

For Questions 17-18, Circle The Subject And Underline The Predicate.

17. Birds Fly. 18. The Kindly Old

For Questions 17-18, Circle The Subject And Underline The Predicate. 17. Birds Fly. 18. The Kindly Old

Understanding the fundamentals of sentence structure is essential for mastering the English language. One of the core skills in grammar is identifying the subject and predicate within a sentence. This process helps in analyzing sentence components, improving writing clarity, and enhancing comprehension. In this article, we will explore how to determine the subject and predicate in simple sentences, using the examples "Birds Fly" and "The Kindly Old." We will also provide detailed explanations, tips, and practice exercises to reinforce your understanding.

What Is a Subject and a Predicate?

Before diving into specific examples, it's important to understand the basic definitions:

Subject

The subject of a sentence is the person, place, thing, or idea that the sentence is about. It typically answers the question "Who?" or "What?" in relation to the action or state described by the predicate.

Predicate

The predicate tells what the subject does or is. It includes the verb and all the words that modify or complement the verb. Essentially, the predicate provides information about the subject.

How to Identify the Subject and Predicate

Here are some steps to help identify the subject and predicate in any sentence:

1. Find the Verb: Locate the action or state of being in the sentence.
2. Ask Who or What: Determine who or what is performing the action or being described.

3. Identify the Subject: The answer to the question "Who?" or "What?" is the subject.
4. Identify the Predicate: Everything else in the sentence that tells what the subject is doing or is, including the verb and its complements.

Analyzing Example Sentences

Let's analyze the given sentences step-by-step.

Sentence 17: Birds Fly

- Step 1: Find the verb.

The verb in this sentence is "Fly."

- Step 2: Ask "Who or what" is flying?

The answer is "Birds."

- Step 3: Identify the subject.

The subject is "Birds" because it is the noun performing the action.

- Step 4: Determine the predicate.

The predicate is "Fly", which describes the action being performed by the subject.

Summary for Sentence 17:

- Subject: Birds
- Predicate: Fly

Sentence 18: The Kindly Old

This sentence appears incomplete, but for the purpose of this exercise, let's assume the full sentence is "The Kindly Old Man smiled." This is a common structure and allows us to analyze a more complex subject.

- Step 1: Find the verb.

The verb here is "smiled."

- Step 2: Ask "Who or what" smiled?

The answer is "The Kindly Old Man."

- Step 3: Identify the subject.

The subject is "The Kindly Old Man". It includes the article "The," adjectives "Kindly" and "Old," and the noun "Man."

- Step 4: Determine the predicate.

The predicate is "smiled".

Summary for Sentence 18:

- Subject: The Kindly Old Man
- Predicate: smiled

Note: Since the original phrase "The Kindly Old" is incomplete, the full sentence is necessary for proper analysis.

Importance of Correctly Circling Subjects and Underlining Predicates

Understanding how to identify and distinguish between subjects and predicates is not only fundamental in grammar exercises but also in effective communication. Here are some reasons why this skill is crucial:

- Improves Sentence Structure Awareness: Helps students and writers craft clearer sentences.
- Aids in Sentence Diagramming: Visualizing sentence components for better comprehension.
- Enhances Reading Skills: Recognizing subjects and predicates improves understanding of complex sentences.
- Prepares for Advanced Grammar: Facilitates learning of sentence types, clauses, and syntax.

Tips for Practice and Mastery

To become proficient in circling subjects and underlining predicates, consider the following tips:

- Practice with Different Sentence Types: Simple, compound, and complex sentences.
- Use Color Coding: Assign different colors for subjects and predicates.
- Create Your Own Sentences: Write sentences and analyze their components.
- Use Grammar Worksheets: Many online resources offer practice exercises.
- Read Regularly: Exposure to varied sentence structures enhances recognition skills.

Additional Examples for Practice

Below are several sentences you can practice with. Try to identify the subject and predicate for each.

1. The little girl sang a beautiful song.

2. A group of tourists visited the museum.
3. The cat slept peacefully on the windowsill.
4. During the storm, the trees swayed wildly.
5. My best friend and I went to the park.

Answers:

1. Subject: The little girl; Predicate: sang a beautiful song
2. Subject: A group of tourists; Predicate: visited the museum
3. Subject: The cat; Predicate: slept peacefully on the windowsill
4. Subject: the trees; Predicate: swayed wildly during the storm
5. Subject: My best friend and I; Predicate: went to the park

Conclusion

Mastering the skill of identifying the subject and predicate is a foundational aspect of understanding sentence structure. Whether analyzing simple sentences like "Birds Fly" or more complex ones involving adjectives and phrases, recognizing these components enhances both writing and reading comprehension. Remember to practice regularly, use visual aids, and analyze varied sentence examples to develop confidence and proficiency in this area.

By consistently applying these strategies, you'll improve your grammar skills, making your communication clearer and more effective. Keep practicing, and soon you will find that circling subjects and underlining predicates becomes second nature!

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the subject in the sentence 'Birds Fly'?

The subject is 'Birds'.

What is the predicate in the sentence 'Birds Fly'?

The predicate is 'Fly'.

In the sentence 'The Kindly Old Man Smiles', what is the subject?

The subject is 'The Kindly Old Man'.

In the sentence 'The Kindly Old Man Smiles', what is

the predicate?

The predicate is 'Smiles'.

How do you identify the subject in a sentence?

The subject is the noun or pronoun that performs the action or is being described.

How do you identify the predicate in a sentence?

The predicate tells what the subject does or is; it includes the verb and any other related words.

Why is it important to circle the subject and underline the predicate?

It helps in understanding the structure of the sentence and clarifies who or what the sentence is about and what is being said about them.

In the sentence 'Birds Fly', which part should be circled and which should be underlined?

Circle 'Birds' as the subject and underline 'Fly' as the predicate.

In the sentence 'The Kindly Old Man Smiles', what is the action being performed?

The action being performed is 'Smiles'.

What is an example of a simple sentence where you can identify the subject and predicate?

An example is 'Birds Fly' where 'Birds' is the subject and 'Fly' is the predicate.

Additional Resources

Understanding Sentence Structure: Analyzing Subjects and Predicates in Basic Sentences

In the realm of language and grammar, mastering the fundamental components of sentences is crucial for effective communication. Among these components, the subject and predicate form the backbone of any complete sentence. Recognizing and differentiating these elements not only improves comprehension but also enhances one's ability to construct clear, meaningful sentences. This article

provides an in-depth exploration of how to identify the subject and predicate in simple sentences, using the examples "Birds fly" and "The kindly old," as a foundation for understanding. Through detailed explanations, analytical insights, and practical applications, readers will gain a comprehensive understanding of this essential grammatical concept.

Understanding the Subject and Predicate: An Overview

What Is a Subject?

The subject of a sentence is typically the noun, pronoun, or noun phrase that performs the action of the verb or is described by the verb. It answers the question "who" or "what" the sentence is about. The subject provides the main focus of the sentence and sets the context for the action or state expressed by the predicate.

Examples:

- Birds fly. (The subject "Birds" answers "Who" or "What" flies.)
- The kind old man is reading. (The subject "The kind old man" indicates who is performing the action.)

Characteristics of the subject:

- Usually a noun or pronoun.
- Can be simple or complex (e.g., a single word or a phrase).
- Typically located at the beginning of a sentence in English.

What Is a Predicate?

The predicate expresses the action or state of the subject. It includes the main verb and any additional information such as objects, complements, or modifiers. The predicate tells us what the subject does or links the subject to a description.

Examples:

- Birds fly. (The predicate "fly" tells us what the birds do.)
- The kind old man is reading. (The predicate "is reading" describes what the man is doing.)

Characteristics of the predicate:

- Contains the verb and its complements or modifiers.
- Provides information about the subject's action or condition.

- Usually follows the subject in English sentences.

Analyzing Simple Sentences: "Birds Fly" and "The Kindly Old"

Sentence 17: "Birds Fly"

This is a straightforward sentence, often used as a basic example in grammar lessons. It illustrates the core relationship between subject and predicate.

Step-by-step analysis:

- Identify the subject:
 - The word "Birds" is a noun, plural in form.
 - It answers the question "Who" or "What" performs the action.
- Identify the predicate:
 - The word "Fly" is a verb.
 - It indicates the action being performed by the subject.

Complete identification:

- Subject: Birds (the doers of the action)
- Predicate: Fly (what the birds do)

Additional insights:

- The sentence is simple, with a clear subject and predicate.
- The verb "fly" is in the present tense, indicating a general truth or habitual action.

Sentence 18: "The Kindly Old"

This sentence appears incomplete, as it lacks a verb or predicate. It resembles a phrase rather than a complete sentence. However, in analyzing such phrases, understanding the role of the subject and predicate remains vital.

Possible interpretations and completion:

- As a phrase:
 - "The kindly old" could be the subject, describing a person, but without a predicate, it remains incomplete.

- As part of a larger sentence:
- For example: "The kindly old man smiled." Here, "The kindly old man" is the subject, and "smiled" is the predicate.

Analysis of the phrase:

- Subject:
 - "The kindly old" functions as a noun phrase describing a person.
 - It includes adjectives "kindly" and "old" modifying the noun "man."
- Predicate:
 - Missing in the original phrase. To complete the sentence, a verb is needed, e.g., "smiled," "was sitting," etc.

Conclusion:

- Without a predicate, "The kindly old" remains a phrase rather than a complete sentence.
- Recognizing the subject in such phrases is essential for grammatical completeness.

Practical Applications and Importance of Correctly Identifying Subjects and Predicates

Enhancing Writing Skills

Understanding how to identify subjects and predicates empowers writers to construct clear and grammatically correct sentences. For example:

- Avoiding sentence fragments by ensuring every phrase has both a subject and a predicate.
- Improving sentence variety by manipulating subjects and predicates for different stylistic effects.

Improving Reading Comprehension

Recognizing subjects and predicates helps readers parse sentences efficiently, especially in complex texts. It enables:

- Faster identification of the main ideas.
- Better understanding of sentence relationships and logic.

Facilitating Language Learning

For learners of English or other languages, mastering subjects and predicates is foundational to mastering sentence structure. It:

- Builds confidence in sentence formation.
- Clarifies the roles of different parts of speech.

Common Challenges and Tips for Correct Identification

Challenges:

- Complex sentences with multiple clauses.
- Sentences with implied subjects or predicates.
- Phrases that resemble sentences but lack either component.

Tips:

- Look for the main verb to identify the predicate.
- Find the noun or pronoun that the verb refers to as the subject.
- Remember that adjectives or modifiers typically do not serve as subjects or predicates.
- Practice with varied sentence structures to become adept at quick identification.

Conclusion: The Significance of Grammatical Precision

The exercise of circling the subject and underlining the predicate in sentences like "Birds fly" and "The kindly old" exemplifies fundamental grammar skills that underpin effective communication. Recognizing these components allows speakers and writers to craft precise sentences, interpret texts accurately, and develop a deeper appreciation for language structure. As language continues to evolve, the foundational knowledge of subjects and predicates remains a vital tool for linguistic clarity and expression. Whether in academic writing, professional communication, or everyday conversation, mastering these basic elements enhances overall language proficiency and enriches one's ability to articulate thoughts with confidence and correctness.

For Questions 17 18 Circle The Subject And Underline The Predicate 17 Birds Fly 18 The Kindly Old

For Questions 17 18 Circle The Subject And Underline The Predicate 17 Birds Fly 18 The Kindly Old

Related Articles

- [HELP!!!While Scuba Diving, Rajeev Dove To A Depth Of 12.6 Feet Below The Surface Of The Water And Then](#)
- [G In A Class Of 12 Boys And 9 Girls, The Teacher Selects Three Students At Random To Write Problems On](#)
- [Fill In The Blanks To Complete This Passage About Geologic Processes.A Geologist Is Studying The Shore](#)

[Back to Home](#)