

ORACIONES DE RELATIVO

PRONOMBRE RELATIVOS

ORACIONES RELATIVAS ESPECIFICATIVAS (DEFINING CLAUSES)

ORACIONES RELATIVAS EXPLICATIVAS (NON-DEFINING CLAUSES)

Las oraciones de relativo cumplen la misma función que la de un adjetivo y es la de complementar a un sustantivo o un pronombre de la oración principal que llamaremos antecedente. Dependiendo del antecedente utilizaremos uno u otro pronombre relativo.

PRONOMBRES RELATIVOS

Who. Se utiliza con personas

Which. Se utiliza con objetos y animales

That. Se utiliza tanto para personas como para objetos y animales excepto en las non-defining clauses

Where. Se utiliza para lugares; se puede sustituir por IN WHICH

When. Se utiliza para complementos de tiempo

Whose. Es el posesivo, se traduce por CUYO

Whom. En oraciones formales, tiene el mismo uso que WHO

ORACIONES RELATIVAS ESPECIFICATIVAS (DEFINING CLAUSES)

Las oraciones relativas especificativas tienen como función principal definir o diferenciar al antecedente.

Ejemplos:

Mario is the boy **who** lives next door. *Mario es el chico que vive en la puerta de al lado.*

This is the novel **that/which** you lent me. *Esta es la novela que me prestaste.*

Como podemos ver en estas oraciones el pronombre relativo se corresponde según el antecedente dado en cada oración.

Para poder diferenciarlas de las oraciones explicativas vamos a destacar 2 aspectos principales:

- . No hay comas que separen la oración de relativo del resto como veremos en las non-defining.
- . El pronombre relativo puede omitirse siempre que no funcione como sujeto.

Ejemplos:

This is the woman **who** cleans my house. *Esta es la mujer que limpia mi casa*

En esta oración no podría eliminarse el pronombre puesto que está actuando como sujeto.

I have bought the tickets for the concert **that/which** you would like to go. *He comprado las entradas para el concierto al que querías ir.*

En esta oración si podríamos eliminar el pronombre ya que la oración subordinada ya tiene un sujeto propio.

. El único pronombre que no puede omitirse es **WHOSE**.

ORACIONES RELATIVAS EXPLICATIVAS (NON-DEFINING CLAUSES)

Las oraciones explicativas tienen como función principal dar información no importante acerca del antecedente.

Ejemplo:

My mother, **who** lives in Holland, works as a clerk. *Mi madre, que vive en Holanda, trabaja como administrativa*

Algunos aspectos que las diferencian de las oraciones especificativas:

. Los pronombres relativos nunca pueden omitirse

Ejemplo:

William Shakespeare, **who** was English, wrote many sonnets. *William Shakespeare, que era inglés, escribió muchos sonetos.*

Como vemos, la oración relativa carece de otro sujeto para que el pronombre pueda ser omitido.

. WHO o WHICH nunca pueden ser sustituidos por THAT. El uso de este pronombre no está permitido en estas oraciones.

EJERCICIOS

1. Complete with the correct relative pronoun

- That' s the boy was at the Skate Jam
- At the Skate Jam there were girls were competing
- That's is the place I met Lisa
- Zena loves sports are dangerous or extreme
- Matt bought the computer game was made by XGames

- f. This is the sports club _____ you can skate
 g. I talked to a girl _____ brother was a professional athlete.

2. Make non-defining relative clauses. Write the two possibilities

- a. The tattoo was expensive. It looked quite ugly
 b. Paul wears Doc Martens boots. He is a biker
 c. Ella is very creative. She's studying design
 d. Joe's restaurant was full. I went there for a meal
 e. The Ritz Hotel had a fashion show. The hotel is famous
 f. Karl is my best friend. His brother is an architect
 g. Helen often buys new clothes. She loves shopping

3. Put the correct relative pronoun in the sentences:

1. A castle is a place.....a king or queen lives.
 2. An actress is a woman.....acts in films or theatre plays.
 3. This is the girl.....mother is from Canada.
 4. This is the time of the year.....many people suffer from hayfever.
 5. The flowers.....grow in the garden are beautiful.

4. Complete with the correct relative pronoun:

- a. The boy _____ is there is my brother
 b. The lady _____ son is an actor is my flatmate
 c. Spring is the period _____ more allergies exist
 d. Napoli, _____ the Mafia triumphs, is a very beautiful town
 e. I lived in Camden Town _____ is a very famous place in London
 f. I love the films _____ are played by Joaquin Phoenix

5. Make relative sentences (defining and non-defining):

1. We spent our holiday in Scotland last year. Scotland is in the north of Great Britain.
Last year we.....

2. People live in Scotland. They are called Scots.
The people.....

3. We first went to Edinburgh. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.
We first.....

4. Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh. He wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories.
Arthur Conan Doyle.....

5. Then we visited a lake. It is in the Highlands.
The lake.....

6. Loch Ness is 37 km long. People know it for its friendly monster.
Loch Ness.....

7. There we met an old man. He told us that he had seen Nessie.
An old man.....

8. We then travelled to a mountain. The mountain is near the town of Fort William.
We then.....

9. The mountain is the highest mountain in Great Britain. It is called Ben Nevis.
The mountain.....

10. I sent you a postcard. It was written on the summit of Ben Nevis.
The postcard.....

6. Complete with the correct relative pronoun:

Charlie Chaplin, _____ full name was Charles Spencer Chaplin, was one of the most talented comedians of all time. The little man _____ made thousands of people laugh was born in London on 16 April 1889. Chaplin, _____ parents were music hall entertainers, started his career very early in life. He made his first stage appearance in 1894, _____ he was only five years old. In 1910 he left England and moved to the USA, _____ he made most of his films. His first film, _____ was called 'Making a Living', was made in 1914.

Chaplin, _____ was also a very talented director and composer, appeared in more than 80 films.

In 1952 he moved to Switzerland, _____ he spent the rest of his life with his wife Oona and their children. Chaplin's first film, _____ was called 'A Countess from Hong Kong', was made in 1967.

7. Complete with the correct relative pronoun

1. This is the bank.....was robbed yesterday.
2. A boy.....sister is in my class was in the bank at that time.
3. The man.....robbed the bank had two pistols.
4. He wore a mask.....made him look like Mickey Mouse.
5. He came with a friend.....waited outside in the car.
6. The woman.....gave him the money was young.
7. The bag.....contained the money was yellow.
8. The people.....were in the bank were very frightened.
9. A man.....mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
10. A woman.....daughter was crying tried to calm her.
11. The car.....the bank robbers escaped in was orange.
12. The robber.....mask was obviously too big didn't drive.

13. The man.....drove the car was nervous.
14. He didn't wait at the traffic lights.....were red.
15. A police officer.....car was parked at the next corner stopped and arrested them.

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