1. **DEFINITION:** A passive verb form consisting of the future passive participle (“gerundive”) plus a form of *esse* and indicating a necessary or obligatory action; the agent is indicated by a noun in the dative (not the ablative) case (the “Dative of Agent”), with no Latin preposition.

   **ENGLISH EXAMPLE:** “Latin should be loved by all students.”

2. **RECOGNITION:** Look for the geruNDive (the -NDus/a/um participle) plus a form of *esse*, e.g., *amandus* est, often accompanied/preceded by a dative of agent; compare, but do not confuse with, such perfect passive system forms as *amatus* est.

   **EXAMPLE:** *Latina omnibus discipulis amanda est.*

3. **TRANSLATION:** Translate with “HAS to be/should be/ought to be/must be _______ed,” if *sum* (present tense) is used; “HAD to be,” if *eram/fu* (past tense) is used; “WILL HAVE to be,” if *erō* (future). Translate the dative of agent just as you would the ablative of agent, supplying “by” in English; be careful not to translate with “to” or “for,” as with other datives.

   **EXAMPLES:**
   1) *Hic liber discipulis legendus est.* This book has to be (should be) read by the students.
   2) *Hic liber discipulis legendus erit.* This book will have to be read by the students.
   3) *Hic liber discipulis legendus erat.* This book had to be read by the students.

   **OR** (and this often makes better English) transform the PASSIVE construction to an ACTIVE construction, as in these options for the three preceding examples.

   1) The students have to read (should/must/ought to read) this book.
   2) The students will have to read this book.
   3) The students had to read this book.

**PRACTICE WITH THESE:**

Tyrannus cīvibus expellendus est.

   **PASSIVE:**

   **ACTIVE:**

Carmina poētae recitanda erunt.

   **PASSIVE:**

   **ACTIVE:**

Catilīna Cicerōnī superandus erat.

   **PASSIVE:**

   **ACTIVE:**