

Year 5 Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

Relative Clauses Warm-Up



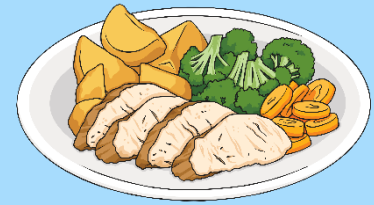
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Creating Relative Clause Sentences

We can add extra additional detail about a noun by adding a relative clause to a sentence.

Instead of using two single-clause (simple sentences) to describe something,

e.g. Sarah is eating roast chicken. It is her favourite meal.



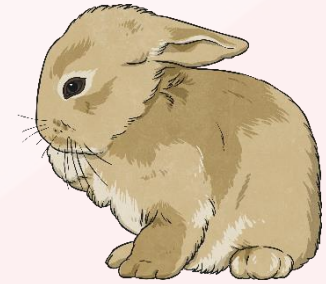
We can combine the two sentences to make one multi-clause (complex) sentence using subordination with a relative clause.

e.g. Sarah is eating spaghetti, which is her favourite meal.



A **relative clause** is connected to the main clause by a **relative pronoun**. We've replaced the pronoun 'It' in the second sentence with the **relative pronoun** 'which'.

Relative Pronouns



A relative clause always starts with a relative pronoun.

Examples of relative pronouns are:

whose

which

who

that

whom

Can you identify the relative pronouns in these sentences?

We went to the new swimming pool, **which** has three fantastic slides.

Josie, **who** loves to play football, was picked for the county team.

Sadiq, **whose** pen had run out, put his hand up to ask for another one.

The boy **whom** you met last week is coming to visit later.

My Grandad caught the rabbit **that** had escaped.

Where Can a Relative Clause Be Placed?

Where in these sentences are the relative clauses placed? How do you know?

The class were well-behaved on the school trip, which made their teacher proud.

William, who was wearing his favourite shirt, was going to the school disco.

I go to a swimming club early in the morning, which means that I'm tired by the afternoon.

Have you seen the people whom we met yesterday at the park?

Amir found the missing cat that his neighbour had lost.

Relative clauses can be in the middle of a sentence (embedded) or at the end of a sentence.



Creating Relative Clauses

Write sentences about the following pictures and include an embedded relative clause:



The children, **who all wore helmets**, were excited about their cycling trip.



My cat, **which was black and white**, got stuck up a tree.

Is the Information Essential?

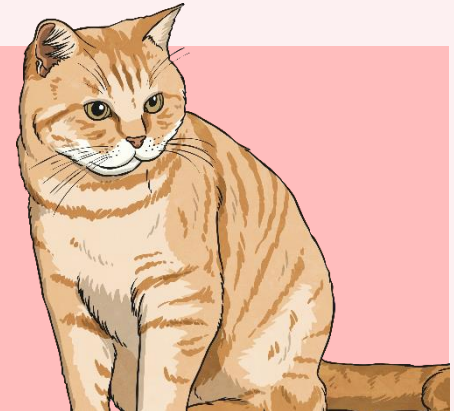
Josie, **who loves to play football**, was picked for the county team.

The information given in this relative clause is extra, non-essential (or **non-restrictive**) information which means that we use commas around the relative clause.



Amir found the missing cat **that his neighbour had lost**.

In this sentence the relative clause contains essential (or **restrictive**) information so the commas have been omitted – there might be lots of cats but this was the missing cat that belonged to Amir's neighbour.



Is the Information Essential?

Decide whether these relative clauses are **restrictive** or **non-restrictive**.
Add commas where you need them:

Jamie, who is usually late, managed to arrive on time for school today.

non-restrictive.

We went to the best adventure playground, which had a huge climbing wall, while we were on holiday last week.

non-restrictive.

The children did well in the dance show, which made their teacher happy.

non-restrictive.

Is the Information Essential?

Decide whether these relative clauses are **restrictive** or **non-restrictive**.
Add commas where you need them:

The prize that I won was a very special signed book. **restrictive.**

Mia, whose favourite colour is orange, was unhappy to be in the green team for Sports' Day. **non-restrictive.**

Those are the dogs that ran on the grass. **restrictive.**

