



# Tuesday 7<sup>th</sup> July 2020

## Learning Objective:

To recognise the difference between relative clauses and embedded clauses.

## Steps for Success

- To identify and use relative pronouns and relative clauses.
- To know that relative clauses can be embedded within a main clause or appear at the end of a main clause to add detail, information and clarification to a sentence.
- To know that embedded clauses are always used in the middle of main clauses to add detail and information (if these clauses begin with a relative pronoun then they are also considered to be a relative clause).

# Relative Clauses and Relative Pronouns

Max was making a clay sculpture.  
He loved art lessons.

The second sentence adds some **extra information** to the first sentence so we can turn it into a **relative clause**, like this:



Max, who loved art lessons,  
was making a clay sculpture.



'who' is a **relative pronoun**  
so this clause of extra  
information is called a  
**relative clause**.

As this is extra, non-essential  
(non-restrictive) information  
we put the clause between  
**commas**.




## Relative Pronouns

Max was making a clay sculpture.  
He loved art lessons.

main clause

Max, who loved art lessons, was making a clay sculpture.

relative pronoun    relative clause



A **relative pronoun** is usually used at the **beginning** of a **relative clause**.

A relative pronoun refers back to an earlier-mentioned **noun** or **pronoun** (in this case, Max).

Other relative pronouns are: **that, who, whom, whose, which**.

## Creating Relative Clauses

The Eiffel Tower is one of the busiest  
tourist attractions in the world.  
The Eiffel Tower is in Paris.

Can you turn these two sentences into one sentence with a relative clause?

The Eiffel Tower, **which is in Paris**, is one of  
the busiest tourist attractions in the world.

'which' is the  
**relative pronoun**.

As this is again extra,  
non-essential (non-restrictive)  
information we put the clause  
in **commas**.



# The Position of Relative Clauses

The children all did well in the spelling test, which made their teacher smile.

Look at this sentence. **Where is the relative clause now?**  
**How do you know?**

'which' is the **relative pronoun** so this time the **relative clause** is **after** the main clause.

We still need a **comma** before the **relative clause** as this is also extra, non-essential (non-restrictive) information.





## Embedded Clauses

Luke, as soon as he heard the news,  
rushed to the hospital.

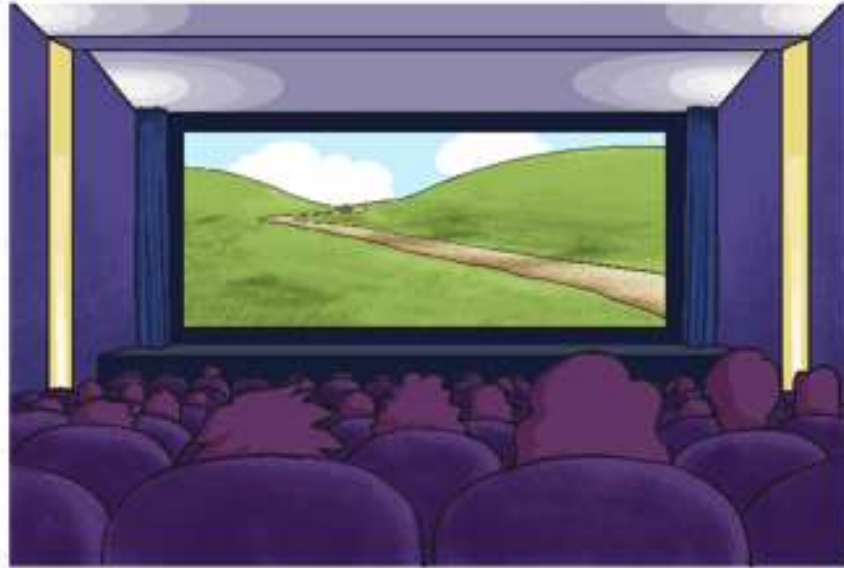
This is **not** a **relative clause** because it doesn't start with a **relative pronoun**.

It can still be called an **embedded clause** as it adds additional detail in the middle of the main clause.

**Can you decide if the clauses in the following sentences are relative embedded clauses or just embedded clauses?**

## Relative Embedded Clause or Embedded Clause?

Reece, even though he hated films,  
went to the cinema.



It's an  
embedded  
clause!

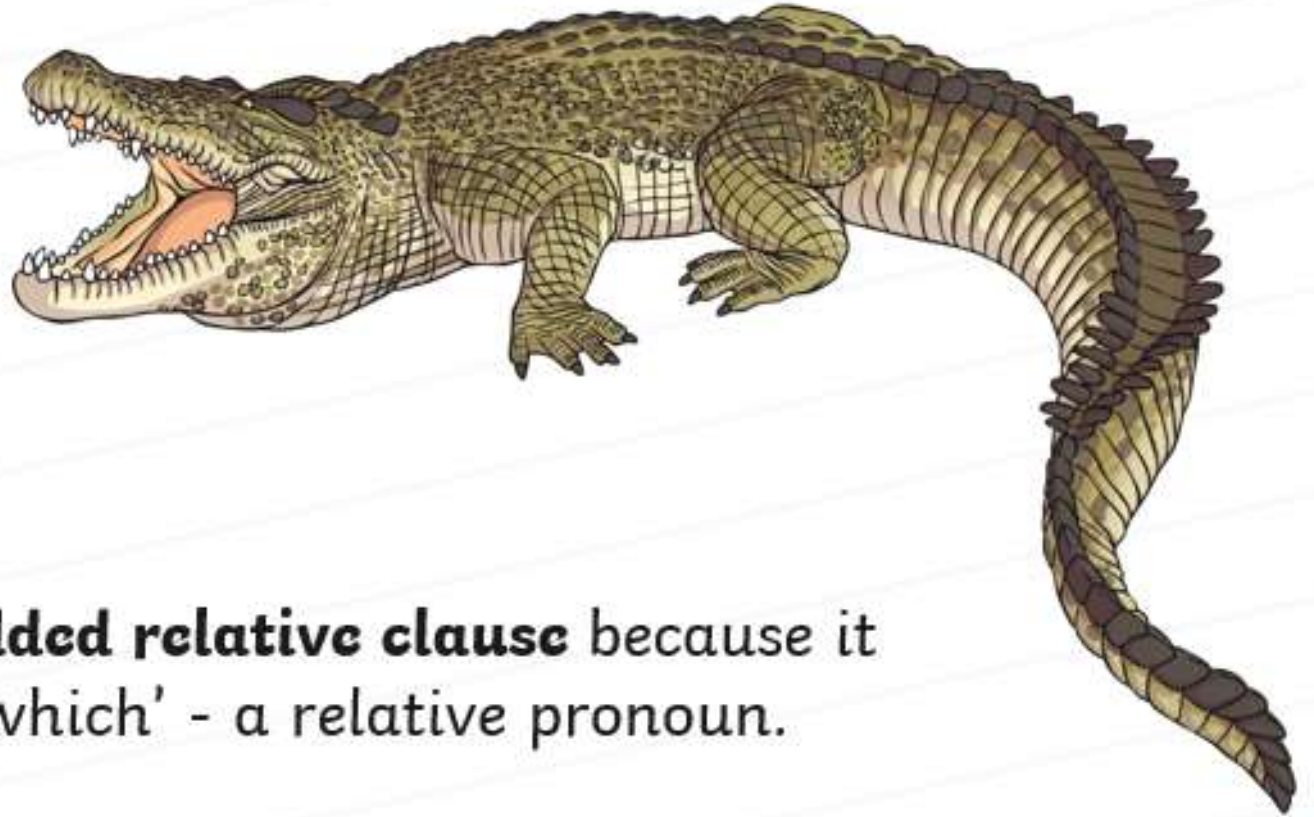
This is just an **embedded clause** as it does not start with a relative pronoun.



## Relative Embedded Clause or Embedded Clause?

The crocodile, which had been lurking under the water, pounced towards its prey.

It's an  
embedded  
relative  
clause!



This is an **embedded relative clause** because it begins with 'which' - a relative pronoun.

# Embedded Relative Clauses Activity

1. Can you add an embedded relative clause to this sentence?

The tree, \_\_\_\_\_,  
smashed the post office window.

Complete on  
whiteboards

# Embedded Relative Clauses Activity

2. Can you add just an embedded clause to this sentence?

Simon, \_\_\_\_\_,  
reached the top of the mountain.



# Embedded Relative Clauses Activity

3. Can you add a relative clause after the main clause here?  
Would you need a comma?

Kate sat at the computer

\_\_\_\_\_.



## Activity

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Complete the activity sheets on  
'Spotting the Clauses'

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\* Support Sheet

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\*\* Main Sheet

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\*\*\* Challenge Sheet



# Spot the Clauses

Aim: I can use relative clauses.



1. Sentences with relative clauses are called multi-clause – they contain a main clause and a subordinate clause. The subordinate clause has a relative pronoun at the start. It can't be a sentence by itself.

Choose two colours; one for **main clauses** and one for **subordinate clauses**. Highlight the clauses in each sentence.

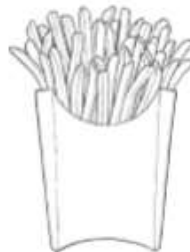
**Look at these examples:**

- My dog's fur is very curly, **which** means it's hard to brush.
- Go and get a sticker from Mr Brown, **who** is standing at the finish line.
- Oranges, **which** contain lots of vitamins, **are really good for you**.

Now have a go at the sentences.

Either complete them on the sheet or copy the sentences into your book and highlight them.

- Alana, who has always got shiny hair, always looks smart for school.
- My cousins live in Canada, which is a long way to go to visit!
- These three girls, who have worked very hard on their Maths project, can have a prize each!
- The Peak District, which is an excellent place for walking, climbing and biking, is a national park in Derbyshire.
- The dog wagging his tail is called Spot, who always jumps up at people.
- The film, which had me on the edge of my seat, was tremendously exciting!
- Look for the spelling in the dictionary, which is an Oxford English Dictionary.
- There aren't any chips, which means I have to have potatoes instead.





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- g) Look for the spelling in the dictionary, which is an Oxford English Dictionary.
- h) There aren't any chips, which means I have to have potatoes instead.

## 2. Challenge –

Choose one multi-clause and break it down into two simple sentences. You will have to take out the **relative pronoun** and put back the noun/pronoun it replaced.

e.g. Winston Churchill was a politician, who was Prime Minister in World War Two.

Winston Churchill was a politician. He was Prime Minister in World War Two.



# Spot the Clauses

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**2. Challenge –**

Can you take each of these multi-clauses and break them down into two simple sentences? You will have to take out the **relative pronoun** and put back the noun/pronoun it replaced.

e.g. Winston Churchill was a politician, who was Prime Minister in World War Two.

Winston Churchill was a politician. He was Prime Minister in World War Two.

## Spot the Clauses

## Answers



1. Choose two colours; one for **main clauses** and one for **subordinate clauses**. Highlight the clauses in each sentence. Now have a go at the sentences.

- a) **Alana, who has always got shiny hair, always looks smart for school.**
- b) **My cousins live in Canada, which is a long way to go to visit!**
- c) **These three girls, who have worked very hard on their Maths project, can have a prize each!**
- d) **The Peak District, which is an excellent place for walking, climbing and biking, is a national park in Derbyshire.**
- e) **The dog wagging his tail is called Spot, who always jumps up at people.**
- f) **The film, which had me on the edge of my seat, was tremendously exciting!**
- g) **Look for the spelling in the dictionary, which is an Oxford English Dictionary.**
- h) **There aren't any chips, which means I have to have potatoes instead.**



1. Choose two colours; one for **main clauses** and one for **subordinate clauses**. Highlight the clauses in each sentence. Now have a go at the sentences.

**Answers are the same as for the one star question.**

2. Challenge – Choose one multi-clause and break it down into two simple sentences? You will have to take out the **relative pronoun** and put back the noun/pronoun it replaced.

Answers are the same as for the three star challenge. The pupil will have only written out one answer.



1. Choose two colours; one for **main clauses** and one for **subordinate clauses**. Highlight the clauses in each sentence. Now have a go at the sentences.

**Answers are the same as for the one star question.**

2. Challenge – Can you take each of these multi-clauses and break them down into two simple sentences? You will have to take out the **relative pronoun** and put back the noun/pronoun it replaced.

- a) *Alana always looks smart. She has got shiny hair.*
- b) *My cousins live in Canada. Canada is a long way to visit.*
- c) *These girls can have a prize each. They have worked hard on their Maths project.*
- d) *The Peak District is a national park in Derbyshire. It is an excellent place for walking, climbing and biking.*
- e) *The dog wagging his tail is called spot. He always jumps up at people.*
- f) *The film was tremendously exciting. It had me on the edge of my seat.*
- g) *Look for the spelling in the dictionary. It is an Oxford dictionary.*
- h) *There aren't any chips. This means I have to have potatoes instead.*