

occidere						
3rd		PP1: occīd-ō PP2: occīd-ere PP3: occīd-ī PP4: occīs-us				
		kill				
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
Present	occīdō	occīdis	occīdit	occīdimus	occīditis	occīdunt
Imperfect	occīdēbam	occīdēbās	occīdēbat	occīdēbāmus	occīdēbātis	occīdēbant
Future	occīdam	occīdēs	occīdet	occīdēmus	occīdētis	occīdent
Perfect	occīdī	occīdistī	occīdit	occīdimus	occīdistis	occīderunt
Pluperfect	occīderam	occīderās	occīderat	occīderāmus	occīderātis	occīderant
Future Perfect	occīderō	occīderis	occīderit	occīderimus	occīderitis	occīderint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
Present	occīdor	occīderis	occīditur	occīdimur	occīdiminī	occīduntur
Imperfect	occīdēbar	occīdēbāris	occīdēbātur	occīdēbāmur	occīdēbāminī	occīdēbantur
Future	occīdar	occīdēris	occīdētur	occīdēmur	occīdēminī	occīdentur
Perfect	occīsus, a, um sum	occīsus, a, um es	occīsus, a, um est	occīsī, æ, a sumus	occīsī, æ, a estis	occīsī, æ, a sunt
Pluperfect	occīsus, a, um eram	occīsus, a, um erās	occīsus, a, um erat	occīsī, æ, a erāmus	occīsī, æ, a erātis	occīsī, æ, a erant
Future Perfect	occīsus, a, um erō	occīsus, a, um eris	occīsus, a, um erit	occīsī, æ, a erimus	occīsī, æ, a eritis	occīsī, æ, a erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
Present	occīdam	occīdās	occīdat	occīdāmus	occīdātis	occīdant
Imperfect	occīderem	occīderēs	occīderet	occīderēmus	occīderētis	occīderent
Perfect	occīderim	occīderīs	occīderit	occīderīmus	occīderītis	occīderint
Pluperfect	occīdissem	occīdissēs	occīdisset	occīdissēmus	occīdissētis	occīdisSENT
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
Present	occīdar	occīdāris	occīdātur	occīdāmur	occīdāminī	occīdantur
Imperfect	occīderer	occīderēris	occīderētur	occīderēmur	occīderēminī	occīderentur
Perfect	occīsus, a, um sim	occīsus, a, um sīs	occīsus, a, um sit	occīsī, æ, a sīmus	occīsī, æ, a sītis	occīsī, æ, a sint
Pluperfect	occīsus, a, um essem	occīsus, a, um essēs	occīsus, a, um esset	occīsī, æ, a essēmus	occīsī, æ, a essētis	occīsī, æ, a essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
Present		occīde			occīdite	
Infinitives	Present Infinitive Active occidere			Present Infinitive Passive occīdī		
	Perfect Infinitive Active occīdisse			Perfect Infinitive Passive occīsus, a, um esse		
	Future Infinitive Active occīsūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive occīsus, a, um īrī		
Participles	Future Participle Active occīsūrus, a, um					
	Perfect Participle Passive occīsus, a, um					

LESSON 34: ABLATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

1. THE ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION

ASSIGNMENT: Study GRAMMAR, No. 766.

THE ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION

766 With verbs and adjectives of 'separating,' 'freeing,' 'depriving,' and the like:

1. With things: use the ablative without a preposition.
2. With persons: use the ablative with *dē*, *ex*, or *ab*.

Metū liber sum.

I am free from fear.

Ā tyrannīs patriam liberāvī.

I freed my country from tyrants.



VOCABULARY

These words may take an ablative of separation :¹

liberō, 1, tr.; abl. of separation	<i>free (from)</i>
vacuus, a, um; abl. of separation	<i>empty (of)</i>
liber, libera, liberum; abl. of separation	<i>free (from)</i>
prohibeō, 2, tr.; abl. of separation	<i>{ ward off (from)</i> <i>{ prevent</i>

These words MAY have ab (ā) with THINGS. They regularly have ab (ā) with PERSONS:

tūtus, a, um	<i>safe (from)</i>
dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus, 3, tr.	<i>defend (from)</i>



Exercise #356 – Pages 345 - 346

1. Translate:



1 Bonōrum vīta vacua est.

Bonōrum vīta vacua est metū = *The life of good (men) is empty (free)*

metū = *of fear*

Complete Translation:

The life of good (men) is empty of (free from) fear.



2 Rēgēs metū līberī numquam sunt.

Rēgēs līberī numquam sunt = *Kings are never free*

metū = *from fear*

Complete Translation:

Kings are never free from fear.



3 Cæsar vērō, "Tē," inquit, "ab hostibus dēfendam."

Cæsar vērō inquit = *But Caesar said*

Tē dēfendam = *I will defend you*

ab hostibus = *from the enemy*

Complete Translation:

But Caesar said, "I will defend you from the enemy."



4

Līberā mē, Domine, ab eīs quī vītā meam petunt.

Līberā mē, Domine = *Free me, O Lord*

ab eīs = *from those*

quī vītā meam petunt = *who seek my life*

Complete Translation:

Free me, O Lord, from those who seek my life.



5

Castra, nātūrā locī mūnīta, ab omnī perīculō tūta erant.

Castra, nātūrā locī mūnīta = *The camp, fortified by the nature of the place*

tūta erant = *was safe*

ab omnī perīculō = *from all danger*

Complete Translation:

The camp, fortified by the nature of the place, was safe from all danger.



6 Rogāvit num mūrus ā mīlitibus vacuus esset.

Rogāvit num mūrus vacuus esset = *He asked whether the wall was empty*

ā mīlitibus = *of soldiers*

Complete Translation:

He asked whether the wall was empty of soldiers.



7a Gallī sæpe cum Germānīs quī trāns flūmen Rhēnum incolunt prœliīs contendunt.

Gallī sæpe contendunt prœliīs = *The Gauls often contend in battle*

cum Germānīs = *with the Germans*

quī incolunt = *who dwell*

trāns flūmen Rhēnum = *across the river Rhine*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls often contend in battle with the Germans who dwell across the river Rhine.



7b Aut enim suīs fīnibus eōs prohibent aut in eōrum fīnibus bellum gerunt.

Aut enim eōs prohibent = *For they are either warding them off*

suīs fīnibus = *from their own territory*

aut bellum gerunt = *or are waging war*

in eōrum fīnibus = *in their territory*

Complete Translation:

For they are either warding them off from their own territory or are waging war in their territory.



8

Cæsar in Galliam missus est ut prōvinciam ab hostibus dēfenderet.

Cæsar in Galliam missus est = *Caesar was sent into Gaul*

ut prōvinciam dēfenderet = *to defend the province*

ab hostibus = *from the enemy*

Complete Translation:

Caesar was sent into Gaul to defend the province from the enemy.



9 Post adventum Cæsaris prōvincia tūta ab hostibus erat.

Post adventum Cæsaris = *After Caesar's arrival*

prōvincia tūta erat = *the province was safe*

ab hostibus = *from the enemy*

Complete Translation:

After Caesar's arrival the province was safe from the enemy.



10 Lincoln, vir magnus et nōbilis, servōs in nostra cīvitāte līberāvit. ▼

Lincoln, vir magnus et nōbilis = *Lincoln, a great and noble man*

servōs līberāvit = *freed the slaves*

in nostra cīvitāte = *in our republic*

Complete Translation:

Lincoln, a great and noble man, freed the slaves in our republic.



Exercise #357 – Pages 346 - 347

1. Translate:



1 We are free from fear and the power of foreign nations.

We are free from fear = *Sumus līberī metū* and the power = *et imperiō*

of foreign nations = *populōrum aliēnōrum*

Complete Translation:

Sumus līberī metū et imperiō populōrum aliēnōrum.



2

In the beginning we were freed by brave men from the power of a foreign people.

In the beginning we were freed = *In prīncipiō nōs līberātī sumus*

by brave men = *ā virīs fortibus*

from the power = *imperiō*

of a foreign people = *populī aliēnī*

Complete Translation:

In prīncipiō nōs ā virīs fortibus imperiō populī aliēnī līberātī sumus.



3

In 1812 the attacks of our enemies were warded off from our territory by our soldiers and sailors.

In 1812 the attacks of our enemies = *Annō mīllēsīmō octīngentēsīmō duodecimō impetūs hostium*

were warded off = *prohibitī sunt*

from our territory = *fīnibus nostrīs*

by our soldiers and sailors = *ā mīlitibus et nautīs nostrīs*

Complete Translation:

Annō mīllēsīmō octīngentēsīmō duodecimō impetūs hostium fīnibus nostrīs ā mīlitibus et nautīs nostrīs prohibitī sunt.



4

In 1861 we waged war among ourselves, but in that war the slaves were freed from their masters and the republic preserved.

In 1861 we waged war = *Annō mīllēsīmō octīngentēsīmō sexāgēsīmō prīmō bellum gessimus*

among ourselves = *apud nōs*

but in that war the slaves were freed = *in illō bellō autem servī līberātī sunt*

from their masters = *ā dominīs*

and the republic preserved = *et rēs pūblica cōservāta est*

Complete Translation:

*Annō mīllēsīmō octīngentēsīmō sexāgēsīmō prīmō apud nōs bellum gessimus;
in illō bellō autem servī ā dominīs līberātī sunt et rēs pūblica cōservāta est.*



5

Besides, after that war, peace and friendship were established among us and have always been preserved.

Besides, after that war = *Prætereā, post illud bellum*

peace and friendship were established = *pāx et amīcitia cōfirmātæ sunt*

among us = *apud nōs*

and have always been preserved = *et semper cōservātæ sunt*

Complete Translation:

Prætereā, post illud bellum pāx et amīcitia apud nōs cōfirmātæ sunt et semper cōservātæ sunt.



6

The Japanese, led on by the influence of their chiefs and leaders and eager for glory and empire, made an attack on our harbors and fields.

The Japanese, led on = *Japōnēs, adductī*

by the influence of their chiefs and leaders = *auctōritāte prīncipum ducumque*

and eager for glory and empire = *et cupidī glōriæ imperiīque*

made an attack = *impetum fēcērunt*

on our harbors and fields = *in portūs et agrōs nostrōs*

Complete Translation:

Japōnēs, auctōritāte prīncipum ducumque adductī et cupidī glōriæ imperiīque, impetum in portūs et agrōs nostrōs fēcērunt.



7

But we have been defended against them by brave men.

But we have been defended against them = *Contrā eōs autem ā virīs fortibus dēfēnsī sumus*

by brave men = *ā virīs fortibus*

Complete Translation:

Contrā eōs autem ā virīs fortibus dēfēnsī sumus.



8

The nations which they have conquered were freed from their power; the peoples against whom they have waged war will be safe from slaughter and death; their fields shall be cleared of foreign armies.

The nations which they have conquered = *Populī quōs vīcērunt*

were freed from their power = *imperiō eōrum liberātī sunt*

the peoples against whom they have waged war = *populī contrā quōs bellum gessērunt*

will be safe from slaughter and death = *ā cæde et morte tūtī erunt*

their fields shall be cleared = *agrī eōrum vacuī erunt*

of foreign armies = *ab exercitibus aliēnīs*

Complete Translation:

Populī quōs vīcērunt imperiō eōrum liberātī sunt; populī contrā quōs bellum gessērunt ā cæde et morte tūtī erunt; agrī eōrum vacuī ab exercitibus aliēnīs erunt.



9

Let us thank the brave men who have defended us from our enemies.

Let us thank the brave men = *Grātiās agāmus virīs fortibus*

who have defended us = *quī nōs dēfendērunt*

from our enemies = *ab hostibus*

Complete Translation:

Grātiās agāmus virīs fortibus quī nōs ab hostibus dēfendērunt.



10 Let us praise them and help them.

Complete Translation:

Laudēmus et adjuvēmus eōs.



11

Let us always hold in memory their brave deeds, and, prepared for death and glory, let us always preserve the republic which they have freed from fear and the dangers of war.

Let us always hold in memory = *Memoriā semper teneāmus*

their brave deeds and = *eōrum rēs gestās fortēs et*

prepared for death and glory = *ad mortem et glōriam parātī*

let us always preserve the republic = *rem pūblicam semper cōservēmus*

which they have freed = *quam līberāvērunt*

from fear and the dangers of war = *metū et bellī perīculīs*

Complete Translation:

Memoriā semper teneāmus eōrum rēs gestās fortēs et, ad mortem et glōriam parātī, rem pūblicam quam metū et bellī perīculīs līberāvērunt semper cōservēmus.



12 Besides, let us always give thanks to God our Father.

Besides, let us always give thanks = *Prætereā grātiās semper agāmus*

to God our Father = *Deō Pātrī nostrō*

Complete Translation:

Prætereā grātiās semper agāmus Deō Pātrī nostrō.



2. REVIEW OF ABLATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

STUDY: Ablative of agent, GRAMMAR, No. 764.
 Ablative of means, GRAMMAR, No. 765.
 Ablative of accompaniment, GRAMMAR, No. 772.
 Ablative of place, GRAMMAR, Nos. 915-916.
 Ablative of cause, GRAMMAR, No. 781.
 Ablative of separation, GRAMMAR, No. 766.

REVIEW VOCABULARY

<i>plēnus, a, um; w. gen. or abl.</i>	<i>full</i>
<i>cum, prep. w. abl.</i>	<i>with</i>
<i>in, prep. w. abl.</i>	<i>{ in</i> <i>{ on</i>
<i>prō, prep. w. abl.</i>	<i>{ in front of (before)</i> <i>{ on behalf of (for)</i>
<i>ab (ā), prep. w. abl.</i>	<i>{ by</i> <i>{ from</i>
<i>dē, prep. w. abl.</i>	<i>{ concerning (about)</i> <i>{ down from</i>

NOTE

1. In the expression *mūrum hominibus complet, hominibus*, though meaning *persons*, is an ablative of means.
2. When *locō* is modified by an adjective, *in* is often omitted.
3. *Proeliō* is generally used without a preposition: *proeliō*, *in battle*.



Exercise #358 – Pages 348 - 349

1. Translate:



1 Legiō ex Italiā in Galliam ā Cæsare missa est.

Legiō missa est = *The legion was sent*

ex Italiā in Galliam = *out of Italy into Gaul*

ā Cæsare = *by Caesar*

Complete Translation:

The legion was sent by Caesar out of Italy into Gaul.



2

Imperātor cum omnibus cōpiīs suīs in prōvinciam contendit.

Imperātor contendit = *The general hastened*

in prōvinciam = *into the province*

cum omnibus cōpiīs suīs = *with all his troops*

Complete Translation:

The general hastened into the province with all his troops.



3

Hīberna, nātūrā locī atque vallō mūnīta, ab omnī hostium impetū tūta erant.

Hīberna, nātūrā locī mūnīta = *The winter quarters, fortified by the nature of the place*

atque vallō = *and by a rampart*

omnī impetū tūta erant = *were safe from every attack*

ab hostium = *of the enemy*

Complete Translation:

The winter quarters, fortified by the nature of the place and by a rampart, were safe from every attack of the enemy.



4 Nōnne flūmen aquæ plēnum est?

Complete Translation:

The river is full of water, isn't it?



5

Hostēs, hāc cæde vehementer commōtī, dē bellō in commūnī Galliæ conciliō agēbant.

Hostēs, vehementer commōtī = *The enemy, violently alarmed*

hāc cæde = *by this slaughter*

dē bellō agēbant = *were treating of war*

in commūnī Galliæ conciliō = *in a common council of Gaul*

Complete Translation:

The enemy, violently alarmed by this slaughter, were treating of war in a common council of Gaul.



6

Prō commūnī salūte nostrā ad arma vōs vocō. ▼

Prō commūnī salūte nostrā = *For our common welfare*

ad arma vōs vocō = *I call you to arms*

Complete Translation:

For our common welfare I call you to arms.



7 Marīa, Māter Jēsū Chrīstī, grātiā erat plēna.

Marīa, Māter Jēsū Chrīstī = *Mary, mother of Jesus Christ*

grātiā erat plēna = *was full of grace*

Complete Translation:

Mary, mother of Jesus Christ, was full of grace.



8

Hostēs, multīs praeliīs victī, sē suaque omnia lēgātō dēdidērunt.

Hostēs, multīs praeliīs victī = *The enemy, overcome in many battles*

sē suaque omnia dēdidērunt = *surrendered themselves and all their possessions*

lēgātō = *to the envoy*

Complete Translation:

The enemy, overcome in many battles, surrendered themselves and all their possessions to the envoy.



9

Ille lēgātus, nōmine Labiēnsus, impetū hostium perturbātus mūrū hominibus complēvit.

Ille lēgātus, nōmine Labiēnsus = *That lieutenant, named Labiensus*

impetū hostium perturbātus = *disturbed by the enemy's attack*

mūrū hominibus complēvit = *filled the wall with men*

Complete Translation:

That lieutenant, named Labiensus, disturbed by the enemy's attack, filled the wall with men.



10 Num lēgātus castra locō aliēnō posuit?

Num lēgātus castra posuit = *The lieutenant did not pitch camp, did he*

locō aliēnō = *in an unfavorable place*

Complete Translation:

The lieutenant did not pitch camp in an unfavorable place, did he?



11 Sine morā mīlitēs prō portā īnstrūctī sunt.

Sine morā mīlitēs īnstrūctī sunt = *Without delay the soldiers were drawn up*

prō portā = *before the gate*

Complete Translation:

Without delay the soldiers were drawn up before the gate.



12 Hīs litterīs commōtus, lēgātus in fīnēs barbarōrum contendit nē ā castrīs abesset.

Hīs litterīs commōtus = *Alarmed by this dispatch*

lēgātus contendit = *the lieutenant hastened*

in fīnēs barbarōrum = *into the territory of the barbarians*

nē ā castrīs abesset = *in order not to be away from the camp*

Complete Translation:

Alarmed by this dispatch, the lieutenant hastened into the territory of the barbarians in order not to be away from the camp.



13 Barbarī, hāc victōriā sublātī, dē montibus impetum in agmen nostrum impedītum fēcērunt.

Barbarī, sublātī = *The barbarians, raised up (elated)*

hāc victōriā = *by this victory*

impetum fēcērunt = *made an attack*

dē montibus = *from the mountains*

in agmen nostrum impedītum = *against our encumbered column*

Complete Translation:

The barbarians, raised up (elated) by this victory, made an attack from the mountains against our encumbered column.



14 Prīmā lūce ex eō locō castra movet. ▼

Prīmā lūce castra movet = *At dawn he moves the camp*

ex eō locō = *from that place*

Complete Translation:

At dawn he moves the camp from that place.



15 *Ā flūmine in montēs celeriter contendit.*

Ā flūmine celeriter contendit = *From the river he hastened swiftly*

in montēs = *to the mountains*

Complete Translation:

From the river he hastened swiftly to the mountains.



16 Multī, tēlīs occīsī, dē mūrō in hostēs cecidērunt.

Multī, tēlīs occīsī = *Many (men), killed by darts*

dē mūrō cecidērunt = *fell from the wall*

in hostēs = *onto (into the midst of) the enemy*

Complete Translation:

Many men, killed by darts, fell from the wall onto (into the midst of) the enemy.



Exercise #359 – Pages 349 - 350

1. Translate:



1

The Japanese, having been driven out of the fortifications, sought the forest in flight.

The Japanese, having been driven out = *Japōnēs, pulsī*

of the fortifications = *ē mūnītiōnibus*

sought the forest in flight = *fugā silvās petīvērunt*

Complete Translation:

Japōnēs, ē mūnītiōnibus pulsī, fugā silvās petīvērunt.



2

They departed from this river that they might be safe from attack.

They departed = *discessērunt*

from this river = *Ab hōc flūmine*

that they might be safe = *ut tūtī essent*

from attack = *impetū*

Complete Translation:

Ab hōc flūmine discessērunt ut impetū tūtī essent.



3

Led on by the influence of their leaders, the Japanese suddenly made an attack on our harbors.

Led on by the influence of their leaders = *Auctōritāte ductum suōrum adductī*

the Japanese suddenly made an attack = *Japōnēs impetum subitō fēcērunt*

on our harbors = *in portūs nostrōs*

Complete Translation:

Auctōritāte ductum suōrum adductī, Japōnēs impetum in portūs nostrōs subitō fēcērunt.



4

These nations were our allies, but against those nations we waged war.

These nations were our allies = *Hī populī erant sociī nostrī*

but we waged war = *vērō bellum gessimus*

against those (nations) = *contrā illōs*

Complete Translation:

Hī populī erant sociī nostrī, contrā illōs vērō bellum gessimus.



5a

The enemy came secretly out of the forest and were suddenly seen in the rear.

The enemy came secretly = *Hostēs clam vēnērunt*

out of the forest = *ē silvīs*

and were suddenly seen = *et subitō vīsī sunt*

in the rear = *ā tergō*

Complete Translation:

Hostēs ē silvīs clam vēnērunt et ā tergō subitō vīsī sunt.



5b Besides, the cavalry of the enemy made an attack from the front.

Besides, the cavalry of the enemy = *Prætereā equitēs hostium*

made an attack = *impetum fēcērunt*

from the front = *ā fronte*

Complete Translation:

Prætereā equitēs hostium ā fronte impetum fēcērunt.



6

Having been killed by a dart, he fell from the ship into the water.

Having been killed by a dart = *Tēlō occīsus*

he fell from the ship = *dē nāve cecidit*

into the water = *in aquam*

Complete Translation:

Tēlō occīsus, dē nāve in aquam cecidit.



7

We were freed by brave men from foreign power.

We were freed by brave men = *Ā virīs fortibus līberātī sumus*

from foreign power = *ab imperiō aliēnō*

Complete Translation:

Ā virīs fortibus ab imperiō aliēnō līberātī sumus.



8

He was praised by Caesar on account of his great courage and faithfulness.

He was praised by Caesar = *ā Cæsare laudātus est*

on account of his great courage and faithfulness = *Propter magnam virtūtem et fidem*

Complete Translation:

Propter magnam virtūtem et fidem ā Cæsare laudātus est.



9

The encumbered soldiers were being killed by the cavalry of the enemy.

The encumbered soldiers were being killed = *Mīlitēs impedītī occīdēbantur*

by the cavalry of the enemy = *ab hostium equitibus*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs impedītī ab hostium equitibus occīdēbantur.



10 The soldiers, hindered by the nature of the place, withdrew.

The soldiers = *Mīlitēs* hindered by the nature of the place = *nātūrā locī impedītī*

withdrew = *discessērunt*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs, nātūrā locī impedītī, discessērunt.



- 11 The camp was empty. For the soldiers, alarmed by the speech of the chief, had withdrawn into the province.

The camp was empty = *Castra erant vacua*

For the soldiers = *Mīlitēs enim*

alarmed by the speech of the chief = *ōrātiōne prīncipis commōtī*

had withdrawn into the province = *in prōvinciam discesserant*

Complete Translation:

Castra erant vacua. Mīlitēs enim, ōrātiōne prīncipis commōtī, in prōvinciam discesserant.



12a We shall ward off the enemy from these cities and fields.

We shall ward off the enemy = *hostēs prohibēbimus*

from these cities and fields = *Hīs urbibus et agrīs*

Complete Translation:

Hīs urbibus et agrīs hostēs prohibēbimus.



12b They shall never seize these fields and these cities.

They shall never seize = *numquam occupābunt*

these fields and these cities = *Hōs agrōs ac hās urbēs*

Complete Translation:

Hōs agrōs ac hās urbēs numquam occupābunt.



13a The cavalry of the enemy were hindering our column.

The cavalry of the enemy = *Equitēs hostium*

were hindering our column = *agmen nostrum impediēbant*

Complete Translation:

Equitēs hostium agmen nostrum impediēbant.



13b The leaders of the enemy therefore approved this manner of war.

The leaders of the enemy therefore approved = *Itaque ducēs hostium prōbāvērunt*

this manner of war = *hanc ratiōnem bellī*

Complete Translation:

Itaque ducēs hostium hanc ratiōnem bellī probāvērunt.



13c But we warded off their attacks.

But we warded off = *Nōs autem prohibuimus*

their attacks = *impetūs eōrum*

Complete Translation:

Nōs autem impetūs eōrum prohibuimus.



Exercise #360 – Page 350

Essential Unit Nine Formal Review



1 How do you find the *perfect participle passive*?

It is the 4th Principal Part of the verb.

2 Explain the meaning of these phrases.

a. *mīlitēs impedītī*

Soldiers encumbered (perhaps by full packs)

b. *agmen impedītum*

Army encumbered (perhaps by the baggage train)

c. *loca impedīta*

Places in which it is difficult to maneuver.



3 How may *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc* be used?

Either as a pronoun or as the demonstrative adjective this.

4 Explain the difference between *ex*, *dē*, *ab*.

As ablatives of place “from which” they are distinguished as follows:

ex: the person moving is inside the place;

dē : the person moving is inside the place or the motion is downward;

ab : the person moving is not inside the place.

dē and ab are also used in other types of ablatives.



5 When are *ā* and *ē* used for *ab* and *ex*?

Before words that begin with consonants.

6 Explain the uses of *ille* and *is*.

See Grammar Nos. 792 - 798

7 Give the rule for the ablative of separation.

With verbs and adjectives of separating, freeing, depriving and the like:

- (1) with things, use the ablative without a preposition;*
- (2) with persons, use the ablative with *dē*, *ex* or *ab*.*

