

RELATIVES CLAUSES u ORACIONES DE RELATIVO

Son oraciones subordinadas que se emplean cuando queremos añadir información sobre personas o cosas. Estas oraciones van inmediatamente detrás de la palabra de la que queremos dar más información.

Llevan un **pronombre relativo** que puede funcionar como **sujeto** o **complemento**
En castellano, para distinguir un pronombre relativo, éste tiene que poder sustituirse por: *el cual, la cual, lo cual, los cuales, las cuales*.

La mesa **que (la cual)** compré se ha roto
El hombre **que (el cual)** está allí es mi mejor amigo
Esta es la casa **donde (en la cual)** nací

En inglés, el pronombre relativo cambia en función de si se refiere a una persona o a una cosa

La mesa **que (la cual/la mesa)** compré se ha roto
El hombre **que (el cual/el hombre)** está allí es mi mejor amigo

Los pronombres relativos en inglés son:

WHO	para	PERSONAS
WHICH	para	COSAS
THAT	para	PERSONAS y COSAS
WHOSE	→	significa CUYO
WHERE	→	cuando queramos decir DONDE, EN EL CUAL...

Ejemplos:

The man **that/who** is over there is my best friend
The table **that/which** I bought has broken
This is the woman **whose (cuya)** daughter is in France
That is the house **where (en la cual)** nací

Los pronombres relativos **WHO, WHICH, THAT** se pueden omitir siempre y cuando no hagan la función de sujeto

The man who/that is over there is my best friend (**no se puede omitir**)
S → V
The table which/that I bought has broken (**se puede omitir**)
CD S → V

Hay dos tipos de oraciones:

1. **Defining Relative Clauses (especificativas):** La información es imprescindible para entender de qué o quién se está hablando.

The ice-cream that I bought yesterday is delicious

2. **Non-defining Relative Clauses (explicativas):** La información es adicional, no es imprescindible.

Van separadas por comas

Mr. Smith, who is my yoga teacher, is from Japan

Complete the sentences with a suitable RELATIVE PRONOUN. Tick if the pronoun can be omitted

1. [] That is the nurse looked after me in hospital.
2. [] Are these the people appointments were changed?
3. [] You have to go to the clinic they have an X-ray department.
4. [] Monday was the day I got the results of my tests.
5. [] They have a machine they use for taking your pulse.
6. [] Stephen, came to visit us last week, is my brother's best friend.
7. [] The bus terminal, was built many years ago, is in need of renovation.
8. [] I'll never forget the day I first went abroad.
9. [] The Internet café, I spend most of my afternoons, is next to my school.
10. [] Our neighbours, dogs are fierce, get many complaints.
11. [] The man I was speaking to is Philip's father.
12. [] That's the building I work.
13. [] That's the flat my parents want to buy.
14. [] I remember the town I grew up very well.
15. [] He's the boy dad is the physics teacher.

SOLUCIONES

Complete the sentences with a suitable RELATIVE PRONOUN. Tick if the pronoun can be omitted

1. [X] That is the nurse WHO/THAT looked after me in hospital.
2. [X] Are these the people WHOSE appointments were changed?
3. [X] You have to go to the clinic WHERE they have an X-ray department.
4. [X] Monday was the day WHEN I got the results of my tests.
5. [YES] They have a machine WHICH/THAT they use for taking your pulse.
6. [X] Stephen, WHO/THAT came to visit us last week, is my brother's best friend.
7. [X] The bus terminal, WHICH/THAT was built many years ago, is in need of renovation.
8. [X] I'll never forget the day WHEN I first went abroad.
9. [X] The Internet café, WHERE I spend most of my afternoons, is next to my school.
10. [X] Our neighbours, WHOSE dogs are fierce, get many complaints.
11. [YES] The man WHO/THAT I was speaking to is Philip's father.
12. [X] That's the building WHERE I work.
13. [YES] That's the flat WHICH/THAT my parents want to buy.
14. [X] I remember the town WHERE I grew up very well.
15. [X] He's the boy WHOSE dad is the physics teacher.