

Chapter 25: INFINITIVES WORKSHEET

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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	¹ amāre <i>to love</i>	² amārī <i>to be loved</i>
PERFECT	³ amāvīsse <i>to have loved</i>	⁴ amātus/a/um esse <i>to have been loved</i>
FUTURE	samātūrus/a/um esse <i>to be about to love</i>	⁶ amātum īrī <i>to be about to be loved</i>

¹= 2nd principal part
²= 2nd principal part with -ī instead of -e (or, for 3rd conj., -ī instead of -ere)

³= 3rd principal part with -isse instead of -ī

⁴= 4th principal part (perfect passive participle) + esse

⁵= future active participle + esse

⁶= 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 scribere. _____