



Answers

Year 5

Determiners and Relative Pronouns

Section A

1. Whose fingerprints were on the vase?

✓ Whose — determiner

Why: Whose is a determiner here, used to ask a question about the fingerprints.

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

✓ whose — relative pronoun

Why: Whose introduces a relative clause giving extra information about the suspect.

3. Which room was the jewel stolen from?

✓ Which — determiner

Why: Which is a determiner here, used to ask a question about the room.

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

✓ which — relative pronoun

Why: Which introduces a relative clause giving extra information about the study.

5. That door was locked all night.

✓ That — determiner

Why: That is a demonstrative determiner here, pointing to a specific door.



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Section B

	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.		✓

Why: 1. *Whose* is asking a direct question here, so it is a determiner.

Why: 2. *Whose* introduces a relative clause giving extra information about the detective, so it is a relative pronoun.

Why: 3. *Which* is asking a direct question here, so it is a determiner.

Why: 4. *Which* introduces a relative clause giving extra information about the vase, so it is a relative pronoun.

Why: 5. *That* points to one specific footprint here, so it is a determiner.

Why: 6. *That* introduces a relative clause giving extra information about the letter, so it is a relative pronoun.

Why: 7. *Whose* is asking a direct question here, so it is a determiner.

Why: 8. *Which* introduces a relative clause giving extra information about the window, so it is a relative pronoun.



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Section C

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

✓ A) whose

B) which

C) that

D) who

Why: Whose introduces a relative clause showing the badge belonged to the guard.

2. _____ exhibit was targeted by the thief?

✓ A) Which

B) Whose

C) That

D) This

Why: Which is used to ask a question about the exhibit.

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

✓ A) which

B) whose

C) this

D) what

Why: Which introduces a relative clause giving extra information about the safe.

4. _____ painting do you think is the forgery?

✓ A) Which

B) That

C) Whose

D) This

Why: Which is used to ask a question about the painting.

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

✓ A) that

B) whose

C) this

D) what

Why: That introduces a relative clause giving extra information about the clue.



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Section D

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

✓ True

Why: Whose can ask a question (determiner) or introduce a relative clause (relative pronoun).

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

✓ False

Why: A relative clause usually comes straight after the noun it describes.

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

✓ True

Why: These are all words that can introduce a relative clause.

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

✓ False

Why: When which introduces a relative clause, it is being used as a relative pronoun.

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

✓ True

Why: A relative clause modifies a noun by adding extra detail about it.

Section E

Word Bank

who | when | whose | Which | that

1. The thief **✓ who** stole the jewel left no fingerprints behind.

Why: Who introduces a relative clause describing the thief.

2. No one will forget the night **✓ when** the jewel was stolen.

Why: When introduces a relative clause describing the night.

3. The vault, **✓ whose** door was reinforced steel, was never opened.

Why: Whose introduces a relative clause showing the door belonged to the vault.

4. **✓ Which** suspect confessed first?

Why: Which is used to ask a question about the suspect.

5. The evidence **✓ that** proved his guilt was overwhelming.

Why: That introduces a relative clause describing the evidence.