

### Subordinate Clause Practice

Put brackets around all the subordinate clauses. The answers are on the next page.

Puella puerum rogavit cur se amaret. Ille respondit eam esse pulchriorem omnibus.

Puella erat tam laeta ut puerum rideret. Haec erat puella quae singulum amaret. Erat non similis puellis quae multos amabant. Cum esset tam pulchra, tamen, multi eam amaverunt. Cum multi eam amavissent, illa neminem acceperat. Amor huius pueri et huius puellae nobis celebrandus est. Fabulas has legimus gratiā discendi, antiquitati memoriā tenendae, et ad laudem magistrorum accipiendam. Cum in ludo simus, fabulas etiam has legimus ut notas bonas in ludo accipiamus.

Now identify the type of each clause. If you need some help, the clues are on the next page. Answers are on the last page.

Puella puerum rogavit [cur se amaret]<sup>1</sup>. Ille respondit [eam esse pulchriorem]<sup>2</sup> omnibus. Puella erat tam laeta [ut puerum rideret]<sup>3</sup>. Haec erat puella [quae singulum amaret]<sup>4</sup>. Erat non similis puellis [quae multos amabant]<sup>5</sup>. [Cum esset tam pulchra]<sup>6</sup>, tamen, multi eam amaverunt. [Cum multi eam amavissent]<sup>7</sup>, illa neminem acceperat. Amor huius pueri et huius puellae nobis [celebrandus est]<sup>8</sup>. Fabulas has legimus [gratiā discendi]<sup>9</sup>, [antiquitati memoriā tenendae]<sup>10</sup>, et [ad laudem magistrorum accipiendam]<sup>11</sup>. [Cum in ludo simus,]<sup>13</sup> fabulas etiam has legimus [ut notas bonas accipiamus]<sup>12</sup>.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

## Clues

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Puella puerum rogavit [cur se amaret]. Ille respondit [eam esse pulchriorem] omnibus.

ques. verb      ques. word      subjunctive      mental faculty verb      acc. subject      infinitive

Puella erat tam laeta [ut puerum rideret]. Haec erat puella [quae singulum amaret].

signal word      *ut/ut non*      subjunctive      relat. pron.      subjunctive

Erat non similis puellis [quae multos amabant]. [Cum esset tam pulchra], tamen, multi

relat. pron.      indicative      *cum*      subjunctive

eam amaverunt. [Cum multi eam amavissent], illa neminem acceperat. Amor huius

*cum*      subjunctive

pueri et huius puellae nobis [celebrandus est]. Fabulas has legimus [gratiā discendi],

gerundive      form of *sum*      *gratiā/causā*      genitive gerund/gerundive

[antiquitati memoriā tenendae], et [ad laudem magistrorum accipiendam]. [Cum in

dative gerund/gerundive      *ad*      accusative gerund/gerundive      *cum*

ludo simus,] fabulas etiam has legimus [ut notas bonas accipiamus].

subjunctive      *ut/ne*      subjunctive

## Answers

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1. Indirect questions
2. Indirect statement
3. Result clause
4. Characteristic clause
5. Relative clause
6. Causal clause
7. Concessive clause
8. Passive periphrastic
9. Genitive of purpose
10. Dative of purpose
11. Accusative of purpose
12. Purpose clause
13. Circumstantial clause

The girl asked the boy why he loved her. He responded that she was more beautiful than all. The girl was so happy that she smiled at the boy. This was the sort of girl who would love one boy at a time. She was not like the girls who loved many boys. Because she was beautiful, however, many boys loved her. Although many had loved her, she had accepted no one. The love of this boy and this girl must be celebrated by us. We read these stories for the sake of learning, to hold antiquity in memory, and for receiving the praise of the teachers. When we are in school, we also read these stories so that we may receive good grades.