



Day 4

Lesson 11, Nominative Case: Exclamation

Read and study the explanations and diagrams. A noun that functions as an *exclamation* in a sentence is in the *nominative case*. Write this definition in your notebook.

Do Exercise 11.

Diagram the exclamation, subject, predicate, and subjective complement in the following sentence:

Victory! We are the winners.

You are not required to diagram the adjective *the*. Check your diagram.

Lesson 12, Nominative Case Review

Review previous lessons, especially those on the nominative case.

Do Exercises 12A and 12B.

Day 5

Lesson 13, Possessive Case: Rules for Forming

Read and study the explanations of the possessive case. Write a definition stating the function of a noun in the possessive case in your notebook. Read and study the rules for forming the possessive of nouns on p. 20.

Do Exercise 13A.

Continue Lesson 13, Possessive Case: Separate and Joint Possession

Read and study the explanations.

Do Exercise 13B.

A noun in the *possessive case* is used as an adjective. In a diagram, a noun in the possessive case is diagrammed like an adjective, placed on a slanted line under the noun it modifies. More about diagramming adjectives will be explained in the lessons about adjectives.

WEEK THREE

Day 1

Review previous lessons on the nominative case and the possessive case.

Lesson 14, Objective Case: Direct Object

Read and study the explanations and diagrams. A noun that functions as the *direct object* in a sentence is in the *objective case*. Write this definition in your notebook.

Do Exercise 14.

Diagram the subject, predicate, and direct object in the following sentences:

1. Father Kelly said Mass.
2. Pope John Paul II visited Cuba.

Check your diagrams.



Day 2

Lesson 15, Objective Case: Cognate Object

Read and study the explanation and diagram. A *cognate object* is a direct object that repeats the meaning of the verb and closely resembles it. A *cognate object* is in the *objective case*. Write these definitions in your notebook.

Do Exercise 15A. Diagram the subject, predicate, and direct object in the following sentence:

1. The children sang the song.

You are not required to diagram the adjective *the*. Check your diagram.

Continue Lesson 15, Objective Case: Objective Complement

Read and study the explanation and diagram. An *objective complement* is a second object, and it explains the meaning of the direct object. An *objective complement* is in the *objective case*. Write these definitions in your notebook.

Do Exercise 15B.

In the diagram on p. 25, notice the direction of the slanted line between the direct object and the objective complement. Diagram the subject, predicate, direct object, and objective complement in the following sentence:

2. The team chose David captain.

You are not required to diagram the adjective *the*. Check your diagram.

If you need to review how to diagram sentences, go to My Seton resources and watch the video tutorials on diagramming.

Day 3

Review previous lessons on the objective case.

Lesson 16, Objective Case: Adverbial Objective

Read and study the explanations and diagrams. An *adverbial objective* is a noun *used as an adverb* that may tell *when, where, how long, how high, how far, or how much*. An *adverbial objective* is in the *objective case*. Write these definitions in your notebook.

Do Exercise 16.

In the diagram on p. 26, *every* describes *day*, *twenty* describes *minutes*, and *ten* describes *feet*. *Every*, *twenty*, and *ten* are adjectives. More about diagramming adjectives will be explained in the lessons about adjectives.

Diagram the subject, predicate, and adverbial objective in the following sentences:

1. The cake bakes fifty minutes.
2. The branch fell fifteen feet.

You are not required to diagram the adjectives *the*, *fifty*, or *fifteen*. Check your diagrams.

Day 4

Review previous lessons on the objective case.