

Guidance for Macros in PowerPoints

We use macros within PowerPoints to increase the interactivity of our presentations. Follow this simple process to get the most out of this resource.

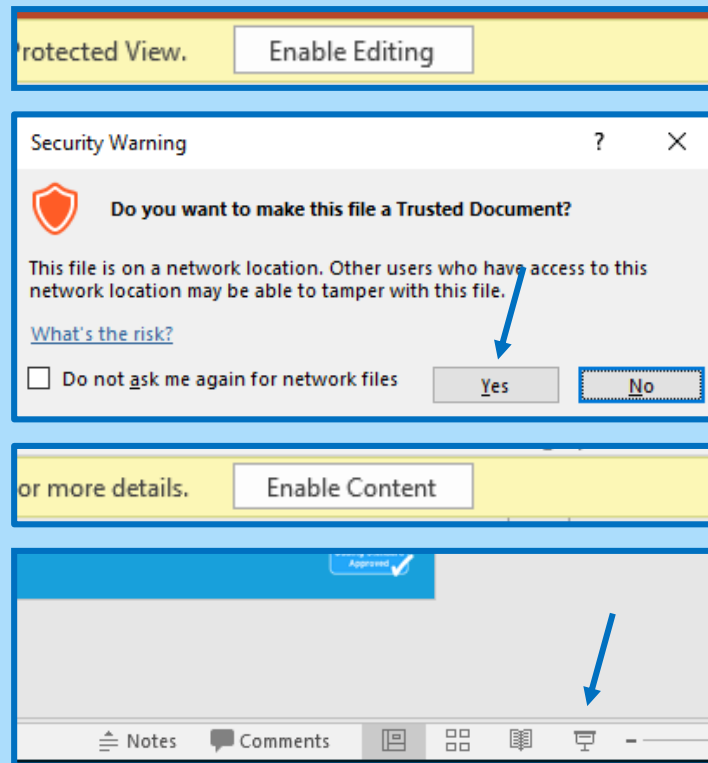
What to do:

Open the PowerPoint file and enable editing.

A security warning box may appear. Click yes.

Click enable content.

Enter presentation mode (start the slide show).



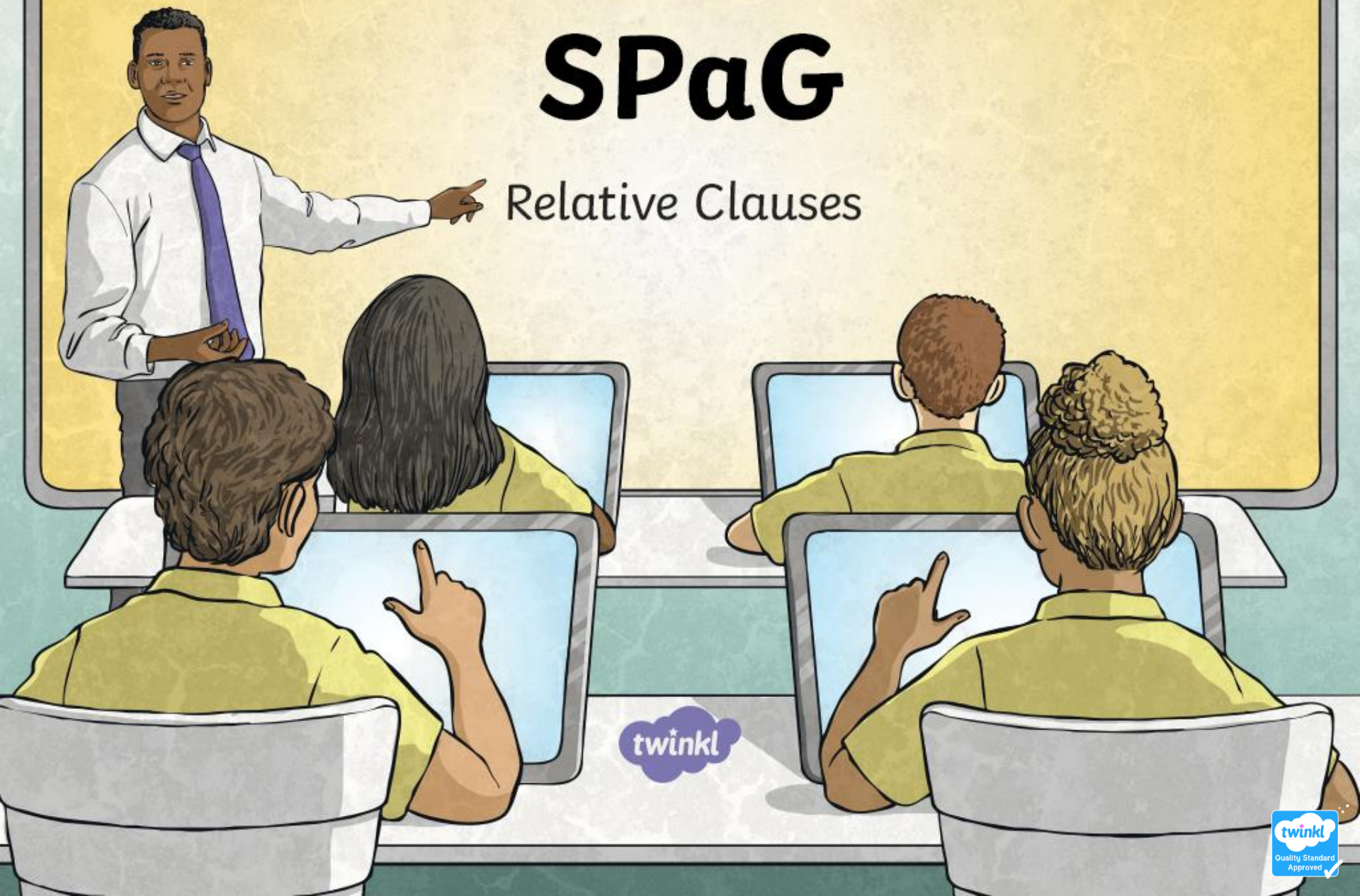


English

Relative Clauses

SPaG

Relative Clauses



twinkl

Relative Clauses

Introductory Activity

Independent Focused Activity

Review Activity

Consolidation Activity

Assessment



Aim

- To use relative clauses.

Success Criteria

- I can explain that a multi-clause (or 'complex') sentence has at least two clauses.
- I can identify and use relative pronouns and relative clauses.
- I can explain when commas are needed with relative clauses.
- I can explain that an object relative pronoun can be left out of a clause.



Introductory Activity

Relative Clauses and Relative Pronouns



Let's start with a simple sentence.

- ✓ A simple sentence has one main clause = **subject** + **verb**.
- ✓ A simple sentence must make sense on its own.

Example: **John** was **playing** the piano.

The simple sentence isn't very interesting, is it?
Why don't we add some extra information?

John was **playing** the piano. He was in the hall.



Relative Clauses and Relative Pronouns



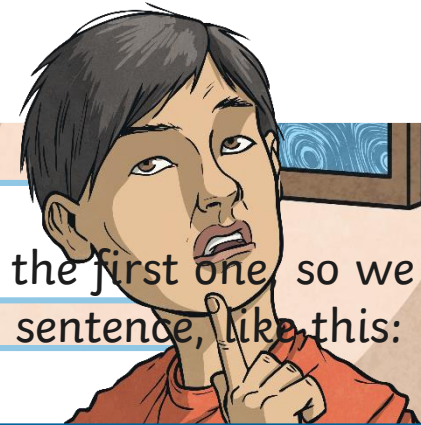
OK, still rather simple. How could we improve it?
John was playing the piano.

Let's make it a multi-clause sentence.
The second sentence adds some extra information to the first one, so we can add it to the simple sentence to make a complex sentence, like this:

We can add a subordinate clause to the main

John, **who was in the hall**, was playing the piano.

The subordinate clause must have its own subject and verb. The subordinate clause does not make sense on its own.
The subordinate clause does not make sense on its own.





Relative Clauses and Relative Pronouns

John was playing the piano. **He** was in the hall.

We've dropped in a relative clause.

A **relative clause** gives us extra information about the noun in the main clause.

relative pronoun

John, **who was in the hall**, was playing the piano.

Here are some other relative clauses you could add to this sentence:
It is connected to the main clause by a **relative pronoun**.

John, **whose hair flopped as he moved his arms**, was playing the piano.

relative clause

We've replaced the pronoun in the second

John, **who had just eaten a piggyback lunch**, was playing the piano.

main clause

Relative Clauses and Relative Pronouns



A relative clause (a clause which gives you extra information about a noun) might be at the end of a sentence or within the sentence.

‘Where’ is a relative adverb, but it is used in exactly the same way as a relative pronoun.

These words are relative pronouns:

I ran quickly towards the oak tree, **which had stood in that spot for hundreds of years.**

My grandmother, **whose shiny hair sparkled in the morning sunshine,** stood looking over the bay.

Relative Clauses and Relative Pronouns



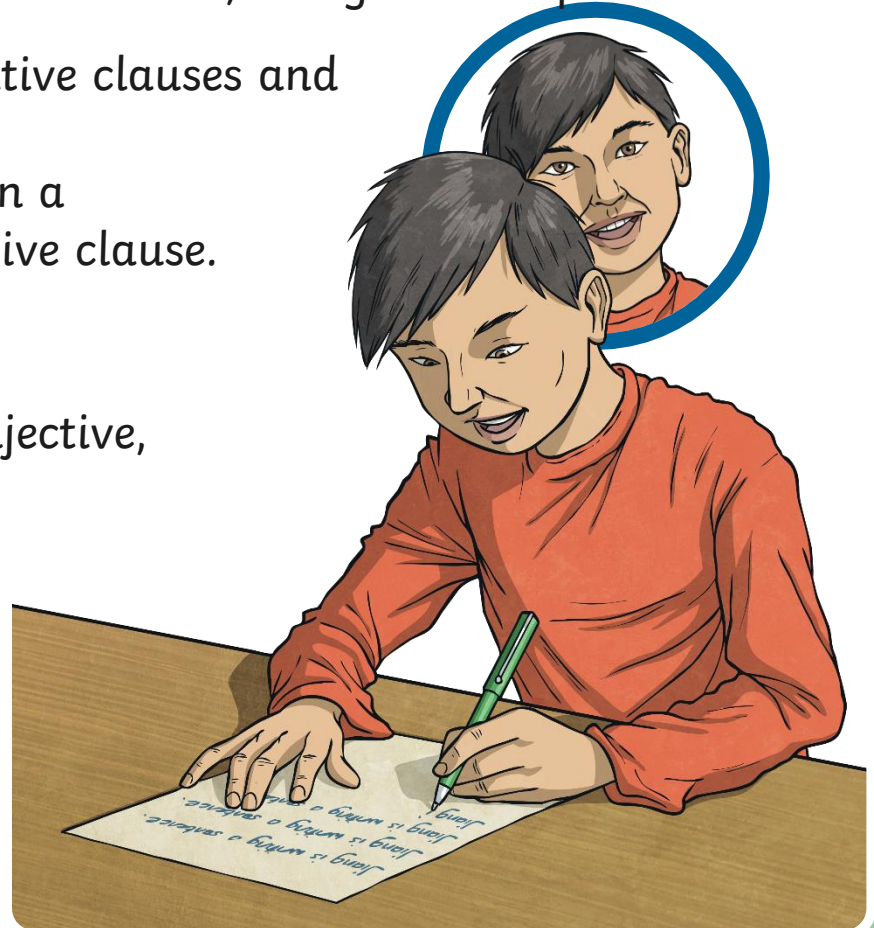
Relative clauses add information to a sentence, using relative pronouns.

Here are the main points about relative clauses and relative pronouns:

A relative pronoun is usually seen in a sentence at the beginning of a relative clause.

A relative clause functions as an adjective, modifying nouns and pronouns.

A relative clause starts with either a relative adverb (where) or a relative pronoun: that, who, whom, whose, which.



Relative Clauses and Relative Pronouns



John was playing the piano. **He** was in the hall.

relative pronoun

John, who was in the hall, was playing the piano.

relative clause

main clause

Commas and Relative Clauses

To recap:



The lamp post, where the girl was standing, was lit.

This gives the reader the extra information about the lamp post.

The lamp post where the girl was standing was lit.

the meaning of the sentence.

This specifies the particular lamp post – the one where the girl was standing rather than the one by the bus stop, for example.

Commas and Relative Clauses

To recap:



The test which we did yesterday was really easy.

There are no commas in this sentence.

This is because the relative clause information **defines** the subject of the main clause.

In this example, there might have been lots of tests, but we are only interested in yesterday's test.



This is an essential relative clause, so we don't use commas.

Commas and Relative Clauses

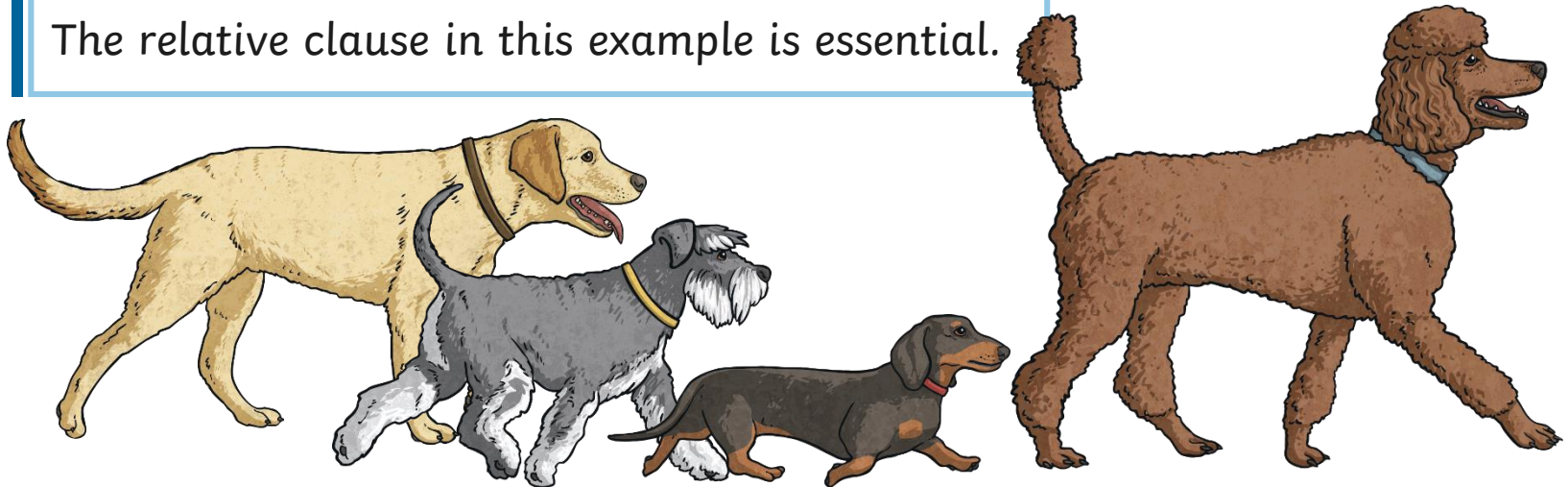


Another example:

Dogs **that howl** annoy me.

I can't get rid of the words 'that howl' because then I'd be saying all dogs annoy me, not just the ones that howl, which isn't true.

The relative clause in this example is essential.



Commas and Relative Clauses



Which of these sentences need commas adding in?

The meerkat who bit the zookeeper had to be calmed down.

The baby giraffe who had a delicate soft nose, ambled towards her mother.

The hotel where my parents got married was on television last night.

My school which recently won a sports award was holding a Christmas fair.

The crown that was worn by a famous ancient king came to the town museum.

The crown which had been recently cleaned, was placed on the head of the new king.

Remember – if you are adding in non-essential, additional information, add commas.

Commas and Relative Clauses



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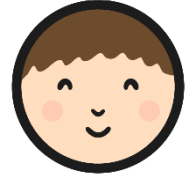
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Spot the Clauses



For each of the following sentences, can you identify the **main clause**, **subordinate clause** and **relative pronoun**?

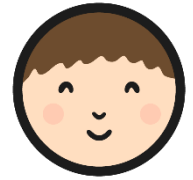
We have a lot of cousins who live in other cities.

The rain that had been forecast poured heavily.

The machine which broke down has been mended.

Your PE bag should be on your peg, where you can also hang up your coat.

Spot the Clauses



Spot the Clauses

To use relative clauses.

Sentences which have two or more clauses are called multi-clause sentences. A clause makes sense by itself but a subordinate clause does not make sense by itself. Clauses in these sentences are relative clauses.

Highlight the clauses in each sentence. Choose two colours and use one to highlight the main clause and the other colour to highlight the relative clause.

Look at these examples:

- My dog's fur, **which is hard to brush**, is very curly.
- 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.

- Alana, who has very shiny hair, always looks smart.
- My cousins live in Canada, which is a long way to go to.
- These three girls, who have worked very hard on their project, are really good at it.
- The Peak District, which is an excellent place for walking and biking, is a national park in Derbyshire.
- The dog, who always jumps up at people, is very friendly.
- The film, which had me on the edge of my seat, was really good.
- Look for the spelling in the dictionary.
- My brother, who has won many medals, is a champion.



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Challenge

Rewrite the multi-clause sentence shown. You will have to take out the relative pronoun and put in a full stop.

e.g. Winston Churchill, who was the prime minister of Britain, was born in Oxfordshire.

Winston Churchill was born in Oxfordshire.



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Challenge

Rewrite each of the following multi-clause sentences, breaking them into two sentences. You will have to take out the relative pronoun and put in a full stop.

e.g. Winston Churchill, who was the prime minister of Britain, was born in Oxfordshire.

Winston Churchill was born in Oxfordshire. He was the prime minister of Britain.

a. The Peak District, which is an excellent place for walking and biking, is a national park in Derbyshire.
