

## 高2・3年生対象 関係詞 (35問)

I 空欄に当てはまる最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- (1) “I really hope it’ll rain tomorrow.” “From ( ) you just said, it seems you don’t want to go on the picnic.”  
(a)that (b)what (c)where (d)which
- (2) The firemen had trouble getting to the street ( ) the houses were on fire.  
(a)how (b)that (c)where (d)which
- (3) Last winter I went to Hong Kong, ( ) as warm as I had expected.  
(a)when wasn’t (b)where it wasn’t (c)to which (d)which
- (4) The professor sternly told the student, “Read the passage ( ) I referred in my lecture.”  
(a)that (b)what (c)to which (d)to that
- (5) It’s not only her friends that Ms. Kinoshita is in kind to. She helps ( ) needs her help.  
(a)those (b)whatever (c)whoever (d)whom
- (6) I’d rather have a room of my own, ( ) small it may be.  
(a) however (b)no matter (c)even if (d)whatever
- (7) “Are you going somewhere during the vacation?” “Yes, I’ve found a nice beach ( ) I can enjoy swimming even in February.”  
(a)how (b)when (c)where (d)which
- (8) Remember ( ) I’ve just told you. It’ll be very important when you grow up.  
(a)as (b)that (c)what (d)which
- (9) There are few places downtown for parking, ( ) is really a problem.  
(a)what (b)where (c)which (d)who
- (10) Keep on with your studies, ( ) hard it sometimes seems.  
(a)however (b)no matter what (c)so (d)whatever
- (11) You didn’t get the whole point. That wasn’t ( ).  
(a)my means (b)what I meant (c)what you mean (d)your meaning
- (12) Michael works very hard. That’s ( ) I respect him.  
(a)how (b)the person (c)the thing (d)why
- (13) It is often said that rice is to Asians ( ) wheat is to Europeans.  
(a)how (b)that (c)what (d)which
- (14) Last night Cindy told me about her new job in Tokyo, ( ) she appears to be enjoying very much.  
(a)which (b)where (c)what (d)when
- (15) Don’t listen to Joe ( ) much he complains.  
(a)however (b)whatever (c)so (d)how

Ⅱ空欄に適する語を入れなさい。

- (16) He has forgotten ( ) he promised.  
(17) He changed his mind, ( ) made her angry.  
(18) He has made the school ( ) it is.  
(19) This is the picture of ( ) is called a cave-man.  
(20) There is no one ( ) has his faults.  
(21) I will provide you with such things ( ) you may need.  
(22) He is not ( ) he used to be.  
(23) John is not the man ( ) he was.  
(24) Who is there ( ) knows that?  
(25) Air is to us ( ) water is to fish.  
(26) ( ) is often the case with soldiers, I was little too fond of wine.  
(27) That is ( ) I do not like him.  
(28) He said it, and ( ) is more surprising, he did it.  
(29) I visited the town ( ) he was born.  
(30) Africa is the place ( ) I should like to visit.

Ⅲ日本語を参考に並び変えなさい。

- (31) 日本では最近、仕事より家庭が大切だと言う若者が多い。

These days there are (say / Japanese / attach / who / many / young / they / more) importance to their home than to their work.

- (32) これこそ私が長年探していた蝶です。

This is (been / butterfly / I / in / have / the / very / which) search of for years.

- (33) 私には相談できる友達がたくさんいる。(a / consult / friends / have / I / lot / of / to / whom / with).

- (34) 若い人たちにはそういう口のきき方をしてもらいたい。(一語不要)

That (the way / so / young people / I / like to / would / is / hear) talk.

- (35) たいていの人々は現実の中に見たいと思っているものを絵画の中に見たがる。

Most people like to see (in / like / picture / see / they / to / what / would) in reality.

## (解答)

### I

- (1) b 先行詞がなく、said の目的語が欠けているから、先行詞を含む what が入る。
- (2) c 先行詞が「場所」で後ろの文は完全文であるから関係副詞。
- (3) b 先行詞が「場所」で後ろが不完全文ならば関係代名詞、完全文なら関係副詞。
- (4) c refer to で「～に言及する」という意味。元は I refer to the passage.
- (5) c help の目的語になるから名詞節を導くものが入る。「助けを必要としている人は誰も」。
- (6) a 「however+形・副+S+V」で「どんなに形・副 S が V しても」。
- (7) c 先行詞が「場所」で後ろが完全文なので関係副詞。
- (8) c remember の目的語なので名詞節を導くものが入る。
- (9) c 後ろの文の要素（主語）が欠けているから関係代名詞。前の節を先行詞とする場合は which を用いる。
- (10) a (6)参照。
- (11) b 補語になる必要があるので名詞節を導くものが入る。時制の一致に注意。
- (12) d 後ろが完全文なので関係副詞が入る。how は意味の上から不可。
- (13) c 「A is to B what C is to D」「A と B の関係は、C と D の関係に等しい」。
- (14) a enjoy の目的語がないため関係代名詞が入る。先行詞は前の節。
- (15) a (6)参照。

### II

- (16) what 目的語となるので名詞節を作るものが入る。
- (17) which 前の節を先行詞に取る which。
- (18) what make O C の C に該当する名詞節。
- (19) what what is called 「いわゆる」。
- (20) but 関係詞の but は否定語の後で用いられそれ自体否定の意味を含む。「欠点を持たぬ者はいない」。
- (21) as 先行詞に such を含む場合は as を用いる。
- (22) what 補語となるので名詞節を作るものが入る。
- (23) that (22)と混同しないように。直前の the man を修飾し、補語になるべきものなので that を用いる。who では間違いなので注意。
- (24) but 否定語はないが、修辞疑問文（反語）「それを知らないものがあるだろうか？＝それを知らないものはいない」となるため but を用いる。
- (25) what Iの(13)参照。
- (26) As as is often the case with～「～にはよくあることだが」。

- (27) why      That is (the reason) why~ 「～はそのためだ」。
- (28) what      what is more 「さらに」。
- (29) where      後ろが完全文なので関係副詞が入る。
- (30) that / which      後ろが不完全文なので関係代名詞が入る。

### Ⅲ

- (31) These days there are **many young Japanese who say they attach more** importance to their home than to their work.
- (32) This is **the very butterfly which I have been in** search of for years.  
※the very A 「まさに A」    in search of A 「A を探して」
- (33) **I have a lot of friends with whom to consult.**  
※前置詞＋関係詞＋to V で直前の名詞を修飾する。
- (34) **That is the way I would like to hear young people** talk. (不要な語 = so)  
※the way S V 「～する方法」
- (35) Most people like to see **in picture what they would like to see** in reality.