

Name _____

USES OF THE INFINITIVE EXCLUSIVE OF INDIRECT STATEMENT

1. When the infinitive is used to complete the meaning of another verb, it is called a _____ infinitive.

Some verbs which take a complementary infinitive are

possum, _____

debeo, _____

soleo, solere, solitus sum, be used to

volo, _____

nolo, _____

malo, malle, malui, prefer

cupio, _____

incipio, _____

dubito, _____

conor, _____

2. The infinitive can be used as the _____ of the verb to be, **sum, esse,** and a few impersonal verbs.

oportet, _____

licet, _____

- decet, decere, decuit,** it is proper
- placet, placere, placuit,** it pleases, it is agreed
- necesse est,** it is necessary
- opus est,** it is needed

REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ...

The following information was obtained from the ...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

3. The infinitive can be used with a subject accusative as the _____ of certain verbs.

volo, _____

iubeo, _____

veto, vetare, vetui, vetitus, forbid

cogo, _____

prohibeo, _____

COMPLEMENTARY OR OBJECT INFINITIVE ?????

The subject of a complementary infinitive is the _____ of the verb it completes.

Puer potest celerius patre currere.

Subject of *currere* = _____

An object infinitive has its own subject in the _____ case.

Imperator iussit milites iter facere.

Subject of *facere* = _____