

オックスフォード大学出版局 & 数研出版  
中学高等学校教員向けセミナー2015

リスニングや映像も含めた英語の多読指導

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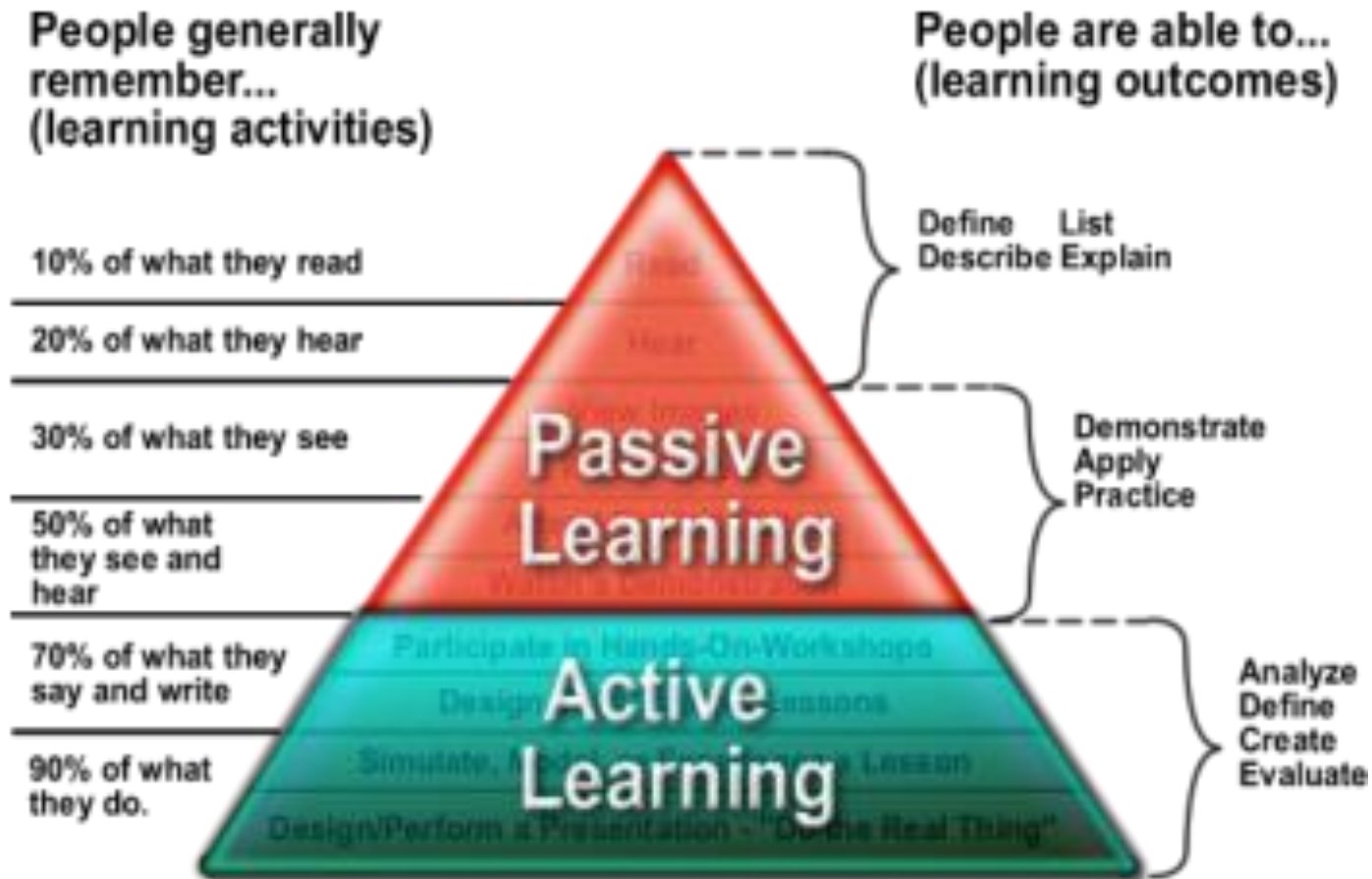
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Tokyo, Kitasenju



1. 多読指導とは
2. 中学・高校の英語教育の流れとその目的
3. CEFR
4. 高校教育と大学入試
5. 多聴・多読の実践例

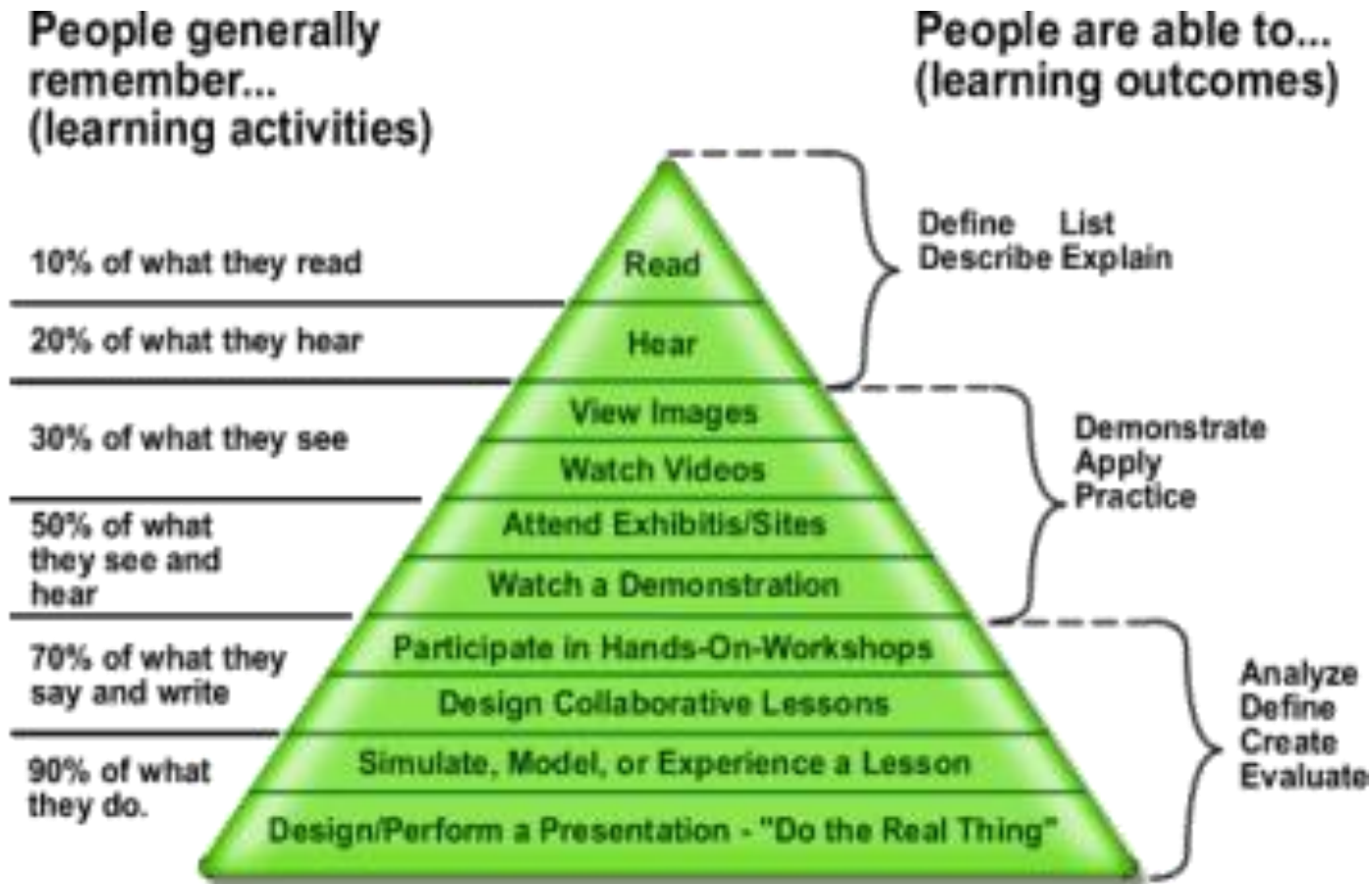
# 1. 多読指導とは

## エドガー・戴尔 - 学習の円錐



# 1. 多読指導とは

## エドガー・戴尔 - 経験の円錐



出典: <http://personalexcellence.co/blog/images/cone-of-experience.gif>

# 1. 多読指導とは

多読とは？

＜国際多読教育学会一多読指導ガイド＞より  
辞書無しでも

十分に理解できる 易しい英語の本を

楽しく、速く読むこと

出典：国際多読教育学会による多読指導ガイド(Extensive Reading Foundation)

# 1. 多読指導とは

どうして多読なのか？

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1. 言葉が**現実**にどのように**使われているか**を知る
2. **語彙**を増やす
3. **言語処理**が**自動化**され、**脳**に他のことを**記憶**する**余裕**が生まれる
4. **自信**、**やる気**、**楽しさ**が増し、**言語活動**における**不安感**を下げる
5. **聞き取り習慣**が身に付く
6. **文法**への**勘**が養われる

# 1. 多読指導とは

## 多読授業のかたち

学習者は自分のレベルにあった本を自分で選ぶ。  
皆が別々の本を、そして自分が「楽に読める」本を読む。

このような読書を、

individual reading (各自で行う読書)

self-selected reading (各自で図書を選ぶ読書) や、

Sustained Silent Reading, **SSR** (持続的黙読)

と呼ぶ。



# 1. 多読指導とは

## 多読のスイート・スポット

- ・1ページの中の単語を**98%**知っている。  
ここがスイート・スポット  
1ページ400語の場合、未知語は8語以下
- ・既知語の割合**90 - 98%**は「教育的レベル」

苦痛を伴う読書 - 精読 - 多読 - 速読訓練  
(既知語 90% - 98% - 100%)

## 2. 中学・高校の英語教育の流れとその目的

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1. 従来のGrammar-Translation中心から、  
4技能を統合した、「使える」英語への転換
2. 「6年間も勉強したのに、話せない」という批判
3. 「英語で授業をすること」に求められるもの

## 2. 中学・高校の英語教育の流れとその目的

何が、どのくらいできればよいのか？

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### 英語が自由に話せるというレベルとは？

- 科学的な「英語ができる」基準の設置
- “Common European Framework of Reference for Languages” の利用の拡大

### 3. CEFR

## CEFR基準

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**CEFR**とは、Common European Framework of Reference for Languagesの略称。

語学のコミュニケーション能力別のレベルを示す国際標準規格として、欧米で幅広く導入されつつあります。NHK英語講座は、このCEFRに対応して以下のレベル分けをしています。

レベル	
C2	ほぼすべての話題を容易に理解し、その内容を論理的に再構成して、ごく細かいニュアンスまで表現できる
C1	広範で複雑な話題を理解して、目的に合った適切な言葉を使い、論理的な主張や議論を組み立てることができる
B2	社会生活での幅広い話題について自然に会話ができ、明確かつ詳細に自分の意見を表現できる
B1	社会生活での身近な話題について理解し、自分の意思とその理由を簡単に説明できる
A2	日常生活での身近なことがらについて、簡単なやりとりができる
A1	日常生活での基本的な表現を理解し、ごく簡単なやりとりができる
A0	ごく簡単な表現を聞きとれて、基本的な語句で自分の名前や気持ちを伝えられる

### 3. CEFR

## CEFR基準

Pre-A1	小学生
A1	小学生～中学生
A2	中学生～高校生
<b>B1</b>	<b>高校生</b>
<b>B2</b>	<b>高校生～大学生</b>
C1	大学生以上
C2	大学生以上

出典:ブリティッシュカウンシル

([http://www.britishcouncil.jp/sites/default/files/jiao\\_cai\\_nonan\\_yi\\_du\\_tocefrying\\_yu\\_li\\_jian\\_ding\\_shi\\_yan\\_\\_0.pdf](http://www.britishcouncil.jp/sites/default/files/jiao_cai_nonan_yi_du_tocefrying_yu_li_jian_ding_shi_yan__0.pdf))

# 各試験団体のデータによるCEFRとの対照表

CEFR	Cambridge English	英検	GTEC CBT	GTEC for STUDENTS	IELTS	TEAP	TOEFL iBT	TOEFL Junior Comprehensive	TOEIC / TOEIC S&W
C2	CPE (200+)				8.5-9.0				
C1	CAE (180-199)	1級 (2810-3400)	1400		7.0-8.0	400	95-120		1305-1390 L&R 945~ S&W 360~
B2	FCE (160-179)	準1級 (2596-3200)	1250-1399	980	5.5-6.5	334-399	72-94	341-352	1095-1300 L&R 785~ S&W 310~
B1	PET (140-159)	2級 (1780-2250)	1000-1249	815-979	4.0-5.0	226-333	42-71	322-340	790-1090 L&R 550~ S&W 240~
A2	KET (120-139)	準2級 (1635-2100)	700-999	565-814	3.0	186-225		300-321	385-785 L&R 225~ S&W 160~
A1		3級-5級 (790-1875)	-699	-564	2.0				200-380 L&R 120~ S&W 80~

英検：日本英語検定協会 <http://www.eiken.or.jp/forteachers/data/cefr/>  
[http://www.eiken.or.jp/association/info/2014/pdf/0901/20140901\\_pressrelease\\_01.pdf](http://www.eiken.or.jp/association/info/2014/pdf/0901/20140901_pressrelease_01.pdf)

TOEFL：米国ETS <http://www.ets.org/Media/Research/pdf/RM-15-06.pdf?WT.ac=clkb>

IELTS：ブリティッシュ・カウンシル（および日本英語検定協会）資料より

TEAP：第1回 英語力の評価及び入試における外部試験活用に関する検討会 吉田研作教授資料より

Cambridge English（ケンブリッジ英検）：ケンブリッジ大学英語検定機構 <http://www.cambridgeenglish.org/exams-and-qualifications/cefr/cefr-exams/>  
<http://www.cambridgeenglish.org/exams/cambridge-english-scale/>

※各試験団体の公表資料より文部科学省において作成

GTEC：ベネッセコーポレーションによる資料より

TOEIC：IIBC <http://www.toeic.or.jp/toeic/about/result.html>  
「L&R」または「S&W」の記載が無い数値が4技能の合計点

## 4. 高校教育と大学入試

高校での英語教育の目標とは？

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「CEFERのB1～B2レベル」か？

と、同時に、大学進学を目標とすると、

「センター試験で80%以上の得点」

センターで180点以上の生徒は、ほぼ英検準1級合格するが、英検準1級の生徒は必ずしもセンターで180点以上得点できない。(私見)



# 英語運用能力 < 高度な読解力

センター試験配点:

第1問	A 発音	2点 × 3問 = 6点	計14点
	B アクセント	2点 × 4問 = 8点	
第2問	A 文法	2点 × 10問 = 20点	計44点
	B 並べ替え	4点 × 3問 = 12点	
	C 会話作文	4点 × 3問 = 12点	
第3問	A 会話要約	4点 × 2問 = 8点	計41点
	B 不要文削除	5点 × 3問 = 15点	
	C 論旨要約	6点 × 3問 = 18点	
第4問	A 図表等読解	5点 × 4問 = 20点	計35点
	B 広告等読解	5点 × 3問 = 15点	
第5問	長文読解	6点 × 5問 = 30点	計30点
第6問	A 長文読解	6点 × 5問 = 30点	計36点
	B 段落主題読解	6点 × 1問 = 6点	

読解

: 71%

## 4. 高校教育と大学入試

### 大学入試の英語で求められる力

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1. ある程度高度な内容の英文を読み、その内容を理解したり、要約したりする力
2. そのままでは翻訳できない、英語または日本語独特の表現や価値観を、英語または日本語に置き換えて理解・表現する力
3. 英語を使ってまとまった内容を表現する力

## 4. 高校教育と大学入試

### 2015年センター5番本試と追試の変化

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#### ・2015年本試

設問の答えの根拠は本文中に記述あり。

他の表現での言い換え⇒**情報を探す読み方**

事実を読んでいく — nonfiction titles

#### ・2015年追試

設問の答えの根拠は、文脈上から類推。

内容を理解する ⇒ **論旨を理解する読み方**

話の筋を読んでいく — story books

## 4. 高校教育と大学入試

### センター6番の変化にみる出題者の意図

一貫して英語でのパラグラフのトピックセンテンスと文全体の構成への理解の定着を求める

2008年    パラグラフごとのつながりを問う問題初出

2011年    パラグラフを抽象的に要約した文を、論旨の順に並べる

2012年    パラグラフの機能(Introduction/Conclusion)を表す語句が使われる

2015年    12年同様、抽象的にパラグラフを要約する文を理解する内容

## 4. 高校教育と大学入試

### 読解力

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# Reading Comprehension と Reading Literacy

PISAの調査結果から、日本は国際的に見て読解力が高い水準にないことが明らかとなっている。

### Reading Comprehension:

一般的には文章などを読み解く能力を指す。

「教材としての文章の内容を正確に読み取る」という意味合いで用いられる。

### Reading Literacy:

「PISA型読解力」などの表現で従来の用法と区別されている。

## 4. 高校教育と大学入試

### 読解力

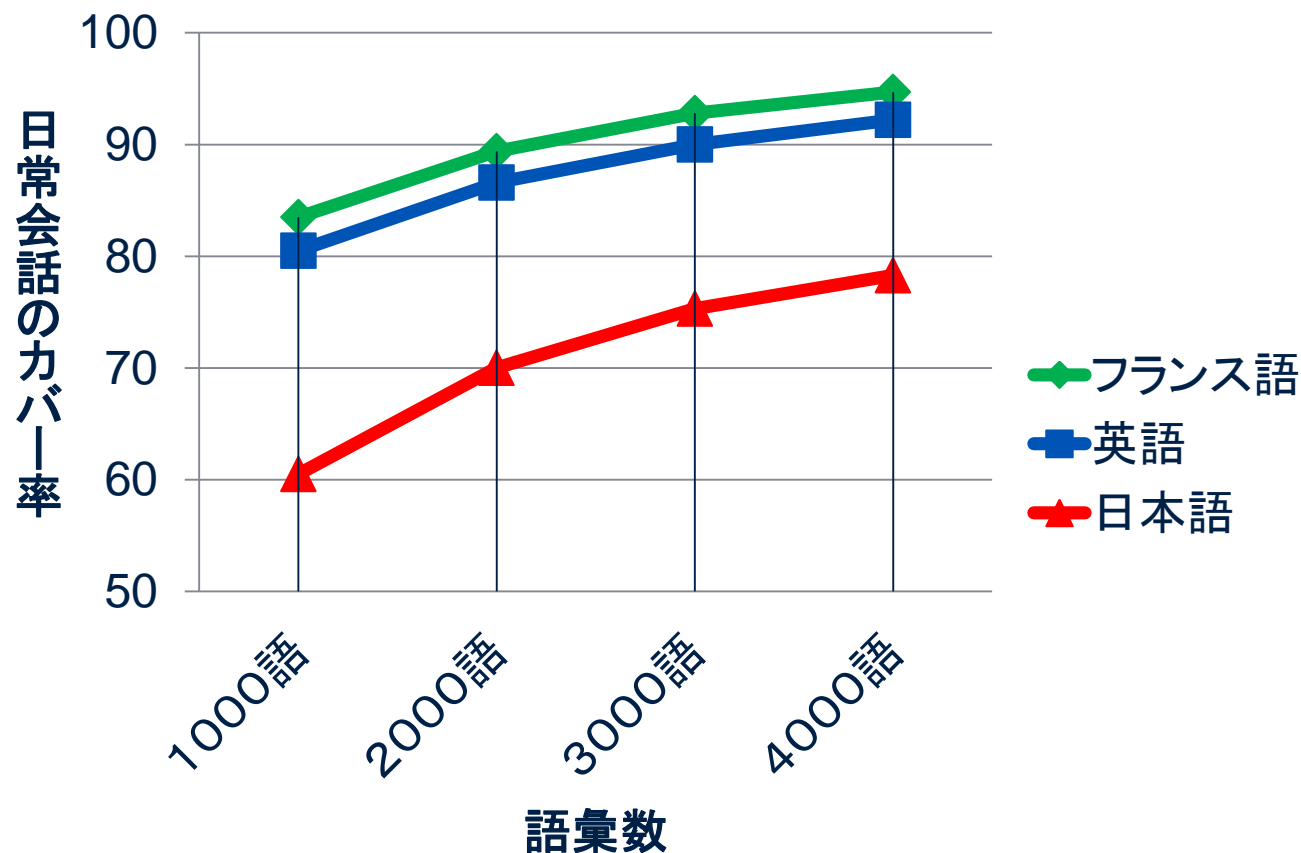
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### 2つのゴール

1. センター型(PISA型)の読解問題では、95%程度の語彙カバー率がないと8割以上の得点はできない。
2. 会話型の英語運用を中心とした活動の中では、80%程度の語彙カバー率でも十分に対話が成立する。

## 4. 高校教育と大学入試

### 日常生活の80%をカバーする語彙数



## 4. 高校教育と大学入試

### 基本2000語の表現

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英語： 日常の発話の**約86%**をカバー

日本語： **80%**カバーするには**5000語**必要



## 4. 高校教育と大学入試

### Vocabulary Profile

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センター試験2013年第6問

基本2000語群でのカバー率 **87.8%**

K1 Words(1-1000) 77.69%

K2 Words(1001-2000) 10.14%

Total Words in Text 641 words

参照: Lexileリーディング指数  
(<http://lrg.lexile.com/ja/about-lexile-measures/>)

## 4. 高校教育と大学入試

### 高校までの英語学習と大学の英語学習の違い

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#### <高校までの学習>

- **input**中心→情報を入れることが主眼
- テストは、情報が**input**されているかを確認する  
→ 大学入試は、その究極の確認テスト

#### <大学での学習>

- **output**中心
- 基本的な情報はすでに身に付け、高度な情報はネットや文献から取る⇒どう自分の考えを表現するか  
→ 卒業論文は、その究極の確認テスト

## 5. 多聴・多読の実践例

### 2種類の指導例

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#### <高1土曜授業での多読>

- ・月2回土曜授業
- ・毎回100タイトルの中から好きな本を選び、  
約30分間読む
- ・15分間読み聞かせ (Classic Tales CD)

## 5. 多聴・多読の実践例

### 夏休み集中講習

#### <夏休み高3センター過去問(A高校・B高校)集中講習>

A高校:参加@25名 90分×15日間

B高校:参加@50名 120分×15日間

第1週 大問4(2~3題)×5日間=10問~15問

第2週 大問5(2~3題)×5日間=10問~15問

第3週 大問6(2~3題)×5日間=10問~15問

@400words×30~45本=12000words~18000words

結果:大問4~6の正答率**8割超**

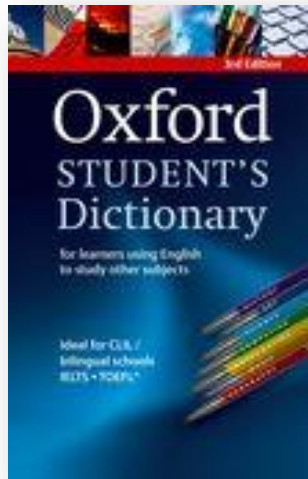
# 資料 1

## オックスフォード大学出版局 リーダーシリーズ比較表

	Dolphin Readers	Classic Tales	Oxford Read and Discover	Oxford Read and Imagine	Dominoes	Oxford Bookworms Library	Bookworms Club: Stories for Reading Circles	Oxford Bookworms Collection
<b>ADVANCED</b>						LEVEL 4		ADVANCED (unadapted stories by famous authors)
			LEVEL 6		LEVEL 3	LEVEL 5		
		LEVEL 6	LEVEL 5		LEVEL 2	LEVEL 4		
	LEVEL 4	LEVEL 4	LEVEL 4		LEVEL 1	LEVEL 3		
	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 3		STARTER and QUICK STARTER	LEVEL 2		
	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 2		LEVEL 1		
	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 1		STARTER		
<b>BEGINNER</b>	STARTER			BEGINNER				
	<b>YOUNG LEARNERS</b>							<b>ADULT STUDENTS</b>

## 資料 2

### Oxford Student's Dictionary p.445 Marsupial & Marry



**marry** w0 /'mæri/  
*verb* (*pres. part. marrying; 3rd person sing. pres. marries; pt, pp married*) **1** [I,T] to take sb as your husband or wife: *They married when they were very young.* ◊ *When did Rick ask you to marry him?* **2** [T] to join two people together as husband and wife: *We asked the local vicar to marry us.* ◊ *noun marriage*

**Mars** /mɑ:z/ *noun* [sing.] (ASTRONOMY) the red planet, that is fourth in order from the sun ◊ Look at Martian. ◊ picture at solar system

**marsh** /mɑ:ʃ/ *noun* [C,U] (GEOGRAPHY) an area of soft wet land ▶ *marshy adj.*

**marshal** /'mɑ:ʃl/ *noun* [C] **1** a person who helps to organize or control a large public event: *Marshals are directing traffic in the car park.* **2** (AmE) an officer of a high level in the police or fire department or in a court of law

**marsupial** /mɑ:'su:piəl/ *noun* [C] (BIOLOGY) any Australian animal that carries its baby in a pocket of skin (pouch) on the mother's stomach: *Kangaroos are marsupials.* ▶ *marsupial adj.* ◊ picture on page 30

**WORD FAMILY**  
marry *verb*  
marriage *noun*  
married *adj.*  
(≠ unmarried)

# 資料 3

Oxford Read and Discover Level 6,  
“Food” pp. 4-5

## 1 Food for Life

Everyone needs food to live. It gives you energy to work and play. It also gives you nutrients to grow well and stay healthy. Do you eat a balanced diet with lots of different nutrients?

### Proteins

Your body needs proteins to build muscles. Proteins are also important for healthy hair and fingernails. You can get lots of proteins from meat, fish, and eggs. Dairy products, like milk, cheese, and yogurt, also contain proteins. Many people don't eat animal products, but they can get proteins from plant products. Pulses, like beans and lentils, are rich in proteins. Many grains, nuts, and seeds have proteins, too. Which of these foods do you eat?



### Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates give your body energy. You can get carbohydrates from grain products like rice, bread, and pasta. Your body digests these foods slowly, so they give you energy for many hours. Some vegetables, like potatoes, also have lots of carbohydrates. What grains and vegetables do you eat?

Sugar is also a carbohydrate. Your body digests sugar quickly, so it gives you energy right away. Don't eat too many sweet foods like candy or ice cream, and remember that you can also get sugar from naturally sweet foods. Have a bowl of fruit with a little honey!



We also need to drink lots of water to stay healthy. Did you know that about 70% of your body is water?





## 資料 4

### Classic Tales Level 2, “The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse” pp. 12-13

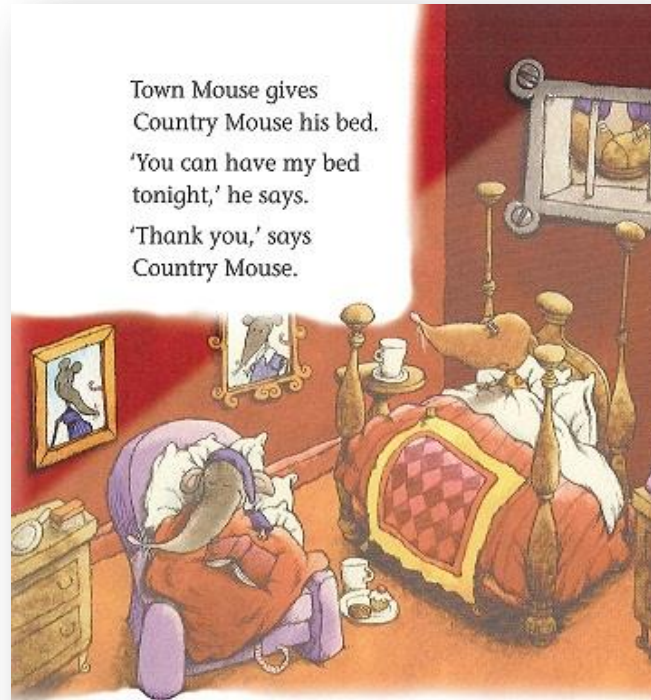
There's a lot to eat. But Country Mouse thinks the food is strange.  
He doesn't like it very much. So he only eats a little bit.



'Please have some more,' says Town Mouse.  
'It's very nice,' says Country Mouse, 'but no thank you.'

12

Town Mouse gives Country Mouse his bed.  
'You can have my bed tonight,' he says.  
'Thank you,' says Country Mouse.



But Town Mouse's bed is strange.  
Country Mouse doesn't like it very much.  
He can't go to sleep. It isn't dark in the room and the street is very noisy.

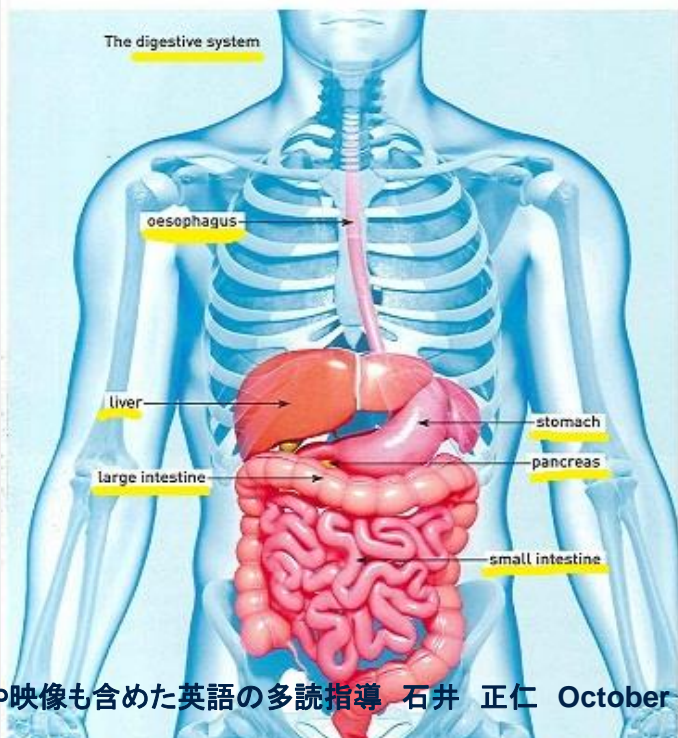
13



# 資料 5

## Oxford Bookworms Factfiles Level 3, “The Body” pp. 26-27

After about three hours, food leaves your stomach and goes into the small intestine. The small intestine is very narrow but it's about 7 metres long, and most of your food is digested there. Organs like the liver and pancreas produce fluids that digest different types of food. They turn it into



nutrients that your body can use. The nutrients pass through the walls of the small intestine and go into your blood. Your intestines are also home to trillions of bacteria. They use the nutrients in your food to live, but they're good for you too. Bacteria help to digest food, and they produce chemicals that your body can't make.

Muscles move the food along the small intestine. After about six hours, it arrives in the wide, 1.5-metre-long large intestine. Now it is mostly fibre and waste. The large intestine takes water out of it, and any nutrients that you can still use. Then, about forty hours after you had your meal, it comes to the end of the large intestine, and you go to the toilet.

Your stomach and intestines work very hard. They digest different kinds of food in different ways, and if you eat something bad, they get it out of your body very fast! They can do all of this because they have their own brain cells. In fact, your stomach and intestines have more neurons than the brain of a cat! These neurons don't just help you to digest food. They 'talk' to your brain all of the time and produce chemicals and nerve signals which change how you feel. That's why your stomach feels so strange when you're afraid.

People often say 'You are what you eat', but it's truer to say 'You are what your mother ate'. Your mother's body digested the right nutrients at the right time – and made them into you! When mothers are going to have babies, they often hate food that they usually like, or they really, really want something that they don't usually eat. Some people think this happens because different foods contain things that are good or bad for the growing baby. Perhaps your body always knows what you need – even if you don't.



## 資料 6

Oxford Bookworms Factfiles Level 2,  
“Climate Change” pp. 4-5

4

### 2 How does our climate work?

Why can people live on the Earth but not on Mars or Venus? The answer is all around us: our atmosphere. Our atmosphere is made of gases that are necessary for life. The two most important gases are nitrogen (78 per

Labels in diagram:  
Sun  
Light comes from the Sun to the Earth.  
Some escapes back into space.  
Atmosphere  
Earth  
Some reaches the Earth, which becomes warm.  
Some escapes back into space.  
Some of the Earth's heat goes into space.

How does our climate work? 5

cent) and oxygen (20 per cent). The other 2 per cent of our atmosphere is made of many other gases – and the most important of these gases for our climate is carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

Our atmosphere is important because it gives us air, and we need air to live. But it has another important job. Because of our atmosphere, the Earth does not get too hot or too cold. Mars has a thin atmosphere and its temperature is about -50 °C. Venus has a thick atmosphere and its temperature is about +460 °C. The atmosphere of the Earth is somewhere between the two.

Two hundred years ago in France, a scientist called Joseph Fourier had some questions about the Sun and the Earth. When the Sun shines, the Earth becomes hot. But what happens at night, he asked himself, when the Sun is not shining? Why does the Earth not lose its heat? In his garden, Fourier had a greenhouse (a building made of glass), and he put young plants in it because the air was warmer. He thought that the Earth's atmosphere was like the glass of a greenhouse. Warm air stays in a greenhouse because of the glass, and warm air stays on the Earth because of the atmosphere. We know much more

Labels in diagram:  
Greenhouse-gases stop some heat from escaping.



## 資料 7

Oxford Bookworms Level 3,  
“A Christmas Carol” pp.38-39

*A Christmas Carol*



*‘These miserable children are Man’s,’ said the spirit.*

‘These miserable children are Man’s,’ said the spirit. ‘The boy is Crime. The girl is Need. They will destroy Man if nothing is done about them.’

‘Can’t anyone help them?’ cried Scrooge.

‘Are there no prisons?’ said the spirit, turning on Scrooge for the last time with his own words. ‘Are there no workhouses?’

The clock struck twelve. Scrooge looked, but could no longer see the ghost or the children. He was alone again.

4

*The last of the spirits*

‘The third spirit will come at midnight.’ Scrooge suddenly remembered the words of Jacob Marley’s ghost, and, lifting his eyes, saw a spirit, all in black, coming slowly towards him. It was a tall, silent figure, wearing a long black robe which hid its head and body. When it came close to him, it stopped and pointed onwards with one hand. Scrooge was more afraid of this spirit than he had been of the others, and his voice was shaking as he asked, ‘Are you the spirit of Christmas Yet to Come?’ The ghost neither spoke nor moved, but still pointed onwards.

‘Are you going to show me shadows of the things which haven’t happened yet, but will happen in the future?’ Scrooge asked.

There was no answer.

‘Ghost of the future!’ he continued. ‘You frighten me very much, but I think you can help me to change my life. I’ll be very grateful to you if you show me the future. Won’t you speak to me?’

Again, no reply.

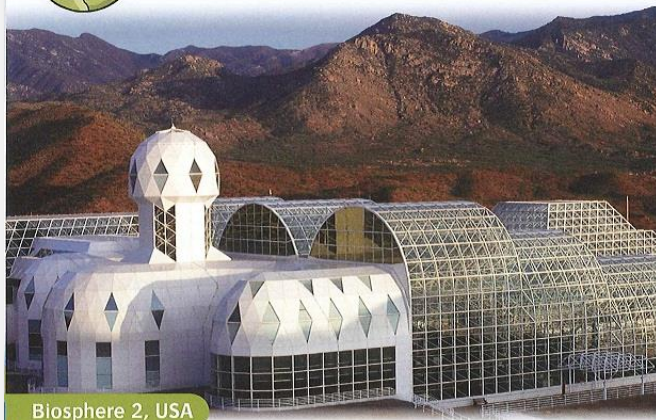
‘Well, show me the way, spirit!’ said Scrooge finally.

# 資料 8

Oxford Read and Discover, “Super Structures” pp.16-17



## Glass and Ice



Biosphere 2, USA

Most buildings are made of concrete, bricks, metal, or wood. Some buildings use different materials.

Biosphere 2 in Arizona in the USA is made of glass and metal. It's nearly as big as two and a half American football fields. Inside, there's a rainforest, an ocean, a desert, a farm, and places for people to live and work. It's a research center.

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In a village in Sweden, near the Arctic, there is a hotel made of ice called Ice Hotel. The hotel is open from December to April. It has 80 rooms. There are ice sculptures in the rooms. The beds, chairs, and tables are also made of ice. Even the drinking glasses are made of ice!

Ice Hotel, Sweden



Every year, Ice Hotel is built again with new ice.

➔ Go to pages 36–37 for activities.

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# 資料 9

Oxford Read and Discover Level 5,  
“Our World In Art” pp. 24-25

## 6 Light

There are different types of light – light from the sun or the moon, electric light, and light from candles. With pencils and paints, artists can show these different lights.

### Candles

A French artist called Georges de la Tour was good at painting the light of candles. He painted this picture of a mother and her baby in about 1650. The room is dark, but one of the women has a candle. We can't see the candle because the woman's hand is in front of it. We can see candlelight on the baby's head. The artist used different colors to show light and shade.

A Painting of Candlelight



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A Portrait  
of a Man

### Reflections

Light shines on people's faces and clothes, then it bounces off. This is called reflection. Painters use reflections to show different types of fabric in people's clothes. For example, in about 1512, an artist called Titian painted this portrait of a man. The man is wearing a jacket made of a soft, shiny fabric. If you look carefully at the man's arm, you can see the different gray colors that show the reflections from his jacket.

Titian was from Venice, now in Italy. He was good at mixing paint and making new colors.



Titian said, 'A good painter needs only three colors – black, white, and red.'

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# 資料 10

## Wikipedia entry for Ice Hotel

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for 'Ice hotel'. At the top right, there are links for 'Create account' and 'Log in'. Below these are tabs for 'Article' and 'Talk', and a search bar. The article title 'Ice hotel' is prominently displayed, followed by the text 'From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia'. A yellow warning box states: 'This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (May 2008)'. The main text describes an ice hotel as a temporary structure made of snow and ice, often with steel framing, used for tourism. It notes that these hotels are reconstructed annually and require constant sub-freezing temperatures. A table of contents lists sections for Sweden, Japan, Canada, Norway (with sub-sections for Kirkenes Snow Hotel, Ice Lodge, Samniva Igloo Hotel, and Ice Bar in Oslo), Romania, See also, References, and External links. The 'Sweden' section is expanded, mentioning the first ice hotel in 1989 and the 1990 exhibition by Jannot Derid. A small image of an ice bar is shown on the right. The left sidebar contains navigation and tool options for the Wikipedia interface.

# Questions?

Thank You