



RELATIVE CLAUSES

Relative Pronouns

WHO - para referirnos a personas

WHICH - para referirnos a objetos

WHOM - para referirnos a personas (más formal) y siempre que hablemos de persona y tengamos una preposición ante el relativo (to whom).

WHOSE - para indicar posesión

WHERE - para referirnos a un lugar

WHEN - para referirnos a un momento

WHY - para indicar una razón

1 Defining Clauses

- Aportan información esencial para entender de quién o de qué estamos hablando.

The boy  who lives next door is a tennis player.

- En este tipo de relative clauses **which** y **who** pueden sustituirse por **that**.

The book **which/that** you are reading is amazing.

- En ocasiones podemos omitir los pronombres relativos *who, which, that, when, why*. Debemos fijarnos si detrás tenemos otro sujeto y si es así podemos omitirlo.

2 Non-defining Clauses

- Aportan información extra no esencial para entender a quién o a qué nos referimos
- Van entre comas
- NUNCA usaremos *that* en este tipo de relative clauses
- NO podemos omitir el pronombre relativo

Maria, who won a medal last year, is going to take part in the marathon. 

The new film, which will be released in May, revolves around the adventures of a group of teenagers.

My boss, whose wife owns three restaurants, is a hard-working person.

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun. Draw an **X** next to the sentence if the relative pronoun can be omitted.

1. This bike, I bought last month, cannot be fixed.
2. The neighbour works for my dad is very noisy at night.
3. That's the woman son lives in Brooklyn.
4. The art gallery, you can admire the early works of Van Gogh, is located in the city centre.
5. The flowers she gave me have bright colors.
6. I know the village the film was shot.
7. She shouted at me and that's the reason I am quitting the job.
8. Tania, first job was as a receptionist, runs a small café in town now.
9. I have a classmate failed 5 subjects last term.
10. I'll never forget the day I met your father.

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun.

1- Thomas Edison died in 1931. His inventions changed the world.

2- Carla is studying medicine now. She was my classmate last year.

3- The cottage is being renovated. We spent New Year's Eve there.

4- My uncle has a brand new car. It cost him a fortune.

5- My laptop stopped working last night. I have been using it for 5 years.



Exercise 1

Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun.

1. This bike, which I bought last month, cannot be fixed.
2. The neighbour who/that works for my dad is very noisy at night.
3. That's the woman whose son lives in Brooklyn.
4. The art gallery, where you can admire the early works of Van Gogh, is located in the city centre.
5. The flowers which/that she gave me have bright colors. X
6. I know the village where the film was shot.
7. She shouted at me and that's the reason why I am quitting the job. X
8. Tania, whose first job was as a receptionist, runs a small café in town now.
9. I have a classmate who/that failed 5 subjects last term.
10. I'll never forget the day when I met your father. X

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun.

1- Thomas Edison died in 1931. His inventions changed the world.

Thomas Edison, whose inventions changed the world, died in 1931.

2- Carla is studying medicine now. She was my classmate last year.

Carla, who is studying medicine now, was my classmate last year. /
Carla, who was my classmate last year, is studying medicine now.

3- The cottage is being renovated. We spent New Year's Eve there.

The cottage where we spent New Year's Eve is being renovated.

4- My uncle has a brand new car. It cost him a fortune.

My uncle has a brand new car which cost him a fortune.

5- My laptop stopped working last night. I have been using it for 5 years.

My laptop, which I have been using for 5 years, stopped working last night.

