

Homework/Extension

Step 1: Consolidating Relative Clauses

National Curriculum Objectives:

English Year 5: (5G3.1a) [Using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied \(ie omitted\) relative pronoun](#)

Terminology for pupils:

- (5G1.5b) [relative pronoun](#)
- (5G3.1a) [relative clause](#)

Differentiation:

Questions 1, 4 and 7 (Varied Fluency)

Developing Match the underlined relative pronouns to the noun that each refers to. Uses 'who' and 'which' as relative pronouns and clauses are embedded within the sentence.

Expected Match the underlined relative pronouns to the noun that each refers to. Uses 'whose', 'which', 'that' and 'where' as relative pronouns. Relative clauses are embedded in the sentence or at the end of a sentence.

Greater Depth Match the underlined relative pronouns to the noun that each refers to. Uses any relative pronoun including 'whoever' and 'whichever'. Clauses are embedded or at the end of the sentence. Some of the sentences include multiple pronouns and clauses.

Questions 2, 5 and 8 (Varied Fluency)

Developing Tick one box to show where a relative pronoun has been omitted, then circle the relative pronoun that has been omitted. Uses 'who', 'which' and 'when' as relative pronouns and clauses are embedded within the sentence.

Expected Tick one box to show where a relative pronoun has been omitted, then write the relative pronoun that has been omitted. Uses 'when', 'which' and 'that' as relative pronouns. Relative clauses are embedded in the sentence or at the end of a sentence.

Greater Depth Tick one box to show where a relative pronoun has been omitted, then write the relative pronoun that has been omitted. Uses any relative pronoun including 'whom'. Clauses are embedded or at the end of the sentence. Some of the sentences include multiple pronouns and clauses.

Questions 3, 6 and 9 (Application or Reasoning)

Developing Explain who is correct. Uses 'which' and 'who' as relative pronouns. All relative clauses are embedded in the sentence.

Expected Explain who is correct. Uses 'whose' as a relative pronoun. All relative clauses are embedded in the sentence or at the end of a sentence.

Greater Depth Explain who is correct. Uses any relative pronoun including 'whom' and 'whatever'. Clauses are embedded or at the end of the sentence.

[More resources](#) from our Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling scheme of work.

Consolidating Relative Clauses

1. Match the underlined relative pronouns to the noun that each refers to.

A. Jim, who walked towards the haunted house, was with his friend, Bob.

B. Walking towards the house, which they thought was haunted, Bob and Jim paused.

C. Jim took Bob, who was shaking, towards the haunted house.

house

Jim

Bob



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2. For each sentence, tick one box to show where a relative pronoun has been omitted. Circle the relative pronoun that has been omitted.



A. The cake I am decorating will have chocolate icing on the top.

which

when

who



B. The day I got my new bike was the hottest day of the year.

which

when

who



VF
HW/Ext

3. Lilianna and Eric want to add a relative clause into the sentence below.

The detective looked at the clues.



Lilianna

I could use the relative pronoun 'which' to add a relative clause that refers to the detective.



Eric

I could use the relative pronoun 'who' to add a relative clause that refers to the detective.

Who is correct? Explain giving examples where necessary.



AR
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Consolidating Relative Clauses

4. Match the underlined relative pronouns to the noun that each refers to.

- A. The fish had golden scales that sparkled as the sunlight hit the water of our pond.
- B. The fish swam happily as the sunlight, which was quite rare, shone over our pond.
- C. The sunlight shone down over our pond where the golden fish swam.
- D. The fish, whose golden scales sparkled in the sunlight, swam happily in our pond.

pond

scales

sunlight

fish



VF
HW/Ext

5. For each sentence, tick one box to show where a relative pronoun has been omitted. On the line, write the relative pronoun that has been omitted.



A. The new scooter Felix bought with his birthday money has off-road tyres.



B. I will never forget the special day my little sister was born.



VF
HW/Ext

6. Inayya and Sami want to add a relative clause into the sentence below.

The pirate stood on the deck of the Black Barnacle.



Inayya

I could use the relative pronoun 'whose' to add a relative clause that refers to the pirate.



Sami

I cannot use the relative pronoun 'whose' because the pirate does not possess anything in this sentence.

Who is correct? Explain giving examples where necessary.



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Consolidating Relative Clauses

7. Match the underlined relative pronouns to the noun that each refers to.

A. The strange figure, whoever it was, lurked by the shops before disappearing down the alleyway with his accomplice, who did not want to be seen.

B. Lurking by the shops, the figure and his accomplice, whose eyes searched the shadows, disappeared down an alleyway that was dark and dismal.

C. The strange figure emerged from the alleyway and lurked by the shops where his accomplice waited for him.

D. Disappearing down one of the alleyways, whichever was nearest, the figure and his accomplice ran quickly from the scene near the shops.



alleyway

figure

shops

accomplice

VF
HW/Ext

8. For each sentence, tick one box to show where a relative pronoun has been omitted. On the line, write the relative pronoun that has been omitted.



A. The woman you called yesterday is here to sign the documents so that her son can go on the school residential to Ravensbar Camping Centre.



B. Yesterday, the keys I had been looking for were found in the local shop by a man whom my dad has known for years.



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9. George and Kaja want to add a relative clause into the sentence below.

My dad is a sculptor and his work is always immaculate.



George

I could use the relative pronoun 'whatever' to add a relative clause that can be either embedded or at the end of the sentence.



Kaja

I could use the relative pronoun 'whom' to add an embedded relative clause referring to dad's work.

Who is correct? Explain giving examples where necessary.



AR
HW/Ext

Homework/Extension

Consolidating Relative Clauses

Developing

1. A. Jim; B. house; C. Bob
2. A. First box ticked; 'which' circled.
B. First box ticked; 'when' circled.
3. Eric is correct because the relative pronoun 'who' refers to a person (the detective). For example: The detective, who was very experienced, looked at the clues. Lilianna is incorrect because the relative pronoun 'which' refers to an object, not a person.

Expected

4. A. scales; B. sunlight; C. pond; D. fish.
5. A. First box ticked; 'that' or 'which' has been omitted.
B. Second box ticked; 'when' or 'that' has been omitted.
6. Inayya is correct. In the sentence given, we could use the relative pronoun 'whose' to add a relative clause giving extra information about one of the pirate's possessions. For example: The pirate, whose cutlass gleamed in the sun, stood on the deck of the Black Barnacle. Sami is incorrect because the relative clause would add the extra information about the pirate's possessions.

Greater Depth

7. A. figure; B. accomplice; C. shops; D. alleyway
8. A. First box ticked; 'whom' or 'that' has been omitted.
B. Second box ticked; 'that' has been omitted.
9. George is correct. In the sentence given the relative pronoun 'whatever' could add extra information referring generally to any of his dad's sculptures. For example: My dad is a sculptor and his work, whatever he makes, is always immaculate. This example is an embedded clause but it could be moved to the end of the sentence. For example: My dad is a sculptor and his work is always immaculate, whatever he makes. Kaja is incorrect because 'whom' refers to a person but 'dad's work' refers to sculptures, which are objects.