

# Two Become One

Emma likes to write songs and has written some sentences for her new song. However, she thinks the sentences are too short for the music and would like to combine them to make a longer, complex sentence. Help her to make two sentences become one by changing the pronoun in the second sentence into a **relative pronoun** and joining the two together (remember to add a comma before the relative pronoun). For example:



Mrs Smith was my teacher. She taught me in Year 2.  
Mrs Smith was my teacher, who taught me in Year 2.

Use these relative pronouns to help you:

<b>who</b>	<b>which</b>	<b>when</b>	<b>where</b>	<b>whose</b>
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1. I like to eat pizza. It's my favourite food.

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2. My alarm broke this morning. This meant I was late for school.

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3. My best friends are Mel and Victoria. They walk with me to school.

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4. I started school in reception class. I still had blonde hair.

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5. I have a friend called Geri. Her house is next door to mine.

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6. I eat in the hall. It's always very noisy.

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7. My headteacher is Mr Johnson. He has a friendly smile.

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# Add a Relative Clause

Relative clauses usually add more information about a noun in a sentence. They help make your work more interesting for the reader. Below is a list of simple sentences with a relative pronoun at the end. Please rewrite each sentence again and add a sensible relative clause. Remember to add a comma before the relative pronoun. For example:

I can't swim. **which**

I can't swim, **which means that I don't like going near water.**

1. Spain is a very hot country. **where**

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2. JK Rowling is a famous author. **who**

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3. Hamid is having a party next year. **when**

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4. The girl in the dress is Cinderella. **whose**

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5. A cat has sharp claws. **which**

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6. Sarah looks just like her mum. **whose**

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7. Usain Bolt is a sprinter. **who**

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8. Children don't always go to school. **where**

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9. People keep their pets indoors on Bonfire Night. **when**

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10. A bike has brakes. **which**

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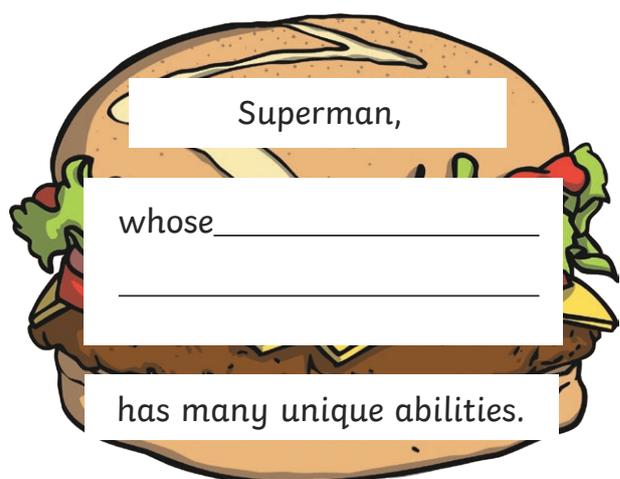
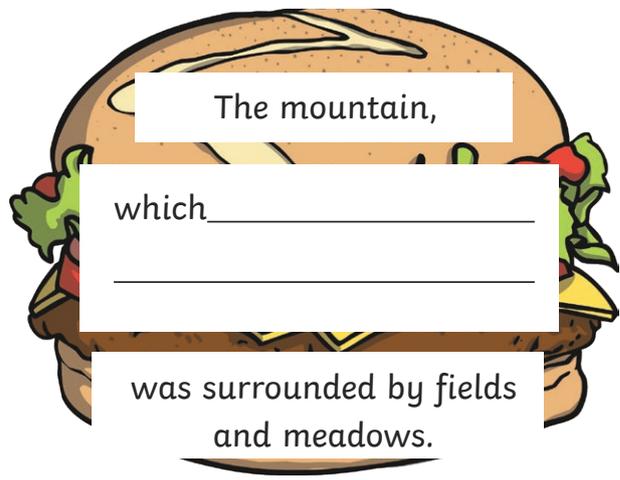
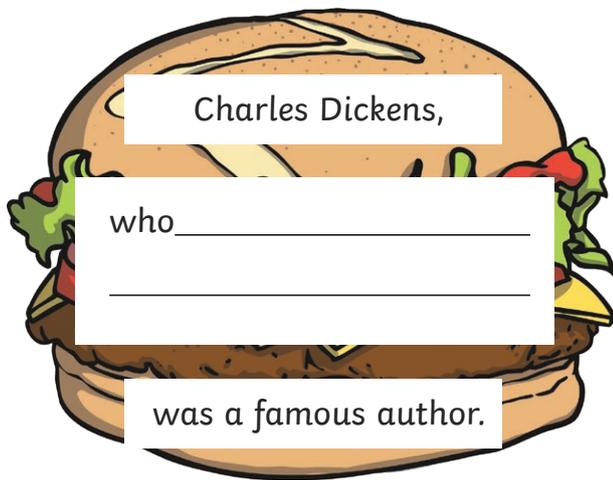
# Cheeseburgers 1

Relative clauses can also be 'dropped in' (or embedded) into the middle of sentence after the noun they are giving extra information about. For example:

Luke likes playing football.

Luke, **who is very sporty**, likes to play football.

In the example above, the relative clause has been placed in the middle of the sentence after the noun 'Luke' that it gives more information about. Think of it as a cheeseburger. The relative clause is the meat that fills the middle of the bun and the bun is the main clause. Complete the cheeseburgers below by adding an embedded clause to the burger.



# Cheeseburgers 2

Continue to add relative clauses to the middle of these cheeseburgers but this time choose your own relative pronoun to complete the sentence.

