

Apéndice 2

Explicit instruction

Types of clauses

There are two types of clauses: Independent and dependent clauses.
 An independent clause is a complete sentence.
 A dependent clause is not a complete sentence.

Types of dependent clauses

There are three types of dependent clauses: Relative, adverb, and noun clauses.

Relative clauses

A relative clause is a dependent clause that functions as an adjective. In other words, a relative clause identifies which person or thing we are talking about. For example, in the sentence "the teacher who teaches English is a nice person," "who teaches English" is the relative clause that modifies the noun "teacher", and the relative pronoun "who" is the subject of the relative clause. Sometimes we can use an adjective or a phrase to identify someone or something.

Adjective: the tall girl

Phrase: the woman with red hair

But when we need a longer explanation, we can use a relative clause.

Relative clause: the woman who gets up early

- Relative pronouns as subjects

I thanked the woman.
 She helped me.

I thanked the woman *who* helped me.

The book is mine.
 It is on the table.

The book *which* is on the table is mine.

Le agradecí a la mujer.
 Ella me ayudó.

Le agradecí a la mujer *que* me ayudó.

El libro es mío.
 Está en la mesa.

El libro *que* está en la mesa es mío.

who = used for people

which = used for things

that = used for both people and things

that can replace *who*, but it is less usual.

that can replace *which*, but it is less formal.

Note: A relative pronoun *who*, *which* and *that* go after the noun they modify and at the beginning of the relative clause.

REMEMBER:

There are two important things to keep in mind about relative pronouns as subjects.

(1) In English, a relative pronoun as subject may not be omitted from a relative clause.

INCORRECT: I thanked the woman helped me.

INCORRECT: The book is on the table is mine.

(2) Also in English, a relative pronoun can function as the subject of the dependent clause, so it is not necessary to add another subject pronoun.

INCORRECT: I thanked the woman who she helped me.

INCORRECT: The book which it is on the table is mine.

- Relative pronouns as objects

The man was Mr. Jones.
 I saw *him*.

The man *whom* I saw was Mr. Jones.

The movie wasn't very good.
 We saw *it* last night.

The movie *which* we saw last night wasn't very good.

El hombre era Mr. Jones.
 Lo vi.

El hombre *que* vi era Mr. Jones.

El libro es mío.
 Está en la mesa.

El libro *el cual* está en la mesa es mío.

whom = used for people
which = used for things
that = used for both people and things
that and *who* can replace *whom*, but they are considered informal.
whom is generally used only in very formal English.

REMEMBER:

There is something important to keep in mind about relative pronouns as objects.
 In English, a relative pronoun can function as the object of the main verb of the dependent clause, so it is not necessary to add another object pronoun.

INCORRECT: The man whom I saw him was Mr. Jones.
 INCORRECT: The movie which we saw it last night wasn't very good.

Also remember that the position of the object pronoun is not at the end of the relative clause. It is at the beginning of the relative clause close to the noun the object pronoun modifies. Keep in mind that relative pronoun *whom* has no equivalent in Spanish.

Relative pronouns as objects of prepositions

She is the woman
 I told you *about her*.

She is the woman *about whom* I told you.

The music was good.
 We listened *to it* last night.

The music *to which* we listened last night was good.

Ella es la mujer.
 Te hablé *de ella*.

Ella es la mujer *de quien/de la cual* te hablé.

In very formal English, the preposition comes at the beginning of the relative clause.

REMEMBER:

There is something important to keep in mind about relative pronouns as objects of a preposition.

In English, a preposition is never immediately followed by *that* or *who*.

INCORRECT: She is the woman about who I told you.
 INCORRECT: The music to that we listened last night was good.

Possessive relative pronoun

I know the man.
 His bicycle was stolen.

I know the man *whose* bicycle was stolen.

The students write well.
 I read *their* composition.

The students *whose* compositions I read write well.

John has a car.
 Its value is a lot.

John has a car *whose* value is inestimable.

Conozco al hombre.
 Su bicicleta fue robada.

Conozco al hombre *cuya* bicicleta fue robada.

Los estudiantes escriben bien.
 Leí *sus* composiciones.

Los estudiantes *cuyas* composiciones leí escriben bien.

John tiene un auto.
 Su valor es mucho.

John tiene un auto *cuyo* valor es mucho.

The relative pronoun *whose* is used to show possession. It carries the same meaning as other possessive pronouns used as adjectives: *his*, *her*, *its*, and *their*. Like *his*, *her*, *its*, and *their*, *whose* is connected to a noun:

His bicycle → *whose bicycle*
Their compositions → *whose compositions*
Its value → *whose value*

Both *whose* and the noun it is connected to are placed at the beginning of the relative clause.

Whose cannot be omitted.

Whose usually modifies people, but it may also be used to modify things.

REMEMBER:

The possessive relative pronoun *whose* is the only one in English to show possession while in Spanish there are several possessive relative pronouns (*cuyo*, *cuya*, *cuyos*, *cuyas*) that agree in number and gender with the noun they modify.