



BY THE WAY

In Level 1 you learned that *domī* could mean “at home.” This is actually the locative singular form of *domus*.

You have learned that Latin uses *in* or *ad* with the accusative to express **place to which**.

However, “place to which” with the names of **cities, towns, and small islands** is expressed with a simple accusative without a Latin preposition.

Militēs Rōmam, Aquīsgrānum, Athēnās, Carthāginem dūcō.
“I lead soldiers to Rome, Aachen, Athens, Carthage.”

You have learned that Latin uses *ab, dē, or ex* with the ablative to express **place from which**.

However, “place from which” with the names of **cities, towns, and small islands** is expressed with a simple ablative without a Latin preposition.

Rōmā, Aquīsgrānō, Athēnīs, Carthāgine veniō.
“I am coming from Rome, Aachen, Athens, Carthage.”

Place Constructions	Without a Preposition	With a Preposition
Ablative – Place Where	-----	in Graeciā – in Greece
Locative – Place Where	Rōmae – in/at Rome	-----
Accusative – Place to Which	Athēnās – to Athens	ad Eurōpam – to Europe
Ablative – Place from Which	Carthāgine – from Carthage	ā Siciliā – from Sicily

▶ EXERCISE 6

For each of the cities listed, compose three sentences that will start with:

Cupiō vīvere . . . (place where)

Amicōs dūcere cupiō . . . (place to which)

Veniō . . . (place from which)

Example: Novum Eborācum

Cupiō vīvere Novī Eborāci (*New York*).

Amicōs dūcere cupiō Novum Eborācum.

Veniō Novō Eborācō.

1. Vasintōnia, ae, f. – Washington

2. Sicāgum, ī, n. – Chicago

3. Angelopolis, Angelopolis, f. – Los Angeles (Nom. Angelopolis, Gen. Angelopolis, Dat. Angelopolī, Acc. Angelopolim, Abl. Angelopolī)

4. Bostōnia, ae, f. – Boston

5. Cincinnātī, ōrum, m. pl. – Cincinnati

6. Dallasia, ae, f. – Dallas