



Match the Clause

The sentences below all contain a main clause and a relative clause. A relative clause comes after the noun to which they add more information. They usually start with a relative pronoun (e.g. which, who, whose, when, where).

The sentences below have been mixed up! Please match the main clause to the relative clause that suits it best. For example:

My favourite food is pizza,	which originates from Italy.		This makes sense
My favourite food is pizza,	which is made from snow.		This doesn't make sense

Main Clauses	Relative Clauses
I go swimming at 7 a.m.,	whose hair curls in the same way.
Robert is a very hard-working boy,	which I am allergic to.
I can't eat the sandwich because it has peanut butter inside it,	when I was 8 years old.
My sister looks like my mum,	who always does his homework.
We moved house in 2014,	where my mum can keep an eye on me.
Jaguars live in the rainforest,	who built many pyramids.
The Egyptians were great architects,	where it is hot and humid.
I have to play inside the house,	which means I don't have breakfast until 8:30 a.m.
The flying boy is called Peter Pan,	whose home is in Neverland.

A Parent's Guide to Terminology

In Years 5 and 6, your child will be expected to use a range of sentence structures in their writing including sentences with relative clauses. Use this activity booklet to help your child understand, identify and write relative clauses.

Terminology	Explanation
Relative pronoun	These are used to connect a clause to a noun or pronoun. The relative pronouns used in this booklet are: who, whose, which, where, when. 'That' is also used to replace who or which in essential relative clauses.
Relative clause	This is used to add information about a noun so it must be related to the noun. For example: She lives in Manchester, which is in North West England. I don't like the clown, who has a bright, red nose. Emma is my friend, whose house is next door to mine.
Embedded 'drop in' clause	A relative clause is said to be 'embedded' if it is added to the middle of a main clause. It is then separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. For example: The cat, who had bright eyes , walked down the gloomy street.
Non-essential relative clause	A non-essential relative clause is non-essential information within a sentence and is separated from the main clause with a comma (or surrounding commas if it is embedded).
Essential relative clause	A essential relative clause is essential information within a sentence and does not need commas to separate it from the main clause. Essential relative clauses often begin with the relative pronoun 'that'.

Relative Clauses and Relative Pronouns Answers

1. Match the clause

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2. Two Become One

- I like to eat pizza, **which is** my favourite food.
- My alarm broke this morning, **which** meant I was late for school.
- My best friends are Mel and Victoria, **who** walk with me to school.
- I started school in reception class, **when** I still had blonde hair.
- I have a friend called Geri, **whose** house is next door to mine.
- I eat in the hall, **where** it's always very noisy.
- My headteacher is Mr Johnson, **who** has a friendly smile.