

Time Expressions

Time can be expressed by either the accusative or ablative case without a preposition.

Ablative	Accusative
Time when or Time within which	Duration of time
<i>“in / on / at / within”</i>	<i>“for”</i>
<i>quīnque annīs</i> “in five years” or “within five years”	<i>quīnque annōs</i> “for five years”

Helpful time vocabulary:

hōra, -ae (f), “hour”

diēs, diēi (m), “day”

mēnsis, mēnsis (m), “month”

annus, -ī (m), “year”

Practice with time expressions:

- sextā hōrā
- paucīs mēnsibus
- decem hōrās
- trēs hōrās
- aestāte
- quīnque mēnsēs
- tribus annīs
- decem annōs
- ūnum mēnsem
- tōtum diem
- duōs mēnsēs
- octō mēnsēs
- duōbus diēbus
- multōs annōs
- septem annīs
- trēs mēnsēs
- quīnque hōrīs
- brevī tempore
- ūnō diē
- quattuor hōrās
- ūnam noctem

Also be aware of prepositions and adverbs that indicate time:

post, “after”

ante, “before”

abhinc, “ago”

hodiē, “today”

crās, “tomorrow”

heri, “yesterday”

nunc, “now”

mox, “soon”