

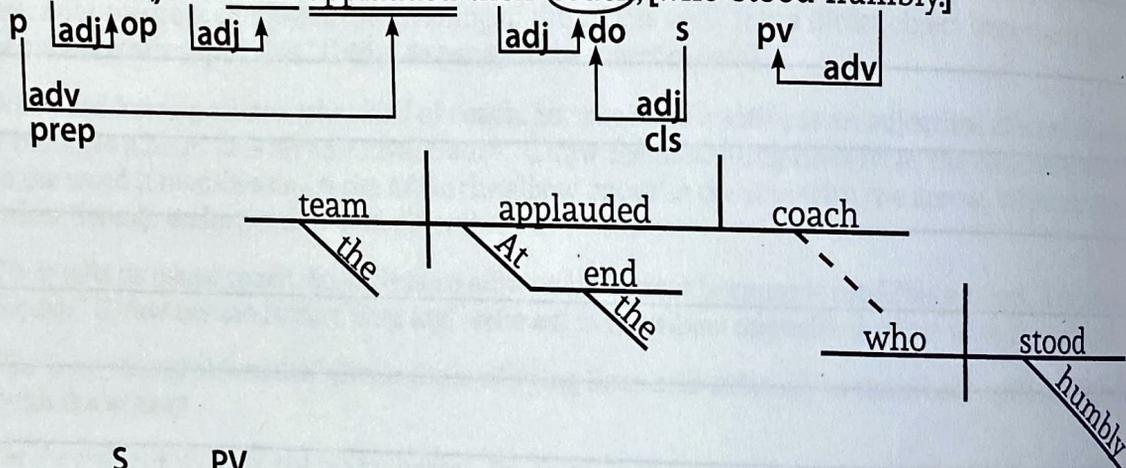
Lesson to Learn

Relative Pronouns & Relative Clauses

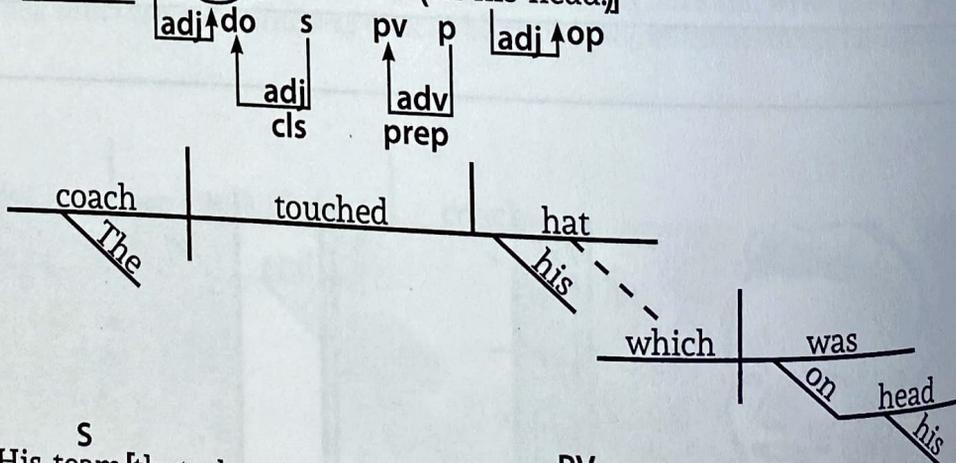


1. Analyze the following sentences, and then diagram them in the space provided. Use a ruler to draw the lines.

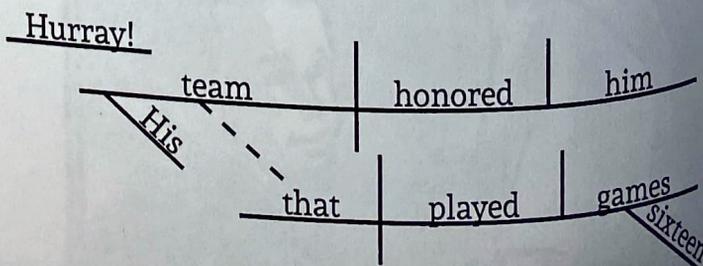
a. (At the end,) the ^Steam ^{PV}applauded their coach, [who stood humbly.]



b. The ^Scoach ^{PV}touched his hat [which was (on his head.)]



c. Hurray! His ^Steam [that played sixteen games] ^{PV}honored him



Lesson to Learn

Relative Pronouns & Relative Clauses

2. Imagine you are going to a baseball game with someone, and then write a sentence about it, being sure to include a *relative clause*.

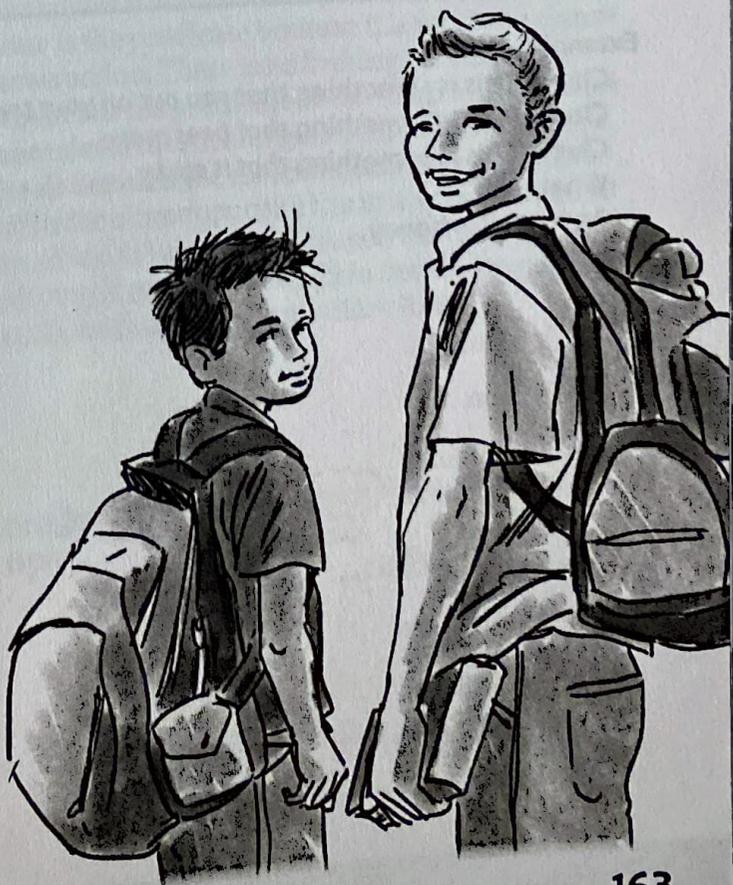
I went to the Reds game with my brother, who caught the fly ball.

3. What is a *relative pronoun*?

Relative pronouns are pronouns used at the beginning of a relative clause.

4. On the line provided, list the three most common *relative pronouns*.

who, which, that



Lesson to Learn

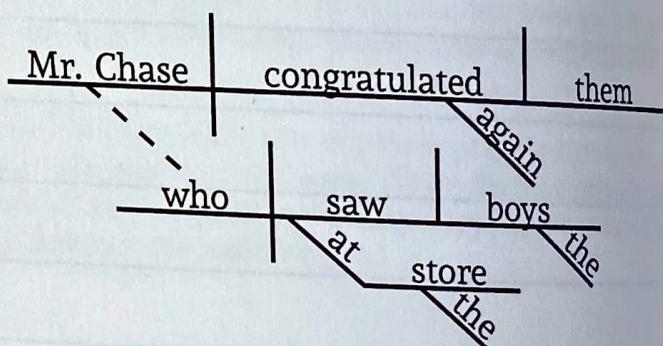
Relative Pronouns & Relative Clauses



1. Analyze the following sentences, and then diagram them in the space provided. Use a ruler to draw the lines.

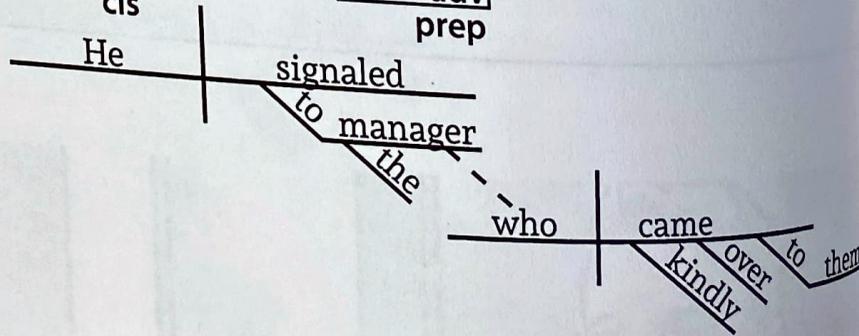
a. ^S Mr. Chase, [^s who saw the boys (at the store)] ^{PV} congratulated (them) again.

Diagram labels:
 - S: Mr. Chase, [who saw the boys (at the store)]
 - PV: congratulated (them) again.
 - Sub-labels: adj, cls, pv, adj, do, p, adv, op, do, adv



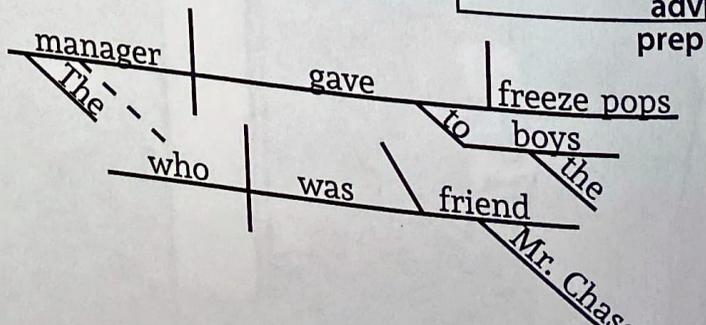
b. ^S He ^{PV} signaled (to the manager) [^s who kindly came over (to them.)]

Diagram labels:
 - S: He
 - PV: signaled (to the manager) [^s who kindly came over (to them.)]
 - Sub-labels: adv, prep, p, adj, op, s, adv, pv, adv, p, op



c. ^S The manager, [^s who was Mr. Chase's friend] ^{PV} gave (freeze pops) (to the boys.)

Diagram labels:
 - S: The manager, [^s who was Mr. Chase's friend]
 - PV: gave (freeze pops) (to the boys.)
 - Sub-labels: adj, cls, lv, adj, pn, do, p, adv, prep, adj, op



B

Lesson to Learn Relative Pronouns & Relative Clauses

2. On the lines provided, use a relative clause to combine each pair of sentences into one sentence.

Example: Spring is filled with flowers. The flowers are blooming.
Spring is filled with flowers that are blooming.

a. Birds migrate during the spring. They fly north to their summer homes.

Birds that migrate during the spring fly north to their summer homes.

b. Animals prepare for spring. They wake from their long, winter naps.

Animals, which wake from their long, winter naps, prepare for spring.

c. People also appear from their homes. They are now mowing lawns.

People, who also appear from their homes, are now mowing lawns.

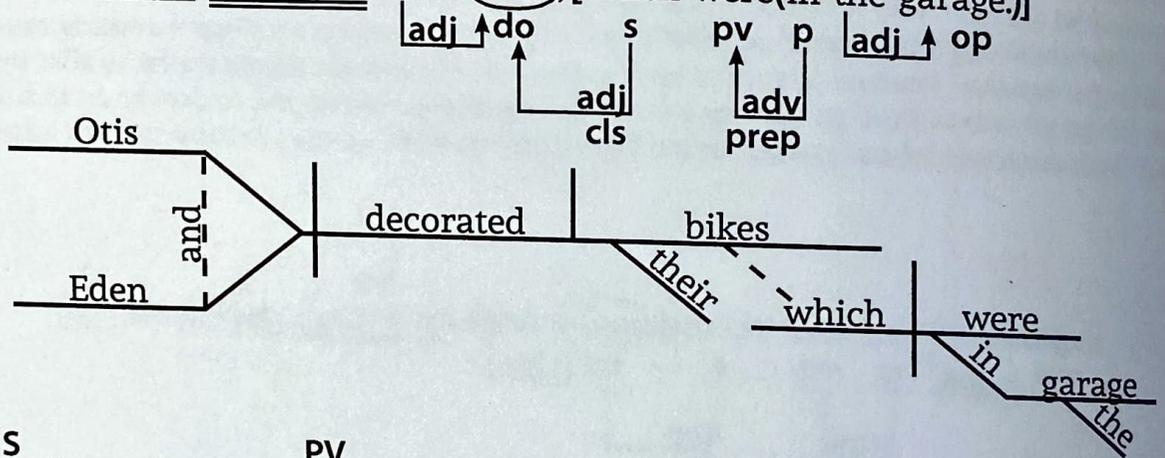


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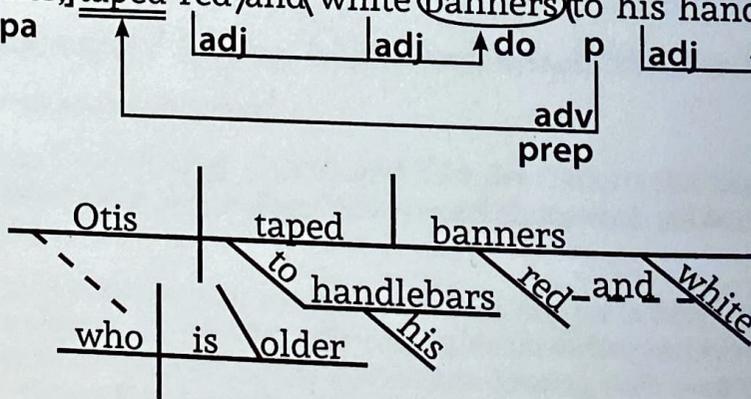
Relative Pronouns & Relative Clauses

1. Analyze the following sentences, and then diagram them in the space provided. Use a ruler to draw the lines.

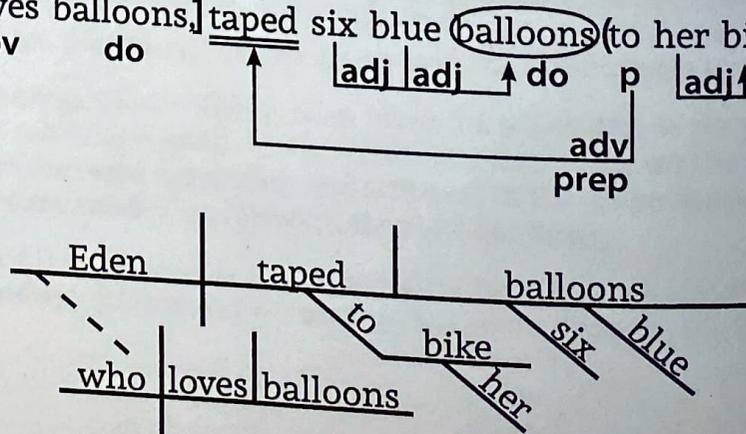
a. ^S Otis) and (^S Eden ^{PV} decorated their bikes, [which were (in the garage.)]



b. ^S Otis, [who is older,] ^{PV} taped red and white banners (to his handlebars.)



c. ^S Eden, [who loves balloons,] ^{PV} taped six blue balloons (to her bike.)



Lesson to Learn

Relative Pronouns & Relative Clauses

2. Imagine that Otis and Eden are riding their newly decorated bikes in a parade. Write a sentence about it, being sure to include a *relative clause*.

The kids rode their bikes in the Memorial Day parade that was in the afternoon.

3. On the line provided, list the three most common *relative pronouns*.

who, which, that

4. What is a *clause*?

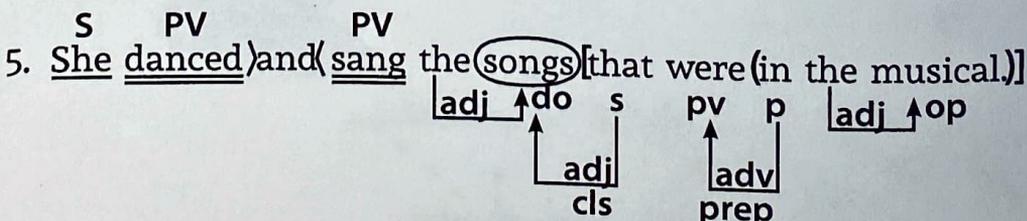
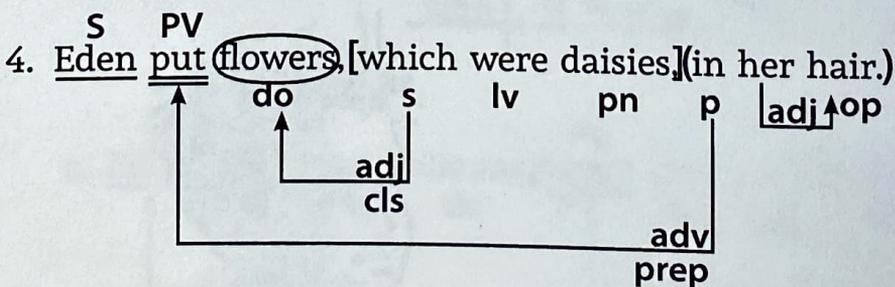
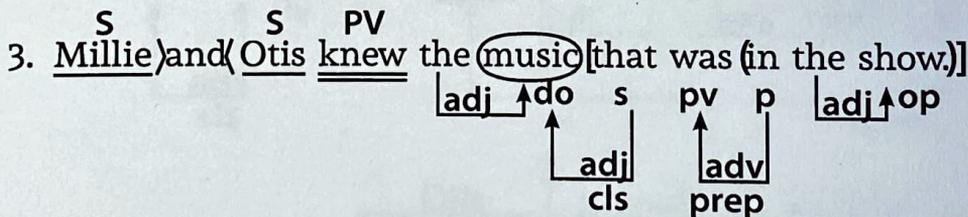
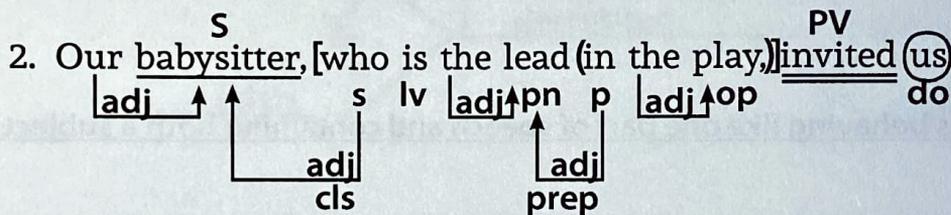
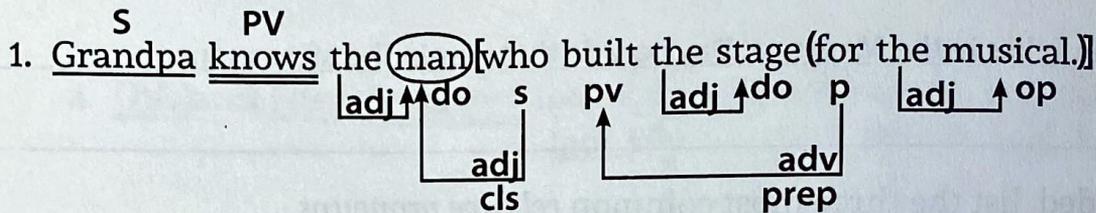
A clause is a group of words behaving like one part of speech and containing both a subject and a predicate.



Sentences for Practice

Relative Pronouns & Relative Clauses

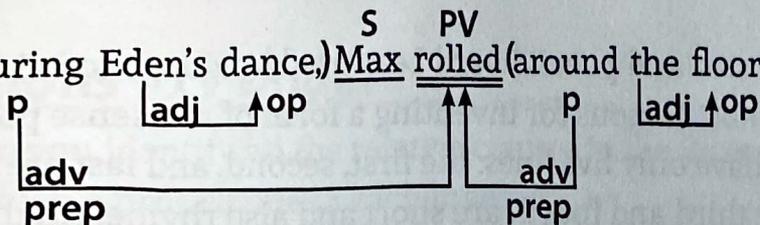
Analyze the following sentences.



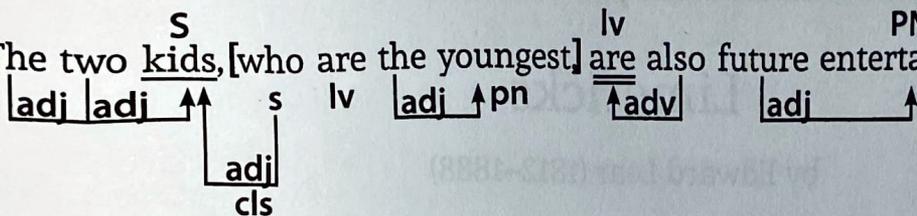
Sentences for Practice

Relative Pronouns & Relative Clauses

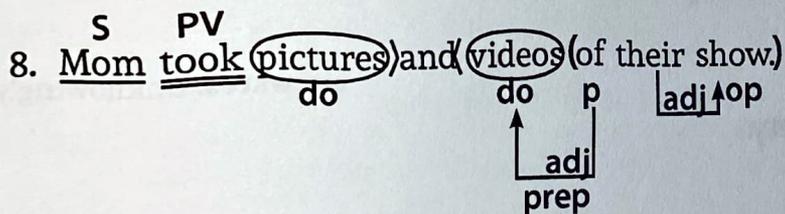
6. (During Eden's dance,) Max rolled (around the floor.)



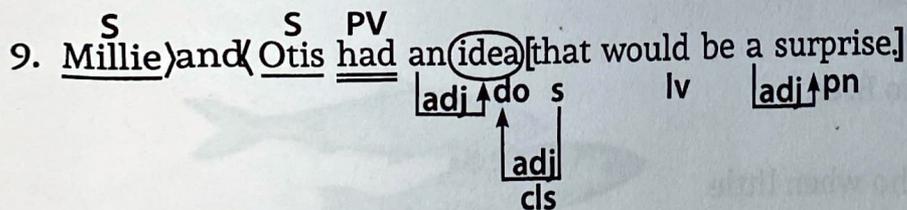
7. The two kids, [who are the youngest], are also future entertainers.



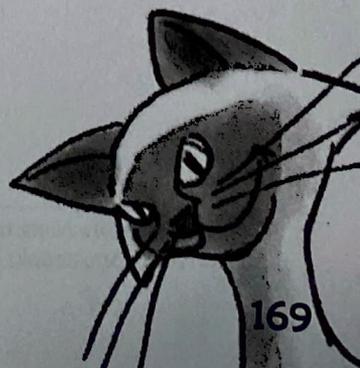
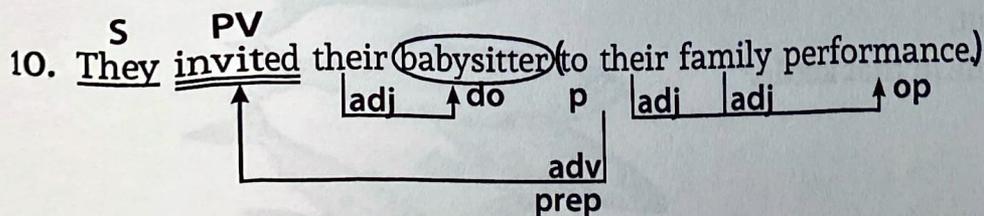
8. Mom took (pictures) and (videos) (of their show.)



9. Millie and Otis had an (idea) [that would be a surprise.]



10. They invited their (babysitter) (to their family performance.)



Sentences for Practice—Tale

Relative Pronouns & Relative Clauses

Analyze the following sentences, which retell the myth of "The Minotaur."

1. Theseus, [who was a prince (of Athens)] could have had an easy life

S hv hv PV
 ↑ s lv |adj| ↑pn p op |adj|adj| ↑do
 |adj| |adj|
 cls prep

2. He dreamed (of brave deeds) [that would bring honor (to his people.)]

S PV
 ↑ p |adj| ↑op s hv pv do p |adj| ↑op
 |adv| |adj| |adv|
 prep prep prep

3. Athens had a horrible problem [that caused grief) and (pain.]

S PV
 |adj| |adj| ↑do s pv do do
 |adj|
 cls

4. Athenians were forced (to the island) (of Crete.) [which had a labyrinth.]

S hv PV
 ↑ p |adj| ↑op p op s pv |adj| ↑do
 |adv| |adj| |adj|
 prep prep cls

5. The labyrinth contained a terrible Minotaur [which ate the Athenians]

S PV
 |adj| ↑ |adj| |adj| ↑do s pv |adj| ↑do
 |adj|
 cls

From the Sideline: These extra practice sentences are a synopsis of the myth "The Minotaur." The myth and the extended lesson can be found on the following pages.

Sentences for Practice—Tale

Relative Pronouns & Relative Clauses

6. A Minotaur, [which was a monster,] had a man's (body) and (a bull's head)

Diagram: S (A Minotaur) is modified by a relative clause (which was a monster). The main clause has a subject (A Minotaur) and a predicate (had a man's body and a bull's head). The relative clause is introduced by the relative pronoun 'which' and contains a subject (a monster) and a predicate (was).

7. Theseus went (to Crete,) and (he desired the death) (of the Minotaur.)

Diagram: This is a compound sentence. The first clause has a subject (Theseus) and a predicate (went to Crete). The second clause has a subject (he) and a predicate (desired the death of the Minotaur). The relative clause (of the Minotaur) is attached to the noun 'death'.

8. Ariadne, [who was the keeper (of the labyrinth,)] helped Theseus.

Diagram: S (Ariadne) is modified by a relative clause (who was the keeper of the labyrinth). The main clause has a subject (Ariadne) and a predicate (helped Theseus).

9. She gave a sword [that was her sword.]

Diagram: S (She) is the subject and (gave a sword) is the predicate. The relative clause (that was her sword) is attached to the noun 'sword'.

10. Theseus, [who was brave,] killed the monster and (was safe) (at the end.)

Diagram: S (Theseus) is modified by a relative clause (who was brave). The main clause has a subject (Theseus) and a predicate (killed the monster and was safe at the end). The relative clause is introduced by the relative pronoun 'who' and contains a subject (brave) and a predicate (was).