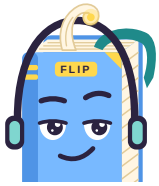
Name _____ Date _____

Grammar word bank

The Year 5 grammar words that go with relative clauses.

1 Learn



Grammar words help us talk about our writing. Here are eight to know.

relative pronoun
one word that starts a relative clause
who, which, that, whose

relative clause
the group of words that tells us more about a noun
the cat which purred

parenthesis
extra information inside a pair of marks
Gran, who sings, …

bracket
one of a pair of marks round extra information
( )

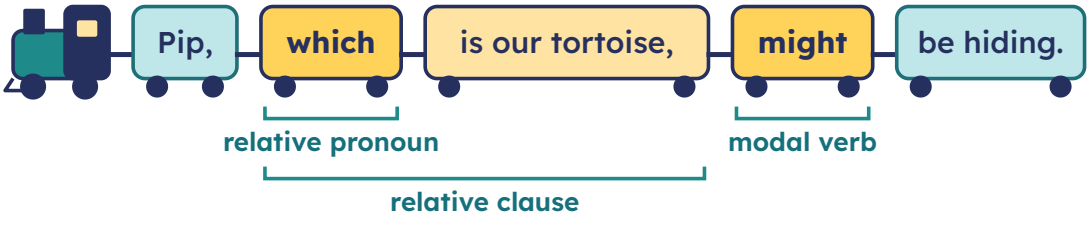
dash
a line used in pairs, like brackets
– … –

cohesion
how the parts of a text link together and flow
which links back

ambiguity
when words could mean two different things
Which one was cracked?

modal verb
shows how likely or needed something is
might, could, must, will

Label a sentence: Pip, which is our tortoise, might be hiding. The pair of commas puts the relative clause in parenthesis.



Flip's tip: a relative **pronoun** is one word. A relative **clause** is the whole carriage.

Warm up: write the grammar word for each one.

( ) _____ **–** _____ **might** _____ **whose** _____

Grown-ups: modal verbs and parenthesis have games of their own. Here, just spot and name them.

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2 Try it together a child and a grown-up, about 10 minutes



Grammar word cards

You need: 8 small scraps of paper, a pencil and any book.

1. Write one word from the word bank on each scrap. Mix them up face down.
2. Take turns to turn one over. Give a real example: say a sentence, or find one in the book.
3. Stuck? The other player gives a clue.
4. Write your best example for three of the words.

Grammar word	Our example

Grown-ups: ambiguity is the trickiest. Try "I saw a dog in my pyjamas." Who was wearing the pyjamas?

3 Practise

A. Read the sentence. Then fill in the labels.

The lighthouse, which stands on the cliff, could be seen for miles.

the relative pronoun: _____

the relative clause: _____

the marks for parenthesis: _____

the modal verb: _____

B. Is the underlined part a relative **pronoun** or a relative **clause**? Ring one.

1. The owl <u>which</u> hooted kept us awake. **pronoun / clause**

2. The owl <u>which hooted all night</u> kept us awake. **pronoun / clause**

3. The man <u>whose hat blew away</u> ran after it. **pronoun / clause**

4. The boy <u>who</u> found it gave it back. **pronoun / clause**

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C. Ambiguity: each sentence could mean two things. Rewrite it so it has only one meaning.

1. Leo put the cup on the table which was cracked. (Show that the cup was cracked.)

2. Mia gave the box to her friend that was covered in glitter. (The box was glittery.)

D. Cohesion: join the two sentences into one with a relative clause, so the writing flows.

1. We visited a castle. The castle had a moat.

2. I have a friend. My friend's dad is a chef.

3. This is the park. We had our picnic in the park.

Challenge

Sam says: **"Cohesion and ambiguity mean the same thing."** Is he right? Explain the difference in your own words.

I can… Tick when you can.

- [ ] tell a relative pronoun from a relative clause
- [ ] name brackets, dashes, parenthesis and modal verbs
- [ ] fix ambiguity and use relative clauses to link my writing