

【基礎ドリル】関係代名詞①～主格～

1. 下線部を先行詞として、2文を who か which を用いて1つの文にきなさい。また、書きかえた文を日本文にきなさい。

(1) I know a boy. He speaks English.

(2) The girl is Mary. She is swimming in the pool.

(3) He has a car. It is made in Japan.

(4) The language is English. It is spoken in Canada.

(5) This is a letter. It was written by Bob.

(6) Tom has a friend. She plays the guitar very well.

(7) The boy is Jim. He is making a doll.

(8) The desk is in the room. It was painted by Ken.

2. 次の英文の ( ) 内から適する語を選びなさい。

- (1) I know that boy (who / which) is reading a book.
- (2) Kyoto is a city (who / which) has many tall buildings.
- (3) Look at the buildings (who / which) are on the hill.
- (4) Do you know the boys (who / which) are running over there?

3. 次の英文中の関係代名詞で始まる節 (かたまり) に線を引き、先行詞を○で囲んだ上で、日本語にきなさい。

- (1) Does Tom have a friend who is a doctor?
- (2) Does Tom have a book which is very interesting?
- (3) The dictionary which is on the desk is mine.
- (4) The girl who wanted to see you came here yesterday.
- (5) Kyoto is a city that has a lot of historical buildings.
- (6) The desk that was made in Italy is in this room.
- (7) The woman that is making breakfast is my mother.
- (8) Look at the boys that are singing a song.

## 解答

1. 下線部を先行詞として、2文を who か which を用いて1つの文にきなさい。また、書き換えた文を日本にきなさい。

(1) I know a boy who speaks English.

・和訳) 私は英語を話す男の子を知っている。

(2) The girl who is swimming in the pool is Mary.

・和訳) プールで泳いでいる女の子はメアリーです。

・The girl is Mary who is swimming in the pool.としないよう注意。関係詞で始まるかたまりは必ず先行詞の後に置く。

(3) He has a car which is made in Japan.

・和訳) 彼は日本で作られた(日本製の)車を持っている。

(4) The language which is spoken in Canada is English.

・和訳) カナダで話されている言語は英語だ。

・The language is English which is spoken in Canada.としないよう注意。関係詞で始まるかたまりは必ず先行詞の後に置く。

(5) This is a letter which was written by Bob.

・和訳) これはボブに書かれた手紙だ。

(6) Tom has a friend who plays the guitar very well.

・和訳) トムにはとても上手にギターを弾く友達がいる。

(7) The boy who is making a doll is Jim.

・和訳) 人形を作っている男の子はジムだ。

・The boy is Jim who is making a doll.としないよう注意。関係詞で始まるかたまりは必ず先行詞の後に置く。

(8) The desk which was painted by Ken is in the room.

・和訳) ケンにペンキを塗られた机がこの部屋の中にある。

・The desk is in the room which was painted by Ken.としないよう注意。関係詞で始まるかたまりは必ず先行詞の後に置く。

2. 次の英文の ( ) 内から適する語を選びなさい。

- (1) I know that boy (who) is reading a book.
- (2) Kyoto is a city (which) has many tall buildings.
- (3) Look at the buildings (which) on the hill.
- (4) Do you know the boys (who) are running over there?

3. 次の英文中の関係代名詞で始まる節 (かたまり) に線を引き、先行詞を○で囲んだ上で、日本語にきなさい。

- (1) Does Tom have a friend who is a doctor?  
・和訳) トムには医者である友達がありますか?
- (2) Does Tom have a book which is very interesting?  
・トムはとても面白い本を持っていますか?
- (3) The dictionary which is on the desk is mine.  
・机の上にある辞書は私のだ。  
・which is on the desk までで下線部をとめる点に注意。関係詞のかたまりの中にある動詞は1つ。
- (4) The girl who wanted to see you came here yesterday.  
・あなたに会いたがっていた女の子が昨日ここに来た。  
・who wanted to see you までで下線部をとめる点に注意。
- (5) Kyoto is a city that has a lot of historical buildings.  
・京都はたくさんの歴史的な建物がある都市だ。
- (6) The desk that was made in Italy is in this room.  
・イタリアで作られた (イタリア製の) 机がこの部屋にある。  
・that was made in Italy までで下線部をとめる点に注意。
- (7) The woman that is making breakfast is my mother.  
・朝食を作っている女性は私の母だ。
- (8) Look at the boys that are singing a song.  
・歌を歌っている少年たちを見なさい。