RELATIVE CLAUSES

YEAR 5 AUTUMN TERM

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 haves 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.

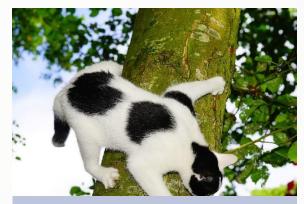
Relative clauses can be in the middle of a sentence (embedded) or at the end of a sentence.



CREATING RELATIVE CLAUSES

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





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