

[A] 空所にあてはまる適切な語を選びなさい。

- (1) The man () bought the watch is from China. (大阪経済大)
①who ②whom ③which ④whose (1) _____
- (2) That person is the one () I think rescued the kitten. (立命館大)
①whom ②who ③where ④what (2) _____
- (3) Mexico is the largest country () Spanish is spoken. (神奈川大)
①in which ②that ③in that ④which (3) _____
- (4) () is important is to keep early hours. (明治大)
①Whether ②What ③Which ④That (4) _____
- (5) () happens, you can rely on my friendship. (日本大)
①Whenever ②However ③Whoever ④Whatever (5) _____
- (6) When I went to the U.S. last summer, I visited the house () George Washington lived. (津田塾大)
①which ②where ③what ④that (6) _____
- (7) () John said yesterday is probably true. (摂南大)
①What ②Which ③Where ④When (7) _____
- (8) Do you remember the day () we first met Paul? (畿央大)
①when ②which ③where ④whom (8) _____
- (9) () passes the final interview next week will get the job. (南山大)
①Whom ②Whoever ③Who ④Whose (9) _____
- (10) I want to know the reason () you did it. (芝浦工業大)
①why ②which ③what ④how (10) _____

[B] 与えられた語句を正しく並べかえなさい。

- (11) Our friendship goes back to (joined / we / the / both / when) basketball team in elementary school. (西南学院大)
(11) _____
- (12) I couldn't hear (because / teacher / what / saying / was / the) the class was too noisy. (獨協大)
(12) _____

[C] 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) 読書の精神に対する関係は、食物の肉体に対する関係に等しい。
Reading is (food / mind / what / the / to) is to the body. (武蔵大)
(13) _____
- (14) 彼らはそういうわけであなたに会いに来なかったのです。
(come / they / you / to / that's / didn't / see / why). (龍谷大)
(14) _____

[D] 2つの文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に入る適切な語を書きなさい。

- (15) I overcame the hardship in this way.
This is () I overcame the hardship. (大阪教育大) (15) _____

[A] 空所にあてはまる適切な語を選びなさい。

- (1) The man (who) bought the watch is from China. (大阪経済大) ① [→ 179]
 ◆ 先行詞が〈人〉／関係詞節中で主語のはたらきをする【主格who】
- (2) That person is the one (who) I think rescued the kitten. (立命館大) ② [→ 189]
 ◆ 関係代名詞の直後にI think やI believe などが入りこむことがある【連鎖関係代名詞節】
- (3) Mexico is the largest country (in which) Spanish is spoken. (神奈川大) ① [→STRATEGY 14]
 ◆ 前置詞を関係代名詞の前に置くことがある
- (4) (What) is important is to keep early hours. (明治大) ② [→ 203]
 ◆ what で始まる節が主語になる【関係代名詞what】
- (5) (Whatever) happens, you can rely on my friendship. (日本大) ④ [→ 214]
 ◆ whatever 「何が…しようとも、何を…しようとも」【副詞節を導くwhatever】
- (6) When I went to the U.S. last summer, I visited the house (where) George Washington lived. (津田塾大) ② [→ 191]
 ◆ 先行詞は場所を表す語／関係詞節中で場所を表す副詞の役割【関係副詞where】
- (7) (What) John said yesterday is probably true. (摂南大) ① [→STRATEGY 16]
 ◆ 関係代名詞what のはたらき
- (8) Do you remember the day (when) we first met Paul? (畿央大) ① [→ 192]
 ◆ 先行詞は時を表す語／関係詞節中で時を表す副詞の役割【関係副詞when】
- (9) (Whoever) passes the final interview next week will get the job. (南山大) ② [→ 211]
 ◆ 名詞節を導くwhoever 「…する人は誰でも」【whoever】
- (10) I want to know the reason (why) you did it. (芝浦工業大) ① [→ 195]
 ◆ the reason why ... 「…する理由」【関係副詞why】

[B] 与えられた語句を正しく並べかえなさい。

- (11) Our friendship goes back to **when we both joined the** basketball team in elementary school. (西南学院大)
 Our friendship goes back to **when we both joined the** basketball team in elementary school. [→ 193]
 ◆ 関係副詞when は先行詞なしで使うことができる【関係副詞when】
- (12) I couldn't hear **what the teacher was saying because** the class was too noisy. (獨協大)
 I couldn't hear **what the teacher was saying because** the class was too noisy. [→ 205]
 ◆ what で始まる節が目的語になる【関係代名詞what】

[C] 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) Reading is **to the mind what food** is to the body. (武蔵大)
 Reading is **to the mind what food** is to the body. [→ 210]
 ◆ 「A のB に対する関係はC のD に対する関係と同じだ」【A is to B what C is to D.】
- (14) **That's why they didn't come to see you .** (龍谷大)
That's why they didn't come to see you . [→ 196]
 ◆ That's why ... 「そういうわけで…」【That's why ...】

解 答

【新3年生用】 第6回 [第8章 関係詞] 英文法・語法Engage

[D] 2つの文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に入る適切な語を書きなさい。

(15) This is (how) I overcame the hardship. (大阪教育大)

how [→ 197]

◆ This is how ... 「こうやって…」 【This is how ...】