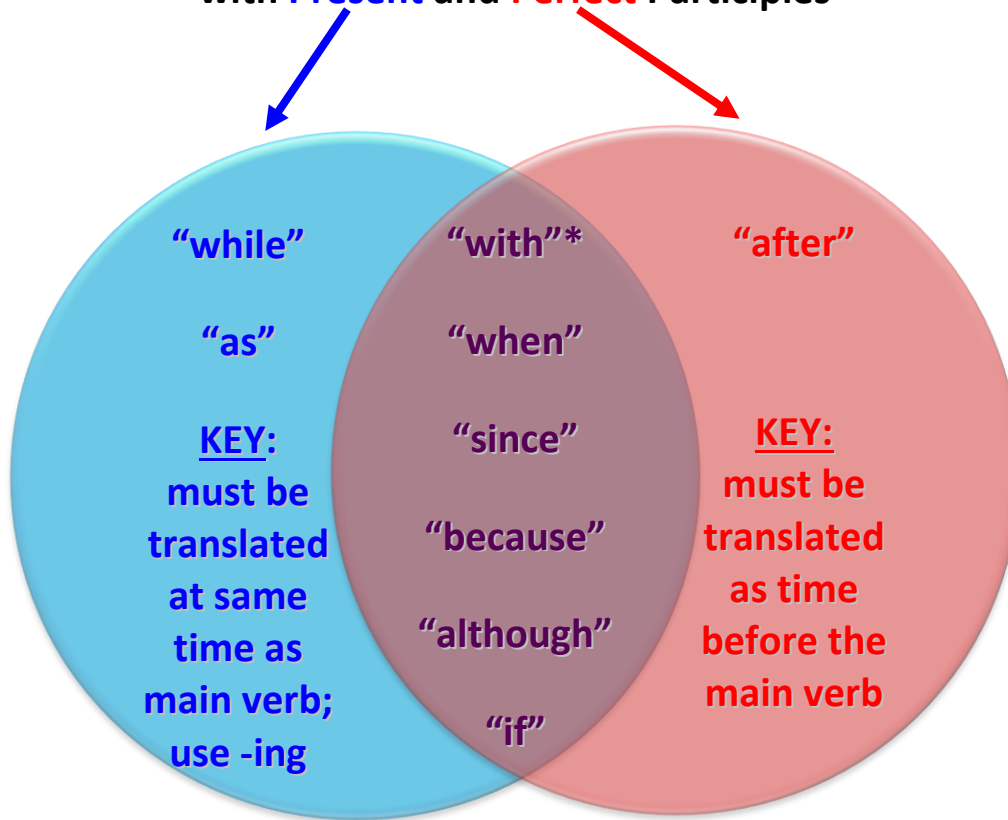


Comparison of Ablative Absolute with Present and Perfect Participles



Use these sets as a handy guideline. Pick anything that will work and sounds right in the context, but *follow* the **KEY**s:

Cibō cōsumptō, hospitēs domum eunt.

(**After** the food *has been consumed*, the guests go home.)

KEY: The translation of the perfect passive participle "cōsumptō" must sound as though it has already happened before the guests go home, so perfect passive is used.

Cibō cōsumptō, hospitēs domum iērunt.

(**After** the food *had been consumed*, the guests went home.)

KEY: This time, because the main verb is already a past tense (perfect), the translation of "cōsumptō" goes into pluperfect passive so that it is still clear that the eating happened first.

Dominō surgente, servī strēnuē labōrābant.

(**Since** the master was rising, the slaves began to work hard.)

KEY: The tense-neutral "since" is fine, because the use of imperfect for "surgente" is the same time as "labōrābant" of the main clause.

NOTE: If the participle is not used in an ablative absolute construction, a relative pronoun translation, such as **who/which/that**, is also possible for both tenses.

*The translation **with** should only be used in the ablative absolute construction.