

Year 5



Determiners and Relative Pronouns

Key Rules to Remember

- A determiner comes before a noun and specifies it as known or unknown (e.g. Whose bag is this? Which door is locked? That clue is important.).
- A relative pronoun (who, which, where, when, whose, that) introduces a relative clause, which gives extra information about a noun (e.g. The man whose bag was stolen called the police.).
- Some words, like whose, which and that, can be either a determiner or a relative pronoun, depending on how they are used in the sentence.
- A relative clause usually comes straight after the noun it describes, often in the middle of a sentence.

Section A

Underline the word in each sentence. Then write whether it is being used as a determiner or a relative pronoun on the line below.

1. Whose fingerprints were on the vase?

2. The suspect whose fingerprints were on the vase denied everything.

3. Which room was the jewel stolen from?

4. The study, which had a broken window, was searched first.

5. That door was locked all night.

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Section B

Put a tick in each row to show whether the word in bold is being used as a determiner or a relative pronoun.

	Determiner	Relative Pronoun
1. Whose notebook is this?		
2. The detective, whose instincts were sharp, solved the case quickly.		
3. Which suspect do you believe?		
4. The vase, which was priceless, lay shattered on the floor.		
5. That footprint matches the suspect's shoe.		
6. The letter that was found in the drawer revealed the truth.		
7. Whose handwriting matches this note?		
8. The window, which had been forced open, was the entry point.		

Section C

Choose the word that best completes each sentence. Underline your answer below.

1. The museum guard _____ badge was missing raised the alarm.

- A) whose
- B) which
- C) that
- D) who

2. _____ exhibit was targeted by the thief?

- A) Which
- B) Whose
- C) That
- D) This



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3. The safe, _____ was bolted to the floor, remained untouched.

- A) which
- B) whose
- C) this
- D) what

4. _____ painting do you think is the forgery?

- A) Which
- B) That
- C) Whose
- D) This

5. The clue _____ solved the case was hidden in plain sight.

- A) that
- B) whose
- C) this
- D) what

Section D

Read each statement. Write True or False on the line below.

1. 'Whose' can be used as both a determiner and a relative pronoun.

2. A relative clause always comes before the noun it describes.

3. Relative pronouns include who, which, where, when, whose and that.

4. When 'which' introduces a relative clause, it is being used as a determiner.

5. A relative clause gives extra information about a noun.



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Section E

Use the word bank to complete each sentence. Each word is used only once.

Word Bank

who when whose Which that

1. The thief _____ stole the jewel left no fingerprints behind.
2. No one will forget the night _____ the jewel was stolen.
3. The vault, _____ door was reinforced steel, was never opened.
4. _____ suspect confessed first?
5. The evidence _____ proved his guilt was overwhelming.