

■実践演習

以下の文を構造分析せよ（SVOCM を振り、品詞の括弧をつけよ）。また、「一つ目の文」、「二つ目の文」についても考へるやうに。

等位の部分には▼を付けよ。従属接続詞内の SVOCM には「´」を付けること。
空欄補充問題は、二つの文を考へて、適する語を選べ。


【重要】本トレーニングで使ふ品詞の記号

名詞→ < >

形容詞→ []

副詞→ ()

等位→ ▼

同格→ 

Part A: 関係代名詞 主格

- ① My uncle is the man who is running there.
- ② Tom is the boy who is the strongest in his class.
- ③ Mary is the girl who is the strongest in her class.
- ④ Tom is the boy who is walking with Mary.
- ⑤ Do you know the boy who was beaten by Mary?
- ⑥ The man who is running over there is my uncle.
- ⑦ The boy who is being beaten over there is Tom.
- ⑧ This is the temple which is the oldest in Japan.
- ⑨ This is the car which is very popular among young people.

- ⑩ I want to buy a book which contains a lot of illustrations.
- ⑪ The dictionary which contains a lot of illustrations is very popular.
- ⑫ The car which is parked on the left is very expensive.

Part B: 関係代名詞 所有格

- ① He has a sister whose son is a doctor.
- ② The boy whose name is Tom is loved by everyone.
- ③ I love the girl whose name is Mary.
- ④ Mary is the girl whose father is a member of a gang.
- ⑤ Mary lives in the house whose color is gold.
- ⑥ The house whose color is gold is mine.
- ⑦ Tom lives in the house whose color is black.

Part C: 関係代名詞 目的格、目的格の省略

- ① The boy who(m) Mary beat was Tom.
- ② The gang who(m) Tom saw yesterday was Mary's father.
- ③ The car which Mary drives is a limousine.

- ④ Mary doesn't like the boy she always beats.

- ⑤ The girl Tom loves is Mary.

- ⑥ The animal Mary keeps is an alligator.

- ⑦ The car Tom drives is a toy.

- ⑧ The old man who(m) she spoke to was a great actor.

- ⑨ The house in which they lived was very old.

- ⑩ The book he was looking for lay under him.

Part D: 関係代名詞 that

- ① Tom loves the girl that beats him.

- ② I want to see the girl that beats Tom.

- ③ Tom has a father that is a policeman.

- ④ Tom has a car that is 200 yen.

- ⑤ This is the boy that Mary beat yesterday.

- ⑥ This is the car that Mary broke yesterday.

- ⑦ The car that Mary broke yesterday was Benz.
- ⑧ The car that Tom drove was stolen.
- ⑨ The old man that she was speaking to was a great actor.
- ⑩ The book that he was looking for lay under him.

Part E: 空欄補充問題①→二つの文を考へて

- ① I met a woman () lives next door.
(a) who (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ② I saw the girl () sister is a friend of mine.
(a) who (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ③ The woman () we met yesterday is a teacher.
(a) where (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ④ That is the team () Kota likes.
(a) who (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ⑤ I have a friend () father is a politician.
(a) who (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ⑥ I need a friend () speaks Spanish.
(a) who (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ⑦ These are the guys () I met in Kyoto in August.
(a) when (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ⑧ I have a friend () lives in Osaka.
(a) who (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ⑨ There are many people () family name is Suzuki.
(a) who (b) whose (c) whom (d) which

Part F: 空欄補充問題②→二つの文を考へて、少し難しめ

- ① I have some news () I have just heard.
(a) who (b) of which (c) whom (d) which
- ② Here are some books () I bought for her.
(a) who (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ③ Kyoto has many places () are famous for colourful leaves.
(a) who (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ④ Ken has a dog () runs very fast.
(a) who (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ⑤ She lives in a house () door is blue.
(a) who (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ⑥ The woman () you were just talking to is a famous actress.
(a) when (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ⑦ I have a kid () I must take care of.
(a) who (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ⑧ Is that the woman () you spoke of yesterday?
(a) it (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ⑨ Is this the person () you are looking for? (写真を差し出しながら)
(a) of which (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ⑩ She is the person () Mary wants to meet.
(a) where (b) whose (c) whom (d) which
- ⑪ It is the place () I want to visit the most.
(a) who (b) whose (c) whom (d) which

Part G: 関係代名詞 what

- ① What is good for one person is not always good for another.
- ② I gave her what she needed.

- ③ What I want is a digital camera.
- ④ A good rest is what you need most.
- ⑤ You'd better keep a record of what you have read.
- ⑥ I can't believe what she said to you.
- ⑦ What he did is against the law.

Part H: 関係副詞

- ① The house where Tom lived was destroyed yesterday.
- ② The hotel where Tom stayed was a tent.
- ③ Kate arrived in Tokyo on the day when I left.
- ④ I will never forget the time when we first met.
- ⑤ I remember the time when I first went abroad.
- ⑥ Tell me the reason why you drive a car.
- ⑦ This is why I beat him.
- ⑧ This is how I study English.

⑨ This is how I build my muscles.

⑩ This is the way I study English.

Part I: 複合関係詞→ここについては一つ目の文、二つ目の文は考へなくて良い

① Whoever watches this movie will be impressed.

② Whoever comes to the party, she'll be pleased.

③ Whoever tried, the question was difficult to solve.

④ Take whichever you want.

⑤ Whichever you buy, you'll be satisfied.

⑥ He did whatever he was interested in.

⑦ Whatever he says, nobody believes him.

⑧ Whenever she comes, she doesn't speak to me.

⑨ Please sit wherever you like.

⑩ However tired you may be, you must do your homework.