

14. Bessie's lip trembled and the colour sprang to her face. 15. She swept the hearth and mended the fire. 16. Tom lost his knife, but Philip found it. 17. The timid deer raised their heads. 18. Wake not a sleeping wolf.

### INCOMPLETE PREDICATES.

6. Some verbs do not make a complete statement unless they are followed by a *noun* or an *adjective*. They are the verbs *to be* in its different forms, and some other verbs as *become*, *seem*, *appear*. In such sentences as "Jack is a sailor," and "the apples seem ripe," the *predicate* is really contained in the noun "sailor" and the adjective "ripe" which follow the verbs *is* and *seem*. For this reason a noun used in this way is called a **predicate noun**, and an adjective, a **predicate adjective**.

7. Verbs of this kind are intransitive: like transitive verbs they require some word or words after them to make their *complete predicates*. To distinguish the words that follow such verbs from the objects of transitive verbs we call them **complements**, that is **words that make complete**. The verbs we call *coupling*, or **copulative verbs** because they link together the *subject* and *complement*.

### EXERCISE 4.

Point out copulative verbs and complements and say whether the complement is a predicate adjective or a predicate noun:—

1. The dog is mad.
2. George V. is King of England.
3. I am your friend.
4. The milk