共通テスト英語リーディング

共通テストに出るディスコースマーカー BEST60

8種類 60 語句

話の流れを示す語句を8種類に整理。「意味」と「見たら何をするか」を一緒に覚える。

1 使い方：意味だけでなく「次の動き」を決める

- **ディスコースマーカー**＝文と文の関係を示す「道路標識」。見たら**丸で囲み**、次にどこを読むかを決める。
- ★ は特に大事な10個（原田英語の予想）。まずこの10個で「後ろが主張」「前が原因」が言えるようにする。
- 第4問（推敲）の「つなぐ語を足す」設問は、**前後の文の関係**（逆・追加・結果・例）を先に決めてから選ぶ。

2 逆接・対比：後ろに線を引く

語句	意味	見たら
★ however	しかし	後ろが主張
★ but	しかし	後ろが本音
yet	けれども	後ろが大事
★ on the other hand	一方で	前と後ろを比べる
in contrast	対照的に	2つの違いを探す
while / whereas	～の一方で	AとBを分ける
instead	その代わりに	前の案は不採用
unlike ～	～と違って	違いが答えになる
nevertheless	それでも	後ろが結論
on the contrary	それどころか	前の内容を否定

3 原因と結果：矢印を書く

語句	意味	見たら
★ because	なぜなら	後ろが原因
since / as	～なので	後ろが原因
because of / due to	～のために	後ろ（名詞）が原因
★ so	だから	前が原因、後ろが結果
★ therefore	したがって	後ろが結論
as a result	その結果	後ろが結果
that is why	だから～だ	前が原因
A lead to / cause B	AがBを生む	A（原因）→ B（結果）
A result from B	AはBから生じる	B（原因）→ A（結果）

誤答は原因と結果を逆にして作られる。余白に「原因 → 結果」と矢印で書く。

4 追加：同じ向きの話が続く

語句	意味	見たら
also	～もまた	理由・例の2つ目
★ in addition	加えて	番号を振る（②）
moreover	そのうえ	前と同じ立場
furthermore	さらに	前と同じ立場
besides	それに	理由の追加
not only A but also B	Aだけでなく Bも	Bが強調される
as well (as)	～も同様に	2つとも数える

5 強調・意見：筆者の声が出る

語句	意味	見たら
in fact	実際には	前を強める・訂正する
actually	実は	予想と違う内容
indeed	確かに・実に	前の内容を強める
above all	何よりも	一番大事な点
in my opinion	私の考えでは	ここから意見
I believe (that)	私は～と思う	誰の意見かメモ
surprisingly / unfortunately	驚いたことに／残念ながら	筆者の気持ち

6 言い換え・要約：ここが答えになる

語句	意味	見たら
★ in other words	言い換えると	前が難しければ後ろを読む
that is (to say)	つまり	後ろが説明
this means (that)	これは～を意味する	後ろが説明
put simply	簡単に言えば	後ろだけで分かる
★ in short	要するに	後ろが要約
to sum up	まとめると	後ろが要約
in conclusion	結論として	筆者の最終的な主張
overall	全体として	要約・見出しの問題の根拠

7 順序・時間：番号と時間の線

語句	意味	見たら
first (of all)	まず	①と書く
next / then	次に	②と書く
after that	その後	順番を線でつなぐ
finally / lastly	最後に	最後の番号
at first	最初は	後で変わる（but を待つ）
eventually / in the end	結局	最終的な結果
meanwhile	その間に	同じ時の別の出来事
before / by the time	～の前に／～までに	どちらが先か確認

8 例示：前がまとめ

語句	意味	見たら
★ for example	例えば	前が主張。例は速く読む
for instance	例えば	前が主張
such as 〜	〜のような	直前の名詞の具体例
including 〜	〜を含めて	全部ではなく一部
especially / in particular	特に	後ろが一番の例

9 譲歩：認めてから反論する

語句	意味	見たら
although / though	〜だけれども	カンマの後ろが主張
even though	〜なのに	カンマの後ろが主張
even if	たとえ〜でも	仮の話。主節が主張
despite / in spite of	〜にもかかわらず	後ろは名詞。主節が主張
of course ..., but	もちろん…だが	but の後ろが本音
it is true that ..., but	確かに…だが	but の後ろが本音

例文で確かめる（丸で囲む語と、読む場所）

Online lessons are convenient. **However**, some students find it hard to concentrate at home.	However の後ろが筆者の言いたいこと（集中しにくい）
The bus was late **because of** heavy snow, **so** we missed the first class.	大雪（原因）→ バスの遅れ → 1時間目に遅刻（結果）
It is true that plastic bags are cheap, **but** they stay in the sea for a long time.	but の後ろが本音。筆者はレジ袋に反対の立場
Many animals, **such as** bats and owls, are active at night. **In other words**, they sleep during the day.	such as は例。In other words の後ろは同じ内容の言い直し
At first, Mika did not like running. **Eventually**, she joined the track team.	At first の内容は後で変わる。最終的な結果は Eventually の後ろ

10 例文で覚える①：逆接・対比（10）と譲歩（6）

逆接・対比（後ろに線を引く）	
I wanted to buy the jacket. **However**, it was too expensive for me.	The test was difficult, **but** most students finished it in time.
He practiced every day, **yet** he could not win the race.	City life is convenient. **On the other hand**, it can be noisy.
My brother loves sports. **In contrast**, I prefer reading at home.	**While** dogs need daily walks, cats can stay inside all day.
We did not take the bus. **Instead**, we walked to the museum.	**Unlike** her sister, Emi does not eat meat.
It rained all day. **Nevertheless**, the festival was held as planned.	The movie was not boring. **On the contrary**, I watched it twice.
譲歩（主節・but の後ろが主張）	
Although it was cold, we swam in the lake.	**Even though** he was tired, he finished his homework.
I will go to the game **even if** it rains tomorrow.	**Despite** the heavy traffic, we arrived on time.
Of course phones are useful, **but** we should not use them during meals.	**It is true that** the bag is expensive, **but** it will last for years.

11 例文で覚える②：原因と結果（9）と追加（7）

原因と結果（原因 → 結果の向きを矢印で書く）	
I stayed home **because** I had a fever.	**Since** the shop was closed, we ate lunch in the park.
The game was canceled **due to** the storm.	I forgot my umbrella, **so** I got wet.
The road is under repair. **Therefore**, buses will take a different route.	She read English books every day. **As a result**, her reading speed improved.
He missed the last train. **That is why** he took a taxi.	Too little sleep can **lead to** mistakes at school.
Many accidents **result from** careless driving.	
追加（同じ向きの話が続く）	
The park has a pond. It **also** has a small zoo.	The hotel is near the station. **In addition**, breakfast is free.
Bikes are cheap. **Moreover**, they are good for your health.	The plan saves money. **Furthermore**, it reduces waste.
I am too tired to go out. **Besides**, it is raining.	She speaks **not only** English **but also** Spanish.
He plays the guitar, and he sings **as well**.	

12 例文で覚える③：強調・意見（7）と言い換え・要約（8）

強調・意見（筆者の声が出る）	
The town looks quiet. **In fact**, it is full of tourists in summer.	I thought the box was heavy. **Actually**, it was empty.
The view from the top was **indeed** beautiful.	A good leader listens, plans, and, **above all**, keeps promises.
In my opinion, students need longer lunch breaks.	**I believe that** small actions can change a community.
Unfortunately, the tickets were sold out when we arrived.	
言い換え・要約（後ろが答えになる）	
He is bilingual. **In other words**, he speaks two languages.	The shop is closed on weekends, **that is**, on Saturdays and Sundays.
The library is closed tomorrow. **This means** we must return the books today.	**Put simply**, plants make their own food from sunlight.
The room was clean, quiet, and bright. **In short**, it was perfect for studying.	**To sum up**, the trip was short but full of new experiences.
In conclusion, we should reduce food waste at school.	Some parts were slow, but **overall** the book was interesting.

13 例文で覚える④：順序・時間（8）と例示（5）

順序・時間（番号と時間の線）	
First, wash your hands with soap.	**Next**, cut the vegetables into small pieces.
We had lunch. **After that**, we visited the castle.	**Finally**, add some salt and serve the soup hot.
At first, I was nervous, but I soon made friends.	We got lost twice, but **eventually** we found the hotel.
I cooked dinner. **Meanwhile**, my sister set the table.	**By the time** we arrived, the concert had already started.
例示（前がまとめ）	
Small changes help. **For example**, you can turn off the lights when you leave.	Some jobs include night work. **For instance**, nurses often work at night.
I like outdoor activities **such as** hiking and fishing.	Ten people, **including** two teachers, joined the tour.
I like Japanese food, **especially** tempura.	

14 よくある間違いと直し方

間違えやすい組	違い	例
although ／ despite	although の後ろは**文**、despite の後ろは**名詞**	although it rained ／ despite the rain
because ／ because of	because の後ろは**文**、because of の後ろは**名詞**	because it snowed ／ because of the snow
at first ／ first	at first は「最初は（後で変わる）」、first は「1番目に」	At first I disliked it. ／ First, open the box.
on the other hand ／ on the contrary	前者は別の面を並べる。後者は前の内容を否定して強く言い直す	not cheap. On the contrary, very expensive.
lead to ／ result from	A lead to B は A が原因。A result from B は B が原因	Rain led to floods. ／ Floods resulted from rain.
so ／ because	so の後ろは**結果**、because の後ろは**原因**	It rained, so I stayed. ／ I stayed because it rained.
in fact	「実際に」と強めるだけでなく、前の内容を訂正することもある	It looks old. In fact, it was built last year.

15 第4問（推敲）で「つなぐ語」を選ぶ手順

① 選択肢を隠す
先に空所の前の文と後ろの文を読む
▶
② 関係を決める
逆・追加・結果・例・言い換え・順序
▶
③ 日本語で入れる
「でも」「だから」「例えば」で確かめる
▶
④ 選択肢を見る
決めた関係の語句を選ぶ

前の文と後ろの文の関係	入る語句	見分け方
後ろが前と反対、または予想と違う	However / Nevertheless / In contrast	プラスとマイナスが入れ替わる
後ろが前と同じ向きの2つ目	In addition / Moreover / Also	良い点が2つ、または悪い点が2つ並ぶ
前が原因で、後ろが結果	Therefore / As a result / So	「だから」でつながる
後ろが前の具体的な例	For example / For instance	後ろに固有名詞・数字・場面が出る
後ろが前の言い直し・まとめ	In other words / In short	後ろに新しい情報が無い

16 練習問題①（1〜10）：空所に入る語句を選ぶ

番号	英文	選択肢
1	I studied hard. (　　), I failed the test.	ア However　イ Therefore　ウ For example
2	It was snowing heavily, (　　) the school closed early.	ア but　イ so　ウ because
3	He did not call me. (　　), he sent me a long email.	ア Besides　イ As a result　ウ Instead
4	The museum is free on Sundays. (　　), it stays open until 8 p.m.	ア However　イ In addition　ウ In short
5	She has visited many countries, (　　) France, Kenya, and Peru.	ア such as　イ unlike　ウ despite
6	(　　) the rain, the players continued the game.	ア Although　イ Despite　ウ Because
7	(　　) it was raining, the players continued the game.	ア Although　イ Despite　ウ Due to
8	The train was delayed (　　) an accident.	ア because　イ because of　ウ so
9	The café is cheap, the staff are friendly, and the food is great. (　　), I recommend it.	ア On the other hand　イ At first　ウ In short
10	He is a vegetarian. (　　), he does not eat meat or fish.	ア In contrast　イ Meanwhile　ウ In other words

17 練習問題②（11〜20）：空所に入る語句を選ぶ

番号	英文	選択肢
11	(　　), I did not like coffee. Now I drink it every morning.	ア At first　イ Finally　ウ Therefore
12	Tom is very tall. (　　), his younger brother is quite short.	ア Moreover　イ In contrast　ウ That is why
13	I left my wallet at home. (　　) I could not buy lunch.	ア Even if　イ Unlike　ウ That is why
14	Many people think sharks often attack humans. (　　), such attacks are rare.	ア In fact　イ For instance　ウ As a result
15	Plastic is light and strong. (　　), it does not break down easily in nature.	ア Therefore　イ However　ウ For example
16	I will finish this report (　　) I have to stay up all night.	ア so　イ instead　ウ even if
17	Eating too much sugar can (　　) health problems.	ア result from　イ lead to　ウ due to
18	My mother was cooking dinner. (　　), my father was cleaning the bath.	ア Meanwhile　イ Nevertheless　ウ In conclusion
19	The hike was long and tiring. (　　), everyone reached the top.	ア Because　イ Such as　ウ Nevertheless
20	It is true that online shopping is convenient, (　　) it produces a lot of packaging waste.	ア so　イ but　ウ since

解き方：選択肢を見る前に、前後の関係（逆・追加・結果・例・言い換え）を一言で決める。6〜8は後ろが文か名詞かも確かめる。答えは最後の箱。

18　段落の流れを追う練習A：合図を丸で囲み、流れを記号で書く

Many students at our school now bring their own water bottles. **First**, it saves money. A bottle of tea costs about 150 yen, **so** buying one every day is expensive. **In addition**, it reduces plastic waste. **However**, some students say that full bottles are heavy to carry. **Therefore**, the student council plans to put a water server on each floor. **In short**, a small change can make a good habit easier.

合図	流れ	余白のメモ
First	理由①が始まる	① お金
so	前が原因、後ろが結果	150円 → 毎日は高い
In addition	理由②（同じ向き）	② ごみが減る
However	向きが変わる（問題点）	× 重い
Therefore	問題点への対応（結果）	→ 給水機
In short	まとめ（筆者の言いたいこと）	ここに線

問い　A1：水筒を持ってくる理由はいくつ書かれているか。　A2：生徒会が給水機を置こうとしているのはなぜか。　A3：この段落の要約の根拠になる文はどれか。

19　段落の流れを追う練習B：自分で合図を探す

At first, the morning market in our town was not popular. Although the vegetables were fresh, few young people came. The organizers then started selling coffee and bread. As a result, more families began to visit. For example, on one Sunday last spring, the market had about 300 visitors. Unlike before, it is now crowded every week.

問い　B1：合図の語句を6つ丸で囲む。　B2：市場が人気になった原因は何か。　B3：For example の文は、どの文の例か。　B4：「昔」と「今」の違いを一言ずつ書く。

20　1週間の練習メニュー（1日10分）

日	すること
1日目	★の10個の「見たら」を何も見ずに言う
2日目	逆接・譲歩の例文16を音読。後ろに線
3日目	原因と結果・追加の例文16を音読。矢印を書く
4日目	残りの例文28を音読。練習問題①
5日目	練習問題②。間違えた種類の表を読み直す
6日目	過去問の第7問で、合図を全部丸で囲む
7日目	過去問の第4問で、つなぐ語の設問を手順どおりに解く

自己チェック

- [ ] ★の10個は、意味と「見たら」を両方言える
- [ ] however / but を見たら、後ろに線を引いている
- [ ] 原因と結果を、矢印で余白に書ける
- [ ] although と despite、because と because of の後ろの形を言える
- [ ] at first を見たら、後で変わると予想できる
- [ ] つなぐ語の設問で、選択肢を見る前に関係を決めている
- [ ] 練習問題20問で18問以上正解した

答え：練習問題と、段落の流れを追う練習

1〜5	1 ア（逆） 2 イ（結果） 3 ウ（代わりに） 4 イ（追加） 5 ア（例）
6〜10	6 イ（後ろが名詞） 7 ア（後ろが文） 8 イ（後ろが名詞） 9 ウ（まとめ） 10 ウ（言い換え）
11〜15	11 ア（最初は → 今は違う） 12 イ（対比） 13 ウ（前が原因） 14 ア（思い込みを訂正） 15 イ（良い点 → 問題点）
16〜20	16 ウ（たとえ〜でも） 17 イ（砂糖が原因 → 健康の問題） 18 ア（同じ時の別の出来事） 19 ウ（それでも） 20 イ（but の後ろが本音）
練習A	A1：2つ（お金の節約、プラスチックごみを減らす）。 A2：中身の入った水筒は重いという声があるから（However の文が原因、Therefore の文が結果）。 A3：In short の後ろの文。
練習B	B1：At first / Although / then / As a result / For example / Unlike。 B2：コーヒーとパンを売り始めたこと（As a result の前）。 B3：直前の「家族連れが増えた」の例。 B4：昔＝人気がない（若い人が少ない）、今＝毎週混んでいる。

語句の選び方・分類・例文・練習問題・練習用の段落は原田英語のオリジナルです（段落の中の値段や人数は練習用に作ったものです）。★は出題回数を数えた順位ではなく、原田英語が「特に大事」と考える予想です。