

1.

Cicērō fuit consūl, Cicero was consul.
Christiāni est nēmīnēm violārē, it is the duty of a Christian to wrong nobody. Here, *fuit consūl* and *Christiāni est* are the predicates.

2.

Terrā est rōtundā, the earth is round.
Hūmānūm est errārē, to err is human. Here, *est rōtundā* and *hūmānūm est* are the predicates.

5. *Finite Verb.*—A finite verb must agree with its subject in number and person ; e. g., *Puēr lūdīt, the boy plays.*

REM.—If the subject is compound, the verb is generally put in the plural.

6. *Attributive Noun.*—An attributive noun in the predicate, after the verb *esse* and a few passive verbs, is put,

(1) In the same case as the subject, when it denotes the same person or thing ; e. g., *Cicērō fuit consūl, Cicero was consul.*

(2) In the genitive, when it denotes a different person or thing : e. g., *Christiāni est nēmīnēm violārē, it is the duty of a Christian to wrong nobody.*

7. *Adjectives.*—Adjectives and participles (whether in the subject or the predicate) agree in gender, number, and case, with the nouns which they qualify ; e. g., *Terrā est rōtundā, the earth is round.*

8. The predicate, like the subject, may be either simple or compound.

(1) The simple predicate contains but a single finite verb : e. g., *Puēr currīt, the boy runs.*

(2) The compound predicate consists of two or more simple predicates connected by conjunctions, expressed or understood ; e. g., *Puēr currīt et lūdīt, the boy runs and plays.*

9. In principal sentences (including simple sentences) the verb of the predicate may be put in any finite mood.

(1) The indicative is used in positive assertions ; e. g., *Portās claudīt, he is shutting the gates.*

(2) The subjunctive is used,