

GUÍA DE GRAMÁTICA INGLESA

Ejercicios resueltos y teoría

1. RELATIVE CLAUSES (CLÁUSULAS RELATIVAS)

Teoría:

Las cláusulas relativas son oraciones subordinadas que proporcionan información adicional sobre un sustantivo. Utilizamos pronombres relativos para conectar estas cláusulas con la oración principal.

Pronombres relativos comunes:

- **who**: para personas (sujeto)
- **whom**: para personas (objeto)
- **which**: para cosas (sujeto u objeto)
- **that**: para personas o cosas (sujeto u objeto)
- **whose**: para posesión
- **where**: para lugares
- **when**: para tiempo

Tipos de cláusulas relativas:

1. Defining Relative Clauses (Cláusulas Restrictivas)

- Son esenciales para identificar la persona o cosa de la que se habla.
- No llevan comas.
- Pueden usar "that" en lugar de "which" o "who".
- Sin ellas, no sabríamos exactamente a qué o quién nos referimos.

2. Non-defining Relative Clauses (Cláusulas No Restrictivas)

- Añaden información extra pero no esencial para identificar a la persona o cosa.
- Van entre comas.
- No utilizan "that", sino "which", "who", etc.
- Pueden eliminarse sin cambiar el significado básico de la oración.

Cómo identificarlas fácilmente:

- **Si al eliminar la cláusula no sabes a quién o qué te refieres**: Es defining (restrictiva).
- **Si al eliminar la cláusula aún sabes exactamente a quién o qué te refieres**: Es non-defining (no restrictiva).

- **Si lleva comas:** Es non-defining (no restrictiva).
- **Si usa "that":** Es defining (restrictiva).

Ejercicios Resueltos:

1. The girl is my best friend. She lives nextdoor. **Solución:** The girl who lives nextdoor is my best friend. (Defining)
2. This is the book. I borrowed it from the library. **Solución:** This is the book which/that I borrowed from the library. (Defining)
3. The restaurant serves delicious food. It opened last month. **Solución:** The restaurant which/that opened last month serves delicious food. (Defining)
4. My brother is a doctor. He works in a big hospital. **Solución:** My brother, who works in a big hospital, is a doctor. (Non-defining - asumiendo un solo hermano) **Alternativa defining:** My brother who works in a big hospital is a doctor. (Si hay más de un hermano)
5. I met a woman. Her son is a famous singer. **Solución:** I met a woman whose son is a famous singer. (Defining)
6. The car is very expensive. John bought it yesterday. **Solución:** The car which/that John bought yesterday is very expensive. (Defining)
7. We visited a museum. It was full of ancient artifacts. **Solución:** We visited a museum, which was full of ancient artifacts. (Non-defining) **Alternativa defining:** The museum which/that we visited was full of ancient artifacts.
8. Sarah is coming to the party. She just got back from Spain. **Solución:** Sarah, who just got back from Spain, is coming to the party. (Non-defining)
9. That's the hotel. We stayed there during our vacation. **Solución:** That's the hotel where we stayed during our vacation. (Defining)
10. The teacher is very kind. She helped me with my homework. **Solución:** The teacher who helped me with my homework is very kind. (Defining)

2. ACTIVE TO PASSIVE VOICE (VOZ ACTIVA A VOZ PASIVA)

Teoría:

La voz activa se centra en quién realiza la acción, mientras que la voz pasiva se centra en quién recibe la acción. La voz pasiva se forma con el verbo "to be" + participio pasado del verbo principal.

Estructura en Voz Activa:

 Copiar

Sujeto + Verbo + Objeto

Estructura en Voz Pasiva:

 Copiar

Objeto de la voz activa + Verbo "to be" (en el tiempo correspondiente) + Participio pasado + by

Tiempos verbales en voz pasiva:

- **Present Simple:** am/is/are + participio pasado
- **Present Continuous:** am/is/are being + participio pasado
- **Past Simple:** was/were + participio pasado
- **Past Continuous:** was/were being + participio pasado
- **Present Perfect:** have/has been + participio pasado
- **Past Perfect:** had been + participio pasado
- **Future Simple:** will be + participio pasado
- **Going to future:** am/is/are going to be + participio pasado

Estructura "Have Something Done":

Esta estructura se utiliza cuando alguien hace algo por nosotros (pagamos por un servicio o pedimos que alguien realice una tarea para nosotros).

Estructura:

 Copiar

Subject + have/has/had/will have + objeto + participio pasado

Ejercicios Resueltos:

1. The chef prepared a delicious three-course dinner for the guests at the fancy restaurant. **Solución Pasiva:** A delicious three-course dinner was prepared for the guests by the chef at the fancy restaurant.
2. The students write science reports every week. **Solución Pasiva:** Science reports are written by the students every week.
3. A stylist is cutting my hair. **Solución Pasiva:** My hair is being cut by a stylist. **Solución "Have Something Done":** I am having my hair cut.
4. A mechanic will fix her car tomorrow. **Solución Pasiva:** Her car will be fixed by a mechanic tomorrow. **Solución "Have Something Done":** She will have her car fixed tomorrow.

5. Maria will solve the complex math problem. **Solución Pasiva:** The complex math problem will be solved by Maria.
6. The mechanic fixes the customer's old car in the garage. **Solución Pasiva:** The customer's old car is fixed by the mechanic in the garage. **Solución "Have Something Done":** The customer has his/her old car fixed in the garage.
7. A tailor has altered his suit for the wedding. **Solución Pasiva:** His suit has been altered by a tailor for the wedding. **Solución "Have Something Done":** He has had his suit altered for the wedding.
8. The police officer has arrested the thief in the neighborhood. **Solución Pasiva:** The thief has been arrested by the police officer in the neighborhood.
9. People say that the company will launch a new product next month. **Solución Pasiva:** It is said that a new product will be launched by the company next month. **Alternativa:** A new product is said to be launched by the company next month.

CONSEJOS PARA PRACTICAR:

1. Para Relative Clauses:

- Identifica el antecedente (la persona o cosa sobre la que da información la cláusula).
- Elige el pronombre relativo adecuado (who, which, that, whose, where).
- Decide si es defining o non-defining (restrictiva o no restrictiva).
- Si es non-defining, añade comas.

2. Para Passive Voice:

- Identifica el objeto de la oración activa para convertirlo en sujeto de la pasiva.
- Usa el tiempo verbal correspondiente del verbo "to be".
- Añade el participio pasado del verbo principal.
- Si es relevante, añade "by" + el sujeto original.

3. Para Have Something Done:

- Pregúntate: ¿Está alguien haciendo algo para el sujeto?
- Usa la estructura: Sujeto + have/has/had + objeto + participio pasado.
- Esta estructura es común con servicios como peluquería, reparaciones, etc.

EJERCICIOS ADICIONALES PARA PRACTICAR:

Relative Clauses:

1. The man ___ lives next door is a doctor. (Defining)
2. Paris, ___ is the capital of France, is famous for its culture. (Non-defining)
3. The book ___ I bought yesterday is very interesting. (Defining)
4. My sister, ___ lives in New York, is coming to visit. (Non-defining)

5. That's the restaurant ___ we had dinner last night. (Defining)

Active to Passive:

1. They sell fresh bread in this bakery.
2. Someone has stolen my bicycle.
3. The government will announce new measures next week.
4. The teacher was explaining the lesson when the bell rang.
5. People believe that the old castle is haunted.

Have Something Done:

1. I need to repair my watch. (Usando have something done)
2. They cleaned their house yesterday. (Usando have something done)
3. She wants to paint her room next week. (Usando have something done)
4. He decorated his office last month. (Usando have something done)
5. We need to service our car. (Usando have something done)