

A. Identify the *tense* and *voice* and translate each infinitive.

Example: *vēnisse*

**perfect active**

**to have come**

1. *audīrī*

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2. *audīvisse*

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3. *audītus, -a, -um esse*

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4. *audiendus, -a, -um esse*

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5. *factus, -a, -um esse*

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6. *factūrus, -a, -um esse*

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7. *facī*

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8. *fuisse*

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9. *futūrus, -a, -um, esse*

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10. *esse*

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11. *fore*

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12. *rēctus, -a, -um, esse*

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13. *rēxisse*

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14. *regī*

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15. crēdī

16. crēditus, -a, -um esse

17. crēditūrus, -a, -um esse

18. pellere

19. pulsūrus, -a, -um esse

20. pulsus, -a, -um esse

21. mīsisse

22. mittī

23. mittendus, -a, -um esse

24. missus, -a, -um esse

B. Write these infinitives in Latin.

1. to be destroyed

2. to have destroyed

3. to be about to destroy

4. to lead

5. to be led

6. to have led

7. to believe

8. to have believed

9. to be about to believe

10. to have to be believed

11. to carry

12. to be carried

13. to have been carried

14. to be able

15. to have been able

16. to have ruled

17. to rule

18. to be captured

19. to have been captured

20. to be about to capture

21. to be having to be captured

22. to perceive

23. to have perceived

24. to be perceived

25. to have been

26. to be about to be

27. to have gone

28. to be about to come

29. to be left behind

30. to have been left behind

- C.     i. Underline each Subject Accusative and each infinitive.  
       ii. Translate these sentences containing indirect statements.

1. putāsne trēs mīlitēs ad patriam mittī?

2. putābam trēs mīlites ad patriam missōs esse.

3. Caesar dīxit sē trēs mīlitēs in patriam missūrum esse.
4. mīlēs nuntiat esse magnum sibi Caesaris metum.
5. mīlēs nuntiāvit magnum esse metum Caesaris.
6. īdem sentiēbant illōs tibi ex urbe pellendōs esse.
7. vīdī ipse illōs ā tē ex urbe pellī.
8. nōbīs dictum est senātum illōs ex urbe pulsūrum.
9. Caesar dīcitur ā suīs amārī.
10. dictum est Caesarem ā suīs amārī.
11. crēdunt Marcum Iūliam amāvisse.
12. Iūlia dīxit sē ā Marco amārī.
13. omnēs sciunt Marcum ā Iūliā numquam esse amātum.
14. hoc tibi intellegendum est: amōrem omnia vincere.

15. Vir captus prōnuntiāvit multōs servōs prō lībertāte pugnātūrōs.<sup>1</sup>
16. Cicerō suīs oculīs vīdit multōs servōs prō lībertāte pugnāre.
17. cōsulēs sentiunt servōs nōn esse līberandōs. alia est mihi sententia: līberōs esse omnēs  
dēbēre.
18. dīcunt Augustum post mortem deum factum esse.
19. Augustus dīcitur post mortem deus factus esse.
20. mīlitaes prōnuntiavēre multās in illō bellō mortēs fuisse.
21. ante bellum cōgitābāmus paucās fore mīlitum mortēs.
22. fāma est acre bellum ā nostrīs gestum.
23. fāma erat patrem meum necātum esse; frātrem autem etiam vīvere.

- D.     i. Write each direct statement in Latin  
       ii. Rewrite each as an indirect statement after **dīcit**, “he says.” Then translate.

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<sup>1</sup> pugnō (1): to fight

Example: She is placing gifts on the altar.

i. **Ea dōna in ārā pōnit.**

ii. **Dīcit eam dōna in ārā pōnere.**

**He says that she is placing gifts on the altar.**

1. A good reputation will always remain.

2. Ancient Greece was a beautiful country.

3. Many men are being led into war.

4. A great speech was heard in the forum.

5. The minds of men must be moved by the words of the poet.

E. i. Write each direct statement in Latin

ii. Rewrite each as an indirect statement after **dixit**, “he said.” Then translate.

1. The king of Asia is being murdered.

2. Few citizens were seen in the city.

3. This difficult thing has to be done by us.

4. The citizens of the captured city will flee into the refuge.

5. The handsome poet sang of the deeds of the gods.

6. The history of the Romans must be given to all our sons and daughters.