

# Application and Reasoning

## Step 1: 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: (5G1.5b) [relative pronoun](#)

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

### Differentiation:

Questions 1, 4 and 7 (Application)

**Developing** Match two sentence fragments and choose the correct relative pronoun to use. Relative pronouns used include who, which and that.

**Expected** Match two sentence fragments and choose the correct relative pronoun to use. Relative pronouns used include who, which, that, whose, where and when.

**Greater Depth** Match two sentence fragments and choose the correct relative pronoun to use. Three relative pronouns given. Relative pronouns used include who, which, that, whose, where, when, whom, whomever, whichever, whenever and whoever.

Questions 2, 5 and 8 (Application)

**Developing** Rewrite two sentences into one sentence and use the relative pronoun given. Relative pronouns used include who, which and that.

**Expected** Rewrite two sentences into one sentence and use the relative pronoun given. Relative pronouns used include who, which, that, whose, where and when.

**Greater Depth** Rewrite two sentences into one sentence and use the relative pronoun given. Relative pronouns used include who, which, that, whose, where, when, whom, whomever, whichever, whenever and whoever.

Questions 3, 6 and 9 (Reasoning)

**Developing** Explain if the sentence will still make sense if some of the sentence was removed. Relative pronouns used include who, which and that.

**Expected** Explain if the sentence will still make sense if some of the sentence was removed. Relative pronouns used include who, which, that, whose, where and when.

**Greater Depth** Explain if the sentence will still make sense if some of the sentence was removed. Relative pronouns used include who, which, that, whose, where, when, whom, whomever, whichever, whenever and whoever.

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## Relative Clauses

1a. Match two sentence fragments together to create two sentences using a relative pronoun from the word bank.

Effie is a girl

Sandy felt annoyed,

likes to dance.

was unusual for her.

which

who



A

## Relative Clauses

1b. Match two sentence fragments together to create two sentences using a relative pronoun from the word bank.

you gave me is broken.

The pencil

lives next door, is very kind.

The old man,

who

that



A

2a. Rewrite the two sentences below as one sentence using who as the relative pronoun.

The boy was good at football.

The boy was in year 6.



A

2b. Rewrite the two sentences below as one sentence using which as the relative pronoun.

The rocking chair was made out of wood.

The rocking chair was uncomfortable.



A

3a. Would the sentence below still make sense if you removed the underlined section? Explain your answer.

The animals that were able to roam freely were happy.



R

3b. Would the sentence below still make sense if you removed the underlined section? Explain your answer.

The girl, who was in year 6, was often late for school.



R

## Relative Clauses

4a. Match two sentence fragments together to create two sentences using a relative pronoun from the word bank.

Make sure you clean up

The little girl,

the Queen visits for tea.

only 6, is always smiling.

when

who's



A

## Relative Clauses

4b. Match two sentence fragments together to create two sentences using a relative pronoun from the word bank.

The boy,

I want to see the school

my dad went as a child.

dad was a teacher, loved school.

where

whose



A

5a. Rewrite the two sentences below as one sentence using whose as the relative pronoun.

We found the gentleman's keys.

The gentleman gave us a reward.



A

5b. Rewrite the two sentences below as one sentence using when as the relative pronoun.

The game will finish after 90 minutes.

The referee blows the whistle.



A

6a. Would the sentence below still make sense if you removed the underlined section? Explain your answer.

The cinema, where we first met, is going to be replaced by a shopping complex.



R

6b. Would the sentence below still make sense if you removed the underlined section? Explain your answer.

My brother, who's good at snooker, has taught me how to play.



R

## Relative Clauses

7a. Match two sentence fragments together to create two sentences using a relative pronoun from the word bank.

What is the name of the lady

The young boy,

going to teach me to swim?

mother is a baker, will bring a cake.

who's

whose

whomever



A

## Relative Clauses

7b. Match two sentence fragments together to create two sentences using a relative pronoun from the word bank.

We can go to Italy or Spain,

they may be, been told?

Have the children,

one you'd prefer.

whichever

whomever

whom



A

8a. Rewrite the two sentences below as one sentence using whichever as a relative pronoun.

A rugby team will win the tournament.

The rugby team is the best.



A

8b. Rewrite the two sentences below as one sentence using whom as a relative pronoun.

She was an actress.

He had been friends with the actress for many years now.



A

9a. Would the sentence below still make sense if you removed the underlined section? Explain your answer.

The boy, whoever he was, rescued the cat out of the tree and returned it to the relieved old lady.



R

9b. Would the sentence below still make sense if you removed the underlined section? Explain your answer.

Scrabble and chess, whichever you choose to play, are both fun board games.



R

## Application and Reasoning Relative Clauses

### Developing

1a. Effie is a girl who likes to dance.  
Sandy felt annoyed, which was unusual for her.

2a. Various answers, for example:  
The boy, who was in year 6, was good at football.  
The boy, who was good at football, was in year 6.

3a. No, it does not make sense because part of the main clause has been removed which is essential information.

### Expected

4a. Make sure you clean up when the Queen visits for tea.  
The little girl, who's only 6, is always smiling.

5a. The gentleman, whose keys we found, gave us a reward.

6a. Yes, it still makes sense because the relative clause is non-essential information or is non-restrictive.

### Greater Depth

7a. The young boy, whose mother is a baker, will bring a cake.  
What is the name of the lady who's going to teach me how to swim?

8a. Various answers, for example:  
Whichever rugby team is best, will win the tournament.  
The rugby team, whichever is best, will win the tournament.

9a. Yes, it still makes sense because the relative clause is non-essential information or is non-restrictive.

## Application and Reasoning Relative Clauses

### Developing

1b. The pencil that you gave me is broken.  
The old man, who lives next door, is very kind.

2b. Various answers, for example:  
The rocking chair, which was uncomfortable, was made out of wood.  
The rocking chair, which was made out of wood, was uncomfortable.

3b. Yes, it still makes sense because the relative clause is non-essential information or is non-restrictive.

### Expected

4b. The boy, whose dad was a teacher, loved school.  
I want to see the school where my dad went as a child.

5b. Various answers, for example:  
After 90 minutes, when the referee blows the whistle, the game will finish.  
The game will finish in 90 minutes, when the referee blows the whistle.'

6b. No, it does not make sense because the subject of the sentence has been removed, which is essential to ensure that the sentence make sense.

### Greater Depth

7b. We can go to Italy or Spain, whichever one you'd prefer.  
The children in the show, whomever they may be, will need supervision.

8b. She was an actress whom he had be friends with for many years now.  
9b. No, it does not make sense because part of the main clause has been removed which is essential information.