

**PROPÓSITO:**

GUIA 1: RELATIVE CLAUSES

Writes opinion texts about academic topics using a clear and simple structure.

**MOTIVACIÓN:**

EXPLICACIÓN GRAMATICAL CON UN NATIVO:

**EXPLICACIÓN:**

The main relative pronouns are: **who**, **whose**, **whom**, **which**, and **that**. We use **who**, **whose** and **whom** to make statements about people; **which** to refer to things; **that** to refer to either people or things.

**Examples:**

This is the man **who** broke the window. (**who** refers back to man)  
I have a friend **whose** mother drives a taxi. (**whose** refers back to friend)

Here is the car **which** she bought for her son. (**which** refers back to the car)

It is the kind of dress **that** I like. (**that** refers back to the dress)

She is a person **that** can be trusted. (**that** refers back to person)

Other forms of relative pronouns include **whoever**, **whomever**, **whatever**, and **whichever**.

Relative Pronouns		
<p><b>Relative Pronouns</b> take the place of nouns or pronouns. They are called relative pronouns because they always relate back to something or someone else. They are used to join two sentences about the same person or thing.</p>		
Pronouns	Usage	Examples
<b>who</b>	replace the subject pronouns <i>I, she, he, we</i> and <i>they</i>	This is the man <b>who</b> broke the window.
<b>whose</b>	show possession or relationship.	She knew the family <b>whose</b> house we bought.
<b>whom</b>	replace the object pronouns <i>me, her, him, us</i> and <i>them</i>	They have found the lady <b>whom</b> they want to interview.
<b>which</b>	Clauses that begin with <b>which</b> are almost always non-restrictive	My precious blue lamp, <b>which</b> was in the room, was broken.
<b>that</b>	Clauses that begin with <b>that</b> are almost always restrictive clauses	The lamp <b>that</b> was in the room was broken.

### When to use "That" and "Which"

Clauses that begin with **that** are almost always restrictive clauses, and therefore do not need commas. Clauses that begin with **which** are almost always nonrestrictive, and therefore do need commas.

#### Examples:

The lamp **that** was in the room was broken. (The clause **that was in the room** identifies the lamp.)

My precious blue lamp, **which** was in the room, was broken. (The clause **which was in the room** gives extra information.)

<https://www.onlinemathlearning.com/relative-pronouns.html>

## EJERCICIOS:

**EXERCISE Nº. 1:** Observe los Tres (3) pronombres Relativos que aparecen debajo de cada oración; seleccione el que complete la idea en cada una.

- 1) The taxi, \_\_\_\_\_ driver was from Pakistan, wasn't yellow.  
Whom                                        whose                                        hat
- 2) I live in a big house \_\_\_\_\_ is the corner.  
Whose                                        who                                        which
- 3) We don't really know \_\_\_\_\_ donated the money.  
Who                                        that                                        which
- 4) I need to know to \_\_\_\_\_ is that letter referred.  
That                                        whom                                        whose
- 5) This is the school in \_\_\_\_\_ I spent all my childhood.  
That                                        who                                        which
- 6) Listen, everybody. This is John \_\_\_\_\_ is joining our team.  
Who                                        whose                                        which
- 7) Dr. Andersen, \_\_\_\_\_ career was brilliant, is retiring.  
Who                                        whose                                        which
- 8) The only thing \_\_\_\_\_ matters is that you feel safe.  
Whose                                        who                                        that

EXERCISE N°. 2: Traduzca las siguientes oraciones e indique cuál es la CLÁSULA RELATIVA que se presenta en cada una de ellas.

#### | EJERCICIOS

1. El pez es un animal que vive en el agua.
2. El hombre que vio ayer es mi esposo.
3. Mi hermana, quien estaba leyendo el libro es muy inteligente.
4. Yenny es la chica que canta la canción.
5. Los niños, a quien viste ayer son mis niños.

EXERCISE N°. 3:

1) Relacione la primera parte de la oración con el pronombre relativo y la cláusula.

- 1) I didn't recognize the man..... Which I grew up.
- 2) The movie.....When he was a child.
- 3) She doesn't recall the place..... Whose soundtrack I liked, wasn't good.
- 4) He used to have a dog.....What you say.
- 5) I remember the time..... Who robbed me.
- 6) This is the house in..... Whom she brought the present.
- 7) He can't understand..... Where she lost her keys.
- 8) She didn't tell me to..... When we were all together.

EXERCISE Nº. 4: READING COMPREHENSION

**The Ethiopian Wolf**



It is an African animal, (41) \_\_\_ is called the Simien Jackal. Some scientists have (42) \_\_\_ it is not a real wolf. But studies show that (43) \_\_\_ close relationship to grey wolves and coyotes is evident. (44) \_\_\_ Ethiopian wolves are more similar to grey wolves and coyotes than any other African canines.

Scientists also believe there are about 450 of them living in wild conditions. The (45) \_\_\_ group of Ethiopian wolves exists (46) \_\_\_ the Bale Mountains National park.

The Ethiopian wolf (47) \_\_\_ a special red coat with a white part in the front of the body. It is in size from 1,1 to 1,4 meters. (48) \_\_\_ nature, the Ethiopian wolf looks for food by day, but it is sometimes nocturnal in areas where other animals follow it.

- |               |            |          |
|---------------|------------|----------|
| 41. A. which  | B. where   | C. who   |
| 42. A. saying | B. said    | C. say   |
| 43. A. its    | B. his     | C. your  |
| 44. A. this   | B. that    | C. these |
| 45. A. larger | B. largest | C. large |
| 46. A. in     | B. at      | C. on    |
| 47. A. has    | B. have    | C. had   |
| 48. A. for    | B. by      | C. to    |

Read the following text and analyze the RELATIVE CLAUSE STRUCTURE you find them.

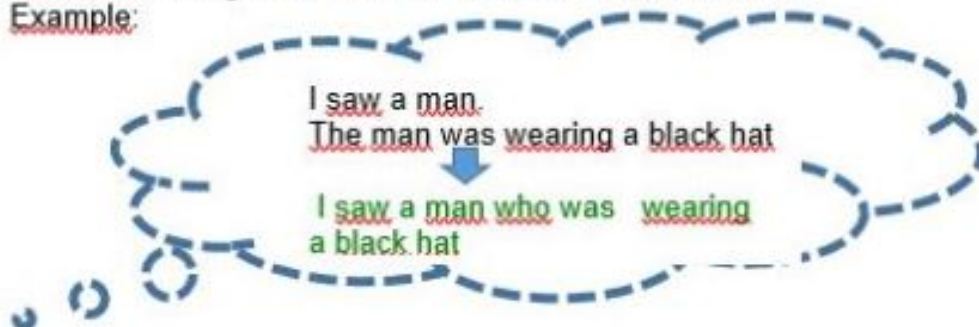
## Mother Teresa

Put in **who**, **which**, **whose** or **where**. If **who** and **which** are not necessary, don't write them.

- ▷ Mother Teresa is a name \_\_\_\_\_ everybody knows.
- 1 Mother Teresa, \_\_\_\_\_ real name is Agnes Bojaxhiu, was born in 1910.
  - 2 Mother Teresa is a missionary \_\_\_\_\_ has helped sick people all over the world.
  - 3 Agnes, \_\_\_\_\_ father was a grocer, decided to become a nun at the age of twelve.
  - 4 Her father, \_\_\_\_\_ came from Albania, supported her decision.
  - 5 Teresa is the name \_\_\_\_\_ she took when she became a nun at the age of twelve.
  - 6 In 1928 she went to India \_\_\_\_\_ she taught in Calcutta.
  - 7 She looked after poor people \_\_\_\_\_ lived on the streets.
  - 8 She says, 'Being unwanted is the worst disease \_\_\_\_\_ a person can have.'
  - 9 India, Africa, America and Australia are countries \_\_\_\_\_ she has opened homes, schools and hospitals.
  - 10 In 1979 she won the Nobel Peace Prize \_\_\_\_\_ made her world-famous.

## 3. Convierta las siguientes oraciones en cláusulas relativas.

Example:



- I live in a house. The house has big windows.
- I forgot something. He told me something.
- I can't recognize someone. Someone is calling.
- There was a baby in the park. The baby was very cute.
- We watched a movie. The movie is the best I've seen this year.
- I must deliver this letter to someone. Someone's office is downtown.
- Sarah bought the dress in a store. She also bought a bag in the store.
- I can't remember the time. I am supposed to waking him up at some time.

<https://www.estudiaringles.online/ejercicios-relative-pronouns/>

**EVALUACIÓN:**

30% Asistencia y recepción de las explicaciones, AUDIOS, VIDEOS y participación en reuniones VIRTUALES.

30% Desarrollo de los ejercicios , consultas y presentación de los TALLERES en las fechas establecidas.

40% AUTOEVALUACIÓN

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