

Oraciones de relativo especificativas y explicativas – Ficha 1

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 39



Haz esta ficha en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones

Completa cada oración con *who*, *which*, *whose*, *where*, *when* o *that*. Usa '*that*' solo cuando sea posible.

Ejemplo: The woman ___ lives upstairs is a nurse. → *who* / *that*

1. My sister, _____ lives in Lisbon, is a doctor.
2. The laptop _____ I bought last month has already stopped working.
3. Mr Patel, _____ daughter is in my class, runs a bakery.
4. This is the café _____ we first met.
5. I'll never forget the summer _____ we drove across Canada.
6. Our new flat, _____ has a balcony, is close to the station.
7. Do you know anyone _____ can fix a bike?
8. The hotel, _____ was built in 1890, has been completely renovated.
9. Is that the student _____ essay won the prize?

Ejercicio 2: Elige del recuadro

Completa las oraciones con una palabra del recuadro. Usa cada palabra una sola vez. Sobran dos palabras.

BANCO DE PALABRAS

who which whose where when why whom what how

10. The reason _____ she left early is still a mystery.
11. Professor Lindqvist, _____ I met at the conference, has invited me to give a talk.
12. The village _____ my grandparents grew up has changed a lot.
13. Lucia, _____ brother is a famous chef, cooked dinner for us.
14. 2015 was the year _____ I finally finished university.
15. He failed his driving test, _____ surprised everyone.
16. The people _____ live next door are very friendly.

Ejercicio 3: Une las oraciones

Une las dos oraciones mediante una oración de relativo explicativa. Convierte la segunda oración en la oración de relativo y usa la palabra entre paréntesis. No olvides las comas.

Ejemplo: Tom is a pilot. He lives next door. (who) → Tom, who lives next door, is a pilot.

17. My grandmother is 90. She still swims every morning. (who)

18. The Amazon is the largest rainforest in the world. It covers parts of nine countries. (which)

19. Ahmed is studying medicine. His father is a surgeon. (whose)

20. We stayed in Kyoto. We visited lots of temples there. (where)

21. I spoke to Ms Okafor. I had emailed her the day before. (whom)

22. The match was cancelled. This annoyed the fans. (which)

23. My phone is only two years old. I bought it in Berlin. (which)

24. They got married in June. The weather is usually perfect then. (when)

Ejercicio 4: Encuentra y corrige el error

Cada oración tiene un error. Escribe la oración correcta.

Ejemplo: The boy which won the race is my cousin. → The boy who won the race is my cousin.

25. The woman which works in the library is my aunt.

26. My father, that is a teacher, loves gardening.

27. This is the house where I was born in.

28. The man who's car was stolen called the police.

29. Is this the book what you recommended?

30. The film, which we watched it last night, was brilliant.

31. Rome which I visited last year is full of history.

32. She didn't call me back, what really upset me.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

Ordena las palabras para formar oraciones y preguntas. Añade comas donde sea necesario.

Ejemplo: who / the girl / is / she / won / the competition → She is the girl who won the competition.

33. Is / that / the man / who / told you / about the job / ?

34. don't / I / people / like / who / are / rude

35. Can / you / recommend / a restaurant / where / we / can / eat outside / ?

36. My cousin / who / lives / in Toronto / is visiting / us / next week

37. Why / didn't / you / buy / the jacket / that / you / tried on / ?

38. The students / whose / tickets / were lost / weren't / allowed / to enter

39. Who / was / the person / you / were / talking to / ?

Soluciones – Oraciones de relativo especificativas y explicativas – Ficha 1

Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones

1. **who**

Esta oración explicativa se refiere a una persona, así que usamos 'who'. Aquí no es posible 'that'.

2. **that**

En una oración especificativa referida a una cosa son correctos tanto 'that' como 'which'.

3. **whose**

'Whose' expresa posesión (la hija del Sr. Patel).

4. **where**

'Where' se refiere a un lugar y equivale a 'in which'.

5. **when**

'When' se refiere a un momento. En una oración especificativa también es posible 'that'.

6. **which**

Esta oración explicativa se refiere a una cosa, así que usamos 'which', no 'that'.

7. **who**

Como sujeto de una oración especificativa referida a una persona son correctos 'who' o 'that'.

8. **which**

Esta oración añade información adicional sobre una cosa, así que usamos 'which'.

9. **whose**

'Whose' expresa posesión (la redacción del estudiante).

Ejercicio 2: Elige del recuadro

10. **why**

Después de 'the reason' usamos 'why'.

11. **whom**

'Whom' es la forma de objeto formal para personas. En un inglés menos formal también es posible 'who'.

12. **where**

'Where' se refiere a un lugar.

13. **whose**

'Whose' expresa posesión (el hermano de Lucia).

14. **when**

'When' se refiere a un momento.

15. **which**

'Which' puede referirse a toda la oración anterior. Aquí no es posible 'what'.

16. **who**

'Who' es el sujeto de la oración de relativo y se refiere a personas.

Ejercicio 3: Une las oraciones

17. **My grandmother, who still swims every morning, is 90.**

La información adicional sobre una persona va entre comas después de 'my grandmother'.

18. **The Amazon, which covers parts of nine countries, is the largest rainforest in the world.**

'Which' sustituye a 'it' y va justo después de 'The Amazon'.

19. **Ahmed, whose father is a surgeon, is studying medicine.**

'Whose' sustituye a 'his'.

20. **We stayed in Kyoto, where we visited lots of temples.**

'Where' sustituye a 'there', así que no repetimos 'there'.

21. **I spoke to Ms Okafor, whom I had emailed the day before.**

'Whom' sustituye al objeto 'her', así que no repetimos 'her'.

22. **The match was cancelled, which annoyed the fans.**

'Which' se refiere a toda la idea de la primera oración.

23. **My phone, which I bought in Berlin, is only two years old.**

'Which' sustituye al objeto 'it', así que no repetimos 'it'.

24. **They got married in June, when the weather is usually perfect.**

'When' sustituye a 'then' y se refiere a June.

Ejercicio 4: Encuentra y corrige el error

25. The woman who works in the library is my aunt.

Para personas usamos 'who' o 'that', no 'which'.

26. My father, who is a teacher, loves gardening.

'That' no se puede usar en oraciones de relativo explicativas.

27. This is the house where I was born.

'Where' ya significa 'in which', así que no añadimos 'in'.

28. The man whose car was stolen called the police.

La forma posesiva es 'whose'. 'Who's' significa 'who is' o 'who has'.

29. Is this the book that you recommended?

'What' no puede ir detrás de un sustantivo como pronombre relativo; son correctos 'that', 'which' o la omisión del pronombre.

30. The film, which we watched last night, was brilliant.

'Which' ya es el objeto, así que hay que eliminar 'it'.

31. Rome, which I visited last year, is full of history.

Una oración explicativa sobre un lugar único necesita comas.

32. She didn't call me back, which really upset me.

Para referirnos a toda una oración usamos 'which', no 'what'.

Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

33. Is that the man who told you about the job?

Es una pregunta con una oración especificativa que identifica al hombre.

34. I don't like people who are rude.

La oración especificativa 'who are rude' nos dice de qué personas se trata.

35. Can you recommend a restaurant where we can eat outside?

'Where' introduce una oración referida a un lugar.

36. My cousin, who lives in Toronto, is visiting us next week.

Esta oración aporta información adicional, así que necesita comas.

37. Why didn't you buy the jacket that you tried on?

'That you tried on' es una oración especificativa que identifica la chaqueta.

38. The students whose tickets were lost weren't allowed to enter.

'Whose tickets were lost' especifica de qué estudiantes se trata, así que no lleva comas.

39. Who was the person you were talking to?

Se omite el pronombre relativo porque es el objeto de la oración de relativo.

Notas para el profesor: Empiece contrastando dos oraciones, por ejemplo 'My brother who lives in Oslo' y 'My brother, who lives in Oslo.'. Pregunte qué nos dice cada una sobre cuántos hermanos hay. Entre los errores más frecuentes están usar 'that' en oraciones explicativas, olvidar las comas y añadir un pronombre de más ('which we watched it'). Además, el alumnado suele confundir 'whose' con 'who's' y usar 'what' en lugar de 'which'. Como actividad de ampliación, pida que escriban cinco oraciones sobre personas y lugares de su ciudad, con al menos dos oraciones de relativo explicativas.