

SIMPLE AND ENLARGED SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES.

5. In every sentence there is a noun, or something that stands for a noun, which is called the **simple subject**; and a verb, which is called the **simple predicate**; as, *Lions roar. Birds sing.*

The simple subject, with other words that describe or limit it, is called the **enlarged subject**.

The simple predicate, with other words that describe or limit it, is called the **enlarged predicate**.

In the sentence, *Birds sing*, neither the subject nor the predicate is enlarged.

In the sentence, *The beautiful little birds sing their merry song*, "birds" is the simple subject, and "sing" is the simple predicate. "The beautiful little birds" is the enlarged subject, and "sing their merry song" is the enlarged predicate.

Note.—First find the simple subject and predicate, and then the enlarged subject and predicate. This is called **analyzing** the sentence.

EXERCISE.

Analyze the following sentences.

- (1) The boy strolled along the banks of the river.
- (2) A great fire raged in London in 1666.
- (3) The calm shade shall bring a kindred calm.
- (4) The sweet breeze shall waft a balm to her sick heart.
- (5) The tall ship glides gracefully over the blue water.

Analyze sentences in Ex. IV., page 9.