

LESSON XXI

PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE

CASE USE WITH PREPOSITIONS

137. The prepositions *cum*, *ex*, and *in*, as has been seen, take the ablative case. There are, however, many prepositions with which the accusative is used. The accusative, therefore, in addition to being the case of the object of a verb, is also found with certain prepositions.

When a new preposition is given in the vocabulary, the case with which it is used will be indicated. Thus *ante*, *prep. with acc.*, means that *ante* is a preposition which takes the accusative. The number of prepositions taking the accusative is larger than the number taking the ablative.

PHRASES WITH *TO*

138. We have seen that an English phrase with *to* is translated by the dative case if it is equivalent to an indirect object or if it depends on an adjective similar in meaning to those given in section 48. In such phrases the English word *to* is represented by the case ending of the Latin word. But phrases with *to* which denote the place to which a person or thing moves are expressed by the preposition *ad* followed by the accusative case of the word denoting the place to or toward which the motion is directed.

READING EXERCISE: *SCHOLA MEA ET AMICĪ MEĪ*

139. 1. *Māne ad scholam properō. Multī virī tum per viās properant. Ante scholam nostram est magnum aedificium. In hōc aedificiō multī virī labōrant. Amīcus meus, Pūblius, ibi aestāte labōrat, sed nunc in scholā est. Post hoc aedificium est via lāta. Trāns hanc viam est parva casa, et amīcus meus in hāc casā habitat.*

2. *Vesperī post hōrās scholae cum amīcīs meīs saepe ambulō.*