

Relative Clauses

What is a relative clause?

How can we write them?



Relative clauses can give more information about a **noun** or **pronoun**.
They usually begin with a relative pronoun.

Tell me more about **Hagrid**.

Hagrid searched in his pockets.

Hagrid, *who had squashed the cake in earlier*, searched in his pockets.

Hagrid, *who had lost his keys*, searched in his pockets.

Hagrid, *who hoped the snake was not poisonous*, searched in his pockets.



Part A

Relative Pronouns (& Relative Adverbs)

who, which, whom, whose, that, (where, when)

Relative clauses can give more information about a **noun** or **pronoun**.
They usually begin with a relative pronoun.

Tell me more about **the pockets**.

*Hagrid searched in his **pockets**.*

Hagrid searched in his **pockets** which *were larger than potato sacks.*

Hagrid searched in his **pockets** where *he kept his tools.*

Hagrid searched in his **pockets** that *wriggled with unknown horrors.*



Part A

Relative Pronouns (& Relative Adverbs)

who, which, whom, whose, that, (where, when)

Relative clauses can also relate to a whole clause.

Neville lost his toad.



This is a clause.

Neville lost his toad *which meant he was in trouble.*

It was not the toad which got Neville in trouble: it was the *losing of the toad*. The **relative clause** relates to the whole clause.



Part A

Can you spot the relative clauses?

Can you spot the relative pronouns?

Hermione, who was rather bossy, told them to get changed.

The train whizzed past trees and houses which passed by in a blur.

Ron, who collected the cards, offered Harry a Chocolate Frog.

The school, where they were headed, was somewhere across the country.

Pets, that are brought on the train, must be kept under control.



Part A

Answers...

Can you spot the relative clauses?

Can you spot the relative pronouns?

Hermione, who was rather bossy, told them to get changed.

The train whizzed past trees and houses which passed by in a blur.

Ron, who collected the cards, offered Harry a Chocolate Frog.

The school, where they were headed, was somewhere across the country.

Pets, that are brought on the train, must be kept under control.

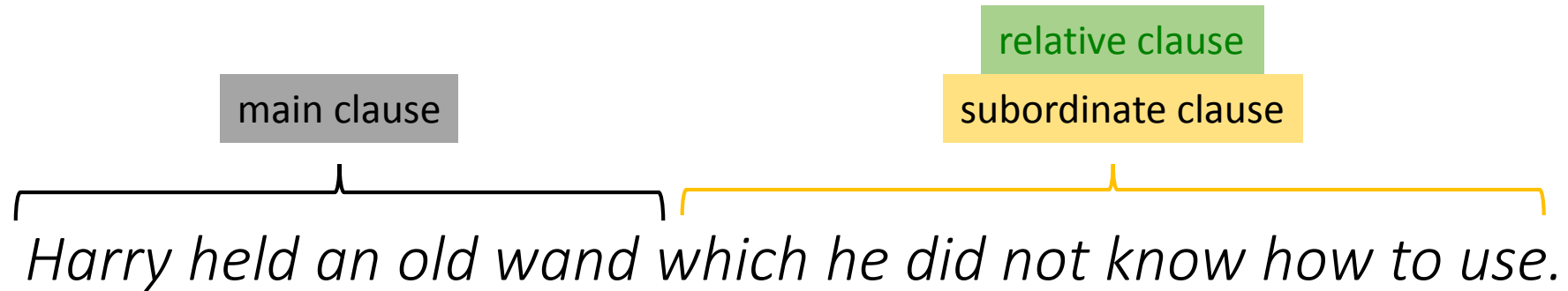


Part A

ANSWERS

Punctuating Relative Clauses

When the order is **main clause** + **relative clause** → *no comma*.



A comma would create an *unnecessary break* in the sentence.

The **relative clause** tells us information needed to make sense of the main clause.

We know which wand he is holding.

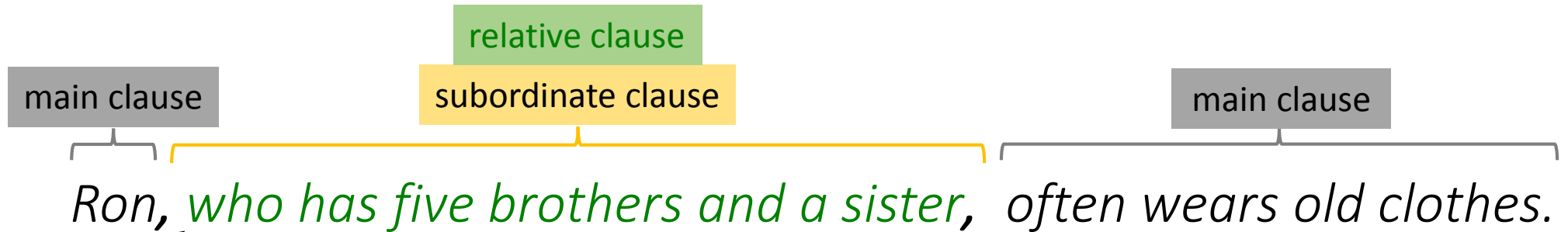


Part A

Punctuating Relative Clauses

When the **relative clause** splits the **main clause** → *commas*.

main, **relative clause**, **clause**



Commas separate the **relative clause** from the main clause.



Part A

Practising writing **Relative Clauses**

Relative Pronouns

who

which

when

whose

that

(where)

(when)

Harry jumped on a broomstick.

The cat hissed at Dudley.

Ron ate the whole bar of chocolate.

The students looked up at the school.

The classroom was a mess.

Can you add a **relative clause** to these sentences?

Pick a **noun** or clause for it to relate to.

Remember punctuation.



Part B

Omitting the **Relative Pronoun**

In spoken language, we sometimes omit the **relative pronoun**.

This can make the sentence easier to say.

It must still make sense.

*The train, **that** we took yesterday, was late.*

The train we took yesterday, was late.✓

*The bank, **that** stands in the middle of the street, is Gringotts.*

The bank stands in the middle of the street, is Gringotts. ✗

*The friend, **who** you met on the platform, was with his family.*

The friend you met on the platform, was with his family.✓

Which
sentences still
make sense?

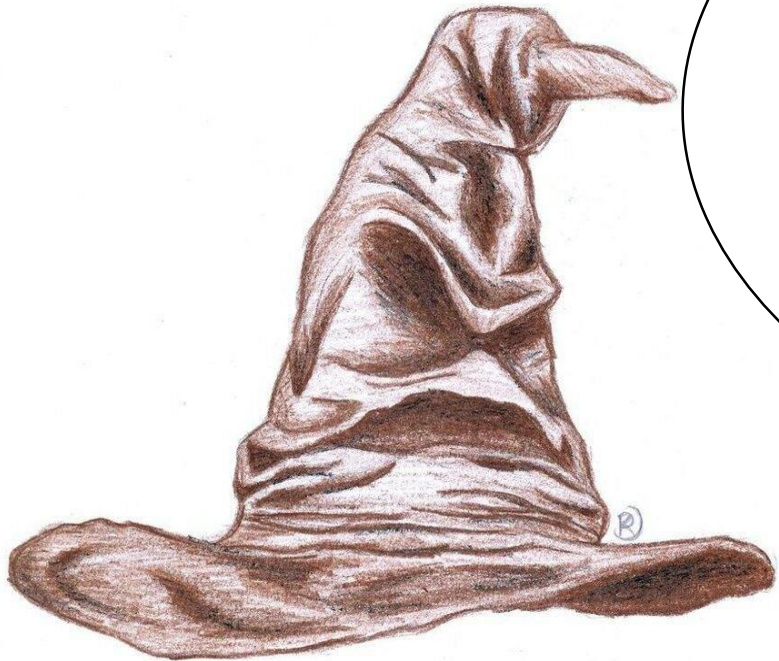
If in doubt,
use a **relative
pronoun**.



Part B

ANSWERS

Persuasive writing. (Context: Persuade the sorting hat to put you in your preferred house.)



Where to put you...Where to
put you?

Hmmm...

I feel that ... SLYTHERIN will be
the house to help you along
your path in life!

Persuasive writing. (Context: Persuade the sorting hat to put you in your preferred house.)



- It's your turn to be sorted by the Sorting Hat. It's considering placing you in Slytherin.
- Are you happy with that placement or would you like to belong to a different house?
- Explain why you agree or disagree.
- Explain why you believe you should be in Slytherin or another house.

(remember Slytherin is NOT a bad house!)

What PERSUASIVE language could you use? Brainstorm with your group?



What persuasive sentence starters have you come up with?

You should consider me for Ravenclaw because...

I believe...

I am absolutely certain that...

You would not be disappointed...

this clearly shows that...

In my opinion...

It is clear that...

Everyone knows that...

The fact is...

Of course...

Without doubt...

Words to help your writing flow:

In addition,

Furthermore,

Additionally,

Also,

Moreover

Remember to give examples from your life when you have shown the traits/qualities of your house.

Talk about times with your friends and family/at home at school.

Being brave/courageous is not just trying a roller coaster or a new food! It is perhaps, standing up for something/someone you believe in despite the fact you might have been ridiculed or left out.

Being loyal is not just following a football club for 6 years! How have you been a loyal friend/brother/sister?

Example 1:

“Sorting Hat, I believe that I should be in Hufflepuff house as another one of my traits is dedication. I have shown great dedication at my swimming lessons when I could not complete my ten metre badge. I never gave up; I persevered and trained at my nearby swimming pool until I did it. Surely this has shown one of the main traits of a Hufflepuff member.

In my opinion, one of my other strong qualities is fair play. An example of this would be when my family and I play Monopoly. When my brother won, I congratulated him. It is clear that I am kind, fair and just.”

Example 1:

“I believe that I should be in Hufflepuff house as another one of my traits is dedication. I have shown great dedication at my swimming lessons when I could not complete my ten metre badge. I never gave up; I persevered and trained at my nearby swimming pool until I did it. Surely this has shown one of the main traits of a Hufflepuff member.

In my opinion, one of my other strong qualities is fair play. An example of this would be when my family and I play Monopoly. When my brother won, I congratulated him. It is clear that I am kind, fair and just.”

Example 2:

I am on School Council and I lead people to do the right thing. Therefore, I would be a good choice for Gryffindor as I would be following the house motto – “Do what is right.” I strongly believe I am a good candidate for Gryffindor house as I am determined at school (doing my work) and outside of school (swimming and dancing). I always try and do my best in everything; as a result, I climb higher and higher towards the top. Furthermore, I am always proud of what I achieve.

Example 2:

I am on School Council and I lead people to do the right thing. Therefore, I would be a good choice for Gryffindor as I would be following the house motto – “Do what is right.” I strongly believe I am a good candidate for Gryffindor house as I am determined at school (doing my work) and outside of school (swimming and dancing). I always try and do my best in everything; as a result I climb higher and higher towards the top. Furthermore, I am always proud of what I achieve.

Persuasive writing. (Context: Persuade the sorting hat to put you in your preferred house.)



Success Criteria:

- Great adverbials and sentences openers.
- **Persuasive** language! Use the examples to help you!

Try to include modal verbs and relative clauses.



The hat does consider the feelings of the wearer so will change its mind if anyone appears upset by its first decision!