11.1 Relative Clauses who which whose: 30-minute Pack

about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

The Museum Visit

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Class 5 travelled to the city museum, which had just opened a new dinosaur gallery. Mr Dawson, who had studied fossils at university, led the tour with great enthusiasm. The children gathered beside a skeleton whose bones towered above the tallest visitor. Aisha, who loves reading about ancient creatures, recognised the skull at once as a Tyrannosaurus rex. Nearby stood a glass case which displayed tiny footprints preserved in solid rock. Oliver, whose notebook was already full of careful sketches, began drawing the enormous ribcage. The guide, who answered every question patiently, explained how scientists rebuild skeletons from broken pieces. Class 5 then visited a quiet room which held meteorites that had fallen from space long ago. One meteorite, whose surface felt rough and pitted, was older than the dinosaurs themselves. By the end of the afternoon, every child whose favourite subject was science had filled an entire page with notes.

1 The paragraph below has three relative pronoun errors. Find and correct the three errors.

The scientist which studied the fossil gave a talk to Class 5. The skeleton, who was over ten metres long, amazed everyone in the hall. The visitor which bag was left on the bus had to wait outside.

(3)

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2 Rewrite each pair of sentences below as one sentence. Use a relative pronoun and add a pair of commas, since the extra information could be removed without changing the main meaning.

(a) My grandmother taught me to bake bread.
My grandmother grew up in Jamaica. **(2)**

(b) The photograph shows a family holiday.
The photograph hangs above the fireplace. **(2)**

3 In the passage, the writer describes Mr Dawson using the relative clause 'who had studied fossils at university'. Explain what this relative clause adds to the reader's understanding of Mr Dawson.

(2)

4 The writer uses 'which had just opened a new dinosaur gallery' to describe the museum and 'who answered every question patiently' to describe the guide. Explain one difference between what these two relative clauses tell the reader.

(2)

5 Find one example from the passage of a defining relative clause using whose (no commas) and one example of a non-defining relative clause using whose (with a pair of commas). Explain how you can tell the difference between the two.

(3)

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6 Decide whether 'that' could replace the relative pronoun in each sentence below without changing the meaning or breaking the grammar. Remember that 'that' can only be used in a defining relative clause (one with no commas around it).

(a) The dog which barked all night woke the neighbours. Can 'that' replace 'which' here? **(1)**

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

(b) My aunt, who lives in Canada, sent me a postcard. Can 'that' replace 'who' here? **(1)**

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

(c) The bridge which collapsed last year has been rebuilt. Can 'that' replace 'which' here? **(1)**

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

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7 Tick whether each sentence needs a pair of commas around the relative clause, or does not need commas.

(a) A scientist who won the Nobel Prize gave a talk at our school. **(1)**

- [ ] Needs commas
- [ ] No commas needed

(b) My mum who taught me to swim used to be a lifeguard. **(1)**

- [ ] Needs commas
- [ ] No commas needed

(c) The trophy which the team won last year is displayed in the hall. **(1)**

- [ ] Needs commas
- [ ] No commas needed

(d) Big Ben which stands beside the River Thames is a famous London landmark. **(1)**

- [ ] Needs commas
- [ ] No commas needed

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8 Write one sentence of your own for each instruction below.

(a) Write a sentence using who to describe a person. **(2)**

(b) Write a sentence using which to describe a thing. **(2)**

(c) Write a sentence using whose to show possession. **(2)**

9 Look again at the passage 'The Museum Visit' at the top of this pack. Find and write down two different sentences from the passage that use whose to show possession.

(2)

10 Tick the two sentences that use 'whose' correctly to show possession.

- ☐ A) The girl whose bag was red waved at her mum.
- ☐ B) The man which car was parked outside works nearby.
- ☐ C) The teacher whose class won the trophy was delighted.
- ☐ D) The dog who lead had snapped ran into the road.

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11 Complete each sentence with who, which or whose from the word bank.

Word bank: who | which | whose

(a) The chef ___ cooked our lunch used to be a baker. **(1)**

(b) The chair ___ leg was wobbly needed fixing. **(1)**

(c) The bridge ___ crosses the river is very old. **(1)**

(d) The girl ___ project won first prize was thrilled. **(1)**

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12 Combine each pair of sentences below into one sentence, using who, which or whose.

(a) The boy found a fossil. **(2)**
The boy sat next to Aisha.

(b) The rock contains a footprint. **(2)**
The rock was found near the river.

(c) The man dropped his ticket. **(2)**
The man's dog was barking.

13 Each sentence below needs a pair of commas around the extra information given by the relative clause. Insert the missing commas.

(a) My uncle who lives in Leeds is coming to visit. **(1)**

(b) The Eiffel Tower which was built in 1889 attracts millions of visitors. **(1)**

(c) Mrs Patel whose class won the quiz was very proud. **(1)**

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Mark scheme · 11.1 Relative Clauses who which whose: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

which corrected to who for the scientist (a person) cao **B1**

who corrected to which for the skeleton (a thing) cao **B1**

which corrected to whose for the visitor's bag (possession) cao **B1**

Answer: **The scientist who studied the fossil gave a talk to Class 5. The skeleton, which was over ten metres long, amazed everyone in the hall. The visitor whose bag was left on the bus had to wait outside.**

Question 2

(a) who chosen and clause correctly embedded after grandmother cao **B1**

(a) pair of commas correctly placed around the extra information cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **My grandmother, who grew up in Jamaica, taught me to bake bread.**

(b) which chosen and clause correctly embedded after photograph cao **B1**

(b) pair of commas correctly placed around the extra information cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **The photograph, which hangs above the fireplace, shows a family holiday.**

Question 3

identifies that the clause shows Mr Dawson's expert knowledge or background in studying fossils **B1**

identifies an effect on the reader, e.g. it explains why he is qualified to lead the tour and makes his explanations feel trustworthy (oe) **B1**

Answer: **It shows that Mr Dawson has expert knowledge of fossils from his time at university, which helps the reader trust his explanations during the tour.**

Question 4

identifies that 'which had just opened a new dinosaur gallery' gives factual/background information about the place **B1**

identifies that 'who answered every question patiently' describes a personal quality of the guide's character or behaviour (oe, accept either order) **B1**

Answer: **The museum clause gives factual, background information about the place, while the guide clause reveals a personal quality (patience) about a character in the passage.**

Question 5

correct defining example identified with no commas, e.g. 'a skeleton whose bones towered above the tallest visitor' or 'every child whose favourite subject was science' **B1**

correct non-defining example identified with a pair of commas, e.g. 'Oliver, whose notebook was already full of careful sketches,' or 'One meteorite, whose surface felt rough and pitted,' **B1**

valid explanation of the difference, e.g. the defining clause has no commas because it is essential to identify which skeleton/child is meant, while the non-defining clause is marked with commas because it just adds extra detail that could be removed (oe) **B1**

Answer: **Defining: 'a skeleton whose bones towered above the tallest visitor' (no commas, essential information). Non-defining: 'Oliver, whose notebook was already full of careful sketches,' (commas, extra information that could be removed).**

Question 6

(a) Yes ticked cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **Yes**

(b) No ticked cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **No**

(c) Yes ticked cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **Yes**

Question 7

(a) No commas needed ticked cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **No commas needed**

(b) Needs commas ticked cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **Needs commas**

(c) No commas needed ticked cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **No commas needed**

(d) Needs commas ticked cao **B1**

(d) Answer: **Needs commas**

Question 8

(a) who used correctly to introduce a relative clause about a person (oe) **B1**

(a) a grammatically complete, sensible sentence cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **e.g. The firefighter who rescued the kitten was praised by the whole street.**

(b) which used correctly to introduce a relative clause about a thing (oe) **B1**

(b) a grammatically complete, sensible sentence cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **e.g. The laptop which crashed twice yesterday needs to be repaired.**

(c) whose used correctly to show that something belongs to the noun before it (oe) **B1**

(c) a grammatically complete, sensible sentence cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **e.g. The boy whose model was the tallest won the competition.**

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Question 9

one correct sentence using whose identified from the passage (any one of: the skeleton whose bones towered above the tallest visitor; Oliver, whose notebook was already full of careful sketches; one meteorite, whose surface felt rough and pitted; every child whose favourite subject was science) **B1**

a second, different correct sentence using whose identified from the passage **B1**

Answer: **Any two of: 'a skeleton whose bones towered above the tallest visitor'; 'Oliver, whose notebook was already full of careful sketches,'; 'one meteorite, whose surface felt rough and pitted,'; 'every child whose favourite subject was science'.**

Question 10

A ticked (The girl whose bag was red waved at her mum.) cao **B1**

C ticked (The teacher whose class won the trophy was delighted.) cao **B1**

Answer: **A and C**

Question 11

(a) who cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **who**

(b) whose cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **whose**

(c) which cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **which**

(d) whose cao **B1**

(d) Answer: **whose**

Question 12

(a) who chosen to introduce the relative clause cao **B1**

(a) clause correctly embedded after boy, keeping the original meaning (either sentence may be the main clause, so The boy who found a fossil sat next to Aisha is also correct) cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **The boy who sat next to Aisha found a fossil.**

(b) which chosen to introduce the relative clause cao **B1**

(b) clause correctly embedded after rock, keeping the original meaning (either sentence may be the main clause, so The rock which contains a footprint was found near the river is also correct) cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **The rock which was found near the river contains a footprint.**

(c) whose chosen to introduce the relative clause cao **B1**

(c) clause correctly embedded after man, keeping the original meaning: dropped his ticket cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **The man whose dog was barking dropped his ticket.**

Question 13

(a) both commas correctly placed: My uncle, who lives in Leeds, is coming to visit. cao **B1**

(a) Answer: **My uncle, who lives in Leeds, is coming to visit.**

(b) both commas correctly placed: The Eiffel Tower, which was built in 1889, attracts millions of visitors. cao **B1**

(b) Answer: **The Eiffel Tower, which was built in 1889, attracts millions of visitors.**

(c) both commas correctly placed: Mrs Patel, whose class won the quiz, was very proud. cao **B1**

(c) Answer: **Mrs Patel, whose class won the quiz, was very proud.**

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