

ORACIONES DE RELATIVO. (RELATIVE CLAUSES)

PRONOMBRES RELATIVOS:

WHO: Antecedente de personas

WHICH: Antecedente de cosas o animales

WHERE: Antecedente de lugar

WHOSE: Cuyo

* El antecedente y el pronombre relativo deben ir unidos.

Existen dos tipos de oraciones de relativo en inglés:

1) DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES:

La información aportada en la oración de relativo es imprescindible para que la oración tenga sentido.

La oración "She is the woman" no tiene sentido completo si no le añadimos más información.

She is the woman who lives next door.

Una vez que hemos añadido información al antecedente (woman) la oración tiene sentido completo.

- En las defining relative clauses podemos sustituir el pronombre relativo por THAT, independientemente de que el antecedente sea de persona o de cosa.

2) NON DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES:

La información aportada en la oración de relativo no es imprescindible para la oración. Es información extra.

En la oración "My brother studies in London" tiene sentido completo, no sería necesario añadir ninguna información para poder comprender la oración.

My brother, who is very tall, studies in London.

Nunca podemos sustituir el pronombre relativo por THAT.

Las non defining relative clauses siempre van entre comas.

EJERCICIOS

A) Complete the following sentences with a relative pronoun:

1. Here is the medicine ----- ^{which} makes you good.
2. The old man in a wheel chair, ----- ^{who} is talking to the hospital matron, was once a great surgeon.
3. The gate ----- ^{which} you came through must be kept shut.
4. The American ambassador, ----- ^{who} you were speaking to a moment ago, will be returning home soon.
5. What is the name of the man ----- ^{whose} car you borrowed?
6. A cemetery is a place ----- ^{where} people is buried.
7. A pacifist is a person ----- ^{who} believes that all wars are wrong.
8. This school is only for children ----- ^{which} first language is not English.
9. She is the girl ----- ^{who} rang yesterday.
10. John is the boy ----- ^{whose} father is a teacher.
11. Yes, that is the man ----- ^{who} took my bag.
12. I want to talk to the students ----- ^{whose} names I call out.
13. That man is the one ----- ^{who} bought the house.
14. You always ask questions ----- ^{which} are very difficult to answer.
15. Why does he always wear clothes ----- ^{which} are too small for him?

B) Give some additional information with a relative pronoun in the following sentences:

Wimbledon, ----- ^{where i lived 2 years} -----, is in South London.

He is hoping to be chosen for the next Olympic Games, ----- ^{which will be soon} -----

The prime minister, ----- ^{who is very old} -----, will face an election soon.

Every schoolchild has heard of Columbus, ----- ^{who is very famous} -----

Mount Everest, ----- ^{where i was the last month} -----, is the highest mountain in the world.