Unit I: Learning Benchmarks

*These Learning Goals can be considered benchmarks that can be used both by you and by the students themselves to evaluate their mastery of the material in each lesson and unit.  
  
They are divided up by lesson and are directly tied to the video lessons from* [*www.agora-academy.com*](http://www.agora-academy.com)*. Feel free to use all, some, or just a few of these learning goals as suits your own classroom style and needs.*

*All Learning Goals are in the form of can-do statements. They are written from the student’s perspective and express concrete and specific tasks that students should be able to complete. Special attention has been paid to verb choice in these statements. While some wording is specific to the Latin discipline, we have tried to link our verb choice to Bloom’s Taxonomy and appeal to the highest-level thinking skills appropriate for each lesson.*

*Each learning goal is introduced by the Latin word* ***POSSUM (I can….)***

**Lesson 1: Welcome to Latin Class!**

* Possum… formulate ideas about what it was like to live in Ancient Rome.
* Possum… investigate the ways in which learning Latin will help me in other subjects in school as well as later in life.
* Possum… identify topics related to the Latin language and Roman history that might be particularly interesting to me.

**Lesson 2: The Latin Alphabet**

* Possum… examine the English alphabet both as a modern communication tool and as a historical artifact.
* Possum… correctly pronounce Classical Latin words, paying especial attention to the pronunciation of V’s and consonants such as C and G.
* Possum… define, identify, and form diphthongs.

**Lesson 3: Latin vs English**

* Possum… list the differences between Latin and English and compare the different ways in which the two languages function.
* Possum… define and identify *articles* and recognize that although they are not used in Latin, we still *supply* articles when we translate Latin sentences into English.
* Possum… explain that word order is not the main signifier of meaning in Latin and hypothesize about ways that Latin can communicate without emphasizing word order.

**Lesson 4: Subject, Verb, and Direct Object**

* Possum… define the grammatical terms *subject, verb,* and *direct object*.
* Possum… consistently identify the grammatical subject of sentences.
* Possum… differentiate between sentences that do and do not have a direct object.
* Possum… consistently identify direct objects in sentences where they occur.

**Lesson 5: The Dictionary Form of Nouns**

* Possum… recognize that the proper Dictionary Form of Latin nouns has three necessary components that include the nominative and genitive case and the gender.
* Possum… be prepared to integrate the idea that instead of word order, Latin relies on caseendings to show what nouns are doing in a sentence
* Possum… form the stem of a Latin noun by going to the GENITIVE form of the verb and dropping the -ae ending.

**Lesson 6: ‘Cases’ and ‘Declensions’**

* Possum… list the names of the five Latin cases in the correct order.
* Possum… recognize that the the different noun DECLENSIONS in Latin represent different categories of nouns that each have their own unique endings.
* Possum… recite the first declension noun endings from memory.
* Possum… hypothesize about how to DECLINE a noun by finding the stem from the Genitive Case in the Dictionary Form and adding the First Declension Endings.

**Lesson 7: Declining the Noun**

* Possum… construct the stem of the noun by going to the genitive case and dropping the -ae ending.
* Possum… decline a FIRST DECLENSION Latin noun by adding the first declension endings onto the noun’s stem.
* Possum… decline a FIRST DECLENSION Latin noun entirely from memory.

**Lesson 8: The Nominative Case**

* Possum… define the NOMINATIVE CASE as being the case primarily used to indicate the SUBJECT in Latin sentences.
* Possum… identify which word in an English sentence should be placed in the nominative case if it were to be translated into Latin.
* Possum… translate English subjects into Latin nominatives by first selecting the correct Latin vocabulary words from memory.
* Possum… translate English subjects into Latin nominatives by placing the correct vocabulary word into either the NOMINATIVE SINGULAR or the NOMINATIVE PLURAL form.

**Lesson 9: The Accusative Case**

* Possum… define the ACCUSATIVE CASE as being the case primarily used to indicate the DIRECT OBJECT in Latin sentences.
* Possum… identify which word in an English sentence should be placed in the accusative case if it were to be translated into Latin.
* Possum… translate English subjects into Latin accusatives by first selecting the correct Latin vocabulary words from memory.
* Possum… translate English subjects into Latin accusatives by placing the correct vocabulary word into either the ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR or the ACCUSATIVE PLURAL form.

**Lesson 1.10: The Ablative of Place Where**

* Possum … construct phrases that include a PREPOSITION and the word that it governs.
* Possum … be prepared to differentiate between prepositions that take a noun in the ABLATIVE CASE and nouns that take a preposition in the ACCUSATIVE case.
* Possum … define the term ABLATIVE of PLACE WHERE.
* Possum … form phrases that communicate a person or thing’s location by using the Latin preposition IN with a noun in the ABLATIVE case.