samuel's brothers sailors?
8. The trainer is running around the playground.
9. Have you submitted the application form?
10. Don't open that box.
11. Will you bring that bouquet to the lecture hall?
12. Stop the players from leaving the ground.



B

EXERCISE

Write your own subjects for the following predicates.

1. ... is an amazing dancer.
2. ... love to go rafting in the river.
3. ... bought me a watch and a cap.
4. ... becomes weak with age.
5. ... are the best engineers we have.
6. ... start fighting whenever their parents are away.
7. ... has booked three tickets for the evening show.
8. ... will not reach here tomorrow.



C

EXERCISE

Write your own predicates for the following subjects.

1. Nina and I ...
2. Some of the onions in this bag ...
3. Birds ...
4. Jennifer ...
5. She ...
6. This island ...
7. An actor ...
8. Those who have scored less than 30 ...



2. Read the passage given below and write the answers to given questions in your notebook.

Passage 1

The giraffe is the tallest of all living land animals. A male can go up to 18 feet and a female up to 15 feet. Such height enables them to escape the competition for ground level grass that exists among other leaf-eaters. It also gives him a long range of vision. He takes the warning of the approaching enemy early.

Giraffes eat a variety of leaves, but acacia leaves are their favourite diet. In spring when many trees are not in leaf, they spend 80 per cent of the day eating. In summer, when trees are in full leaf, they need only 15 per cent. The rest of the time is spent in resting and quarreling.

A giraffe's long neck is made up like that of man and most other mammals, of only seven vertebrae. The bones are attached to one another with ball and socket joints. These make the neck flexible. It can run at 50 km per hour.

Rising from a lying position is a problem for such a large animal. So it usually keeps standing even while it sleeps.

To reach water with such a long neck and legs, a giraffe spreads its front legs wide apart. Then it lowers its neck to drink. This awkward position makes it easy for the lion to attack it.

M
FOOL

Q1: On the basis of your reading of the above passage fill in the blanks with suitable words:

A giraffe is the (a)_____ of all land animals. The height of a (b)_____ giraffe can go up to 18 feet. The (c)_____ of a female giraffe can be up to 15 feet. With this height it doesn't have to (d)_____ with other animals for leaves. This enables it to see its (e)_____ from a long distance. It, however, creates problem in reaching (f) _____ in tanks.

Q2: Find words from the above passage that mean opposite to the following:

- (a) dead
- (b) detached
- (c) stiff
- (d) hind
- (e) narrow



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