

第8講 関係詞

1 関係代名詞

- (1) 先行詞が「人」の場合
- a) *The boy* **who**[that] showed us the way is Tom. (主格)
 - b) I have a *friend* **whose** father is a lawyer. (所有格)
 - c) *The girl* **whom**[that] you met in the park is Nancy. (目的格(省略可))
- (2) 先行詞が「もの」の場合
- a) I have an *English book* **which**[that] is easy to read. (主格)
 - b) He handed me *the book* **whose** cover was green. (所有格)
 - c) He handed me *the book* the cover **of which** was green. (所有格)
 - d) He handed me *the book* **of which** the cover was green. (所有格)
 - e) This is *the dictionary* **which**[that] my brother gave to me. (目的格(省略可))
- (3) that の特別用法
- ①先行詞が「人+(動物)」の場合
I saw *the boy and his dog* **that** were running in the park.
 - ②先行詞に最上級, all, every, no, the only, the very, the first などが含まれる場合
It is *the very book* **that** I lost yesterday.
 - ③先行詞が「人」の職業や性質などに言及しており, 補語として働く場合
He is not *the busy person* **that** he used to be.
 - ④先行詞が疑問詞 who または which の場合
Who **that** has common sense can believe the news?
- (4) what の用法
This is exactly **what** (= the thing which) I've wanted to say.

2 前置詞+関係代名詞

This is the restaurant. + I first met her in the restaurant.
→ This is *the restaurant* **which**[that] I first met her **in**.
→ This is *the restaurant* **in which** I first met her.

3 関係副詞

「時」・「場所」・「理由」・「方法」などの先行詞をとる。

- a) March is *the month* **when** I was born. (時)
- b) This is *the town* **where** he was born. (場所)
- c) Do you know (*the reason*) **why** she got angry? (理由)
- d) This is **how*** he solved the problem. (方法)

*この how は, the way (that) または the way in which と言い換えられる。

4 関係詞の非制限用法

関係詞の前にカンマをつけた形を「非制限用法」という。先行詞について説明をつけ加える。

- (1) 関係代名詞: 関係代名詞の中で非制限用法があるのは, who, whose, whom, which のみで that は用いない。
- a) He has *two sons* **who** live in Tokyo. (制限用法)
 - b) He has *two sons*, **who** (= and they) live in Tokyo. (非制限用法)

- c) *He told a lie, **which** made her angry.* (非制限用法)
- (2) 関係副詞：関係副詞の中で非制限用法があるのは、**when** と **where** のみ。
- a) We got to the ballpark *at six*, **when** (= and then) it began to rain.
- b) I went to *Italy*, **where** (= and there) I took many pictures.

5 what を用いた慣用表現

- a) Human is to air what fish is to water.
〈A の B に対する関係は C の D に対する関係と同じである〉
- b) He is **what is called** (= what we[you, they] call) a stereotype. (いわゆる)
- c) It was getting dark, and **what was worse**, it began to rain heavily.
〈さらに悪いことには〉
- d) **What with** overwork **and** very little sleep, he fell ill. (A やら B やらで)
- e) You've made me **what I am** today. (～の私)
- f) I gave him **what little** money I had. (少ないながらも)すべての～)

6 複合関係詞

- a) **Whoever** uses the facilities must follow the rules. (～するだれでも)
- b) **Whoever** may get angry with me, I will do what I believe is right. (だれが～でも)
- c) You may give this pen to **whomever** you like. (～するだれにでも)
- d) Pick up **whichever** you want. (～するどちら[どれ]でも)
- e) **Whichever** they may be interested in, it is none of my business. (どちら[どれ]を～でも)
- f) She will tell us **whatever** she knows. (～するものは何でも)
- g) **Whatever** is in the way, I will never give up achieving the goal. (何が～でも)
- h) Don't hesitate to visit my office **whenever** you need my advice. (～するときはいつでも)
- i) **Whenever** I drop in at the library, I see the old man reading a book there.
〈いつ～でも〉
- j) The dog walks after the boy **wherever** he goes. (～するところはどこ(へ)でも)
- k) **Wherever** he hides himself, we will be able to search him out. (どこに～でも)
- l) **However** busy you are, you have to attend the meeting. (どんなに～でも)

7 関係代名詞：as, but, than

- (1) as の用法
- ①節を先行詞とする。
- a) *He is an English man, **as** we know from his accent.*
- b) **As** is often the case with kids, *the boy eats too much.*
- ② such ~ as, as ~ as, the same ~ as の形で用いる。
- We want **such** persons **as** will help us.
- (2) 〈that ~ not〉の意味を表す but の用法
- There is *no one* **but** makes mistakes. (～ではない…はない)
- (3) 〈比較級 + than ~〉の形で用いる than の用法
- There is *more* space **than** is needed. (～以上の…がある)

8 関係代名詞 + 挿入節

- They have *three children* **who** I think are very diligent. (SV の挿入)

演習問題 A

1 ()に入る最も適切な語(句)をア～エから1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) Did you see the insect () our teacher brought into class this morning?
ア. what イ. when ウ. which エ. whom
- (2) The man () is feeding pigeons is my father.
ア. whose イ. whom ウ. who エ. what
- (3) John has heard nothing from her, () makes him uneasy.
ア. who イ. which ウ. where エ. that
- (4) There was a small restaurant in the hotel at ().
ア. where she was staying イ. which she was staying
ウ. that she was staying エ. what she was staying
- (5) This is Mr. Tanaka, () brother you met in the hospital.
ア. who イ. whom ウ. whose エ. which
- (6) Mt. Everest, the name of () comes from a British surveyor, was first climbed in 1953.
ア. what イ. which ウ. that エ. whose
- (7) She goes to an English school () is high.
ア. whose tuition イ. which tuition
ウ. the tuition of whose エ. the tuition of that
- (8) John is () is called a man of culture.
ア. that イ. what ウ. which エ. who
- (9) We have arrived at the hotel, () we find very comfortable.
ア. what イ. which ウ. and エ. but
- (10) This is the best health resort () I know.
ア. where イ. as ウ. that エ. whom
- (11) Ken is a student () the teachers believe is honest.
ア. what イ. who ウ. whose エ. whom
- (12) Mary is no longer () she used to be.
ア. what イ. that ウ. which エ. whom
- (13) He's determined to finish the job () happens.
ア. whatever イ. however ウ. whenever エ. no matter
- (14) That is the place () I have lived for a long time.
ア. which イ. where ウ. when エ. what
- (15) Can you see a boy and a dog () are playing on the beach?
ア. that イ. which ウ. who エ. with whom
- (16) There is no rule () has some exceptions.
ア. but イ. as ウ. than エ. the way
- (17) I cannot trust such people () speak ill of others.
ア. than イ. which ウ. as エ. whose
- (18) The teacher appreciates () volunteers in class.
ア. whomever イ. whoever ウ. whenever エ. wherever

2 日本文に合うように、()に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) セネガルはアフリカの西部にある国だ。
Senegal is a country () lies in the west of Africa.
- (2) こうやって私は君のお母さんと知り合ったのだ。
This is () I came to know your mother.
- (3) 彼女は私の言ったことがわからなかった。
She didn't understand () I said to her.

3 各組の英文が同じ内容を表すように、()に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) No matter where he went, he carried his laptop with him.
() he went, he carried his laptop with him.
- (2) They could not catch the train for that reason.
That is () they () the train.
- (3) This is the way () which we reached the decision.
This is () we reached the decision.
- (4) I gave him all the little money that I had.
I gave him () little money I had.
- (5) It will not be long before we can take a trip to the moon.
The day will soon come () we can take a trip to the moon.
- (6) The elderly woman wanted to show her son's picture to anyone who visited her.
The elderly woman wanted to show her son's picture to () visited her.

4 ()内の語(句)を並べかえて英文を完成しなさい。

- (1) You can look through your textbook and choose (you / want to / topic / whatever / write about) for your essay.
You can look through your textbook and choose _____ for your essay.
- (2) If I should die, please (who / someone / needs / offer / it / my heart / to).
If I should die, please _____.
- (3) (we / careful / are / however), we can't avoid making some mistakes.
_____, we can't avoid making some mistakes.

5 日本文に合うように、()内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

- (1) あなたがやるべきことは、息子さんを信頼して待つことだけです。
(your son / wait / trust / do / have to / to / all / is / and / you / .)
- _____
- (2) 何でも好き勝手にできると思っていたかもしれないが、そうは間屋がおろさない。
You might have thought you could have your own way, but (go / is / not / that / the / things / way).
You might have thought you could have your own way, but _____.
- (3) アメリカ英語には数多くの新しい言葉があるが、アメリカ人が日常的に使っているいくつかの言葉は、大西洋の反対側ではもはや使われていない。
Although American English has numerous new words, some words (Americans use / are / daily life / in / the other side / on / no longer used / which) of the Atlantic Ocean.
Although American English has numerous new words, some words _____
_____ of the Atlantic Ocean.

演習問題 B

1 ()に入る最も適切な語(句)をア～エから1つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) Professor Green is not satisfied with () things are.
ア. that イ. what ウ. which エ. whose
- (2) The teacher said that he would give this book to () among us wanted to read it.
ア. who イ. whoever ウ. whom エ. whomever
- (3) () your problems are, they are surely less serious than mine.
ア. Whoever イ. Whatever ウ. However エ. Whenever
- (4) The reason () he gave us for being late sounded quite natural.
ア. why イ. that ウ. for which エ. when
- (5) Tom stayed in Paris on business last summer, () his wife gave birth to a baby.
ア. during which イ. through which ウ. which エ. whom
- (6) Max tried on six pairs of shoes, () he liked.
ア. none of that イ. none of which ウ. none of them エ. which none
- (7) () language family is a group of languages with a common origin and similar vocabulary, grammar and sound system.
ア. What linguists call イ. It is called by linguists
ウ. Linguists call it エ. What do linguists call
- (8) The town () the international marathon race was held last summer is near the lake.
ア. where イ. which ウ. when エ. whose
- (9) The boy () I thought was a friend of mine proved to be a stranger.
ア. whom イ. which ウ. who エ. whose
- (10) When I went to Britain, I stayed in () I ate fish and chips for the very first time.
ア. London, where イ. London, which ウ. London where エ. London for which
- (11) The weather in Kyoto, () is well known, is severe in winter and summer.
ア. as イ. that ウ. though エ. where

2 日本文に合うように、()に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) 行くべきか、今いるところにとどまるべきか、私にはわからない。
I don't know whether to go away or to stay () I am.
- (2) 事態はしばらくそんな具合に進んだ。
That is () things went for a while.
- (3) 中西さんこそが、我々が長い間求めてきた人だ。
Mr. Nakanishi is the man () () we have long been looking.
- (4) 私はテニス部に所属しており、メアリーもその部員だ。
I belong to the tennis club, () () Mary is also a member.
- (5) 若者にはよくあることだが、ケン音楽を聞きながら遅くまで起きている。
() is often the case with young people, Ken stays up late listening to music.
- (6) その質問に答えられなかった生徒はほとんどいなかった。
There were few students () could answer the question.
- (7) 医者は私に休むように言い、私はそのアドバイスにしたがった。
The doctor told me to take a rest, () () I followed.

③ 各組の英文が同じ内容を表すように、()に適語を入れなさい。

- (1) George believes nothing his wife tells him.
George refuses to believe () his wife tells him.
- (2) Avoid big words whose meanings are not clear to you.
Avoid big words () () of which are not clear to you.
- (3) Reading nourishes the mind as food does the body.
Reading is () the mind () food is () the body.
- (4) He said he had lost the money, but I did not believe it.
He said he had lost the money, () I thought was not () .

④ ()内の語(句)を並べかえて英文を完成しなさい。

- (1) My mother doesn't (me / as / become / to / is / known / want / what) a "freeter".
My mother doesn't _____ a "freeter".
- (2) Soccer gives us simple pleasure and has always been one of the easiest games to play. A ball on the ground has something (about it / makes / you / that / to kick / want) it.
A ball on the ground has something _____ it.
- (3) Native Americans (killed / were / than / more animals / necessary / never).
Native Americans _____.
- (4) They finally succeeded in developing (would / believe / change / which / the new machine / they) the world.
They finally succeeded in developing _____ the world.

⑤ 日本語に合うように、()内の語(句)を並べかえなさい。

- (1) 彼の歩き方には、以前アメリカ映画で見た、落ち着きのない若者たちを彼女に思い出させるものがあった。
Something about (youths / he / her / the restless / the way / of / reminded / walked) that she had seen in an American film.
Something about _____ that she had seen in an American film.
- (2) ジュディはこの町で私が知っている人で、ラテン語を話せる唯一の人だ。
Judy is (speak / person / only / Latin / know / that / I / the / can) in this town.
Judy is _____ in this town.
- (3) ジャングルで、探検隊は理解できない言語を持つ人々の集団に遭遇した。
In the jungle, the expedition (a group of / whose / understand / across / language / they / didn't / people / came).
In the jungle, the expedition _____.

⑥ 日本語に合う英文を書きなさい。

- (1) 父は以前のような外科医ではない。

- (2) この国の労働者が働く条件はとても悪い。

- (3) コピーをとるには、このボタンを押せばよいだけだ。
