

## Chapter 25: INFINITIVES WORKSHEET

R. A. LaFleur (rev. February 1, 2006)

**1. DEFINITION:** A verbal noun; can be used as subject (“To err is human”), object (with its own accusative subject, “He ordered THEM to come”), complement (with the same subject as the main verb, “You are able to write well”). Another very common infinitive construction is that of INDIRECT STATEMENT (sometimes called “Indirect Discourse”), explained on the reverse.

**2. RECOGNITION (FORMS) + TRANSLATION:** amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus/a/um

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	<sup>1</sup> <b>amāre</b> <i>to love</i>	<sup>2</sup> <b>amārī</b> <i>to be loved</i>
PERFECT	<sup>3</sup> <b>amāvīsse</b> <i>to have loved</i>	<sup>4</sup> <b>amātus/a/um esse</b> <i>to have been loved</i>
FUTURE	<b>amātūrus/a/um esse</b> <i>to be about to love</i>	<sup>6</sup> <b>amātum īrī</b> <i>to be about to be loved</i>

- <sup>1</sup>= 2nd principal part  
<sup>2</sup>= 2nd principal part with -ī instead of -e (or, for 3rd conj., -ī instead of -ere)  
<sup>3</sup>= 3rd principal part with -isse instead of -ī  
<sup>4</sup>= 4th principal part (perfect passive participle) + esse  
<sup>5</sup>= future active participle + esse  
<sup>6</sup>= 4th principal part in -um (NOT -us/-a) + īrī

**PRACTICE FORMS:** **dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus/a/um**

		ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	LAT	_____	_____
	ENG	_____	_____
PERFECT	LAT	_____	_____
	ENG	_____	_____
FUTURE	LAT	_____	_____
	ENG	_____	_____

**PRACTICE TRANSLATION:**

**Errāre est humānum.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Iussit eōs venīre.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Potes bene scrībere.** \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 25: WORKSHEET for INDIRECT STATEMENT

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**1. DEFINITION:** An indirect statement reports indirectly (i.e., not in a direct quotation) what someone has said, thought, felt, etc.

ENGLISH EXAMPLE: “He says that she is a good student.”

**2. RECOGNITION:** Look for a verb of speech (to say, report), mental activity (to think, consider, etc.), or sense perception (to hear, feel, etc.), followed by an infinitive with an accusative subject.

LATIN EXAMPLE: **Dicit eam esse discipulam bonam.** “He says that she is a good student.”

**3. TRANSLATION:** While occasionally these constructions can be translated literally as infinitive phrases (**Cōgitat eam esse discipulam bonam**, “He considers her to be a good student”), most Latin indirect statements must be translated into English noun clauses by the following four steps: translate the main clause; supply the word “that”; translate the accusative subject as though it were nominative; transform the infinitive into a regular finite verb in the correct tense, remembering that, as with participles, infinitive tenses are RELATIVE:

the *PRESENT* infinitive indicates an action in the *SAME TIME* as the main verb,

the *PERFECT* infinitive indicates an action that occurred *PRIOR TO* the action of the main verb,

the *FUTURE* infinitive indicates an action that will occur *AFTER* the action of the main verb.

EXAMPLES:      **Sciō tē Latīnam amāre!** *I know that you LOVE Latin!*  
                     **Sciō tē Latīnam amāvisse!** *I know that you LOVED Latin!*  
                     **Sciō eum Latīnam amātūrum esse!** *I know that he WILL LOVE Latin!*  
                     **Scīvī tē Latīnam amāre!** *I knew that you LOVED Latin!*  
                     **Scīvī tē Latīnam amāvisse!** *I knew that you HAD LOVED Latin!*  
                     **Scīvī eam Latīnam amātūram esse!** *I knew that she WOULD LOVE Latin!*

### PRACTICE WITH THESE:

**Cōgitat eam esse discipulam bonam.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Cōgitō eum fuisse discipulum bonum.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Spērō vōs Latīnam amātūrōs esse.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Spērāvī eam Latīnam amāre.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Crēdō hunc librum ab omnibus lēctum esse.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Putō discipulōs librum lēctūrōs esse.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Putāvī discipulos librum lēgisse.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Putō hunc librum tibi legendum esse.** \_\_\_\_\_