Unit III: Learning Benchmarks

*Note: ‘****Possum****’ means ‘****I am able to’*** *in Latin!*

**Lesson 1: Introduction to the Second Declension**

* Possum … define second declension nouns as being a group of nouns distinct from the second declension with its own set of endings. I understand that nouns in one declension can only use the endings associated from their own declension.
* Possum … define second declension nouns as nouns that have a nominative singular ending in -us, -i, or -um and a genitive singular ending in -i.
* Possum … classify second declension nouns ending in -us or -r as being masculine and nouns ending in -um as neuter.

**Lesson 2: The Second Declension Masculine**

* Possum … compare second declension masculine endings with the first declension endings and identify patterns.
* Possum … construct a correctly declined second declension masculine noun in -us using the proper stem and endings.

**Lesson 3: Second Declension -R Nouns**

* Possum … differentiate between second declension masculine nouns ending in -us and those ending in -r.
* Possum … select the correct stem for second declension masculine nouns in -r by going to the genitive case and dropping the -i.

**Lesson 4: The Genitive Case**

* Possum … identify nouns of the first and second declension that are placed in both the genitive singular and the genitive plural.
* Possum … define the genitive case as being used to indicate possession.
* Possum … translate the genitive case into English by using an ‘s.
* Possum … translate the genitive case into English by using the word of.

**Lesson 5: The Neuter Rule**

* Possum … state that according to the Neuter Rule, the nominative and accusative case of neuter nouns are always the same, and in the plural the nominative and accusative endings are always -a.

**Lesson 6: The Second Declension Neuter**

* Possum… apply the neuter rule to the second declension masculine endings in order to infer the neuter endings.

**Lesson 7: The Ablative of Place From Which**

* Possum… recollect that the Ablative Case has several uses, of which you have learned one -- the Ablative of Place Where.
* Possum … define the Ablative of Place From Which as indicating the place (in the ablative) from or out of which a person or thing is moving.
* Possum … construct the Ablative of Place From Which by pairing a preposition such as a/ab or e/ex with a noun in the ablative case to express motion away from something or someone.

**Lesson 8: The Accusative of Place To Which**

* Possum … recognize that some prepositions pair with the ablative case while others take the accusative case.
* Possum … define the Accusative of Place to Which as indicating motion towards a person, place, or thing.
* Possum … construct the Accusative of Place to which by pairing the preposition *ad* with a noun in the accusative case.