

Can I use relative clauses?

# Fast five

Identify all the features in this paragraph.

Lola was bored.

“Mum what can I do,” Lola huffed to her mum.

“Well why don’t you bake those cookies you’ve been saying you are doing to bake.” her mum said with a soft frown.

“Oh yes, ok!” Lola answered cheerfully.

She walked joyfully over to the cupboard, bent down and got a mixing bowl. She ripped open the bag of cookie mix clumsily, which went all over her top. She giggled to herself and slyly brushed herself off. Her mum strolled in and stood in shock.

“LOLA, what a mess! You are going to be clearing yhis all up!” her mum shouted.

“Sorry mum the bag just burst everywhere!” Lola muttered.

“Come here let me open the other bag,” mum said taking the other bag and trying to rip it open.

Suddenly, the bag burst open and covered her mums top and face with cookie mix! Lola stood still nervously waiting for her mum to shout!

Her mum looked to her with a surprised face and they both began to laugh hysterically.

# Fast five

Verbs

Adverbs

Fronted

adverbials

Reporting clauses

Relative clause

Adjectives

Prepositions

Lola was **bored**.

"Mum what can I do," Lola **huffed** to her mum.

"Well why don't you bake those cookies you've been saying you are doing to bake." her mum said with a **soft frown**.

"Oh yes, ok!" Lola **answered cheerfully**.

She **walked joyfully over to the cupboard, bent down** and got a mixing bowl. She **ripped** open the bag of cookie mix **clumsily, which** went all over her top. She **giggled** to herself and **slyly brushed** herself off. Her mum **strolled** in and stood in shock.

"LOLA, what a mess! You are going to be clearing this all up!" her mum **shouted**.

"Sorry mum the bag just burst everywhere!" Lola **muttered**.

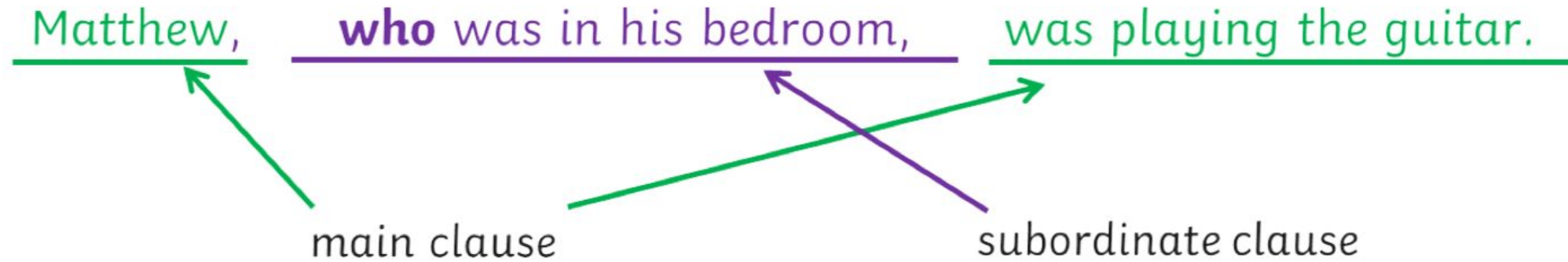
"Come here let me open the other bag," mum said taking the other bag and trying to rip it open.

**Suddenly**, the bag burst open and covered her mums top and face with cookie mix! Lola stood still **nervously waiting** for her mum to shout!

Her mum looked to her with a **surprised** face and they both began to **laugh hysterically**.

# We use relative pronouns to add in extra information in the sentences

- Who— it is used to refer to people
- Which – animals, objects, or ideas
- Whose – possession
- That – people, animals, objects
- Where – places
- When - time



The **main clause** could be a sentence by itself and still make sense:

Matthew was playing the guitar.

However, the second sentence is now a **subordinate clause**, which doesn't make any sense by itself:

Who was in his bedroom.

The **subordinate clause** has to be stapled into the sentence with **commas**.

# My turn

- The gardener, who was often alone, continued to eat his lunch.
- He saw the garden, which was particularly beautiful in the light of the moon, at many times of the day.
- He addressed his uncle, who was carefully studying the newspaper.

## Your turn – add the relative pronoun

- Hattie, \_\_\_\_\_ was furious with her brother, decided to go to bed.
- The ball, \_\_\_\_\_ sailed across the garden, landed in a thorny bush.
- Tom chased Edgar, \_\_\_\_\_ had stormed off.

Try adding in the whole relative clause to each sentence.

- Tom rarely saw the three boys in the garden.
- The garden was overgrown.
- The geraniums were in bloom.



# Write a paragraph about what you did during the Easter holiday.

- Use 'who, which, that' relative pronouns in your paragraph.
- Use all the relative pronouns in the first slide, and include some dialogue to convey a character.
- Use all the relative pronouns in the first slide, and include some dialogue to convey a character and to advance action.
- Remember to send us your brilliant work!