

Study I—Sentence.

- (a) White paper.
 In the corner.
 Very slowly.
 To my father.
 In spite of circumstances.
- (b) The paper is white.
 The cat is in the corner.
 He walks very slowly.
 I am going to my father.
 He prospered in spite of circumstances.

All in group (b) are sentences. They express thought. As a matter of fact, in this case they all assert or tell something. All in group (a) are word-groups. They suggest something but do not tell or assert.

Study II—Kinds of sentences.

He runs very slowly.
 How slowly he runs!
 Run slowly, George!
 Does he run slowly?

There are four sentences. The first is called Declarative, the second, Exclamative, the third Imperative and the last one Interrogative. We shall go on to examine the first kind alone. Incidentally other kinds may be introduced.

Study III—Parts of sentence.

Birds—fly.
 Dogs—bark.
 The men—rise early.
 The women—work late.
 The cows—are in the corn.

Every sentence is divided into two parts: The Subject and the Predicate.

Study IV—Parts of a sentence.

Birds with long wings—fly quickly.
 Dogs that are vexed—bark at their tormentors.

The men at the farm—rise early on week days.

The women at the factory—work late during war times.

The cows of my father—are in the corn that we planted last week.

Still each sentence has two main parts though each part consists of many words.

Study V—Parts of a sentence.

Slowly he walks to the window.

He—walks slowly to the window.

In the morning the old men get up late.

The old men—get up late in the morning.

With angry looks he passed us by.

He, with angry looks,—passed us by.

The sentences still contain two parts each though they had to be rearranged a little to get Subject and Predicate in the common order.

Study VI—Parts of the Subject and Predicate.

Birds—sing.

The birds—sing sweetly.

The old birds—sing very sweetly.

Birds that are nesting—sing cheerfully.

Birds in the tree-tops—sing cheerfully in the early morning.

Here, each Subject and Predicate is seen in simple or complex form. The main word in the Subject is called the Substantive, and the other word, the Modifier. The main word in the Predicate is called the Verb, and the other words, the Modifiers. The sentences can therefore be arranged like this:—

Substantive	Modifiers	Verb	Modifiers
Birds	—	sing	—
Birds	the	sing	sweetly
Birds	the old	sing	very sweetly

Birds	that are nesting	sing	cheerfully
Birds	in the tree tops	sing	cheerfully in the early morning

Study VII—Forms of the Subject.

John.

John the baker.

Old John.

Old John the blacksmith.

Our John.

John, who lives in the block.

John, of Seven Oaks.

In this case the Modifier is either a single word such as "old," "our" or a group such as "the blacksmith," "who lives in the block," "of Seven Oaks."

Study VIII—Forms of the Predicate.

Runs.

Runs quickly.

Runs to the corner.

Runs when he is hurt.

Runs away from the noise.

Here, the modifier of the verb is either a single word as "quickly," or a word