

## 英文読解タスクの例

### 例1 K/W/L (下の表の空欄を埋める)

What you know about the topic	What you want to know about the topic	What you learned
読む前に知っていることを書く	読む前に知りたいことを書く	読んだあとで学んだことを書く

### 例2 *Guessing Words*

(予習をしないで、前後の文脈から語彙の意味を推測させるトレーニングも取り入れる)

(例：英語 I の授業で)

1. What does *soggy* mean?

The window had been left open during the storm, and papers on my desk were a *soggy* mess.

2. What does *stain* mean?

When you spill wine on a tablecloth, it can make a *stain* that does not wash away.

### 例3 *Underlining+Highlighting+Making Margin Note*

(トピックセンテンス、キーワード、登場人物等にアンダーラインしたり、余白にメモをとったりする)

**Read the paragraph. Underline the topic sentence.**

When summer brings very hot weather, many people suffer more than they need to. There are a number of ways to make life more comfortable in the heat. For example, you can try to keep your home as cool as possible. It is best to close all the windows and curtains during the hottest part of the day. Then, when it is cooler in the evening, you can open them up again. Also, it is important to keep yourself cool by wearing loose, light clothes. Cotton is the best material for clothes in hot weather. And finally, you should try to stay calm and relaxed. You could even try a nap after lunch, like many people do who live in hot climates. This way you are more rested and ready to enjoy the cool evening hours.

### 例4 *Story Graph/ Chart → Retell the Story*

(和訳しないで英文の内容を表や図にまとめる。読んだ内容をその表や図のみを使って友人に英語で説明する Retell the Story につなげることも可能である。)

参考になる URL	<a href="http://www.eduplace.com/graphicorganizer/">http://www.eduplace.com/graphicorganizer/</a>
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## 例5 Comprehension through Drawing Pictures

(物語文を読んで、主人公を絵で表現してみる。)

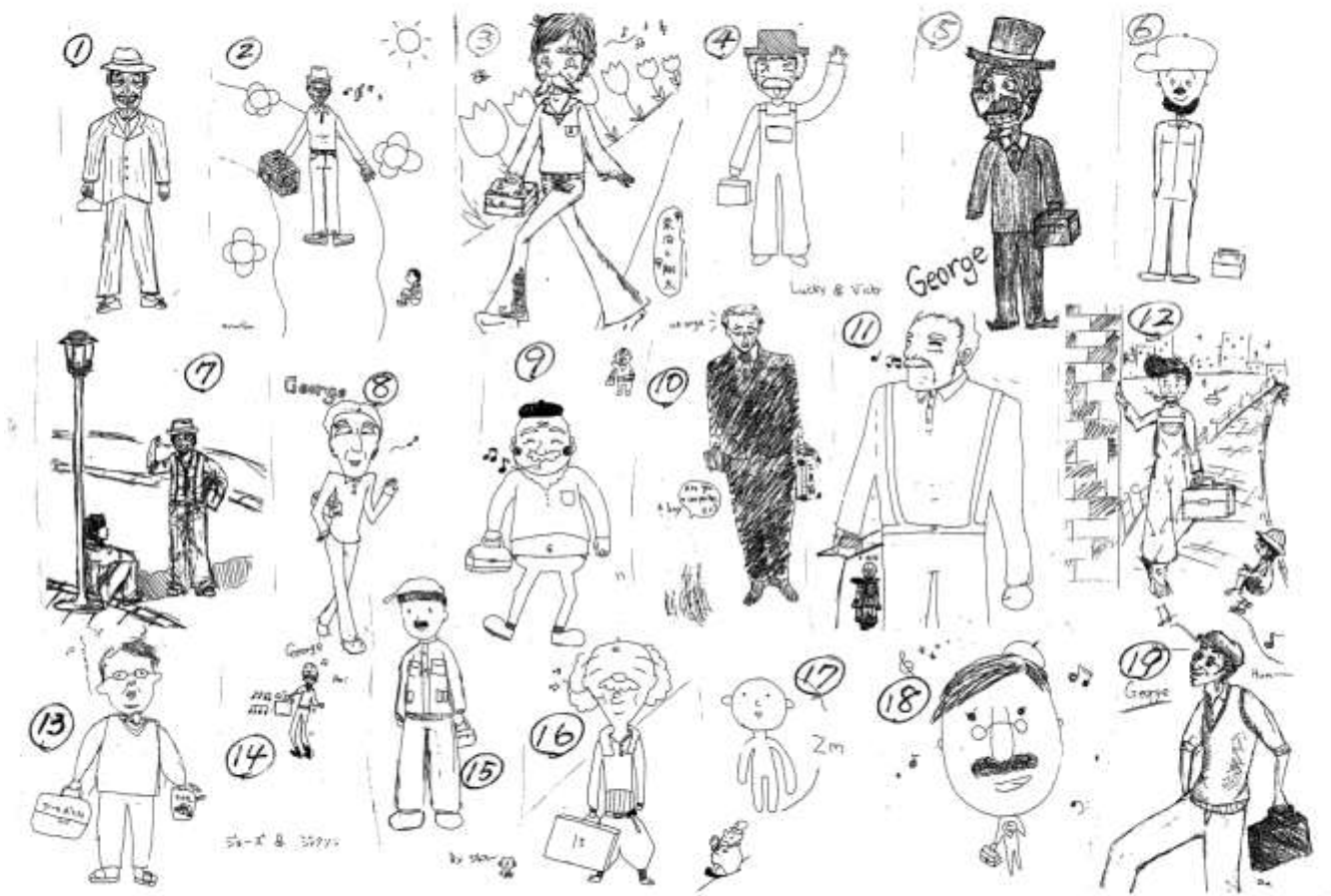
(例：英語 I の授業で。下の例では英文省略。 George という人物が主人公。)

宿題として；

*Read the passage, and draw a picture of George with your partner.*

授業中に描いた絵のコンテストを行う。どうしてその絵がいいかを英語で表現させる。；

*Choose your favorite picture. Tell your partner the reasons in English. Cohesive devices such as first, second ..., moreover, furthermore, etc. will help you express your reasons.*



実際に生徒が描いた絵

生徒の感想（生徒の書いた原文のまま）

- We chose No2. Because we thought No2 is most resemble George in this paper. First, he has long legs and arms. Second he looks like cheerful because he is smiling. Third, he has some lines on his face.
  - We chose No 19. To begin with, he is a tall and thin. Second, he whistle cheerfully, so he looks like happy. Finally he smiles, so we think he is gentle.
- We chose No19. To begin with, he is old, thin, and cheerful. Next, he looks like a piano tuner. As a result, he is the most suitable of all.

## 例6 Comprehension through Acting-Out

(物語文において、ストーリーを追いながら実際に演じてみる。)(英語 I の授業で。英文省略。)

*\*You will pair off. Then, decide the next roles; a narrator and an actor. The narrator reads this passage. When the narrator reads underlined part, the actor will act-out. Do not hesitate!*

生徒の感想(原文のまま)

○ジェスチャーを用いて授業を進めていくのは初めてのことだったのでとまどった。でも本文にそってやっ  
ていくので英語の力はついていくようなきがした。本文の内容もとれてよかった。

○動作をあらわすやつをやってくれたから文が読みとりやすかった。単語がだんだんわかるようになってき  
てじょをひくことが少なくなってきた。Loudly がわかったもんね。

○ペアワークが楽しかったです。体を動かしたのでおなかが空きました。笑。

○××さんがやるジェスチャーがおもしろかった。訳すのもジェスチャーでやると楽しいしわかりやすい。

## 例7 Predicting the Content

(英文の途中を空所にして生徒に書かせる。または、英文をすべて読んで、この後何が起こるかを書かせる。)(英語 I、II、リーディングの授業で。英文省略。)

## 例8 Summary Writing

(要約法には練習が必要である。superordinate term に置き換える。キーになる部分のみを残す。各段落の  
トピックセンテンスのみをつなげる。パラフレーズする。等)(英語 I、II、リーディングの授業で。下の例  
では本文省略。)

### SUMMARY EXERCISE FOR LESSON 8

TASK 1: FIND THREE MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY.

TASK 2: REWRITE THE SUMMARY IN LESS THAN 60 WORDS.

Ethnocentrism is the belief that one's own way of life is the worst. Everyone is  
ethnocentric to some extent, because it is a natural result of growing up in any society.

We should always be aware of this in order to see our world objectively and without  
bias. Ethnocentrism can be seen in many aspects of culture, for example, language.

Words that are used in many languages to refer to one's own group usually mean

“barbarians.” Words such as “Eskimo” and “Inuit” are ethnocentric. In addition, ethnocentrism can also be seen in food preferences. For example, eating beef is natural to most Westerners, but it is likely to be unnatural to someone from another culture, like that of China. (119 words)

REWRITE:


### 例9 Oral Reading

(音読のタスクに少し遊び心を。下の例ではじゃんけんの勝負次第でどのパートを読むようになるのかわからない。)

#### Reading Aloud Test (May 30)

Read 80 words aloud in 30 seconds.

Grading:

2 points: 80 words with no mistakes

1 point: 80 words with one mistake

0 point: Less than 80 words / two mistakes or more

#### Passage A (Janken win)

The above-mentioned research has shown that people’s ways of thinking about happiness and positive emotions tend to be different according to their cultures. But is there anything common to all cultures of the world that makes the human heart sing? Take wealth, for example, and all the delightful things that money can buy. Once your basic needs are met, additional money does little to raise your sense of satisfaction with life. A good education? Neither education nor a high IQ leads to happiness.

#### Passage B (Janken lose) 本文省略。

#### Passage C (Janken draw) 本文省略。

## 例 10 Research

(教科書で習ったことについて調べてみる。)

(例) ことわざについて書かれた単元を学習した後に、日本のことわざを ALT に紹介する活動を行う。

(英語 I)

Hello. In this task, you will become the teacher and I will be the student! I am really interested in learning some useful Japanese proverbs, and am hoping you can teach me some of them. Your Sensei and I will assign a proverb to each of you. Please explain to me in 100 words or more what the proverb is in English, what it means and when I can use it.

*Thanks! Felicity*

### ことわざリスト

- うそも方便
- 顔に泥を塗る
- 木を見て森を見ない
- 目の上のこぶ
- 馬の耳に念仏
- 口車に乗る
- 九死に一生を得る
- 腐っても鯛
- うわさをすれば影
- 腹が黒い
- 漁夫の利
- 借りてきた猫
- おごれるものも久しからず
- へそで茶を沸かす
- 苦しい時の神頼み
- 毒を食らわば皿まで
- 思い立ったが吉日
- まゆつばもの
- 水を得た魚
- 灯台もと暗し
- 果報は寝て待て
- 胸を借りる
- 光陰矢のごとし
- とりつく島もない
- 郷に入っては郷に従え
- 鳶が鷹を生む
- 弘法筆を選ばず
- 情けは人のためならず
- 触らぬ神にたたりなし
- 長いものには巻かれる
- 後ろ髪を引かれる
- 好きこそものの上手なれ
- 転ばぬ先の杖
- 怪我の巧妙
- 船頭多くして船山に上る
- 隣の花は赤い
- 蓼(たで)食う虫も好き好き
- 出る杭は打たれる
- 能ある鷹は爪を隠す
- 二階から目薬
- 歯に衣を着せない
- 月とすっぽん

### 【生徒の作品】

#### Gyofu no ri

I'll explain to you about "Gyofu no ri". The English translation of this sentence is "the profit of the fisherman". Stated quite simply, this proverb means while two people are doing battle to get profit, an outsider intercepts.

A long time ago, there was a fisherman. One day, he went fishing and he found a bird and a shell doing battle. He took this and caught them. This is the origin of this proverb.

I'll tell you how to use this proverb. For example, there is a cake. Tom and Elijah want to eat it, so they quarrel. During their quarrel, Felicity eats the cake. It's "Gyofu no ri".