

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Pronouns that connect relative sentences. A relative sentence is a kind of subordinate sentence, they are sentences related between each other.

Examples:

- ★ *The cake that I ate yesterday was so good*
- *La tarta que me comí ayer estaba muy buena*
- ★ *The man who is wearing a black leather jacket is my cousin*
- *El hombre que lleva una chaqueta de cuero negra es mi primo*
- ★ *The magazine which I'm reading isn't very interesting*
- *La revista que me estoy leyendo no es muy interesante*

There are two types:

★ Defining

The information is necessary for the sentence to have meaning or sense. They don't have commas

Example: *The cake that has been served is made of chocolate*
La tarta que ha sido servida está hecha de chocolate

★ Non-defining

The information isn't necessary for the sentence to have meaning or sense. They have commas

Example: *The cake, which is made of chocolate, has been served*
La tarta, que está hecha de chocolate, ha sido servida

Pronouns:

- ★ **Who:** This is used when referring to people. It can be used either as the subject or the object of any sentence

Example: *The man who acts in this movie is my favorite actor.*
El hombre que actúa en esta película es mi actor favorito.
Example: *Mario's brother, who wears green overalls, is called Luigi.*
El hermano de Mario, que viste un mono verde, se llama Luigi.

- ★ **Which:** This is used when referring to animals and things. It can be used either as the subject or the object of any sentence

Example: *The dog which bit Mario's brother was a golden retriever*

El perro que mordió al hermano de Mario era un golden retriever

Example: *My brother's phone, which is an iPhone, was very expensive*

El teléfono de mi hermano, que es un iPhone, fue muy caro

- ★ **That:** people, animals or things. It can replace the who and which in some cases

Example: *The store that is at the end of this street has very good deals!*

La tienda que está al final de la calle tiene muy buenas ofertas

Example: *The man that is talking right now has very bad breath*

El hombre que está hablando ahora mismo tiene muy mal aliento

- ★ **Whose:** It is used when describing a relationship of possession between people, animals or objects

Example: *You want to know which dog is Mario's? It's the one whose collar is red*

¿Quieres saber cuál es el perro de Mario? Es aquel cuyo collar es rojo

Example: *The journalist, whose articles talked about my town, is a famous person*

El periodista cuyos artículos hablaron sobre mi pueblo es una persona muy famosa

- ★ **Where:** It is used when describing places. It can only be used when those places act as spots you visit/inhabit and not as objects

Example: *The house where we lived was haunted*

La casa donde vivíamos estaba embrujada

Example: *The park, where we play every Sunday, is in works*

El parque, donde jugamos todos los domingos, está en obras