

高校1年生

英語

関係詞

| 4 6 | 和訳完成 》関係代名詞(制限用法) | |
|--------------|---|--------------|
| 13 | 次の英文の意味を完成させなさい。 | |
| $\square(1)$ | I hate people who say bad things about others behind their backs. | |
| | 私は(|)は大嫌いです。 |
| <u>(2)</u> | Did you see the letter which came this morning? | |
| | あなたは(|)を見ましたか。 |
| (3) | He is a writer whose books sell well. | |
| | 彼は(|)です。 |
| $\square(4)$ | Her brother is a famous tennis player whom everyone knows. | 8 |
| | 彼女のお兄さんは(|)です。 |
| <u></u> (5) | Is this the train that stops at Kanda? | |
| | これは(|)ですか。 |
| □ (6) | Did you see the used car which he bought for a million yen? | |
| | あなたは(|)を見ましたか。 |
| (7) | Choose the color that you like the best. | |
| | C |)を選びなさい。 |
| □ (8) | She is the teacher who teaches us music. | |
| | 彼女は(|) 先生です。 |
| <u>(9)</u> | The river that flows through the town is polluted. | |
| | (|) は汚染されています。 |
| (10) | I have a friend whose father is a TV actor. | |
| | 私には(|)がいます。 |
| <u>(11)</u> | What is the longest novel you have ever read? | |
| | (|) は何ですか。 |
| | | |
| 4 5 | (適語補充)》関係代名詞(制限用法) | |
| 15 |) 4 次の日本文に合うように, ()に与えられた文字で始まる適語を入れ, | 英文を完成させなさい。 |
| <u></u> (1) | あちらがうちの隣に住んでいる女の子です。 | |
| | That's the girl (w) lives next door to us. | |
| <u>(2)</u> | 東京を流れているその川は隅田川と呼ばれています。 | |
| | The river (w) flows through Tokyo is called the Sumida. | |
| (3) | 私は今芥川賞をとった本を読んでいるところです。 | |
| | I'm now reading a book (w) won the Akutagawa Prize. | |
| $\square(4)$ | あちらが自転車を盗まれた少年です。 | |
| | That's the boy (w) bicycle was stolen. | |
| <u></u> (5) | こちらが私がつい先ほどお話ししたご婦人です。 | |
| | This is the lady (w) I mentioned a moment ago. | |
| □ (6) | あなたが私に貸してくれた本はあまりおもしろくありませんでした。 | |
| * | The book (t) you lent me was not very interesting. | |
| □ (7) | 父がテレビで見るのが好きなスポーツはゴルフです。 | |
| | The sport (t) my father likes watching on TV is golf. | |

| 4 4 | ■ 《 和訳完成 》 関係代名詞 that とその用法 | | / |
|--------------|---|-------------|--------------------|
| 15 | 5 本語元成》関係代名詞 that とその用法 次の英文の意味を完成させなさい。 | | |
| <u>(1)</u> | Tell me the most touching story that you have ever read. | | |
| | (|)を教え | てください。 |
| <u>(2)</u> | My father bought all the books that interested him. | | |
| | 父は(|)はすべて | 買いました。 |
| <u>(3)</u> | My brother wants to buy the same watch that I have. | | |
| | 弟は(|)を買いたか | ぶっています。 |
| $\square(4)$ | Is this the very dictionary that he has been looking for? | | |
| | これが(| |)ですか。 |
| <u></u> (5) | A dump truck ran over a boy and his dog that were just crossing the street | | |
| | 1台のダンプカーが(|)をひいてし | まいました。 |
| (6) | He is interested in anything that has to do with mathematics. | | |
| | 彼は(|)興味を持 | _{ずっています。} |
| <u>(7)</u> | In those days I believed everything that my parents told me. | | |
| | 当時は、私は(|)を信じ | こていました。 |
| <u>(8)</u> | Who that has common sense can say such a thing? | | |
| | ()そんな | なことを言える | でしょうか。 |
| <u>(9)</u> | The biggest fish my father caught today was a trout. | | |
| | (|) | はマスです。 |
| | | | |
| 4 6 | ◎ 適語補充 》関係代名詞 that とその省略 | | 1 |
| 15 | 6 《適語補充》関係代名詞 that とその省略 次の日本文に合うように、()に与えられた文字で始まる適語を入れ、英文 | を完成させな | さい。 |
| <u></u> (1) | 富士山は私が今まで登った一番高い山です。 | | |
| | Mt. Fuji is the highest mountain (t) I have ever climbed. | | |
| $\square(2)$ | 私があなたにできるのはこれだけです。 | | |
| | This is (a) (t) I can do for you. | | |
| (3) | サッカーは世界中で行われている最も人気のあるスポーツです。 | | |
| | Soccer is the most popular sport (t $)$ (i $)$ (p |) in the wo | rld. |
| □(4) | 今朝届いたすべての荷物を私にください。 | | |
| | Give me all the packages (t) (a) this morning. | | |
| <u>(5)</u> | 私たちがその公園で会ったポニーやその飼育員たちは楽しそうでした。 | | |
| | The ponies and their keepers (w $\hspace{1cm}$) (m $\hspace{1cm}$) in the park lo | oked happy. | |
| (6) | これは日本で印刷された最初の本ですか。 | | |
| | Is this the first book (t) (w) printed in Japan? | | |
| (7) | 人間は火を使うことのできる唯一の動物です。 | | |
| | $Humans \ are \ the \ only \ animal \ (t \hspace{1cm}) \ (c \hspace{1cm}) \ (u \hspace{1cm})$ | fire. | |
| <u>(8)</u> | 私は彼が買ったのと同じカメラを見つけられませんでした。 | | |
| | I couldn't find the same camera (t $aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa$ |) bought. | |
| (9) | 彼女は子供たちに欲しがるものすべてを与えます。 | | |
| | が及ば、一般にあたがるものすべてを子だます。 | | |

トレーニングB

| 4 E | 7 <u>《適語選択》関係代名詞の基本</u> 次の()に適する関係代名詞(who, whose, which)を入れ,英文を完成さ | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------|-----------|
| 13 | 次の()に適する関係代名詞(who, whose, which)を入れ,英文を完成さ | せなさい。 | |
| $\square(1)$ | A pianist is a person () plays the piano. | | |
| <u>(2)</u> | A firefighter is a person () job is to put out fires and rescue people is | from a burning | building. |
| <u>(3)</u> | A calculator is an electronic machine () calculates numbers. | | |
| <u>(4)</u> | A refrigerator is a big container () can keep food fresh. | | |
| <u>(</u> 5) | A singer is a person () sings songs. | • | |
| <u>(6)</u> | A telephone is an instrument () rings when someone calls. | | |
| 1.5 | 8 <u>《書きかえ》</u> that 以外の関係代名詞の使い方 次の2文を下線部を先行詞にし,that 以外の関係代名詞を用いて 1 文に書き | | |
| 1 4 | | かえなさい。 | |
| <u></u> (1) | The girl is my daughter. She broke the plate. | | |
| <u>(2)</u> | Jim forgot to read the letter. The girl gave it to him. | | |
| <u>(3)</u> | The dictionary is my mother's. Its jacket is red. | | |
| | ■ 《《適語補充》関係代名詞(主格,所有格,目的格,省略)の用法 | | |
| 15 | yの日本文に合うように、()に与えられた文字で始まる適語を入れ、 う | 文を完成させた | さい。 |
| <u></u> (1) | 弟は四輪駆動の車を欲しがっています。 | | |
| | My brother wants a car (w) (h) four-wheel drive | | |
| <u>(2)</u> | | | |
| .a | The car (w) my brother (w) is the one with four- | wheel drive. | |
| (3) | The second secon | | |
| | The (f) my grandmother (l) are now blooming be | autifully in th | e garden. |
| <u>(4)</u> | | | |
| | | very year. | |
| <u>(5)</u> | 私にはお母さんが教授をしている友人がいます。 | | |
| | I have a friend (w) (m) is a professor. | | |

| 4 6 | ▶ ↑ 《週語補允》関係代名詞を用いた同意表現 | | |
|---------------|---|---------|--------|
| 10 | りり 次の各組がほぼ同じ内容になるように、()に与えられた文字で始まる適語を入れ、英文 | 文を完成 | させなさい。 |
| $\square(1)$ | Does he have an electric piano made in France? | | |
| | Does he have an electric piano (w) (w) made in France? | | |
| $\square(2)$ | I know a man (w) is called Kei. | | |
| | I know a man (w) (n) is Kei. | | |
| $\square(3)$ | The song being played now is my favorite. | | |
| | The song (w) (i) being played now is my favorite. | | |
| $\square(4)$ | She saw the famous building. Everyone knew it. | | |
| | She saw the famous building (w) was (k) to everyone. | | |
| <u></u> (5) | The book with a black cover is my father's. | | |
| | The book (w) cover is black is my father's. | | |
| (6) | I have never seen such a good movie. | | |
| | This is the (b) movie (t) I have ever seen. | | |
| \square (7) | He is a great major leaguer every baseball fan knows. | | |
| | He is a great major leaguer (w) (i) known to every baseba | ll fan. | |
| (8) | The boy who got the prize for his speech is very smart. | | |
| | The boy (w) (s) got the prize is very smart. | | |
| | | | |
| | 2 | | |
| 4 6 | 6 1 | | |

| 4 6 | (和訳完成) 〈前置詞+関係代名詞〉の用法 | - [/] |
|---------------|---|----------------------------|
| 10 | 次の英文の意味を完成させなさい。・ | |
| <u></u> (1) | This is the house in which the famous singer lived. | |
| | これは(|)です。 |
| <u>(2)</u> | The boy to whom you spoke in the park is my cousin. | |
| | (|) は私のいとこです。 |
| □ (3) | This is the hotel at which the family is staying now. | |
| | これが(|)です。 |
| <u></u> (4) | The book to which I wanted to refer was not in the library. | |
| | (|) は図書館にありませんでした。 |
| <u>(5)</u> | Wood is one of the materials of which furniture is made. | |
| | 木は(|)の1つです。 |
| <u>(6)</u> | The hotel at which he stayed for three days is near Tokyo Station. | |
| | (|) は東京駅の近くにあります。 |
| \square (7) | The girl with whom he is talking is one of the most popular singers | in Japan. |
| | ()は日本 | で最も人気のある歌手の1人です。 |
| (8) | The sport at which my uncle was good was rugby. | |
| | (|) はラグビーでした。 |
| | | |
| 4 6 | → 《適語補充》〈前置詞+関係代名詞〉の用法 | |
| 10 | 3 次の日本文に合うように,()に与えられた文字で始まる適語を入れる。 | れ,英文を完成させなさい。 |
| $\square(1)$ | 彼らが泊まったホテルをあなたは覚えていますか。 | |
| | Do you remember the hotel (a) (w) they star | yed? |
| $\square(2)$ | 私たちは来月シェイクスピアの生まれた小さな町を訪問するつもりです。 | |
| | We will visit the small town (i) (w) Shakesp | peare was born next month. |
| $\square(3)$ | あれはあなたがふだん出かけるレストランですか。 | |
| | Is that the restaurant (t) (w) you usually go | ? |
| (4) | それは私の同意できない発言です。 | |
| | That is a statement (w) (w) I cannot agree. | |
| \square (5) | それは彼らが強く反対している政策です。 | |
| | That is a policy (t) (w) they are strongly oppositely | posed. |
| \square (6) | これは政府が処理している問題です。 | |
| | This is a problem (w) (w) the Government i | s dealing. |
| $\square(7)$ | それらはあなたの仲間が恥じるべきミスです。 | * |
| | Those are the mistakes (o) (w) your party s | hould be ashamed. |
| (8) | この人たちは心配してくれる人がだれもいないお年寄りたちです。 | |
| | These are the elderly people (a $$) (w $$) no one | cares. |
| <u>(9)</u> | 日本には私のほとんど知らない所がまだたくさんあります。 | |
| | In Japan there are still many places (o) (w | I know very little. |
| <u>(10)</u> | 私は娘が生まれた日を決して忘れません。 | |
| | I'll never forget the day (o) (w) my daughte | r was born. |

| 4 6 | ▲ 《和訳完成》関係副詞の基本的な訳し方 | |
|---------------|--|---------------|
| 10 | 4 ※和訳完成 ※関係副詞の基本的な訳し方 次の英文の意味を完成させなさい。 | |
| <u></u> (1) | That is the hotel where we have stayed for a week. | |
| | あれが(|)です。 |
| \square (2) | I want to know the reason why you did not come here yesterday. | |
| | (|)が知りたいのです。 |
| (3) | April is the month when school begins in Japan. | |
| | 4月は(|)です。 |
| <u>(4)</u> | Is this where your team won the championship? | |
| | ここが(|)ですか。 |
| <u>(5)</u> | Saturday and Sunday are the days when I am busy. | 9 |
| | 土日は(|)です。 |
| <u>(6)</u> | This is the place where the accident happened. | |
| | ここが(|)です。 |
| <u></u> (7) | There is no reason why you must stay here. | |
| | (|) はまったくありません。 |
| <u>(8)</u> | This book tells you the way the engine works. | |
| | この本には(|)が書いてあります。 |
| <u>(9)</u> | This is how I solved the problem. | |
| | これが(|)です。 |
| (10) | I don't know the time when the group will arrive at Narita. | |
| | 私は(|)を知りません。 |
| | | |
| 4 6 | 《適語選択》関係副詞(制限用法) | |
| 10 |) ② 次の日本文に合うように,()に適する語をア〜ウより選び,記号で答 | えなさい。 |
| □(1) | 彼らが羽田に着いた時刻はわかりません。 | |
| | The time () they arrived at Haneda is not known. | |
| | ア where イ when ウ why | |
| <u>(2)</u> | ここが彼女が救急車で運ばれた病院ですか。 | |
| | Is this the hospital () she was taken in an ambulance? | |
| | ア where イ when ウ why | |
| (3) | 彼女が休んだのは病気のためでした。 | |
| | The reason () she was absent was that she was sick. | |
| | ア where イ when ウ why | |
| (4) | 3時は私たちがふだんお茶を飲む時間です。 | |
| | Three o'clock is the time () we usually have tea. | |
| | ア where イ when ウ how | |
| <u></u> (5) | あなたは子供の頃によく遊んだ公園を覚えていますか。 | |
| | Do you remember the park () you played a lot when you were | e a child? |
| | 7 where 1 when 17 how | |

トレーニング B

| 4 6 | 6 | 《書きかえ》〈前置詞+関係代名詞〉・関係副詞 | | | / |
|----------------|------|--|-------------|---------|---------|
| 1 6 | 0 | 《書きかえ》《前置詞+関係代名詞》・関係副詞 次の2文を①〈前置詞+関係代名詞〉と②関係副詞を用いて、1文に書きかえな | さい。 | | |
| $\square(1)$ | Tha | at is the building. I used to work at it. | | | |
| | 0 | | | | |
| | 1 | | | | |
| | (2) | | | | |
| | (a) | | | | |
| <u>(2)</u> | Sat | urday is the day. I go to my grandparents' house on that day. | | | |
| | (1) | | , | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| $\square(3)$ | Tell | your boss the reason. You were late for the meeting for the reason. | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | (1) | | | | |
| | (1) | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | - |
| □ (4) | Thi | s is the park. I lost my key here. | | | |
| | (1) | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 16 | 7 | 《適語補充》関係副詞(先行詞の省略)・〈前置詞+関係代名詞〉 | | | / |
| 1 0 | , , | 次の日本文に合うように、()に与えられた文字で始まる適語を入れ、英文 | てを完成させ | なさい。 | |
| <u>(1)</u> | | たが朝礼に遅れた理由を説明しなさい。 | | | |
| □(a) | | plain (w) you were late for the morning meeting. | | | |
| $\square(2)$ | | この小説を借りた図書館をあなたは利用したことがありますか。 | 1 . 10 | | |
| [](2) | | ve you ever used the library (f) (w) I borrowed t | this novel? | | |
| <u>(3)</u> | | ス夫婦が泊まっているホテルは上野駅の駅前にあります。 hotel (a) (w) Mr. and Mrs. Smith are staying is | in front of | Ilono C | tation |
| □(4) | | hotel (a) (w) Mr. and Mrs. Smith are staying is が泣いている理由がわかりません。 | in iront of | Ceno S | tation. |
| □(1) | | n't know (t) (r) (w) she is crying. | | | |
| <u>(5)</u> | | は私が胃がんの手術を受けた病院です。 | | | |
| a Accept | | s is the (h) (w) I had an operation for stomach | cancer. | | |
| <u></u> (6) | | では9月は台風の多い月です。 | | | |
| | Sen | tember is the (m) (w) we have a lot of typhoons | in Japan | | |

| 4 6 | ▲ 《適語補充》関係副詞・関係代名詞 | | /] | | |
|------------------|--|-------------|------|-----|------|
| 16 | ⑧ 適語補充》関係副詞・関係代名詞 次の各組がほぼ同じ内容になるように、()に与えられた文字で始まる適語を 2 | 人れ , | 英文を完 | 成させ | なさい。 |
| ☐(1)① | My grandfather's birthday is January 22nd, 1925. | | | | |
| 2 | January 22nd, 1925 is the day (w) my grandfather was (b | |). | | |
| | | | | | |
| \square (2)(1) | Sapporo is the city (w) my aunt went several times. | | | | 36 |
| 2 | Sapporo is the city (w) my aunt visited several times. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| (3)(<u>1</u> | This is how I do the dishes. | | | | |
| 2 | This is (t) (w) I do the dishes. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | • | | | |
| 16 | (本語順整序) 関係詞の用法 次の日本文に合うように、()内の語句を並べかえ、英文を完成させなさい。 | | 1 | | / |
| 10 | | 10 | | | |
| $\square(1)$ | 今が私たちがあなたの助けを一番必要とするときなのです。 | | | | |
| | Now (need/help/is/your/the time/when/we/most). | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Now | | | | |
| <u>(2)</u> | これが彼の歌が大ヒットした理由です。 | | | | |
| | This (is / for which / a great hit / was / his song / the reason). | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| []/ 2) | This 私たちの待っている急行列車が 30 分遅れています。 | | | | |
| <u>(3)</u> | The express train (thirty minutes / are / late / that / we / waiting for / is). | | | | |
| | The express train (timity inimities / are / late / tilat / we / waiting 101 / 15). | | | | |
| | The express train | | | | |
| (4) | 年末はみんながとても忙しいと感じるときです。 | | | | |
| | The end (very busy / of / feels / when / everyone / the year / is / the time). | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | The end | | | | |
| <u>(5)</u> | こんなふうにして私は自転車の乗り方を覚えました。 | | | | |
| | This (how/ride/is/learned/a/to/bike/I). | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | This | | | | |
| <u>(6)</u> | 千葉は彼女がとても幸せな子供時代を過ごした町です。 | | | | |
| | Chiba (very/is/she/a/where/happy/had/childhood/the city). | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Chiba | | × | | |
| <u></u> | あなたは彼女がそのチーズケーキを買った店を知っていますか。 | | | | |
| | Do you (where / bought / she / the store / know / the cheesecake)? | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Do you | | | | - 9 |

| 4 7 | ヘ 《和訳完成》関係詞の非制限用法 | . [/][/ |
|---------------|---|-------------------|
| 1 / | (《和訳完成 》関係詞の非制限用法 次の英文の意味を完成させなさい。 | |
| \square (1) | My uncle has two motorcycles, which were made in the United Sta | tes. |
| | 叔父はオートバイを(|)です。 |
| <u>(2)</u> | She got to the station at seven, when the train had just left. | |
| | 彼女が7時に(|)電車はちょうど出たところでした。 |
| (3) | Mr. Suzuki has two daughters, who are both college students. | |
| | 鈴木さんは娘が(|)です。 |
| <u>(4)</u> | I went to an art museum yesterday, where I happened to see Mr. T | anaka. |
| | 私は(|)偶然田中先生に会いました。 |
| <u>(5)</u> | My mother was born in 1945, when the war came to an end. | |
| | 母は(|)が終わりました。 |
| <u>(6)</u> | Taro, whose father is a famous professional baseball player, is not | good at baseball. |
| | 太郎は(), | 野球があまり得意ではありません。 |
| \square (7) | He lets his dogs play in the park at night, where there are few peo | ple. |
| | 彼は夜、自分の(|) ほとんど人がいないからです。 |
| (8) | I ran across an old friend of mine at Tokyo Station, whom I hadn't | seen for years. |
| | 私は東京駅で旧友の1人に(|) 何年も会っていませんでした。 |
| | | |
| | | |
| 17 | 4 (《適語選択》)関係詞の非制限用法 | |
| | 次の日本文に合うように, ()に適する語句をア〜ウより選び, 記 | 号で答えなさい。 |
| $\square(1)$ | 京都は古いお寺で有名で、多くの人が訪れます。 | |
| | Kyoto, () is famous for its old temples, is visited by many | people. |
| | ア where イ which ウ that | |
| <u>(2)</u> | 夕方まで待ってください。その頃には父は帰ってきますから。 | |
| | Please wait till the evening, () my father will be back. | |
| | ア when イ where ウ which | |
| □(3) | 彼女は何も言いませんでした。それで私はますます腹が立ちました。 | |
| | She said nothing, () me still more angry. | |
| | ア who made イ which made ウ that made | |
| <u>(4)</u> | 私たちはその村に歩いて行き、そこで3日間滞在しました。 | |
| | We walked to the village, () we stayed for three days. | |
| □/r\ | ア which イ when ウ where | |
| <u>(</u> 5) | 父は中古車を持っていますが、2年前に買ったものです。 | |
| | My father has a used car, () he bought two years ago. | |
| []/c\ | ア that イ when ウ which | |
| <u>(</u> 6) | 彼には娘が2人いて、もうすでに結婚しています。 Habas two doughtors () have been married | |
| | He has two daughters, () have been married. ア who イ whom ウ which | |
| | WIIO 7 WIIOIII 7 WIIICII | |

| 4 = | ● 《和訳完成》関係代名詞の what | | |
|-----|---------------------|--|--|
| 1 / | 2 | | |

トレーニング B

| 4 7 | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------|-----------|
| 1 / | 次の()に適する関係詞を入れ、英文を日本文に直しなさい。 | | |
| $\square(1)$ | The man, () is very old, is quite young at heart. | | |
| | (| |) |
| $\square(2)$ | I went to the city library, ($$ | | |
| | (| |) |
| $\square(3)$ | She couldn't get a job, () made her parents very sad. | | |
| | (| |) |
| $\square(4)$ | I went to see a friend, () was sleeping then. | | |
| | | • |) |
| <u>(5)</u> | My father tried to move the bed, () he found impossible. | | 70 |
| | | |) |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 17 | 5 <u>《適語補充》非制限用法の関係詞の選択・関係代名詞 what</u> 次の各組がほぼ同じ内容になるように、()に与えられた文字で始まる適語を入 | | <u> </u> |
| | | 、れ、英又を完 | 灰させなさい。 |
| \square (1) | He does one thing and says another. | | |
| [](a) | (W) he does is different from (w) he says. | | |
| <u>(2)</u> | I know that man, for Sam introduced him to me a few weeks ago. | | |
| [](a) | I know that man, (w) Sam introduced to me a few weeks ago. | 1 | |
| <u>(3)</u> | My grandparents bought me a music player last week, but it was stolen the | 0.50 | |
| [](A) | per la contraction de la contr | stolen three | days ago. |
| <u>(4)</u> | I was happy at the thing which Bill gave me. (W) Bill gave me made me happy. | | |
| <u>(5)</u> | (W) Bill gave me made me happy.My sister lived in Hawaii for five years, and she got a driver's license there | | |
| □(3) | My sister lived in Hawaii for five years, (w) she got a driver's li | | |
| | In sister fived in flawari for five years, (w) she got a driver's in | cense. | |
| | | | |
| 4 = | ■ ▲ 《適語補充》非制限用法の関係詞・関係代名詞 what | | |
| 1 / | 適語補充 非制限用法の関係詞・関係代名詞 what 次の日本文に合うように,()に与えられた文字で始まる適語を入れ,英文 | を完成させな | さい。 |
| $\square(1)$ | | | |
| | The Korean War broke out in 1950, (w) my father was born. | | |
| $\square(2)$ | 来月博多に行きます。そこに妻の両親が暮らしているのです。 | | |
| | Next month we're going to Hakata, (w) my wife's parents live. | | |
| <u>(3)</u> | あの記事に書いてあることは嘘です。 | | |
| | (W) that article says is not true. | | |
| (4) | 他人の言うことにもっと注意を払いなさい。 | | |
| | Pay more attention to (w) other people say. | | |
| <u></u> (5) | 彼らには子供が3人いて、小学校に通っています。 | | |
| | They have three children (w) go to elementary school | | |

| 4 7 | - ※英文和訳》制限用法と非制限用法の関係詞 | | 1 | | 1 | |
|---------------------------|---|------|--------|--------------|--------|---------------|
| 1 / | 次の各組の英文を、意味の違いに注意して日本文に直しなさい。 | | | | | |
| <u>(1)(1</u> | The boy said nothing that made his parents sad. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |) |
| (2 | The boy said nothing, which made his parents sad. | | | | | |
| | (| | | | |) |
| | | | | | | |
| $\square(2)(\overline{1}$ | We tried to answer the question which was not easy. | | | | | |
| | (| | | | |) |
| (2 | We tried to answer the question, which was not easy. | | | | | |
| | (| | | | |) |
| | | | | | £ | |
| ☐(3)(1 | There were few passengers who survived the bus crash. | • | | | | |
| <u></u> П(v/С | (| | | | |) |
| (2 | There were few passengers, who survived the bus crash. | | | | | , |
| (4 | There were lew passengers, who survived the bus crash. | | | | |) |
| | C | | | | |) |
| _ | 。《茅庵教序》北圳7月中江7月15日,即区比久冠 what | _ | | | , | $\overline{}$ |
| 17 | ※語順整序》非制限用法の関係詞・関係代名詞 what 次の日本文に合うように、()内の語句を並べかえ、英文を完成させなさい | | / | | 1 | |
| | | '0 | | | | |
| <u>(1)</u> | 彼は教え方のうまい理科の教師で、彼の生徒たちみんなが尊敬しています。 | | | | | |
| | (of/a/whom/is/science teacher/he/all/skillful/,) his students respect. | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | · · | | |
| □/a\ | 7 m M H 1, 11 15, 1 × 1 m 1 h + 1 h | | his st | udent | s resp | ect. |
| <u>(2)</u> | その学校は昔とはずいぶん変わりました。 | | | | | |
| | (it/has changed/a lot/school/from/what/the) used to be. | | | | | |
| | | | | | 7. | 1 |
| | | - | | u | sed to | be. |
| <u>(3)</u> | ベーカーさんは、奥さんがピアニストですが、彼自身は英語を教えています。 | | | | | |
| | Mr. Baker, (English / a pianist / teaches / whose / is / wife / ,) himself. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Mr. Baker, | | | and American | hims | self. |
| \square (4) | 彼は自分が正しいと思うことをします。 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | He does (believes/right/be/to/he/what). | | | | | |
| | He does (believes/right/be/to/he/what). | | | | | |
| | He does | | | | | • |
| <u></u> (5) | | | | | | • |
| <u></u> [(5) | He does | | | | | • |
| <u></u> [5) | He does 私の娘は大学生ですが、美術の先生として働いています。 | | | | | • |
| □(5) | He does 私の娘は大学生ですが、美術の先生として働いています。 | | as | an ar | t teac | |
| □(5) □(6) | He does 私の娘は大学生ですが、美術の先生として働いています。 | | as | an ar | t teac | her. |
| | He does 私の娘は大学生ですが、美術の先生として働いています。 (is/my daughter/a college student/works/who/,/,) as an art teacher. | nong | | | t teac | her. |
| | He does 私の娘は大学生ですが、美術の先生として働いています。 (is/my daughter/a college student/works/who/,/,) as an art teacher. その寺は奈良時代に建てられましたが、観光客の間でとても有名です。 | nong | | | t teac | her. |

| 4 5 | | - | | |
|--------------------|--|-------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 / | 次の英文の意味を完成させなさい。 | | | |
|](1) | We will support whoever wants to build a house in this town. | | | |
| | 私たちは(| | |) 支援します。 |
|](2) | Whoever broke the window must pay for it. | | | |
| | (|) 5 | 弁償しなければ | ばなりません。 |
|](3) | You may do whatever you want to do. | | | |
| | あなたは(| |) 1 | してよいです。 |
|](4) | Take whichever you like the best. | | | |
| | (| | ,) ? | を取りなさい。 |
| <u>(5)</u> | Please come whenever it is convenient to you. | | | |
| | (| |) 5 | 来てください。 |
| <u></u> | I will drive you wherever you want to go. | | | |
| | (|) I | 車で連れて行っ | ってあげます。 |
|](7) | However much water she drank, she felt thirsty. | | | |
| - A- A | (| |)のどり | が渇きました。 |
| <u>]</u> (8) | She tells the same story to whomever she meets. | | 6 3 - 7 3 | |
| | 彼女は(| |) その同! | じ話をします。 |
|](9) | Whatever excuse he makes will not be believed. | | , , , , , , , | JHI C J G 7 0 |
| | (|) 1 | 言じてもらえた | ないでしょう。 |
|](10) | Whoever knocks on the door, don't open it. | 7.1 | 10 (0)/(. | s, (0s,) |
| | (| |) 盟けてに | はいけません。 |
| | | | 7 00.7 21 | a. 17 a c.100 |
| | | | | |
| | ▲ 《適語選択》複合関係詞 | | | |
| 16 | 次の日本文に合うように, ()に適する語をア〜ウより選び, 記 | 号で答えな | さい。 | |
| <u>(1)</u> | 私たちのクラブに入りたい人はだれでも歓迎されます。 | | | |
| | () wants to join our club is welcome. | | | |
| | ア Who イ Whoever ゥ Whomever | | | |
|](2) | 私の持っているものは何でもあなたが自由に使っていいですよ。 | | | |
| | () I have is at your service. | | | |
| | 7 Whenever イ Wherever ウ Whatever | | | |
| ¬(3) | どちらでも好きなほうを使っていいですよ。 | | | |
| _,,-, | You can use () you like. | | | |
| | 7 however 1 whichever 7 whoever | | | |
| ¬(4) | あなたが会いに来たいときはいつでも私に会いに来なさい。 | | | |
| ¬(, ₃) | Come and see me () you want to. | | | |
| | 7 however 1 whenever 7 wherever | | | |
| 7/E) | どこでも好きなところに座りなさい。 | | | |
| 7(9) | | | | |
| | Sit () you like. | | | |
| | ア however イ whenever ウ wherever | | | |

| 4 6 | ▲ 《和訳完成》疑似関係代名詞など | - |
|--------------|--|--------------------|
| IQ | 次の英文の意味を完成させなざい。 | |
| <u></u> (1) | He is not such a man as we expected. | |
| | 彼は(|)ではありません。 |
| <u>(2)</u> | It is said that there is no rule but has exceptions. | |
| | (|)と言われています。 |
| (3) | You have the same eyes as your brother has. | |
| | あなたは(|)をしています。 |
| $\square(4)$ | As is often the case with big cities, Tokyo is overpopulated. | |
| | (| ,), 東京は人口過密です。 |
| <u>(5)</u> | As is usual with him, he stayed up late watching TV yesterday. | |
| | (), H | 作日は遅くまでテレビを見ていました。 |
| <u>(6)</u> | She reads more books in two days than I read in a week. | |
| | 彼女は(|)を2日で読みます。 |
| <u>(7)</u> | There is no one that I know who is a good speaker of French. | |
| | (|)は1人もいません。 |
| <u>(8)</u> | Let's go to the same restaurant as we did last week. | |
| | (|) に行きましょう。 |
| | | |
| | | |
| 4.0 | 適語選択 | |
| 1 0 | 2 次の日本文に合うように、()に適する語句をア〜ウより選び、 | 記号で答えなさい。 |
| $\square(1)$ | 彼女の欠点を知らない人はいないようです。 | |
| | There seems to be no one () knows their faults. | |
| | ア that イ what ゥ but | |
| $\square(2)$ | トムは私と同じ靴を持っています。 | |
| | Tom has the same shoes () I do. | |
| | ア than イ which ウ as | |
| (3) | 私たちは食べきれないほどの食べ物を買いました。 | |
| | We bought more food () we could eat. | |
| | ア that イ as ウ than | |
| <u>(4)</u> | あなたにもっと知識を与えてくれるような本を読みなさい。 | |
| | Read () books as will give you more information. | |
| | ア as イ such ウ so | |
| <u>(5)</u> | 彼らにとってはいつものことですが、少なくとも15分は遅れて来ます。 | |
| | () with them, they come at least 15 minutes late. | |
| | ア As is often イ As is always ウ As is usual | |
| <u>(6)</u> | あなたが考えつく中で、丸く、重く、黒いものはありますか。 | |
| | Is there anything that you can think of () is round, hea | vy and black. |
| | ア who イ which ウ where | |

トレーニングB

| 4 0 2 《適語補充》複合 | 関係詞 |
|----------------|-----|
|----------------|-----|

| 10 | 次の日本文に合うように、()に適語を入れ、英文を完成させなさい。 | \ ₀ |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| $\square(1)$ | 彼は好きなことは何でもするでしょう。 | |
| | He will do () he likes. | |
| <u>(2)</u> | 私の両親は同じ部屋にいると必ず口論になります。 | |
| | My parents argue () they are in the same room. | |
| (3) | あなたにとって役に立ちそうな本をどれでもいいから取りなさい。 | |
| | Take () book looks useful for you. | |
| (4) | 彼の妹は彼が行くところはどこへでもついて行きます。 | |
| | His little sister follows him () he goes. | 92 ** |
| <u>(5)</u> | だれでもあなたが招待したいと思う人を招待しなさい。 | |
| | Invite () you want to. | |
| <u>(6)</u> | どんなに長くかかっても、私は弁護士になるつもりです。 | |
| | I'm going to be a lawyer, () long it takes. | |
| □ (7) | 彼女は話したい人にはだれでも話しかけました。 | |
| | She talked to () she wanted to. | |
| | 3 1 | |
| | | |
| 4 6 | 《適語補充・和訳完成》複合関係詞 | |
| IC | 〉● 次の()に適する複合関係詞を入れ,英文を日本文に直しなさい。 | |
| $\square(1)$ | () comes to my apartment is welcome. | |
| | 私のアパートに(|) 歓迎します。 |
| ${\textstyle \square}(2)$ | (Nancy visits me, she brings many kinds of sweets. | |
| | ナンシーが(|) 持ってきます。 |
| \square (3) | You can choose () card you prefer. | |
| | あなたは(|)を選べます。 |
| $\square(4)$ | () likes the writer wants to buy his new book. | |
| | (|)本を買いたいと思っています。 |
| □ (5) | He takes her () she wants to go. | |
| | (|) 彼女を連れて行ってあげます。 |
| (6) | () job you find, you will not like it. | |
| | (|) 気にいらないでしょう。 |
| \square (7) | () may happen, I won't be surprised. | |
| | (|) 私は驚かないでしょう。 |
| (8) | () hard I practiced, I couldn't sing very well in front of o | ther people. |
| | (|) うまく歌えませんでした。 |
| <u>(9)</u> | () tired I may be, I have to finish this report. | |
| | (|) 仕上げなくてはなりません。 |
| <u>(10)</u> | You can buy () bag you like. | |
| | (|) 買うことができます。 |

| 4 0 | 《 週間開元 》 俊山 舆 未到 • 疑以 舆 未 飞 名 到 | | |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| | 5 | えさせなさい。 | |
| $\square(1)$ | There is no student that does not make a mistake. | | |
| | There is no student (·) makes a mistake. | | |
| $\square(2)$ | Don't give the cake, no matter who wants. | | |
| | Don't give the cake, () wants. | | |
| $\square(3)$ | The dog barked at anyone he saw in the street. | | |
| | The dog barked at () he saw in the street. | | |
| $\square(4)$ | The boy enjoyed himself at any place where he went. | | |
| | The boy enjoyed himself () he went. | | |
| □ (5) | No matter what happens, she will not change her mind. | | |
| | () happens, she will not change her mind. | | |
| □ (6) | You can come at any time when you want to. | 2 | |
| | You can come () you want to. | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 4.6 | ▲ 《語順整序》複合関係詞・疑似関係代名詞など | | |
| 16 | 6 《 語順整序 》 複合関係詞・疑似関係代名詞など 次の日本文に合うように,() 内の語句を並べかえ,英文を完成させな | ささい。 | |
| <u></u> (1) | だれが電話してきても、私は出張中だと言ってください。 | 305 BY 35X | |
| | (calls/tell/I'm/whoever/them/,) away on business. | | |
| | | | |
| | | away on | business |
| □(2) | 彼女が行くところどこへでも彼女は自分の息子をいっしょに連れて行きます。 | | |
| | (she/she/wherever/goes/takes/,) her son with her. | | |
| | | | |
| | | her sor | with her |
| (3) | 先日行ったのと同じ店に行きましょう。 | | |
| | (the same/go/store/to/as/let's) we did the other day. | | |
| | | | |
| | | we did the | other day |
| <u>(4)</u> | 私がどんな間違いをしようとも、英語の先生は決して私をばかにしませんでし | | , |
| | (made/I/whatever/my English teacher/never/mistakes/,) looked d | | |
| | The second secon | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
| | | looked do | wn on me |
| <u>(5)</u> | 私はその歌を聴くと必ずあなたと過ごした幸せな日々を思い出します。 | | |
| | (think/hear/I/I/whenever/the song/,) of the happy days with you. | | |
| | Try my | | |
| | | of the happy days | with you |
| □ (6) | 彼が持っている CD で私が聴きたいという CD は1つもありません。 | one mppj days | |
| / | There are (I/that/he/CDs/which/no/want/has) to listen. | | |
| | and (a. mar. no. Cab. minor no. manu. nab. to notice. | | |
| | There are | | to listen |
| | | | NA TEMPET |

| | 関係詞のまとめ | | | | | |
|---------------|--|------------------|------------|---|--------|-------|
| 4.0 | 英文和訳》 関係詞 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| 10 | 次の英文を日本文に直しなさい。・ | | | | | |
| $\square(1)$ | My feelings were hurt by what she did. | | | | | |
| | (| | | | |) |
| $\square(2)$ | What you have done is against the law. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |) |
| $\square(3)$ | Do you know the year when Lincoln became the president? | | | | | |
| | | | | | |) |
| $\square(4)$ | He will employ whoever likes to talk with people. | | | | | |
| | | | • | | |) |
| \square (5) | Don't be afraid, whatever happens. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |) |
| <u></u> (6) | My uncle goes fishing whenever he gets the chance. | | | | | |
| (T/-) | | | | | |) |
| <u></u> (7) | It's raining. That's why I stay at home. | | | | |) |
| | | | | | |) |
| | | | | | | |
| | ■ ‴海順数序‰いろいろな関係詞 | - | / | | | _ |
| 18 | ※語順整序 いろいろな関係詞 | | | | | |
| <u></u> (1) | 私たちは京都まで電車に乗り、そこで別れました。 | 500 | | | | |
| | We (a train/as/took/as/where/far/Kyoto/,) we parted. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | We | | | 7 | ve pai | rted. |
| <u>(2)</u> | 私がまさにゴルフをしようとしていると、そのとき雪が降り出しました。 | | | | | |
| | I was just (about / began / golf / it / to / when / play / ,) to snow. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | I was just | | | | _ to s | now. |
| $\square(3)$ | 彼女は見るものは何でも欲しくなります。 | | | | | |
| | She (sees/whatever/wants/she). | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | She | | | | | * |
| ☐(4) | 私の一番興味のある国は韓国です。 | | | | | |
| | The country (most/I'm/in/is/interested/which) Korea. | | | | | |
| | | | | | ~~ | |
| | The country | <u> annoisse</u> | llemme lie | | Ko | orea. |
| $\square(5)$ | 雨の降らない地域はありません。 | | | | | |
| | There (but/is/area/no/has) rain. | | | | | |
| | | | | | 72 | noin |
| | There | | | |] | rain. |

4 ♀ ○ 《適語選択》関係詞

| 18 | 次の日本文に合うように、()に適する語句をア~ウより選び、記号で答えなさい。 |
|--------------|--|
| □(1) | その英語の先生は生徒たちがするどんな質問にでも答えてくれます。 |
| | The English teacher can answer any questions (). |
| | ア that his students are asked イ his students ask ゥ who asks |
| <u>(2)</u> | この村には毎週日曜日に教会に行かない人はだれもいません。 |
| | In this village there is no one () goes to church every Sunday. |
| | ア but イ that ウ who |
| (3) | あちらが息子が国連で働いている人です。 |
| | That's the man () works for the UN. |
| | ア whom his son イ that his son is ウ whose son |
| (4) | 彼は最も有名な製品が石鹸である工場に勤めています。 |
| | He works for a factory () products are soaps. |
| | ア whose most famous イ that its best ウ who has |
| □ (5) | あなたが見た女性は有名な女優です。 |
| | The woman () is a famous actress. |
| | ア whom you saw イ that has seen you ゥ who was seen |
| □(6) | 上が黄色いカップは私のです。 |
| | The cup the top () is yellow is mine. |
| | ア whose イ of which ウ which has |
| <u>(7)</u> | これは5歳以下の子供が遊べる小さな公園です。 |
| | This is a small park () children under five can play in. |
| | ア whom イ whose ウ that |
| □(8) | 私が尋ねた人は全員行くことに同意しました。 |
| | All the people () I asked have agreed to go. |
| | ア whose イ which ウ that |
| (9) | 彼女は私が昨日話しかけた女性です。 |
| | She is the woman () I spoke yesterday. |
| | ア of whom イ to that ウ to whom |
| [[(10) | あそこが彼女の住んでいる家ですか。 |
| | Is that the house () she lives? |
| [](xx) | ア in which イ of which ウ to which |
| [_](11) | ここが娘が通う学校です。 |
| | This is the school () my daughter goes. |
| []/19) | ア which イ when ウ where 日本で雪の多い月は2月です。 |
| (12) | The month () we have a lot of snow in Japan is February. |
| | ア what イ where ウ when |
| <u>(13)</u> | 私が今うれしい理由をあなたに教えます。 |
| (10) | Let me tell you the reason () I am happy now. |
| | ア why イ that ウ how |
| | |

| 4.6 | ■ 《和訳完成》比較変化の用法 | |
|--------------|---|----------------------|
| 13 | 次の英文の意味を完成させなさい。・ | |
| $\rfloor(1)$ | Your sister is as kind as you. | |
| | あなたのお姉さんは(|)です。 |
|](2) | My brother is five years younger than I am. | |
| | 私の弟は(|)です。 |
|](3) | That was the most interesting book I had ever read. | |
| | あれは(|)でした |
|](4) | I will feel better after a short rest. | |
| | 私は(|). |
|](5) | I'm as clever as you. | |
| | 私は(|)です |
|](6) | He looks happier than usual. | |
| | 彼は(|) 見えます |
| <u></u> | Which is the most difficult problem? | |
| | (|) はどれですか |
|](8) | She swims faster than anyone else. | |
| | 彼女は(|)泳ぎます |
|](9) | Mr. Jones is the person who gave the best speech. | |
| | ジョーンズさんが (|)人でした |
|](10) | It was the happiest time in these twenty years. | |
| | それは(|)でした |
| | | |
| 1 0 | 《適語選択》比較変化の用法 | |
| 1 5 | 次の日本文に合うように、()に適する語句をア∼ウより選び、記号で答 | えなさい。 |
| $\square(1)$ | 馬に乗ることは自転車に乗ることほどやさしくはありません。 | |
| | Riding a horse isn't () riding a bicycle. | |
| | ア more than イ the easiest ウ as easy as | |
|](2) | 彼女は昔は妹よりも活発でした。 | |
| | She used to be () her little sister. | |
| | ア the most active イ more active than ウ as active as | |
| $\square(3)$ | 彼は仕事を速くするのと同じくらい慎重にします。 | |
| | He works () he does quickly. | |
| | ア as quick as イ as careful as ウ as carefully as | |
|](4) | 健康は富より大切です。 | |
| | Health is () wealth. | |
| | ア as important as イ more important than ウ the mos | t important |
| <u></u> (5) | エベレスト山は世界の最高峰です。 | |
| | Mount Everest is () in the world. | |
| | 7 the highest mountain イ as high as mountains ウ a | higher mountain than |