

## Basic English Grammar

## Pronombres Relativos

Sujeto	Complemento	Posesivo
who	who(m)	whose
which	which	<b>Whose</b> car is this?
that	that	<i>¿De quién es este coche?</i>

## who

*Who se usa para personas, como sujeto.*

- > Alexander Fleming is the scientist **who** (*que*) discovered penicillin.

## which

*Which se usa para animales y cosas, como sujeto o complemento.*

- > I have a dog **which** can understand dozens of words.
- > In **which** country is mount Etna located?

## that

*That se usa para personas, animales y cosas, como sujeto o complemento.*

- > Alexander Fleming is the scientist **that** discovered penicillin.
- > I have a dog **that** can understand dozens of words.
- > Some of the bridges **that** the Romans built are still standing today.

## Basic English Grammar

## who - whom

*Who* es un pronombre sujeto como: *he - she - we*.

*Whom* es un pronombre complemento como: *him - her - us*.

- > **Who** has made this delicious cake?  
*¿Quién ha hecho esta deliciosa tarta?*
- > **Whom** have you invited to the party?  
*¿A quién has invitado a la fiesta?*
- > **Whom** are you looking at?  
*¿A quién estás mirando?*

*En la lengua escrita, a veces, se usa el pronombre "whom", aunque cada vez es menos frecuente. Muchas personas de habla inglesa piensan que "whom" es anticuado.*

*En las oraciones siguientes el pronombre relativo es el complemento de las preposiciones **with - to - from**, por lo tanto tiene que ser "whom", pero a la mayoría de las personas de habla inglesa les parece natural usar "who".*

- > **Who** did you go to the beach **with**?
- Who** did they give the first prize **to**?
- Who** is the girl David is engaged **to**?

**whose** = *cuyo/a, cuyos/as, de quien, de quienes*

**Whose** expresa posesión y pertenencia.

A woman **whose** smile is open and **whose** expression is glad has a kind of beauty no matter what she wears.

Anne Roiphe