

## Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> January

Today we will be writing out own complex sentences which include a relative clause.

### Don't forget

- a relative clause is a special type of subordinating clause so it adds extra information to a sentence.
- A relative clause does not make sense on its own
- A relative clause starts with a relative pronoun (e.g. who, which, that, whose)

### Task 1

Can you add a relative clause to these sentences? The extra information you add must be related to the noun that I have underlined.

E.g. The boy ran down the street that was dimly lit and full of old, rotten rubbish.

Add one of these relative pronouns



1. The boy ran down the street. (which/that/where)
2. I saw the dog. (which/that)
3. "Don't cry", said the girl. (who/whose)
4. The athlete won the race. (which/that/where)

### Challenge

Make sure the above sentences are interesting. You could use ambitious adjectives and/or adverbs to help you do this. See my example- I also used alliteration.

### Task 2

The relative clause doesn't always need to come at the end of a sentence. You can drop a relative clause into a main clause. This can be called a, 'drop in' clause (also known as an embedded clause).

In the sentences below, identify the main clause (that has been split in 2) and the relative clause (which has been dropped into the main clause). Circle the relative pronoun too.

Example:

The young pilot, who had only just learnt to fly, was taking his first flight with passengers today.

Notice that when the main clause (underlined) is joined back together, it makes sense on its own.

'The young pilot was taking his first flight with passengers today.' is the main clause.

'Who had only just learnt to fly' is the relative clause.

- 1) The large glass, which was nearly full of juice, smashed on the floor.
- 2) Large Lego blocks, which were carefully placed together, were in the shape of the Eiffel tower.
- 3) Ms Porter, who loves drinking tea, spilt her large mug all over her laptop.
- 4) The delicious Chinese takeaway, which was around the corner from my house, was on fire.

### Task 3

Write out the sentence and add a relative clause into the space provided. Notice the commas that separate the clauses. Remember to think whether you are writing about a person or thing because that will determine which relative pronoun you will need to use.

- 1) The young girl, who \_\_\_\_\_, lost her football.
- 2) Class 4, who \_\_\_\_\_, are learning from home at the moment.
- 3) The Egyptian pyramid, which \_\_\_\_\_, was starting to crumble.
- 4) Christmas, which \_\_\_\_\_, is Simon's favourite time of year.

### Task 4

Try to write your own complex sentences with relative clauses 'dropped in' to the middle of the main clause based on the pictures. For support, you could use some of the main and relative clauses I have given as a suggestion below. Remember to try to split the main clause and drop the relative clause into it like above. Remember your commas.



which was on a steering wheel

One man, \_\_\_\_\_, was surfing on his back.

The cute cat \_\_\_\_\_ tried to drive the car.



The tiny mouse, \_\_\_\_\_, looked exhausted.

who looked very relaxed

which were singing loudly

which was working out



Large camels, \_\_\_\_\_, were having a lovely time.

