

3. "Carthage fell;" is this a sentence? Why? Give the subject. The predicate.

4. In each of these sentences the subject consists of but one word, and the predicate of but one word; hence these are examples of the very simplest kind of sentences, for each contains but two words. *If a set of words did not contain a subject and a predicate, would these words be a sentence?*

5. In a sentence that contains but *two words*—the subject and the predicate—the subject may be called the simple subject, and the predicate may be called the simple predicate.

6. The subject may consist of many words, and the predicate may consist of many words.

7. When the simple subject takes other words with it, we say that it is *enlarged*. So with the predicate.

ILLUSTRATION.

1. Birds fly.

This is a sentence, with a simple subject, "birds," and a simple predicate, "fly."

2. *Some* birds fly *swiftly*.

Here the subject is *enlarged* by the word "some," and the predicate by the word "swiftly."

3. *Some* birds *of prey* fly *very swiftly*.

Here the words "of prey" are added to the last subject, and "very" to the last predicate.

4. *Some* birds *of prey, having secured their victim, fly with it very swiftly to their nests*.

Here the subject and the predicate are *enlarged* by many additional words.