

KRISHNAGAR ACADEMY.

CLASS - V SUBJECT - ENGLISH - I.

CHAPTER - SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

25.05.2020 TOPIC - SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

Good Morning Students,

Today we shall be discussing all about Subject and predicate. In the last class you have learnt all about the Sentences and its types. In this class we shall be reading about Subject and predicate.

A. Every sentence is made up of two parts.

A Policeman appeared on the scene.

Who is doing the work or action in the sentence?

Ans: A policeman.

So a policeman is the doer of the work or action in the sentence and has been placed in the first part.

What action has been done by the policeman?

Ans: The second part says something about the policeman: appeared on the scene.

Here, the first part of the sentence that names about the doer of the action in the sentence is called the Subject.

The second part of the sentence that says something about the subject is called the predicate.

B. Very often in statements, the subject or the doer of the action in the sentence is usually placed before the predicate.

This story is very interesting
SUBJECT predicate.

NOTE:

But sometimes, for the sake of emphasis, this order may be reversed. For example,

Ranjit stood in a corner of the room.
Subject predicate.

(NORMAL ORDER)

In a corner of the room stood Ranjit.
predicate Subject.

(Order changed for emphasis)

C. In Imperative sentences, the subject is always 'you'. But the subject is not stated; it is hidden, it is implied. Take these two sentences:

Wait outside.

Take this medicine every four hours.

These sentences actually mean —

you must wait outside.

you should take this medicine every four hours.

In both these sentences the subject is 'you'. In Imperative sentences the subject is 'you', but it is implied and not stated.

D. In questions and exclamations, the word order is slightly changed and the subject is not placed first.

So in order to find out the subject it is also helpful to write these sentences as statements. For example.

1. Have they bought the books? (Question)

In order to find the subject, we may write this sentence as

They have bought the books. (Statement)

Now we can easily see that the subject is 'they'.

2. How nice you are! (exclamation)

We may write this sentence as

you are (how) nice.

So, the subject is 'you'.

NOTE :

To find the subject in a question or an exclamation, write the given sentence as a statement.

Therefore based on the above discussions we need to split subject from predicate.

To conclude :

In the subject of a sentence, we name the person or thing we are going to talk about.

Example : I am going to the playground.

Who are we talking about? — I.

In the predicate of a sentence, we say something about the person or thing.

Example : I am going to the playground.

What am I doing? — going to the playground.

Now I shall give you the answers of the previous class published on 22.05.2020 (Part-I)

- Answers.
- Q 1. Imperative Sentence. Q B. 1. Where / How
2. Interrogative Sentence 2. Where
3. Interrogative Sentence. 3. What
4. Interrogative Sentence 4. Why
5. Assertive Sentence. 5. How.
6. Interrogative Sentence.
7. Imperative Sentence.
e. Assertive Sentence.

- Q C. 1. won't you
2. isn't he
3. aren't you.
4. hadn't we.
5. am I.

Now we shall proceed to practice few sentences based on the above discussion of subject and predicate
Part - I.

Q 1. Underline the subjects in the following sentences:

- Tell me the story of their creation.
- The original land mass split itself up into large pieces.
- Their movement created the oceans and the continents.
- you are going alone to school today.
- The big palm tree blocked the view.

In the next class on 27.05.2020 (Wednesday) we shall be practising more on subject and predicate following the answers of today's exercise Part - I.