

## 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:

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

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*

**Combine the sentences using RELATIVE PRONOUNS. Make any necessary changes.**

1. This book is by a bat expert. I heard him on a radio interview.
2. There are many CDs of whale sounds. They were recorded in the wild.
3. I did voluntary work in an African village. There was no running water there.
4. Dr. Morton is a scientist. He refuses to do experiments on animals.
5. Our class ran in a race. The race was held to raise money for charity.
6. I went to the house. I lived there as a child.
7. She saw a big bird. It was standing in her garden.
8. We have just seen a film. It was about the environment.
9. Where is the man? He used to live across the road.
10. That's the school. My parents studied there.

## SOLUCIONES

Combine the sentences using RELATIVE PRONOUNS. Make any necessary changes.

1. This book is by a bat expert (WHO/THAT) I heard on the a radio interview
2. There are many CDs of whale sounds THAT/WHICH were recorded in the wild
3. I did voluntary work in an African village WHERE there was no running water
4. Dr Morton is a scientist WHO/THAT refuses to do experiments on animals
5. Our class ran a race THAT/WHICH was held to raise money for the charity
6. I went to the house WHERE I lived as a child
7. She saw a big bird THAT/WHICH was standing in her garden
8. We have just seen a film THAT/WHICH was about the environment
9. Where is the man WHO/THAT used to live across the road?
10. That's the school WHERE my parents studied