

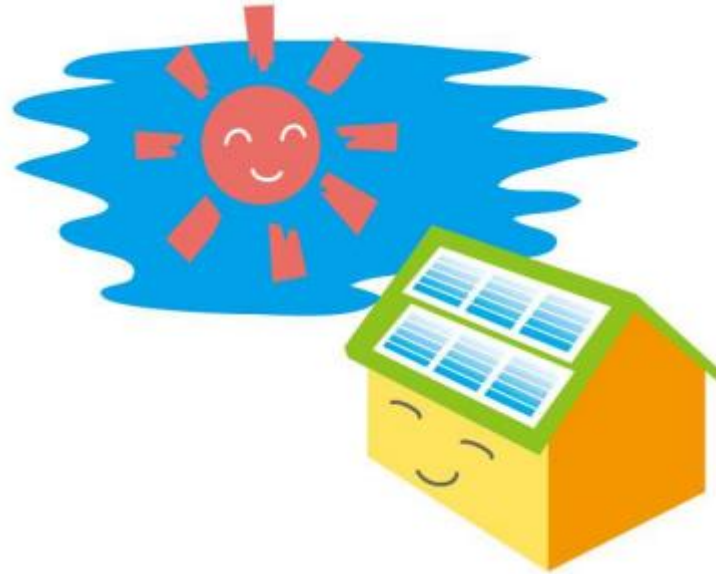
Today's Pattern: (今日のパターン)

– which – (関係代名詞 which)

Today's Sentence: (今日の例文)

The sun, which is a source of energy, can be used to produce electricity.

(エネルギー源である太陽は電力の生産に利用できます。)



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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. – who –

**Tutor:** Tell me what kind of athlete you like.

**Student:** I like an athlete who \_\_\_\_\_.

0-2. – 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.

0-3. – whoever / whomever –

**Tutor:** Do you like helping people?

**Student:** Yes, I do. I help \_\_\_\_\_ needs it as much as possible.

0-4. – whose –

**Tutor:** Hey, what's that?

**Student:** I found it in the restroom. Do you know anyone whose \_\_\_\_\_?

0-5. – that –

**Tutor:** What's bothering you?

**Student:** I lost the money that \_\_\_\_\_.

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。

– **Which** – is a *relative pronoun* that refers to places, things, or ideas. It adds additional information in the sentence.

**which** は、場所や事物について言及する関係代名詞で、文に追加情報を与える役割をします。

We use *which* with non-essential clauses. These are clauses that can be removed without changing the meaning of the sentence. They usually describe or clarify the subject.

**which** は、非制限節とともに用います。非制限節を取り除いても文の意味は変わりません。通常、主語を修飾したり明確にしたりするために用います。

*Example:* The sun, which is a source of energy, can be used to produce electricity.

例文：エネルギー源である太陽は電力の生産に利用できます。

In the example above, if we remove the clause “which is a source of energy”, the meaning of the sentence would not be lost. Also note that the clause is surrounded by commas. These clauses are usually surrounded by, or preceded by, commas.

上の例文で、「エネルギー源である」という節を取り除いても文の意味は損なわれません。また、非制限節はカンマとともに用います（カンマでくくるか直前にカンマが置かれます）。

*Example:* Last year he bought several CDs, which he still likes a lot.

例文：今もたいへん気に入っている数枚の CD を彼は去年買いました。

### 関係代名詞 [which]

このレッスンでは、関係代名詞 which の用法を学習します。先行する名詞が [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 which を使ってその事物を説明する文を連結させることができます。

また、前回のレッスン 32 で学習したように、関係代名詞 which は関係代名詞 that にたいてい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: *The sun, which is a source of energy, can be used to produce electricity.*

(エネルギー源である太陽は、電力の生産に利用できます。)

Exercise 1 (エクササイズ 1) (2 min)

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

*Example: The sun, which is a source of energy, can be used to produce electricity.*

(例文: エネルギー源である太陽は電力の生産に利用できます。)

1-1. She bought a purse, which | was red. (赤い)  
| was expensive. (高価な)  
| was made of leather. (革製の)  
| was like her sister's purse. (姉の財布に似た)

1-2. The book, | which I borrowed from the library, | is fascinating.  
| which is a bestseller,  
| which my brother left at our house,  
| which has a brown hardbound cover,

fascinating: 魅力的な

hardbound: ハードカバー (の) 【ハードカバー: ボール紙を紙、布、革などで包んだ堅い素材で作られた本の表紙】

Exercise 2 (エクササイズ 2) (2 min)

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

*Example: The sun, which is a source of energy, can be used to produce electricity.*

(例文: エネルギー源である太陽は電力の生産に利用できます。)

2-1. My mother fell ill, which made my father\_\_\_\_\_.

(私の母は病で倒れました。それは父を\_\_\_\_\_。)

2-2. The movie, which was part of the Cannes Festival, is \_\_\_\_\_.

(カンヌ映画祭で上映されたその映画は\_\_\_\_\_。)

2-3. I live in Tokyo, which \_\_\_\_\_.

(私は\_\_\_\_\_東京に住んでいます。)

2-4. My house is near my office, which \_\_\_\_\_.

(私の家は\_\_\_\_\_オフィスの近くにあります。)

2-5. The party, which \_\_\_\_\_, was memorable.

(その\_\_\_\_\_パーティーは記憶に残るものでした。)

## 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。)

I have \_\_\_\_

3-1. done sit-ups yesterday,	snores, which is annoying.
3-2. tried sky diving,	is very painful.
3-3. a headache, which	which was terrifying.
3-4. a roommate who	caused me to be absent from work.
3-5. the flu, which	which made my legs sore.

He wants to \_\_\_\_\_

3-6. go to Madrid,	which is his mother's favorite food.
3-7. quit his stressful job,	which is a beautiful place.
3-8. cook lasagna,	which I think is a good decision.
3-9. try yoga, which	business, which is quite risky.
3-10. start his own	can help him lose weight.

**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:** Is something wrong?

**Student:** Yes. I forgot my best friend's birthday, which <is embarrassing / can wear / she is disappointed>. I am ashamed of not remembering her special day.

**Tutor:** You can make it up to her. Why don't you buy her a gift?

**Student:** Yes. I already bought the Totoro sleeping bag, which <is in my shoe size / she has been wishing for / I sleep> since last year.

**Tutor:** That is a very thoughtful gift.

**Student:** I hope she likes it. I am also thinking of treating her to dinner. I'll order lasagna, which < is practical / delicious / is her favorite>, at Bella Italia Restaurant.

**Tutor:** You are spoiling her.

**Student:** Thank you very much for your kind words.

make it up to...: ...に償う、埋め合わせする

treat: おごる

spoil: 甘やかす



## 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:** Do you mind if I ask you some questions?  
(いくつか質問させていただいてよろしいですか。)
- Student:** As long as you ask me easy questions, which \_\_\_\_\_, then I don't mind at all.  
(簡単な\_\_\_\_\_質問でしたら構いませんよ。)
- Tutor:** Sure, I just want to know what kind of study habits you have. Which homework do you do first?  
(わかりました。学習習慣についてお伺いするだけです。どの宿題から先に取り掛かりますか。)
- Student:** I work on the most difficult homework, which requires \_\_\_\_\_.  
(\_\_\_\_\_の必要がある一番難しい宿題から始めます。)
- Tutor:** Why do you need to do that first?  
(なぜ難しい宿題から始めるのですか。)
- Student:** Because my mind is fresher and I can get through it faster. I usually study early in the morning, which \_\_\_\_\_.  
(記憶が新しいうちに済ませた方が早く終わらせられるからです。たいてい、\_\_\_\_\_早朝に勉強します。)
- Tutor:** That makes sense. Where do you study?  
(なるほど。どこで勉強するのですか。)
- Student:** Sometimes at the library but nowadays I study in my room. I just got rid of my TV, which \_\_\_\_\_.  
(たまに図書館へ行きますが、最近はこの部屋で勉強しています。\_\_\_\_\_テレビを処分したばかりです。)
- Tutor:** What are those post-its above your desk?  
(机にずいぶんたくさんポストイットが貼ってありますね。)
- Student:** Those are motivational quotes, which \_\_\_\_\_.  
(\_\_\_\_\_やる気になる言葉です。)

motivational: 動機付けになる

quote: 引用 [文、句]、格言

Exercise 6 (エクササイズ 6) (7 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 kind of pet do you want to have? Why?
- 6-2. What kind of house do you want to live in?
- 6-3. What kind of job do you want to have?
- 6-4. What kind of gift do you want to receive on your next birthday?