

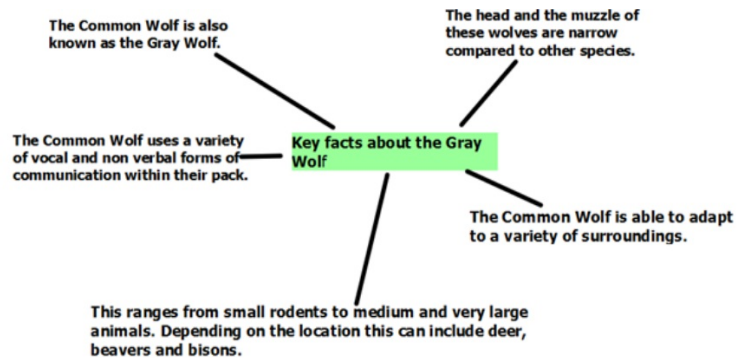
**Thursday 4th February 2021**

**LI: To write relative clauses beginning with which, where, when, that.**

Success Criteria:

- I understand that the relative clause provides additional information about the subject.
- I know that a relative clause begins with a relative pronoun.
- I know that an embedded relative clause is marked off with two commas.
- To identify where relative clauses can be used to combine sentences
- To use a relative clause in a sentence.
- To use a range of relative pronouns and adverbs.

## Starter:



## Arctic Wolf – *Canis lupus arctos*

### Description

No other wolf in the world can offer the same coloring as the Arctic Wolf, which is very unique due to the location where it is found. While some species of wolves do have some white coloring, this one is almost completely white. They do offer some aspects of yellow, gray, and black in places though.

### Anatomy

Due to the extreme cold where the Arctic Wolf lives, they have two thick layers of fur. The outer layer actually gets thicker as the winter months come along. The first layer helps to form a waterproof barrier for the skin. As a result their body temperature can stay warm enough even when it is bitter cold.

### Habitat

Alaska is where the majority of the wild Arctic Wolves live. They are able to walk on the frozen ground due to the way their feet are designed, which allows them to shift their weight around and to keep a good grip. Not only can they stand the very cold temperatures, they don't seem to mind the part of the year when it is dark for both day and night.

Recap:

What is a relative clause?



A **relative clause** can be used to give additional information about a noun (naming word). They can be used to create complex sentences as they are a type of subordinate **clause**.

What are the relative pronouns?

## Relative Pronouns

Relative clauses give extra information related to a previously mentioned noun within a sentence. A relative clause always starts with a relative pronoun, such as:

that

whom

whose

who

which

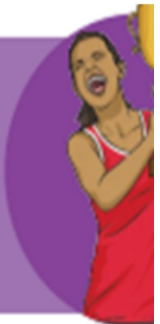


Joe, who was dressed as a cowboy, was excited about his friend's fancy dress party.

'who' is the **relative pronoun** here used to begin the relative clause. As this is extra, non-essential (non-restrictive) information, we put the clause in commas. This is often called an embedded or sandwich clause.

The winning competitor held the trophy aloft, which made the crowd cheer loudly.

'which' is the **relative pronoun** so this time the relative clause is after the main clause. We still need a comma before the relative clause as this is also extra, non-essential (non-restrictive) information.



People that exercise daily are more likely to maintain a healthy weight.

'that' is a **relative pronoun** so this also shows a restrictive clause. This time the information in the extra clause is essential (restrictive) to the meaning of the sentence, therefore we don't need to use commas.

Write two sentences with relative clauses about this image.



There are 5 relative pronouns: who, whom, whose, which, that

1. With an embedded relative clause.
2. With a relative clause at the end.

The Arctic Wolf, which usually resides in Alaska, has a cloak of white fur.

The Gray Wolf is the most common type of wolf, which has grey and brown fur.



Identify the relative clauses that have been used in this section about Arctic Wolves.

How has the position of the relative clauses been varied?

Which different relative pronouns/adverbs have been used?

There are 5  
relative  
pronouns:

- who,
- whom,
- whose,
- which,
- that.

In contrast, Arctic Wolves, which have a warm cloak of fur, can survive in sub-zero temperatures (as low as -22F). In the places they reside, there can be up to five months of complete darkness and they can survive weeks without any food – this is extremely impressive!

Key fact: The Arctic Wolf is one of the very few mammals that can tolerate such cold temperatures.

Within the pack of Arctic Wolves, there will be a hierarchy of wolves. The dominant wolves (that are in charge of the pack) are known as the alpha male and alpha female. It is imperative that they are shown respect by the rest of the pack. Similarly to the Gray wolf, all of the adults are responsible for taking care of the younger wolves, which are called cubs. However, due to the lack of food available to them, Arctic wolves will eat almost any animal they can catch. They eat every single part of it: skin, fur and bones.

model

Arctic wolves



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Task:

Write two paragraphs about the Arctic Wolves using the information that we have collected. You must include at least 4 sentences with relative clauses in. Use a different relative pronoun/adverb each time.

Challenge:

Edit your paragraph so that it includes at least two expanded noun phrases.

Author's Corner:

- relative clauses
- commas for clauses
- expanded noun phrases
- semi-colons.

There are 5 relative pronouns: who, whom, whose, which, that

We can also use the relative adverbs which, where, when, why

## Plenary

Josie, **who loves to play football**, was picked for the county team.

The information given in this relative clause is extra, non-essential (or **non-restrictive**) information which means that we use commas around the relative clause.

Emmanuel found the missing cat **that his neighbour had lost**.

In this sentence the relative clause contains essential (or **restrictive**) information so the commas have been omitted – there might be lots of cats but this was the missing cat that belonged to Emmanuel's neighbour.

Decide whether these relative clauses are **restrictive** or **non-restrictive**:

1. The prize that I won was a very special signed book.
2. Mia, whose favourite colour is orange, was unhappy to be in the green team for Sports' Day.
3. Those are the dogs, who ran on the grass