



## TAKE NOTE

In line 2 of this poem the phrase *paucis diēbus* provides an example of an ablative of time within which. The ablative (occasionally with the Latin preposition *in* but more often with no preposition) indicates time when (using ordinal numbers) or within which (using cardinal numbers). Time when is translated into English with the words “on, at” while time within which is translated with “in, within.” Neither of these **ablative uses** is to be confused with the **accusative** of duration of time, which translates with the English preposition “for.”

### Examples:

*Tertiō diē terram cōspexērunt.*

TIME WHEN

“On the third day they observed land.”

*Tribus diēbus omnem cibum cōsūmpsērunt.*

TIME WITHIN WHICH

“Within three days they consumed all the food.”

*Multōs annōs cum Germanīs pugnāvērunt.*

DURATION OF TIME

“They fought with the Germans for many years.”

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What five items does Catullus ask Fabullus to bring to dinner? Cite the Latin.
2. Why is Catullus unable to provide these five items?
3. What is the source of the perfume?

## ► EXERCISE 1

1. In line 1, translate *apud mē*.
2. What case is *puellā* in line 4?
3. In line 6, what is the mood and tense of *inquam*?
4. In line 7, what is the case and use of *Catullī*?
5. What is the mood and tense of *accipiēs* in line 9?
6. What grammatical form is *suāvius* in line 10?
7. In line 11, what is the antecedent of *quōd*?
8. In line 13, what part of speech is *cum*?
9. What is the mood, tense, and use of *faciant* in line 14?

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