



Study the sample diagrams in Ex. 32. If you have done diagrams before, diagram sentences number 13 and 19. If you have not had diagramming before, see where a noun is placed on the horizontal line, and where the verb [action word] is placed in the diagram. Diagramming develops logical thinking! Diagram video tutorials can be accessed on My Seton website.

Day 4

DAILY PROCEDURE

Your daily procedure should be: Review yesterday's lesson. Do not go on to the next lesson until you are sure you understand the previous lesson. Previous lessons may be redone, or alternative Exercises may be available on our Seton website.

Do Ex. 33. Study the diagram. Notice that after the verb, a slanted line is used if the verb is a *Being* verb: *am, is, are, was, were, be, or been*. Be careful that the vertical or slanted line after the verb does not go below the horizontal line. Do the Exercises.

Ex. 34: Review, study the rules for Proper and Common Nouns. Do the first 10 of Ex. 34, and make sure the answers are accurate. If not, go back and correct them. Do the rest of the sentences.

Day 5

Review past lessons on nouns. If anything has been forgotten, redo the lessons or look for alternative drills on our website.

Study the definitions in the shaded box for Ex. 35. Do Ex. 35.

WEEK SIX

Day 1

Review the past lessons on nouns.

Proper and Common Nouns. Review, study the shaded box on nouns for Ex. 36. Also, study the diagrams. Then do Ex. 36. After the first 10 sentences have been done, check the answer key. Correct any incorrect answers and learn why you answered them wrong. Then go on and do the rest.

Day 2

Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns. Review past lessons on nouns. Study the rules for Ex. 37. Write the plurals; these words could be spelled out loud to make sure that plurals are understood. Do section B. Do not neglect writing the sentences in all these text-workbook assignments. It encourages thinking skills, imagination, and inductive reasoning.

Ex. 38: Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns. Study the diagram. Notice the adjectives [which describe nouns] are placed under the noun on slanted lines. Do Ex. 38. Diagram video tutorials are available on MySeton.

Day 3

Ex. 39: Singular Nouns and Plural Nouns. Study how to make nouns plural. Do the Exercises. These are important concepts. Do some orally as well.

Ex. 40: Study rules for nouns ending in *y* or *f*. Do some of the exercises, then check the answer key. Do the rest of the exercise orally.



Day 4

Review the lessons on nouns. Take your time!

Ex. 41: Gender of Nouns. Study the shaded box. Study the diagram. Do this easy Ex. !

Day 5

Composition: Ten Lepers paragraph. Read the story in the Bible, Luke 17: 12-19, about the ten lepers who came to Jesus to be cured. Retell the story in your own words to someone in your family.

Review the Composition Quick Reference pages (see Week Four, Day 4) or points you highlighted in your text-workbook book.

Write a list of ideas you want to use in a paragraph. Make an outline of some points you want to include. Write your outline.

We will finish up the paragraph in the next assignment.

WEEK SEVEN

Day 1

Composition. Review the Composition Quick Reference pages or highlights in your text-workbook for writing a paragraph. Be sure you have a clear and specific outline. Work on a topic sentence. Be sure you are meeting the rules for the beginning sentence, the ending sentence, and the middle sentences. Review the work you have done on your paragraph assignment. Then finish writing your paragraph.

Your ending sentence should be a personal comment, such as the message the Bible story conveys to you, or how it can help you in your life.

Think about ways to improve your sentences. Use more picture words. Look in your thesaurus to check for more interesting or descriptive words.

Think of interesting adjectives to describe something. Instead of “red poinsettias,” you might say “bright elegant pointed red poinsettia leaves.”

Change the form of the sentence to a question or exclamation, for more interesting sentences, if appropriate.

Long, stringy sentences might be changed to short, powerful, punch-type sentences.

Instead of using “and” or “but,” look at the list of prepositions in the text-workbook; consider making your sentences more interesting by using a preposition instead.

Professionals rewrite or proof and edit their writing eight times before considering it finished.

Day 2

Little more advanced concept here: Ex. 42: How a Noun is used as a Subject in a Sentence. Words are called nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, and so on, as they stand alone. When we are diagramming, or thinking about the *relationship of words in a sentence*, then we call them subjects, predicates, objects, and so on.

Review the past lessons on nouns. Study the shaded boxes. Do the first 10 sentences in Ex. 42, then check the answer key to make sure your answers are accurate. If not, learn why not, and then correct them. Then do the rest of the sentences.

Then do section B and the diagrams in section C.