

Today's Pattern: (今日のパターン)

– that – (関係代名詞 that)

Today's Sentence: (今日の例文)

I have a computer that is easy to use.

(私は使いやすいコンピューターを持っています。)



Objectives of this material: (このテキストの目的)

1. Broaden word expressions, not only to understand but also to construct them.
(基本文型を理解するだけでなく、使いこなせるようになる)
2. Gain confidence in speaking by completing simple practice conversations.
(簡単な会話練習から始めて、英会話の自信をつける)
3. Feel your progress and enjoy English!
(自分の上達を実感し、英語を楽しむ)

Previous Lessons Review (これまでのレッスンの復習) (5-10 min)

Directions: Practice the sentence pattern of your previous lessons. (これまで学習したパターンを復習しましょう)

0-1. Indefinite pronouns (- all / most / none / some -)

Tutor: What kind of music do you like?

Student: Most of the music that I like is _____.

0-2. - who -

Tutor: Tell me what kind of athlete do you like?

Student: I like an athlete who _____.

0-3. - whom -

Tutor: We will be having our Christmas party next week.

Student: That's nice! I think I already know _____ whom you're going to give your present to.

0-4. - whoever / whomever -

Tutor: Do you like helping people?

Student: Yes, I do. I help _____ needs it as much as possible.

0-5. - whose -

Tutor: Hey, what's that?

Student: I found it in the restroom. Do you know anyone whose _____?

Grammar Review (文法の復習) (5-10 min)

Relative pronouns are used to relate groups of words to nouns or other pronouns in a sentence. (関係代名詞は、文節を文中の名詞や代名詞と結びつけるために用います)

– **That**– is a *relative pronoun* that refers to places, things, or ideas. It adds important information in the sentence. (– *that*–は、場所や事物について言及する関係代名詞で、文に重要な情報を与える役割をします)

Example: I have a computer that is easy to use.



(私は使いやすいコンピューターを持っています。)

Dependent Clause (従属節)

The dependent clause containing – *that*– must not be preceded by a comma (,).

(– *that*–を含む従属節の前にカンマ (,) を置くことはできません)

That Vs. Which (that と which の違い)

To decide whether to use “that” or “which”, determine if the clause can be removed without changing the meaning of the sentence. If the clause can be removed, use “which”. If the clause cannot be removed, use “that”. (that と which の使い分けは、従属節を取り除いても文の意味が変わらないかどうかで判断します。従属節を取り除いても意味が変わらなければ which を、意味が変わってしまう場合は that を使いましょう)

He gave me chocolates that were imported.

(彼は私に輸入もののチョコレートをくれました。)

The clause in the example above cannot be removed because it is talking about a specific chocolate. (上の例文では、特別なチョコレートを話題にしているので、従属節を取り除くことはできません)

The chocolates, ~~which John gave~~, were imported.

(その、ジョンがくれたチョコレートは輸入ものでした。)

Even if you remove the clause – *which John gave*– it doesn’t affect the meaning of the sentence. (この例文では、従属節 (ジョンがくれた) を取り除いても文の意味は変わりません)

関係代名詞 [that]

このレッスンでは、関係代名詞 *that* の用法を学習します。先行する名詞が [人] または [事物] で、従属節において「～は」などの主格や「～の」などの目的格にあたる場合、関係代名詞 *that* を使ってその人物や事柄を説明する文節を連結させることができます。

例文 1 : I have a computer that is easy to use.

(私は使いやすいコンピューターを持っています。)

例文 2 : The train that we took was crowded.

(私たちが乗った電車は満員でした。)

例文 1 では、“I have a computer.” という文の名詞 “a computer” と、それがどんな物であるかを説明する文 “It is easy to use.” を連結して一つの文にするために関係代名詞 *that* を使っています。

なお、関係代名詞 *that* が事物を表す場合は関係代名詞 *which* に置き換えることもできますが、*that* は先行する語を限定して説明する場合に使われ、*which* は補足的に説明する場合に使われるという特徴があります。

例文 3 : I read newspapers that contain an obituary page.

(私は死亡記事が載っている新聞を読みます。)

例文 4 : I read “Panorama”, which contains an obituary page.

(私は死亡記事が載っている「パノラマ」新聞を読みます。)

Exercise 1 (エクササイズ 1) (2-4 min)

Directions: Repeat after your tutor. (講師に続けて言ってください)

Example: I have a computer that is easy to use.

(例文: 私は使いやすいコンピューターを持っています。)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1-1. I borrowed the books that | I need for my research paper.
(研究論文に必要な)
our professor suggested to help us understand the movie.
(私たちがその映画を理解するのに役立つと教授が提案した)
contain facts about asteroids.
(小惑星に関する事実を含む)
have da Vinci's genuine signature.
(ダ・ヴィンチの直筆サインが書かれた)
were sold for just a buck from the library.
(図書館からたった1ドルで売られた) |
| 1-2. I avoid food that | is too oily.
contains too much sugar.
has milk.
causes heart burn.
triggers an allergic reaction. |

trigger: 引き起こす

allergic reaction: アレルギー反応

Exercise 2 (エクササイズ 2) (3-6 min)

Directions: Complete the exercise below to make a sentence. (下の文を完成させてください)

Example: I have a computer that is easy to use.

(例文: 私は使いやすいコンピューターを持っています。)

- 2-1. The young lady bought the bag that _____.
(その若い女性は____バッグを買いました。)
- 2-2. He told me of a place that _____.
(彼は私に____場所の話をしてくれました。)
- 2-3. She thought of buying clothes that _____.
(彼女は____服を買おうと思っていました。)
- 2-4. I told you never to touch anything that _____.
(絶対に____ものに触らないように言いましたよね。)
- 2-5. The children played a game that _____.
(子どもたちは____ゲームで遊びました。)

Exercise 3 (エクササイズ 3) (3-6 min)

Directions: Match the words below to make a correct sentence or phrase. There may be multiple combinations. Choose the best answer. (左と右の言葉を組み合わせて文を完成させてください。対応する組み合わせはひとつとは限りませんが、その中で最も適切な答えを選びなさい。)

The contestant _____

3-1. gave an answer	essay that was inspiring.
3-2. submitted an	glittered through the night.
3-3. wore a stunning dress that	question that belongs to the difficult category.
3-4. successfully answered a trivia	made the audience cry.
3-5. sang a song that	that caught the judges' attention.

These days, _____

3-6. I barely see TV shows	that are written by western authors.
3-7. young people read books	that make any sense.
3-8. couples like weddings	that have poor police visibility.
3-9. crimes are frequent in places	are very affordable.
3-10. people can buy medicine that	that are simple.

contestant: 出場者 stunning: とても美しい glitter: 輝く
affordable: 手頃な価格の police visibility: 警察の目が届くこと

Exercise 4 (エクササイズ 4) (3-6 min)

Directions: Practice having a conversation with your tutor. (講師と会話の練習をしましょう)

- Tutor:** What are you looking for?
- Student:** I am looking for my necklace <which / that / whose> has a gold pendant. I can't find it anywhere.
- Tutor:** Don't worry! I will help you find it. Where did you last see it?
- Student:** I remember seeing it on the bed <who / which / that> Greg slept on.
- Tutor:** Can you describe the pendant for me so I'll recognize it immediately?
- Student:** It's a gold pendant <which / that / who's> is shaped like an elephant.
- Tutor:** Is that the one I gave you last Christmas?
- Student:** No. This is the necklace <whom / that / whose> I bought from Thailand.

Exercise 5 (エクササイズ 5) (3-6 min)

Directions: Practice having a conversation with your tutor. (講師と会話の練習をしましょう)

- Tutor:** What's bothering you?
(何か困ったことでもあったの?)
- Student:** I lost the money that _____.
(_____ お金を落としたの。)
- Tutor:** That's terrible. How did it happen?
(それは困ったね。どうしてそんなことになったの?)
- Student:** I don't know. I just remember I had it in the shirt that _____.
(わからない。_____ シャツに入れたのは覚えてるんだけど。)
- Tutor:** Have you tried looking for it in the places where you could have lost it?
(落としそうな場所を探してみた?)
- Student:** Yes, but it's so frustrating that _____.
(うん。でも、_____ とてもじれったくて。)
- Tutor:** I know how frustrating that is. Is there anything I can do to help?
(わかるよ。何か役に立てることはある?)
- Student:** No, I think someone already found it. Thank you for the offer though. Next time I will be more careful. This experience taught me a lesson that _____.
(ううん。もう誰かが見つけてしまっていると思う。どうもありがとう。今度からもっと気をつけるね。今回のことで_____ という教訓を学んだわ。)

Exercise 6 (エクササイズ 6) (5-10 min)

Directions: Practice and enjoy a free talk with your tutor. (講師とフリートークを楽しみながら練習しましょう)

Guide Questions from the tutor: (講師は次の質問で会話を始めます)

- 6-1. What gift do you want to receive that could make you happy?
- 6-2. Would you want to undergo cosmetic surgery that could make you more attractive? Why or why not?
- 6-3. Do you like to live in a neighborhood that is near the city? Why?
- 6-4. Do you like to join campaigns that are against global warming? Why?