

How to form a perfect passive tense of (regular) #1 and #4 verbs:

The perfect tense is translated with the word “have” or “has” and represents **COMPLETED ACTION.**

THE PERFECT PASSIVE TENSE HAS TWO WORDS!

The perfect tense is formed with the perfect active infinitive – a new infinitive, the perfect passive infinitive.

STEP ONE: Before we learn these infinitives – we are simply going to learn the STEM CHANGES for each conjugation:

STEM CHANGE

1st Conjugation:	- atus, a, um	+ some present tense form of esse
4th Conjugation:	- itus, a, um	+ some present tense form of esse (sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt)

For example:

vocatus, a, um + sum, es, est, sumus, estis, or sunt

auditus, a, um + sum, es, est, sumus, estis, or sunt

NEXT – to conjugate into the perfect passive:

The first word's (verb) ending is an adjective which modifies the subject in number and gender. The case is always nominative as it modifies the subject of the sentence.

The second word is “esse” conjugated in the present tense to agree with the first verb in number and gender.

REMEMBER THAT THESE ARE TRANSLATED IN THE PASSIVE TENSE WITH THE WORD HAVE OR HAS!

For example: Puella **vocata est.** -- The girl has been called.

Pueri **auditi sunt.** – The boys have been heard.

Tū vocatus es. - (assuming the you is masculine) You have been heard.

Nos auditae sumus. (assuming the we are all feminine) We have been heard.