

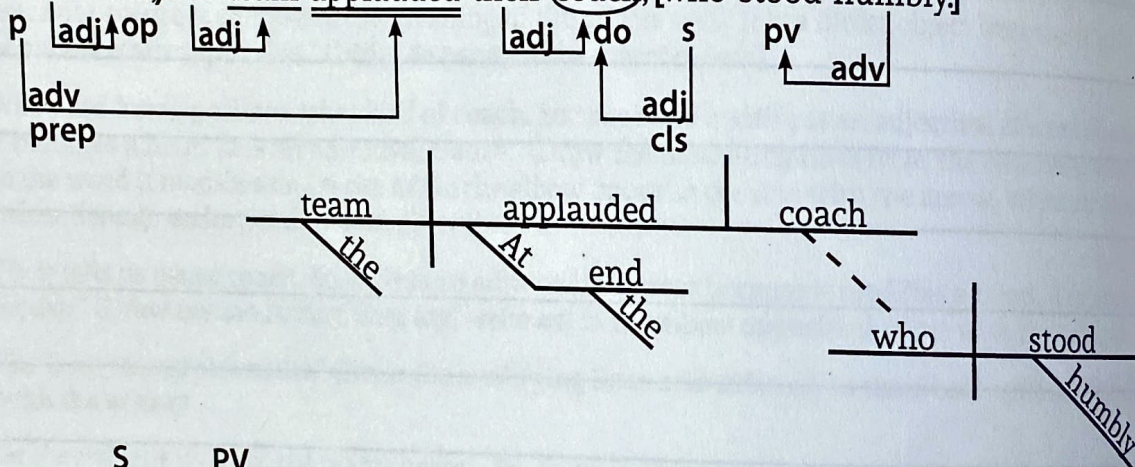
Lesson to Learn

Relative Pronouns & Relative Clauses

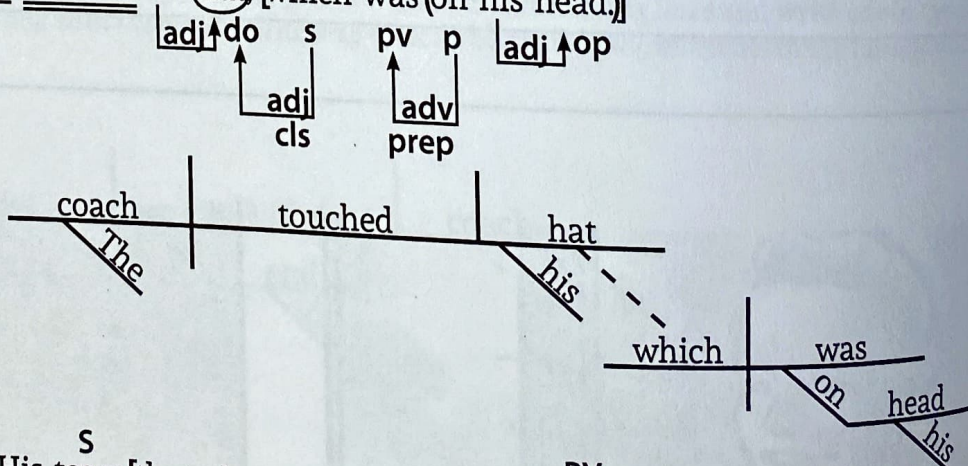


1. Analyze the following sentences, and then diagram them in the space provided. Use a ruler to draw the lines.

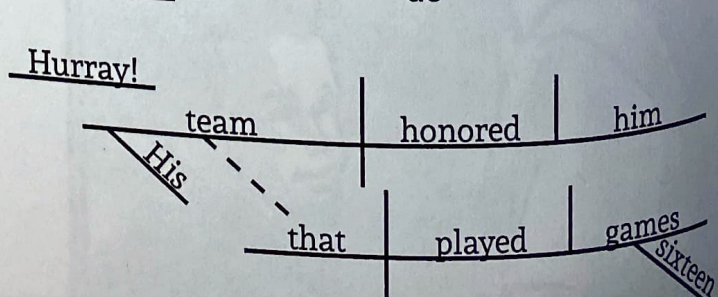
a. (At the end,) the team applauded their coach, [who stood humbly.]



b. The coach touched his hat [which was (on his head.)]



c. Hurray! His team [that played sixteen games] 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*.

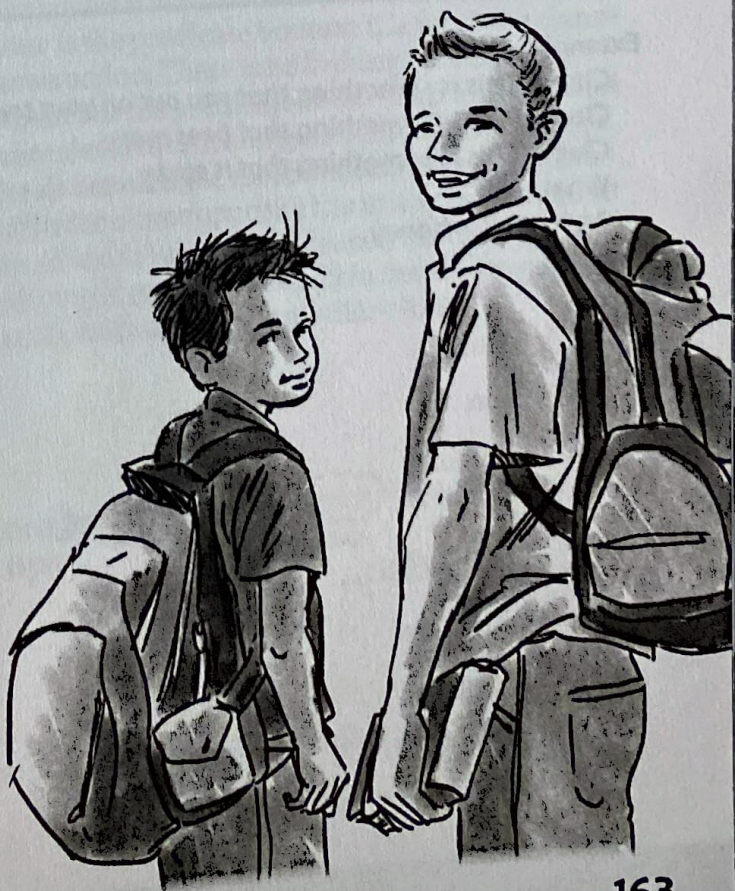
I went to the Reds game with my brother, who caught the fly ball.

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

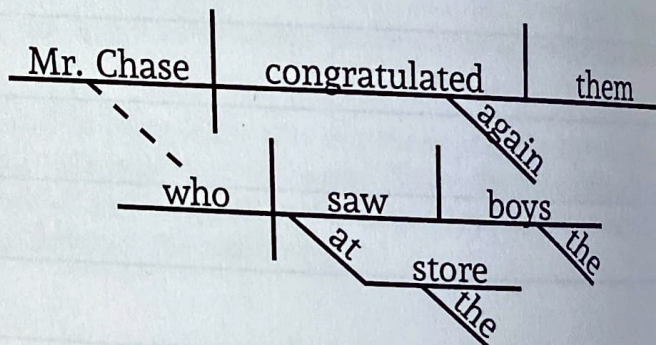
Relative Pronouns & Relative Clauses

B

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

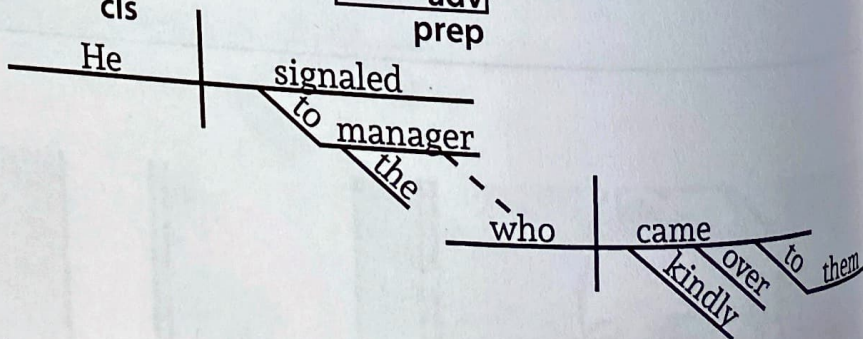
a. ^S Mr. Chase, [^s who saw the boys (at the store)] ^{PV} congratulated (them) again.

Diagram labels:
 S: Mr. Chase (adj cls), who (cls), saw (pv), the (adj), boys (s), at (prep), the (adj), store (p)
 PV: congratulated (pv), them (s), again (adv)



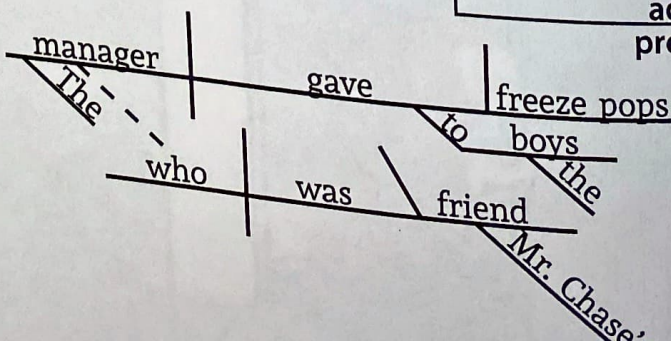
b. ^S He ^{PV} signaled (to the manager) [^s who kindly came over (to them.)]

Diagram labels:
 S: He (adv prep), signaled (pv), to (adv), the (adj), manager (p)
 PV: who (cls), kindly (adv), came (pv), over (adv), to (adv), them (p)



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

Diagram labels:
 S: The (adv), manager (p), who (cls), was (pv), Mr. Chase's (adj pn), friend (s)
 PV: gave (pv), freeze pops (s), to (adv), the (adj), boys (p)



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.

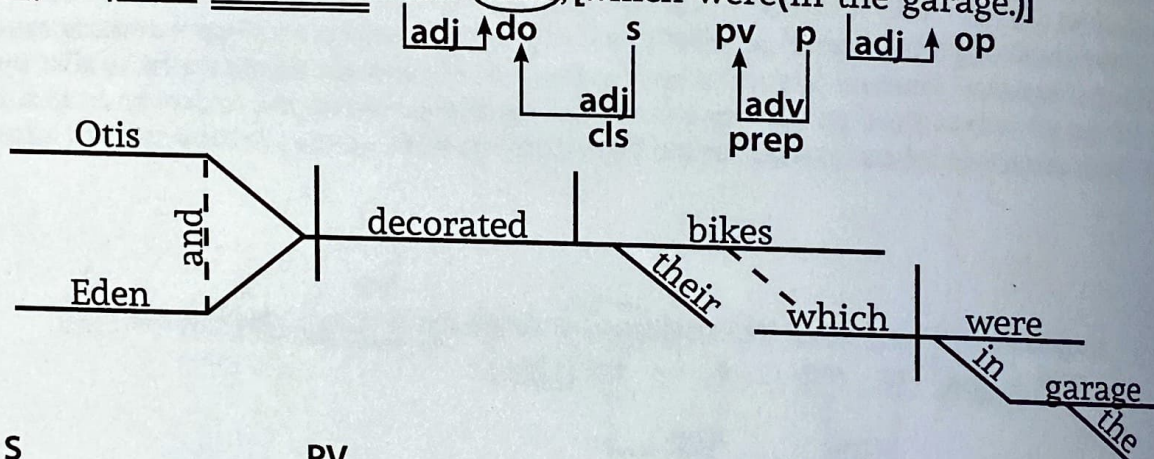


Lesson to Learn

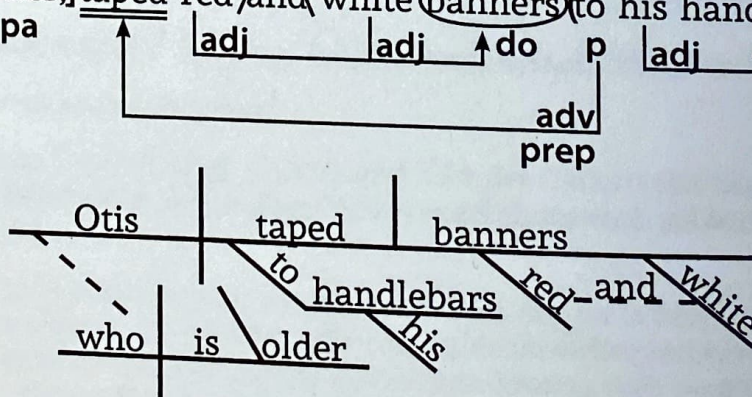
Relative Pronouns & Relative Clauses

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

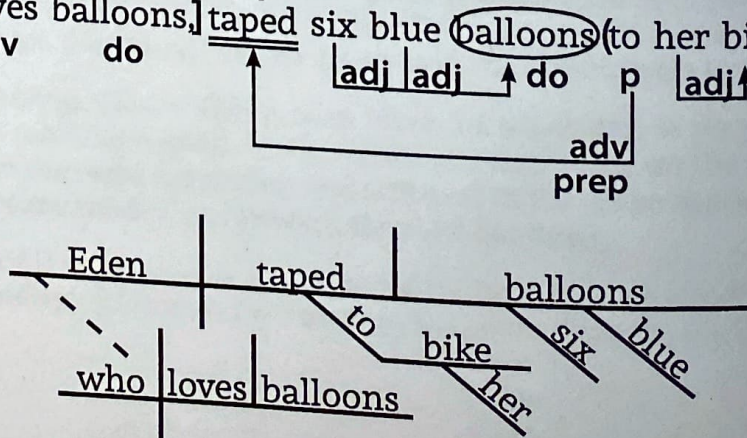
a. Otis and Eden decorated their bikes [which were (in the garage.)]



b. Otis, [who is older,] taped red and white banners (to his handlebars.)



c. Eden, [who loves balloons,] 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*?

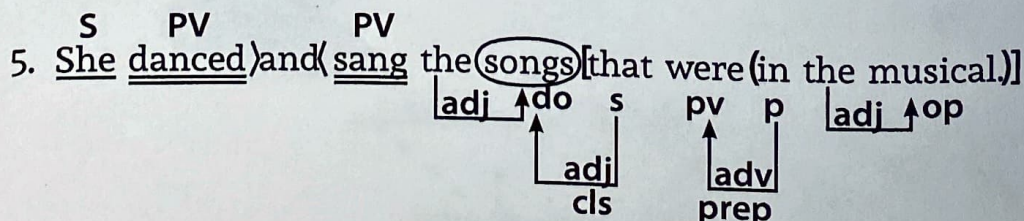
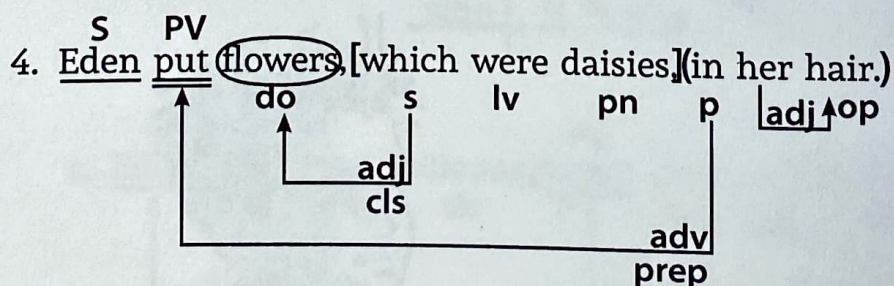
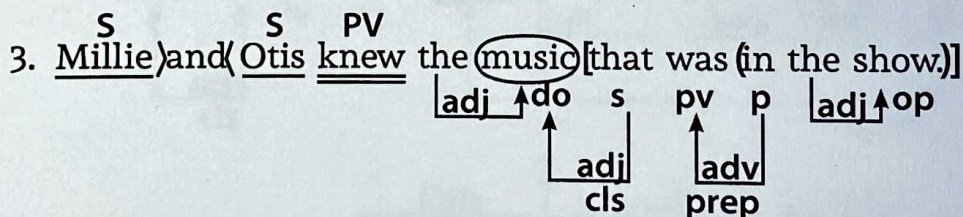
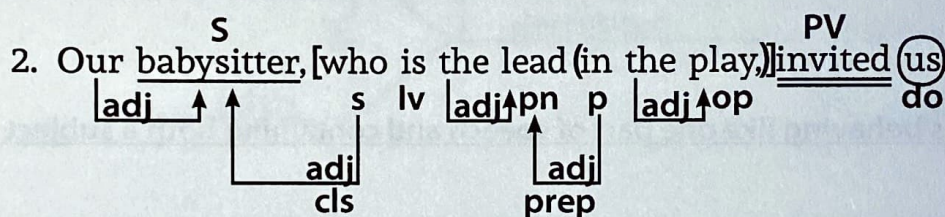
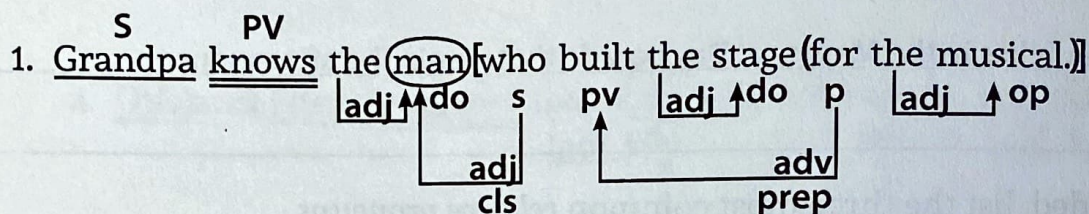
A clause is a group of words behaving like one part of speech and containing both a subject and a predicate.



Sentences for Practice

Relative Pronouns & Relative Clauses

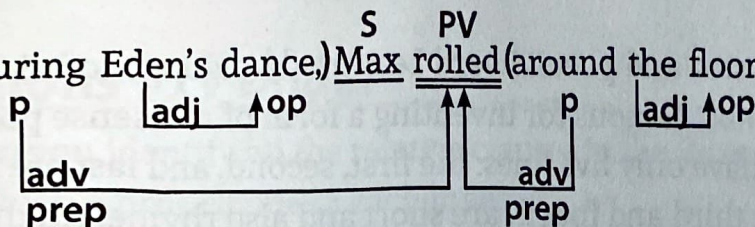
Analyze the following sentences.



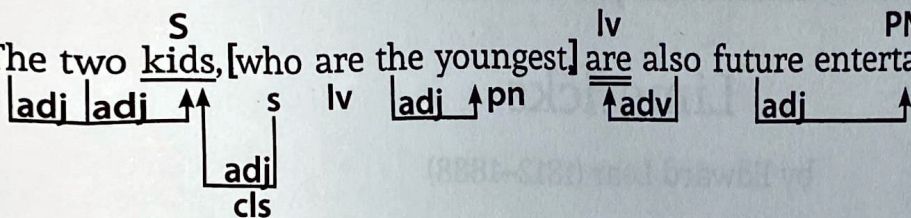
Sentences for Practice

Relative Pronouns & Relative Clauses

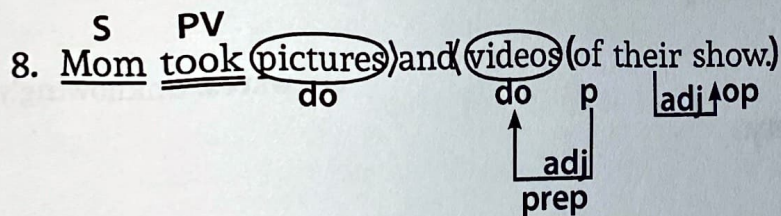
6. (During Eden's dance,) Max rolled (around the floor.)



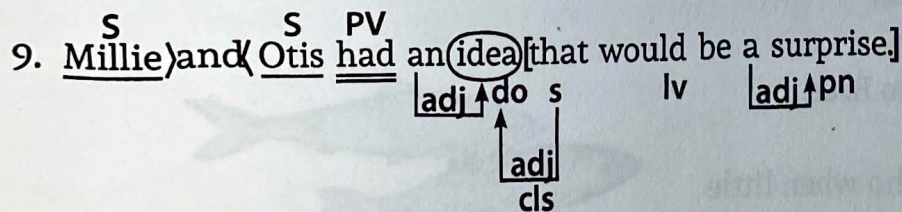
7. The two kids, [who are the youngest] are also future entertainers.



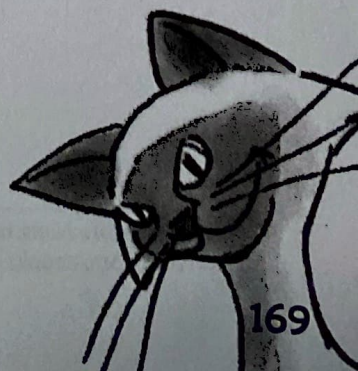
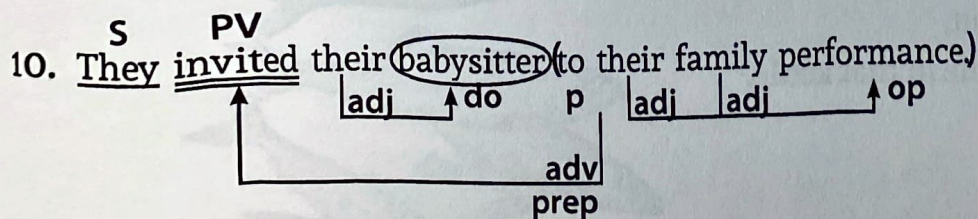
8. Mom took (pictures) and (videos) (of their show.)



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

Diagram showing syntactic structure and word classes:

- Theseus: S (Subject), cls (class)
- [who was a prince (of Athens)]: lv (verb phrase), adj (adjective), pn (pronoun), p (preposition), op (object phrase)
- could have had: hv (verb phrase), PV (Verb Phrase)
- an: adj (adjective)
- easy: adj (adjective)
- life: do (do)

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 prep adv prep adv 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 prep adj prep adj cls

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

Diagram showing grammatical functions and parts of speech:

- labyrinth: S (Subject), adj
- contained: PV (Predicate Verb), adj
- a: adj
- terrible: adj
- Minotaur: do (Direct Object), adj, cls
- [which ate the Athenians]: s (Subject), pv (Predicate Verb), adj, do (Direct Object)

**From the
Sideline:** These
extra practice sen-
tences are a syn-
opsis 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

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