

## Exercise B14.7: Infinitives in present, perfect and future tenses

Here is a reminder of all the tenses of infinitives you have met. Remember that the vowels used in the endings for the present infinitives vary across the conjugations. The infinitive endings for the future and perfect infinitives, however, are the same for all verbs.

present active infinitive – e.g. <i>to love</i>	am <b>are</b> , terr <b>ere</b> , reg <b>ere</b> , aud <b>ire</b>
present passive infinitive – e.g. <i>to be loved</i>	am <b>ari</b> , terr <b>eri</b> , regi, aud <b>iri</b>
perfect active infinitive – e.g. <i>to have loved</i>	amav <b>isse</b>
perfect passive infinitive – e.g. <i>to have been loved</i>	amatus <b>esse</b>
future active infinitive – e.g. <i>to be about to love</i>	amaturus <b>esse</b>

This exercise uses verbs from the vocabulary lists for Chapters 13 and 14. Identify the tense of each infinitive given and translate each one.

Remember, deponent verbs have present and perfect infinitives which are passive in form but active in meaning; their future infinitive is active in form and active in meaning. The infinitives of deponent verbs are at the bottom of the table.

		tense	meaning
1	celatus esse		
2	agi		
3	promissurus esse		
4	vixisse		
5	cognosci		
6	egredi		
7	profectus esse		
8	secuturus esse		
9	mori		
10	locutus esse		