

Ex. IV.—Find the subjects of all the verbs in the following :—

An ass was loaded with good provisions of several sorts, which in time of harvest he was carrying into the field for his master and the reapers to dine upon. On the way he met a fine large thistle, and being hungry began to mumble it: which, while he was doing, he entered into this reflection: "How many greedy epicures would think themselves happy amidst such a variety of delicate viands as I now carry. But to me this bitter prickly thistle is more savoury and relishing than the most exquisite and sumptuous banquet."

Subject to every Predicate.

6. THERE CANNOT BE PREDICATE WITHOUT SUBJECT or subject without predicate: though in many exclamations and every day expressions either subject or predicate is understood and not spoken:

e. g., Thank you = (I) thank you.
 Bless you = (May God) bless you.
 Please = (If it) please (you).
 Nonsense = (That is) nonsense.

7. There are two classes of verbs,

Transitive and Intransitive :—

(1) Those denoting state of the subject, as

I was weary;

or actions performed by the Subject without reference to anything else, as

The children died. They slept.

(2) Those denoting actions directly performed on some person or thing, as

The hunter killed a moose. I have built a house.

Verbs are called INTRANSITIVE or TRANSITIVE as they belong to the first or second of these classes. To find whether a verb is Transitive or Intransitive ask the question formed by placing "whom" or "what" after the verb. If any reasonable