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| **What? How?**  *Relative clauses add information to sentences by using a relative pronoun such as who, that, which, whom, where and when. They create a more complex sentence and add more meaning, but if they are removed, the sentence will still make sense without the relative clause.*  *Answers 10th July*   1. *Falsify 2. Centralise 3. Pressurise* |

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| *The relative clause is used to add information about the noun, so it must be related to the noun. Relative clauses are usually marked by using a comma.*  *Who, whom and whose refers to a person or people.*  *E.G. The man was arrested, who stole my bag.*  *Which and whose refers to an animal, place or thing*  *E.G. She lives in Worcester, which is a cathedral city.*  *That refers to thing, person or place.*  *E.G. The umbrella is already broken, that I brought last week.*  *Where refers to place. When refers to time.*  *A relative clause can also be an embedded clause, if it is positioned in the middle of a sentence it is separated by commas.*  *E.G. Mathew, who was in his bedroom, was playing the guitar.* |

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| **YOUR TURN TO HAVE A GO!**  Underline the relative clause and add a comma or commas to each sentence below.    1.The man who was reading a book suddenly looked at me.  2.The pillow that was filled with feathers was very uncomfortable.  3.The dress which was sleeveless was half price!    Keep your answers and check them tomorrow. |