CAPUT XXIV: WORKSHEET for PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC and DATIVE OF AGENT

R. A. LaFleur (rev. January 25, 2006)

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 geru<u>ND</u>ive (the -<u>ND</u>us/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 **amātus est**.

EXAMPLE: Latīna omnibus discipulīs 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/fuī (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:
Carmin	na poētae recitanda erunt.
	PASSIVE:
	ACTIVE:
Catilīna	a Cicerōnī superandus erat.
	PASSIVE:
	ACTIVE: