

distare; when expressed by abl. it may be classed as *Ablative of Difference*, as *millibus passuum sex consedit*. The ablative of distance must, in general, be regarded as an exception, although it occurs not only in later writers, but in Cæsar and Livy. *abest quinque millibus passuum*; but Cicero and others, in accordance with the rule, say *iter quinque, decem dierum or biduum triduum, or bidui tridui abest ab aliquo loco*.

Time.—In answer to the question *how long?* A noun expressing time is put in the accusative. A *point* or *space* of future time for which an arrangement is *now* made, is put in the acc. with *in*; the exact time at which a thing is to be done, acc. with *ad*.

Romulus *septem et triginta* regnavit annos.

Solvere *ad Graecas Kalendas*. Ad coenam Caniam invitat *in posterum diem*.

In answer to the question *when? How long before? How long after?* by the abl.

Hibernis mensibus. Paucis post mensibus. Paucis ante diebus.

In answer to the question *in what time?* a preposition is used, or the noun is put in the ablative.*

QUES. 9. Give the rules for *is* and *as* final, with the exceptions; and give exceptions to the rules (a) "All diphthongs are long," (b) "Every vowel before another vowel in the same word is pronounced short."

ANS. 9. The ending *is* is short; *as* is long. For exceptions see Grammar, 610, 1; 612, 623, 626.

QUES. 10. Distinguish, according to quantity, *quis, es, modo, malis, os*; and mark the quantity of *quin, fac, hic, dic, and nec*.

ANS. 10. *Quis*, 2nd Sing., Indic., Pres., of *queo*, also old form of *quibus*.

Quis, Interrogative pronoun.

ēs, 2nd Sing., Indic., Pres., and 2nd Sing., Imper., Pres., of *edo*, to eat; *ēs*, 2nd Sing., Indic., Pres., and 2nd Sing., Imper., Pres., of *sum*.

Mōdō, Dat. and Abl. Sing. of *Modus*, a measure; *mōdō*, adverb.

Mālīs, 2nd Sing., Subj., Pres., of *mālo*, I prefer, also Dat. and Abl. Plu. of *mālum*, an apple, *mālus*, apple tree.

Mālīs, Dat. and Abl. Plu. of *malus*, a um.

ōs, mouth; *ōs*, a bone.

Quīn, fāc, hīc, pronoun, *hīc* adv. *dīc, nēc*.

QUES. 11. Translate the following sentences, and notice syntactical peculiarities:—

(a). Ego cur acquirere pauca Si possum, invidior?

(b). Quid mihi. Celsus agit?

(c). Invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti.

(d). Nihil istac opus est arte.

ANS. 11. (a). If I am able to acquire a little, why am I envied?

Invideo is used impersonally in the Passive.

(b). What is my Celsus doing? *Mihi*, Ethical Dative.

(c). He who saves a man against his will does the same as he who kills him.

Occidenti is a Graecism for *cum occidenti*, or more elegantly *ac occidens*.

(d). There is no need of that art.

Opus est takes the genitive of the thing. *Nihil* is an adverbial accusative.

QUES. 12. Explain and give examples of *Synesis, Anacoluthon, Hendiadys, Asyndeton, Aposiopesis*.

ANS. 12. *Synesis* is a construction according to sense without regard to grammatical forms, *Pars certare parati*.

Anacoluthon is a want of harmony in the construction of the different parts of a sentence, *si, ut dicunt, omnes Graecos esse*.

Hendiadys is the use of two nouns with a conjunction, instead of a noun with an adjective or genitive, *Armīs virisque* for *virīs armatis*.

Asyndeton is an ellipsis of a conjunction, *Veni, vidi, vici*.

Aposiopesis, a breaking off in the