

Varied Fluency

Step 2: Recognising 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](#)

English Year 5: (5G3.1a) [relative clause](#)

Differentiation:

Developing Questions to support recognising relative clauses. Only uses who or which as relative pronouns and clauses are at the end of the sentence.

Expected Questions to support recognising relative clauses. Uses who, which, when, where, whose or that as relative pronouns. Some of the relative clauses are embedded in the sentence.

Greater Depth Questions to support recognising relative clauses. Uses any relative pronoun including: whom, whomever, whoever, whichever, or whatever. Most relative clauses are embedded and some of the sentences include multiple pronouns.

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

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Recognising Relative Clauses

Recognising Relative Clauses

1a. Circle the relative pronoun in the sentence below.

A doctor is a professional who helps us to feel better.



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1b. Circle the relative pronoun in the sentence below.

She is taking her mum to the park, which is at the other side of town.



VF

2a. Underline the relative clause in the sentence below.

Did you find the money which you lost?



VF

2b. Underline the relative clause in the sentence below.

The girl is a professional footballer, who has scored many goals.



VF

3a. Label the parts of the sentence with a 'M' for the main clause and a 'R' for the relative clause.

Jac is on holiday in Paris, which is the

capital of France.



VF

3b. Label the parts of the sentence with a 'M' for the main clause and a 'R' for the relative clause.

This man is the doctor who saved the

young girl's life.



VF

4a. Tick the most suitable relative clause for the sentence below.

They caught the thief

1. which stole from the bank.

2. who stole from the bank.



VF

4b. Tick the most suitable relative clause for the sentence below.

My friend Laura lives in Bristol,

1. which is in the Southwest.

2. who is in the Southwest.



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Recognising Relative Clauses

Recognising Relative Clauses

5a. Circle the relative pronoun in the sentence below.

The weekend when I came to visit you was the best I've ever had.



VF



VF

6a. Underline the relative clause in the sentence below.

The old lady, whose son was in the army, came for tea.



VF



VF

7a. Label the parts of the sentence with a 'M' for the main clause and a 'R' for the relative clause.

The boy, whose dad is a teacher, was

late for school.



VF



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7b. Label the parts of the sentence with a 'M' for the main clause and a 'R' for the relative clause.

We should go to the park where we can

feed the ducks.

8a. Tick the most suitable relative clause for the sentence below.

She likes to go out at dawn

1. that the birds are singing.

2. when the birds are singing.

3. where the birds are singing.



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8b. Tick the most suitable relative clause for the sentence below.

I was kept dry by an umbrella

1. that had spots on.

2. who had spots on.

3. whose had spots on.



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Recognising Relative Clauses

Recognising Relative Clauses

9a. Circle the relative pronoun in the sentence below.

The game, whichever one you choose to play, will be played fairly.



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9b. Circle the relative pronoun in the sentence below.

We would like to hire some nurses, whomever has the most relevant experience, for the new hospital.



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10a. Underline the relative clause in the sentence below.

The children, who had all applied for the position, had interviews with the head teacher.



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10b. Underline the relative clause in the sentence below.

The mysterious figure, whoever it was, had suddenly disappeared.



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11a. Label the parts of the sentence with an 'M' for the main clause and an 'R' for the relative clause.

Charlotte and her friend, whoever she _____

 was, crossed the road when it was clear.



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11b. Label the parts of the sentence with an 'M' for the main clause and an 'R' for the relative clause.

The boy's train set, which was a vintage _____

 toy, was a spectacular birthday present.



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12a. Tick the most suitable relative clause for the sentence below.

She gave the necklace to her mum, _____, for Christmas.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | whom she loved dearly | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | who she loved dearly | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | whomever she loved dearly | <input type="checkbox"/> |



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12b. Tick the most suitable relative clause for the sentence below.

I'm sure your breakfast, _____, will be delicious.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | whomever you choose | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | whatever you choose | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | whoever you choose | <input type="checkbox"/> |



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Varied Fluency
Recognising Relative Clauses

Developing

- 1a. **who**
- 2a. **which you lost**
- 3a. **M; R**
- 4a. **2**

Expected

- 5a. **when**
- 6a. **whose son was in the army**
- 7a. **M; R; M**
- 8a. **2**

Greater Depth

- 9a. **whichever**
- 10a. **who had all applied for the position**
- 11a. **M; R; M**
- 12a. **1**

Varied Fluency
Recognising Relative Clauses

Developing

- 1b. **which**
- 2b. **who has scored many goals**
- 3b. **M; R**
- 4b. **1**

Expected

- 5b. **where**
- 6b. **when everybody was asleep**
- 7b. **M; R**
- 8b. **1**

Greater Depth

- 9b. **whomever**
- 10b. **whoever it was**
- 11b. **M; R; M**
- 12b. **2**