

[A] 空所に入る適語を選びなさい。

- (1) A large portion of () the Japanese eat every day is imported from other countries.
①that ②which ③where ④what (1) _____
- (2) Are you the boy () bicycle was stolen?
①whose ②who ③his ④your (2) _____
- (3) Please come at noon, () I will be back in my office.
①by time ②during ③by which time ④by its time (3) _____
- (4) You should avoid using technical terms () meanings you don't understand very well.
①what ②whose ③which ④who (4) _____
- (5) It was cold, and () was worse, the heater broke down.
①that ②whatever ③but ④what (5) _____
- (6) Tim accompanies his five-year-old daughter () she has to go somewhere.
①whatever ②whomever ③whenever ④whichever (6) _____
- (7) He has been in hospital for two weeks. That's () he can't come today.
①how ②the way ③why ④because (7) _____
- (8) This town is very different from () it was twenty years ago.
①that ②which ③what ④when (8) _____
- (9) An important aspect of computer languages is the way () they handle data items and structures.
①in which ②in whom ③for which ④for that (9) _____
- (10) Pets should not be given more food () they need. Otherwise, they will gain too much weight.
①which ②than ③that ④what (10) _____

[B] 誤りのある箇所を指摘して、正しく直しなさい。

- (11) The winter ①of 1999, ②which I was preparing ③for the entrance examination, is still clear ④in my memory. (11) _____

[C] 与えられた語句を正しく並べかえなさい。

- (12) There is (has / rule / exceptions / but / no / some).
(12) _____

[D] 日本語の意味に合うように、与えられた語句を正しく並べかえなさい。

- (13) 私があなたにお話をしたもう一人の女の子もブリストルに住んでいる。
The other girl (about / also / I / that / told / you) lives in Bristol.
(13) _____
- (14) このようにして子どもたちは母語を習得する。
(children / how / this / their native language / is / learn).
(14) _____
- (15) 私たちの進歩は一生の間に出会う人々に左右されるといえる。
We can say that our development depends (upon / our lives / whom / of / we meet / in the course / the people).
(15) _____

解 答

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[A] 空所に入る適語を選びなさい。

- (1) A large portion of (what) the Japanese eat every day is imported from other countries. ④ [→ 236]
● 前置詞ofの後ろに来るのは名詞に相当する表現 関係代名詞whatの用法一節内で他動詞の目的語, what節は前置詞の目的語
- (2) Are you the boy (whose) bicycle was stolen? ① [→ 210]
● the boyとbicycleの関係に注目 先行詞が「人」+所有格のwhose
- (3) Please come at noon, (by which time) I will be back in my office. ③ [→ 233]
● 非制限用法の〈which+名詞〉
- (4) You should avoid using technical terms (whose) meanings you don't understand very well. ② [→ 211]
● technical termsとmeaningsの関係に注目 先行詞が「人以外」+所有格のwhose
- (5) It was cold and, (what) was worse, the heater broke down. ④ [→ 242]
● what is worse 「さらに悪いことには」
- (6) Tim accompanies his five-year-old daughter (whenever) she has to go somewhere. ③ [→ 257]
● whenever SVは「…するときはいつでも/いつ…しても」
- (7) That's (why) he can't come today. ③ [→ 223]
● That is why SV—先行詞the reasonの省略
- (8) This town is very different from (what) it was twenty years ago. ③ [→ 239]
● what S used to be/ what S was[were] 「昔 [以前] のS (の姿・有り様)」
- (9) An important aspect of computer languages is the way (in which) they handle data items and structures. ① [→ 221]
● the way in which SV 「…するやり方/…する様子」
- (10) Pets should not be given more food (than) they need. Otherwise, they will gain too much weight. ② [→ 249]
● thanは関係代名詞 比較級を含む語句を先行詞にする関係代名詞than

[B] 誤りのある箇所を指摘して, 正しく直しなさい。

- (11) The winter of 1999, (in which/ when) I was preparing for the entrance examination, is still clear in my memory. ②→in which/when [→ 227]
● the winter of 1999とI was preparing for the entrance examinationの関係は? 非制限用法の〈前置詞+which〉 = 関係副詞

[C] 与えられた語句を正しく並べかえなさい。

- (12) There is (no rule but has some exceptions).
There is **no rule but has some exceptions** . [→ 248]
● noとbutに注目 否定を含む語句を先行詞にする関係代名詞but

[D] 日本語の意味に合うように, 与えられた語句を正しく並べかえなさい。

- (13) The other girl (that I told you about also) lives in Bristol.
The other girl **that I told you about also** lives in Bristol. [→ 212]
● 「もう一人の女の子←私があなたにお話をした」 目的格の関係代名詞を用いる表現

解 答

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(14) (This is how children learn their native language).

This is how children learn their native language . [→ 219]

- 「このようにして…」 This is how ... how SV 「…するやり方/…する様子」 —関係副詞howの用法

(15) We can say that our development depends (upon the people whom we meet in the course of our lives).

We can say that our development depends **upon the people whom we meet in the course of our**

lives. [→ 207]

- 「人々←私たちが出会う」 meetの目的語は何か 先行詞が「人」+目的格のwhom