

(2) In an indirect statement, the future infinitive refers to time after that of the main verb (regardless of the tense of the main verb).

(3) In an indirect statement, the perfect infinitive refers to time prior to that of the main verb (regardless of the tense of the main verb).

In general, the tense of the infinitive in the indirect discourse does not indicate time on its own, but a time relation to the verb of the main clause.



### BY THE WAY

Latin has no future passive infinitive that is commonly used. The ideas and relationships that would be expressed by a future passive infinitive can be expressed in Latin, but by other constructions that you will learn later.

## ► EXERCISE 4

Identify whether a future active participle or a future active infinitive is used in the following sentences and then translate each sentence.

**Example:** *Fortūna dīvitiās et honōrēs semper ēreptūra timētur ā mē.*

(future active participle) Fortune, always about to snatch away riches and honors, is feared by me.

1. *Fortūnam dīvitiās et honōrēs ēreptūram esse crēdō.*
2. *Fortūna dīvitiās et honōrēs ēreptūra esse vidētur.*
3. *Dōna et praemia datūra Fortūna ab hominibus amātur.*
4. *Fortūna dōna et praemia datūra esse vidētur.*
5. *Fortūnam dōna et praemia datūram esse nōn crēdimus.*

## ► EXERCISE 5

Translate into Latin.

1. Fortune seems to be about to give me nothing.
2. We believe that Fortune will never leave.
3. I am going to abandon my riches.
4. You (plural) believe that Fortune will always possess all external things.
5. Do I seem to you to be going to descend soon on Fortune's wheel?

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