CLILの教材作りとその使い方

仲谷 都 日本大学(非常勤) 油木田 美由紀 上智大学(非常勤)

目的

- 1. CLIL教材の特徴や注意点を示す
- 2. 実際作成したテキストの展開の仕 方を示す

目次

- I. CLIL教材とは
- II. CLIL教材事情
- III. CLIL教材作り
- IV. CLILテキストの例とその使い方 「南極」を学習する
- V. まとめ

I.CLIL教材とは

4つのCを意識して結びつけた授業を行う一 それを可能にするテキストまたは、教材

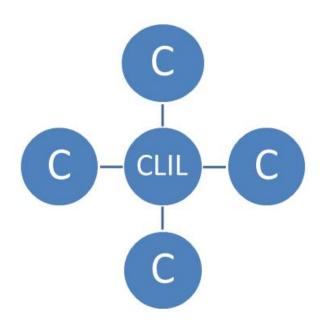
4つのC

Content

Cognition

Communication

Community



II. CLIL教材事情

- 日本ではCLILテキストはまだ少ない。
- ・ESP のテキストとも違う。
- ・ヨーロッパの小・中・高での科目教育における CLILとは違う。
 - ・スペインの小学校では数学はCLILで教えない イギリスの教え方と違うので、英語で教えると 生徒が混乱する。
 - ・スペインでは、語学の教員はCLILを教えることはできない

1. Content:

大学の一般教養の英語の枠で扱う内容

公平さ:どの学生にも公平な内容 語学スキルのためだけの内容ではない。 日本の教育制度・常識の範囲内の内容

学生の興味のある内容 時代の話題性 既習学習の内容をなぞるものでない

- 1. Content: 何を教えるのか:何をどう取り上げるのか
- ・専攻の基礎知識になるもの 生物学(医学)、スポーツ(体育学科) 世界史・地政学 (国際コミュニケーション)
- 一般教養になるもの sports/music/art 常識的な世界史・地政学/ 異文化理解 Global Issues (Technology/ poverty/energy/ environment/ war)

2. 教材集め:

語学教育のためだけのテキストではない 実際の世の中の動きとつながりのあるもの 内容・言語・文化が豊か 知的興味をひく

・文字情報の他に入れるもの

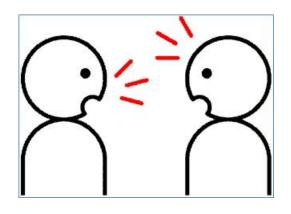
音声情報: テレビ番組・YouTube

視覚情報: 地図・図・表・グラフ

数字情報: 統計データ・アンケート結果

3.4つのスキル

listening speaking reading writing



3. タスクがある(新PPP (旧PPP: presentation/practice/ production)

言語・思考・協学を組み合わせたタスク

Presentation(提示)

Processing (定着)

Production(産出)

个

Scaffolding (足場)

(池田、2011, 21)

Presentation(内容の提示):

トピックを図(地図)、写真などで興味喚起キーワードで表現した背景説明



学習者のスキーマ(知識・経験)と結びつける

Processing (定着):さまざまなタスクで実現個人・ペア・グループ・クラスの協学

低次元スキル(記憶・理解・応用) 高次元スキル(分析・評価・創造)



意図的に組み合わせる

Production (産出): Outputの活動 獲得した知識とその活用、スキルとその活用

例: ディスカッション プレゼンテーション エッセイ

足場掛け:質問・フィードバック・表現や構文を 与える・見本・グループワーク

IV. CLILテキストの例とその使い方

 CLIL Seeing the World through Maps

(笹島ほか、三修社、2015)

Topic 11: The South Pacific and the Antarctic

IV. CLILテキストの例とその使い方 テキストの意図

一般教養になる、常識的な世界史・地政学・異文化理解を知る

シンプルな英語で読み、話し、聞き、書けるようにする — 特に話せるようになる

IV. CLILテキストの例とその使い方 テキストの内容 (1)

- 1. Europe
- 2. Africa
- 3. The Middle East
- 4. South Asia
- 5. Russia and its Neighboring Countries
- 6. East Asia

IV. CLILテキストの例とその使い方 テキストの内容(2)

- 7. Southeast Asia
- 8. North America
- 9. Central America and the Caribbean
- 10. South America
- 11. The South Pacific and the Antarctic
- 12. Australia and New Zealand

IV. CLILテキストの例とその使い方 ユニットの構成

- P1: 地図とListeningでその地域の基本情報を知る
- P2: Spectacular Sightsで見どころを考える
- P3: Explore..で身近な話題について考える
- P4: Research で国のデータを集める (集める情報の項目は地域によって異なる)
- P5: Read upで地域の抱える問題を考える
- P6: Time line でおおまかな歴史を再確認する

IV. P1: 導入

- 南太平洋地域・南極で<u>知っていること</u>を聞く レベルにより、<u>日本語</u>でも<u>英語</u>でも ペアでリストアップさせてもよい 英語の場合:1人一文で1ポイントなど
- 白地図に地域の国の名前を入れる 個人でトライしたあとに、ペアで協力

IV. P1: Listening

中級の場合:

テキストの選択肢を見せないで<u>ノート</u>を取らせる。 わかったことを言わせてから、テキスト問題 初級の場合:

初めからテキストの選択肢を見ながら答える

そのあと穴あきリスニング⇒読み⇒質問に答える

IV. P2: Spectacular Sights

写真と名前・場所を答える 答えを発表するときに、学生に<u>文で</u>答えさせる No.1 picture shows seals.

答えのあと、さらに<u>スマホかPC</u>で簡単な<u>リサーチ</u>
⇒ 調べた内容を英文にする。(<u>実際の写真</u>を見る のはインパクトあり。)

Black Pearls are famous products in Tahiti.

Some pearls are very expensive.

Talk 1 and Talk 2: 簡単な会話を行う

IV. P3: Explore the South Pacific

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キーワードを探す(個人→ペア→クラス)
 the unknown place Balboa Spanish
 spice trade Magellan peaceful
Terra Australis the land of gold
Captain Cook
The South Pacificの簡単な歴史を理解
 (教員の質問・教員が英語でサマリー)
テキストの2つの質問で理解を確認(<u>ペア</u>の話し合
(1)
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IV. P4: Research

- ・表を見て、本文穴埋め
- キーフレーズを確認
- ・他の国を調べて表と本文を作る・比較/分析 (ペアワーク・宿題にすることもある)
- (ここでは最初のユニットのところで、 リサーチのソースの話しをしてある。 CIA World Factbook/ World Bank/ 大使館/ 外務省などからとる)

IV. P5: Read up

-ラウンド制で教える試み

地域の宗教、文化、政治を扱うコアの部分

初級のリーディングは日本語訳になりがち

内容を英語のまま理解する

P5 IV. 授業構成の枠組み: ラウンド制の活用

・ラウンド制指導とは、<u>さまざまな異なるタスクを用いて、多面的な角度から教科書を学習する</u>ことによって、 読解ストラテジーを含めた、<u>言語能力の向上を目指す</u>指導法

(和泉、2016: 181)

P5 IV. ラウンド制

・授業をいくつかの<u>ラウンド(段階)</u>に分けて、 それぞれのラウンドで目的ある活動を行い、 最終目標である文章内容の理解を目指す。

森から木へ:「全体」から「細部」へ

木から森へ:「細部」から「全体」へ

(和泉、2016: 181)

P5 IV. ラウンド制の特徴

- 1. 同じ内容を角度を変えて
- 2. さまざまなタスクで
- 3. 何度も繰り返し
- 4. 内容の理解を深めて
- 5. 定着を促す

P5 初級の上から中級クラスのリー ディング指導例

- 経済学部1年
- ・ 週2回、半期のリーディング
- (後期はライティング)
- 男子16人 女子10人
- 英語レベルCEFR(Common European Framework of Reference for Languages)

A2-B1

読んだり書いたりは基本的なことはできるが、 話すスキルが足りない

この授業の目標:

- 1. 南極について知る/問題・解決策を考える。
- 2. 自己肯定感をあげながら、Critical thinking skills を身に着ける
- 3. 英語の4スキルを伸ばす

P5 IV.一学期の中で

具体的に取得するスキル:

- 1. マインドマップなどを使い、論理的に説明する。
- 2. 本文中、または、発展トピックに関して、 根拠を提示しながら、自分の意見を主 張できるようにする。
- 3. 与えられた情報·意見を吟味する力を つける。
- ⇒ 読む目的になる

P5 IV. 授業の枠組み: 4月~7月

Reading	本文の穴埋め 問題	アウトライン の穴埋問題	アウトライン作成 (グループ・ペア)	アウトライ ン作成 (個人)	絵を描く	コンセプト マップ	英語でサマリー
Europe	0	0					
Africa	0	0					
The Middle East	0	0					
Russia	0	0					
Southeast Asia	0		0		0	(O)	
North America	0		0		0	0	0
South America	0		0			0	
The Antarctic	0			0	0	0	0

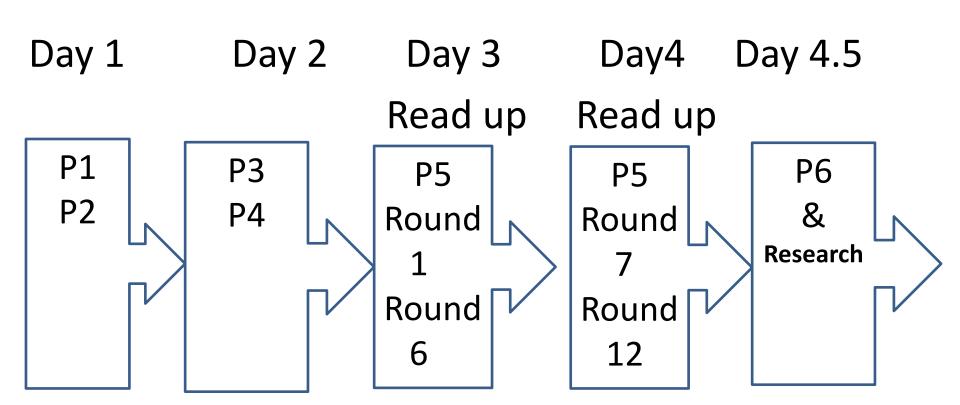
P5 4月から7月のプロセスの中で

1. 用意する足場掛けとはずす足場掛け 例:アウトライン:最初は穴あき 最後は自分で書く コンセプトマップ:最初はパートナーと協力 最後は自分で書く CLILでは共学が強調されるが、最後は 一人ひとりの能力が伸びることも大切 (Ball P., P232)

P5 CLIL授業の設計図(南極)

Content (内容)	Communication (言語)	Cognition (思考)	Culture (協学)
(宣言的知識:説明できる) 南極について (地図、文化、歴史)	(言語知識) 各国のリサーチの 状況 地形・環境の用語 観光の用語	(低次思考力) 暗記 理解	(協同学習) ペア活動 グループ活動
(手続的知識:上の知識を使って、さらに話し書く) 南極の特徴 各国との関係 問題点を言える	(言語技能) 話す 読む 書く 聞く	(高次思考力) 分析 評価 創造	(国際意識) 各国の研究 各国からの観光 地球規模の環境問 題

1ユニットを3から4.5回の授業で



トピックや内容により、かける時間を変える

P5 Day 3: Round 1

Talk in pairs: What do you know about the Antarctic?



Class talk: 1 point to 1 team



P5 IV. Day 3: Round 2

- 本文をペアで音読 (段落ごと)チャンクリーディングで、主語と述語を理解させる
- スキミングで、key words を探す 同時に単語やフレーズの意味をクリアに。 単語リストを埋める 難しい英文は、質問があった場合のみ日本語 にする(あとは、教員からの英語の質問で理解)

Words and phrases

	English	Japanese
1	the Antarctic	南極
2	seal	アザラシ
3	expedition	探検
4	legendary	伝説の
5	observation	観察
6	Venus	金星
7	mission	任務
8	mythical	想像上の・架空の
9	missionary	宣教師
10	void	無効にする
11	feature	特徴
12	Arctic Circle	北極圏
13	ecosystem	生態系
14	dominate	占める
15	confront	対峙する

IV. Day 3: Round 3

フォーカス・オン・フォーム

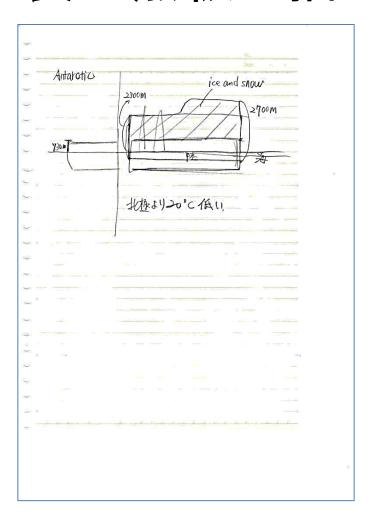
featuresの使い方

面積、広さ、海抜の表現を確認→絵をかかせる The continent has many <u>features</u>.

It is about 13 million km², 37 times the size of Japan.

Because 95% of the land <u>is covered with 2,700 m</u> thick ice sheets, <u>the average height above sea level</u> is 2,300 m, while <u>that</u> of other countries is 730 m.

IV. テキストを元に書いた絵(2つのグループの代表が黒板に描いた)



Round 3:南極の絵

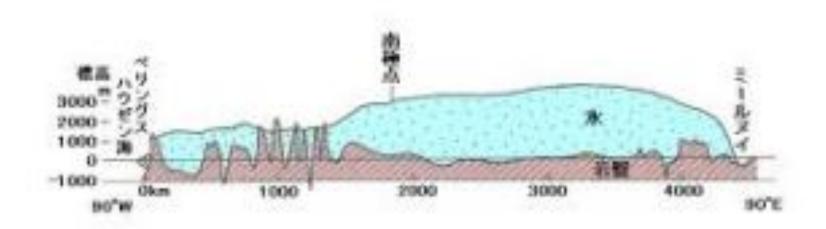


図2 南極大陸新面図

出典]地球環境研究会(報):三訂 地球環境キーワード事業。 中央法領出版権式会社(2001年2月25日)。p.129 P5 IV. Day 3: Round 4

次のユニットのエリア: <u>オーストラリア</u>の情報を調べさせて、学習した構文を使って英文を作る。

The land area: 7.68 million

Comparison: 20 times the size of Japan

The mean elevation above sea level: 330 m

The highest point: Mount Kosciuszko 2,229 m

The only continent without glaciers in the world

IV. Day 3: Round 5-新聞の広告



P5 IV. Round 5

・新聞の広告を見せ、情報を読み取らせる

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There are various trips to the Antarctic. They are about ( ) days, and the cost ranges from ( ) yen to ( ) yen. The best season is from ( ) to ( ).
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P5 IV. Day 3: Round 6

リーディングの穴埋めエクササイズ



全体を内容、英文を理解・確認する

穴あきリーディングの例

Area 1: Europe
P. 8 Explore Europe: Sweets and the House of Habsburg
The House of Habsburg in Vienna was chosen for the Emperor of the Holy
Empire in the century, and maintained political power until the century.
Their influence was not limited to political issues, but also extended into other areas,
including sweets was very hard then, and sweets provided a small joy to men
who were busy with and politics, and women who were to marry for
political reasons. A famous example is Marie-Antoinette, who was forced to marry
Louis XVI, the King of, and was guillotined during the French
The sweet called "Kugelhopf" was her favorite.
Elisabeth A. Eugenie known as Sisi is also famous for her love for sweets. She
married Franz Joseph I of Habsburg at the age of 16, during the century.
However, she often escaped hard life at the to travel around Europe, visited
cafés and enjoyed delicious sweets. Her favorites were sugarcoated violets and various
kinds of tortes.
P.10 Read up
During both World War I and II, European countries fought each other to expand
their Even after these wars, they were divided by the In an
effort to unite the countries, the European Union was created in The original
members included 12 countries, such as Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands,
Germany, France, and Italy. The European Union, also called the "," was
established to bring peace and promote development in Europe.
People, commodities, and money are now able to easily among European
countries, because they can avoid formal steps and papers. However, it
has been very difficult to unite all member states, because economic and
development has varied in each country since the beginning. Another challenge is that
each of these countries is also very different
While some of the EU countries are afraid that the tight EU control will cause them
to lose their Turkey has been in becoming a member for a long time.
It is said that this is because of friction between the and Christian cultures.
報
list control of the c

穴あきリーディング(拡大)

In the th century, most of the major European powers sent expeditions to this area in search of a legendary continent called "Terra Australis", which means a land in the south. It was rumored to be a land of ____. In 1769, a ___ explorer named Captain sailed for on a ship called the Endeavour for a scientific observation of the and Venus. In addition to this, however, his secret mission was to find the golden land. On his journey he found various small islands and reached both Australia, but never found the mythical land of gold.

P5 IV. Day4: Round 7

Round 7: (木から森へ)

Teacher's talk と英語で全体について 質問 (1人一文)

本文穴あき問題(再読)

P5 IV. Day 4: Round 8

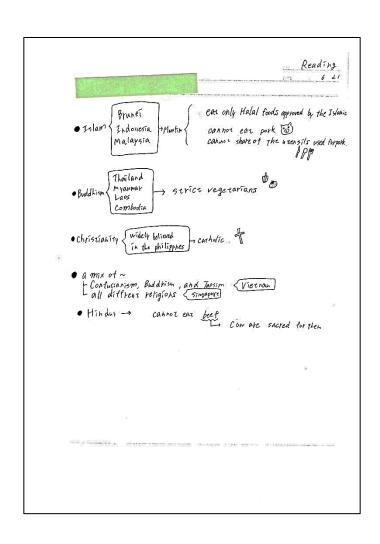
アウトラインを書く(個人):

英文内容の構成を英語で 箇条書きにしたもの

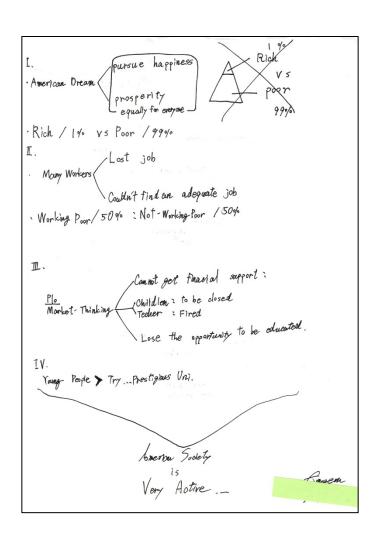
IV. 穴あきアウトライン

Area I: Europe Read up: The European Union I. History and Purposes A. During World War I and II: European countries					
Read up: The European Union I. History and Purposes A. During World War I and II:					
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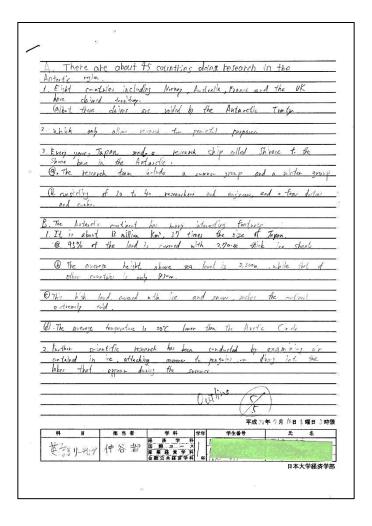
IV. 学生の作成したアウトライン(5月)



IV. 学生の作成したアウトライン(6月)



IV. 学生の作成したアウトライン(7月)



P5 IV. Day 4: Round 9

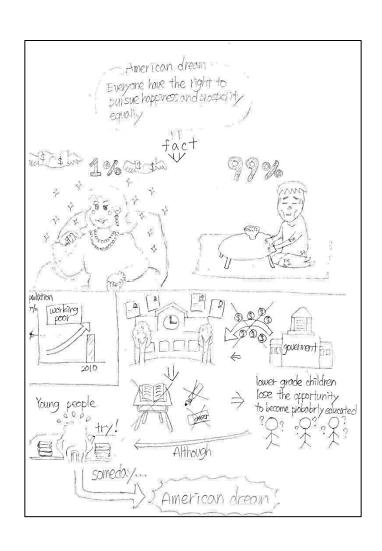
英文の内容についてコンセプトマップ、もしくは絵を描く

英文の構成とは関係なく、学習したことを 自由に図や絵にしてみる。(What did you learn here?)

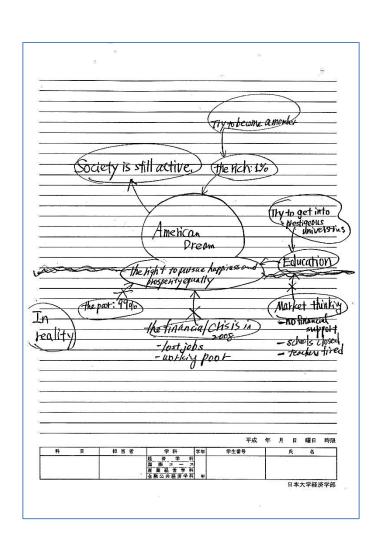
IV.学生の作成した絵(5月)

ar a	
Area 7: Southeast Asia Read up: Religious Diversity	
Muslim.	Brunei, and Malaysia are
The majority is Catholic. D. a mix of Confucianism, Buddhisn E. a mix of all different religions: in	a, and Taoism: in
A. Muslims: cannot estar the cannot esta	used for pork ods approved by the
B. Hindus: cannot eat $\frac{b \in 4}{\text{Cows are}} = \frac{b \in 4}{\text{Sacted}} \text{for}$ C. Some Buddhism sects: are strict	them.
I Full Trollers: a English Section of The Section o	Husling Hold X C
Treiland Hydrall Life Chibese [athoris 6/1-1744 (1994)	See Bodis in see

学生の作成した絵 (6月)



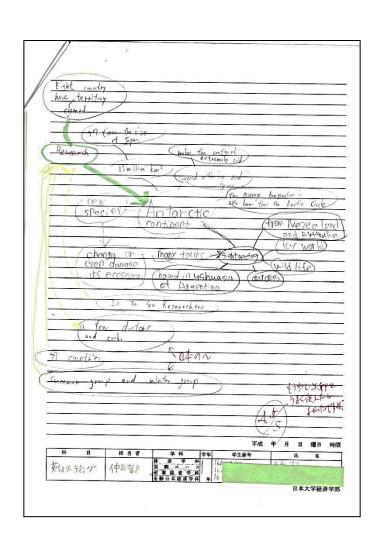
IV. North Americaで教員が書いたコンセプトマップ:6月



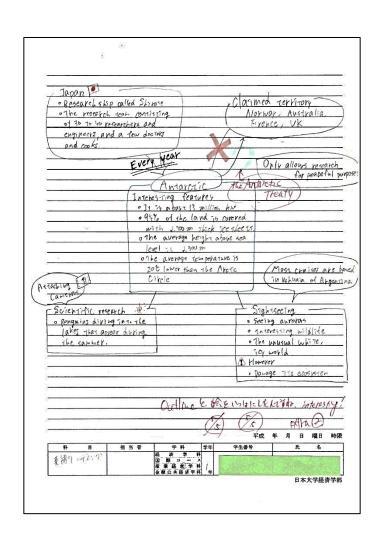
IV.学生の作成したコンセプトマップ(6月)

3
B.
to.
Area 8: North America
Read up: The American Dream
I. Various TV audition programs in the US
A. It reflects the "A merican Dream"
It is the right to pursue happiness and prosperity equally for
everyone. B. In reality, the gap between the rich and poor has widened.
It is called "1% vs. 99 %".
av av southly 1.70 TU,
II. In reality
A. After the financial crisis in 2008:
1. Many workers lost their jobs
2. Many workers could not find an <u>adequate</u> job.
3. The working poor increased to $holf$ of the population in $20/0$
B. Despite having a hash life:
1. Many Americans still work hard to become a member of the $\frac{1\%}{}$.
III. Problems in education
A. One of the major problems: "market - +hinking"
1. Students' grades reflect the schools' financial support from the
government. 2. Public schools with poor children tend to be <u>Clased</u> and the teachers
could be <u>fired</u> ,
3. Poor children might lose the Opportunity to become educated.
IV. Believing in the American Dream
A. Young people try to get into <u>Prestigious</u> universities.
B. American society is still <u>VerV Qctive</u> .
Concept map 21 = 378 @ Dudon't get financial Believing in the
prosperity (American premi
iappiness) Financial Criso Plans
Test iche Cond an Imprirate thinking University
imerican breath adequire work hard American
rich poor people a por children reached could be could be
impressed member of Alosed Title
1% 99% to half of the to half of the
population in 2010) (become properly educated)

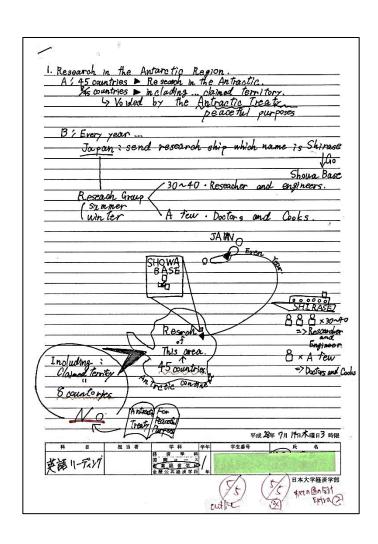
IV. 学生のコンセプトマップ(7月:南極)



IV. 学生のコンセプトマップ(7月:南極)



IV. 学生のアウトラインとコンセプトマップ(7月:南極)



P5 IV. Day 4: Round 10

自分の絵やコンセプトマップだけを 見ながら、英語でパートナーに内

容を説明する



P5 IV. <u>木から森へのプロセス:</u> Round6から10

Round 6(全体の穴あきリーディング)
Round 7(Teacher's talk)
Round 8 (アウトラインを書く)
Round 9(コンセプトマップ・絵を描く)
Round 10 (コンセプトマップなどを英語で説明)

ステップを踏んで、自分の森を構築し直す
↓
英文と内容がしっかり頭にはいる
自分の理解に結びつけられる

P5 IV. Day 4: Round 11-Quiz Time

Reading の最後に、

Why is the Antarctic colder than the Arctic Circle? ヒントを教員が出しながらクイズ

- 1. Is there land?
- 2. Is there a cold current and a warm current?
- 3. What kind of animals are living? 個人でどんどん発言させて、あとで調べて答えを言わせる。

P5 IV. Day 4.5: Round 12

ディスカッショントピックについて考え、意見を交換する。疑問点は質問する。

1. A lot of research is going on by many countries in Antarctic. Don't they destroy its environment? Is it okay?(中間・期末にでる)

プロセス:

自分の意見を考える→ペアで話し合い→例やエビデンスを探す→ペアで話し合い→会話を書く (教員に提出し、教員は内容・文法・表現をチェックする) →3~4人で話し合い

意見の書き方

意見 + エビデンス 例数字専門家の説明

学生の意見

1. No. Environment has been destroyed in the Antarctic. The scientists research is ice and environment. Waste water from observation base is polluting environment. Therefore, polluting material is taken to wildlife such as penguins. The conclusion is that research is not worth the benefits.

学生の意見

2. It is ok. 南極地域の調査は南極に関する法律に基づいて行われている。南極を調査する人は事前にその活動内容を報告し、環境に変化がないかを確認する義務がある。

3. 南極は地球の環境変化や将来予測など、重要な位置にあるということで、世界各国から経済援助を受けて、調査を依頼されている。なので、仕方がないことだと思われる。

意見を求める問題(中間)

- 1. Is the European Union successful?
- 2. There are many poor countries in Africa.

 What should they do? What should we do?
- 3. Japan is dependent on oil in the Middle East. What should we do to secure it?
- 4. How can Japan relate to Russia? What should we do about the northern territorial issues?

意見を求める問題(期末)

- 1. In Southeast Asian countries, how can people live without conflicts? Explain your ideas with examples.
- 2. America is a country of immigrants. Aren't there any problems because of it?
- 3. With Brazil, what kind relationship should Japan have from now? Explain your ideas with examples.
- 4. A lot of research is going on by many countries in the Antarctic. Don't they destroy its environment?

IV. 森をとらえる

Round 11: Quiz Time

Round 12: Express your opinions

で森=全体をとらえる

(Read up 終了)



P6 Important Events

- ・年表を穴埋め(だいたい宿題)
- 教員の質問で語彙、内容確認
- •詳しい学生からの説明
- ・教員の説明

写真の答えと説明を英語で行う。

This is a Zero fighter. It was used during the WWII.

If there were more time, • • •

Antarctic Research Programs and Topics
Climate
Ice Sheets and Under the Ice
Ecosystem and Biodiversity



Additional task: Research presentation

- ・学生が興味を持ったトピックについて調べ て発表
 - 1人ずつ
 - 日本語
 - 2分程度
 - 聞いている学生は、メモを取る
 - 発表のあと、1人まとめ、1人質問

Research presentation

トピックの例 ヨーロッパのホラー映画の特徴 ビートルズ ドバイの情勢 フィリピンの島々の観光 ブラジルの治安情勢 アメリカでの釣り事情 ベトナムと日本の関係

IV. CLILテキストの例とその使い方

P5: Read up から Research イ

ラウンド制での授業 初級クラスの例

リーディング指導のポイント

- ①ラウンド制 (Izumi, 2016) 様々な角度からアプローチし、ペースを変える
- ②クリルの'Three Dimensions' (Ball, Kelly & Clegg, 2016) concepts procedures languageをバランスよくミクシングする

対象の学生(英検3級程度)

- -人間科学専攻2年生と再履修の3年生
- ー週1回 通年のリーディング
- ー女子 18名(うち4名が再履修)
- ープレイスメントテストで9クラス中一番下

CLIL 授業(南極)の流れ

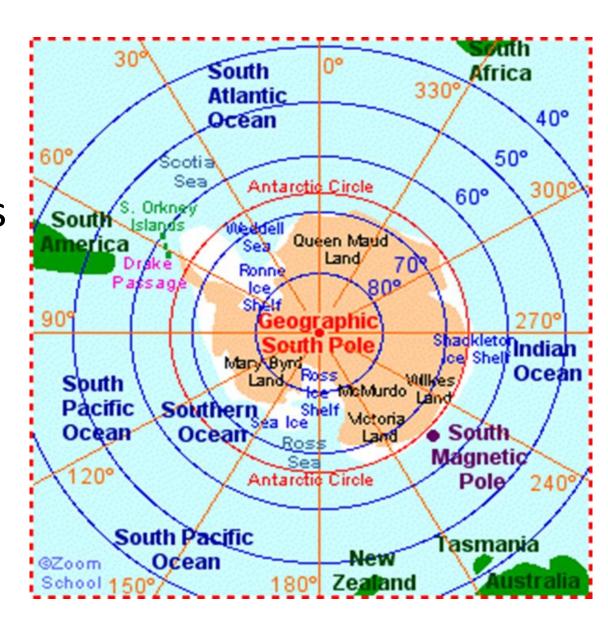
Day 1 導入 単語 Round 1-7

Day 2 チャンク読み 表現 語源 Round 8-12

Day 3 リサーチ Round 13-14

Which countries are the nearest to the Antarctic?

(conceptual)



```
Find the top 4 countries.
"The nearest country is.."
"The second nearest country is.."
(linguistic)
```

What can you see?



(conceptual)

Icebreaker Shirase reaches Japan's base in Antarctica with new research team

http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/01/04/national/icebre aker-shirase-reaches-japans-base-antarctica-new-research-team/#.V-QPF_CLSuU





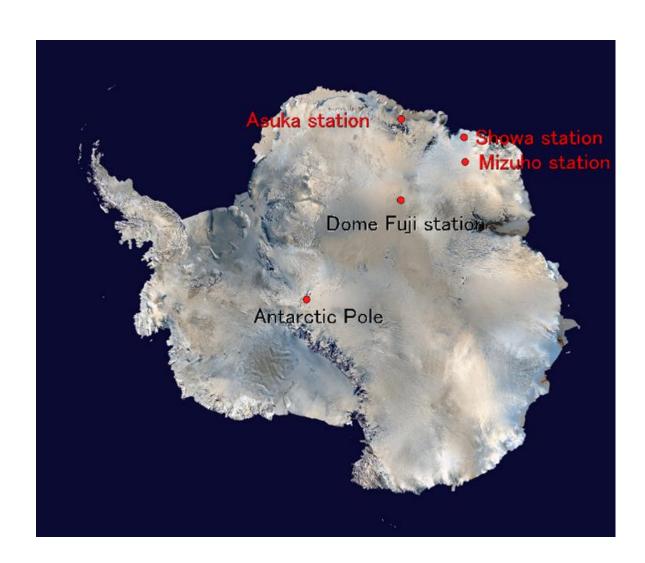




How many stations are there?

How does the environment differ from each other?

(procedural)



Complete the Worksheet Visit the website of 国立極地研究所. Find data.

Base/station	Asuka	Showa	Mizuho	Dome Fuji
Average				
temperature				
The minimum				
temperature				
Altitude				
Established				
when?				
Activity				

ドームふじ基地

1995年1月、昭和基地の南約1000kmに位置するドロンイングモードランド地域の氷床最後部に氷床深層掘削の拠点として開設。深さ3035mまでの氷床コア採取に成功後は、通年滞在を中止しています。

位置:南緯77度19分01秒、東経39度42分12秒

平均気温:-54.4℃(1995年~1997年)

最低気温:-79.7℃(1996年5月、1997年7月)

天測点標高:3,810m

http://www.nipr.ac.jp/collaborative_research/antarctic.html

昭和基地

1957年1月、第1次南極観測隊により、リュツォ・ホルム湾にある東オングル島に開設。現在は、世界の気象観測網の拠点にもなっており、約30名の隊員が1年間観測活動を行う主要基地として、半世紀を超えて維持、管理、運用を続けています。

位置:南緯69度00分19秒、東経39度34分52秒

平均気温:-10.5℃

最低気温:-45.3℃(1982年9月)

天測点標高: 29.18m

http://www.nipr.ac.jp/collaborative_research/antarctic.html

Complete the Worksheet Visit the website of 国立極地研究所. Find data.

Base/station	Asuka	Showa	Mizuho	Dome Fuji
Average				
temperature		-10.5		-53.4
The minimum				
temperature		-45.3		-79.7
Altitude		29m		3,810m
Established				
when?		1957		1995
Activity				

<u>Round 4</u> (数字探し)

Find numbers. What do they show?

- 45 (countries)
- 30 to 40 (researchers)

<u>Round 5</u> (大文字探し)

Find words with capital letters. What do they show?

- Norway, Australia..
- Antarctic Treaty, Arctic Circle

Round 6 (チャンク分け) Make slashes as you read.

(conceptual)

These days, there are about 45 countries doing research in the Antarctic region Eight countries including Norway, Australia, France, and the UK have claimed territory, but these claims are voided by the Antarctic Treaty, which

The Antarctic continent has many interacting featured It is about 12 -: 11: -- 1974



only allows research for peaceful purposes. Every year, Japan also sends a research ship called Shirase to the Showa Base in the Antarctic The research team includes a summer group and a winter group, consisting of 30 to 40 researchers and engineers, and a few doctors and cooks.

Round 7 (和泉、2016: 207) In pairs, find the following words or phrases from the text.

- 1) 可能である → available
- 2) 船の旅 → cruise
- 3) 空からの観光→ sightseeing flights

Round 8

In pairs, translate the highlighted words in English as you read the script.

(linguistic)

試訳

南極はどのようなところだろうか?

最近では約45の国が南極地域において研究を行っている。そして、ノルウェー、オーストラリア、フランスやイギリスを含む8か国が自国の領域を主張していた。しかしこれは南極条約で無効とされ、また、平和目的の研究だけが許されている。毎年、日本も白瀬という船で南極の昭和基地に研究チームを送っている。夏チームと冬チームがあり、30人から40人の研究員やエンジニア、数人の医者と料理人で構成されている。

南極大陸はたくさんの興味深い特徴がある。1300万平方キロの広さがあり、それは、日本の国土の約37倍にあたる。そして95%が2700メートルの<u>氷床で置われている</u>ので、平均海抜が2300メートルある。普通の国の平均は730メートルにすぎない。この高い土地が、さらに<u>氷や雪で覆われている</u>ので、極めて寒い。平均気温が、北極よりも20度ほど低い。そして、さらなる科学的研究<u>が行われていて</u>、氷の中にある空気を調べたり、ペンギンにカメラをつけたり、夏の間に現れる湖に潜ったりしている。

今ではたくさんの南極旅行も<u>可能である</u>。ほとんどの<u>船の旅</u>はアルゼンチンのウシュアイアという町を基点に行われ、<u>空からの観光</u>はニュージーランドやオーストラリアから可能である。これらの観光のハイライトは、オーロラ、興味深い<u>野生生物、珍しい</u>真っ白な氷の世界を見ることにある。しかし、科学者たちの一部は、これらの観光が、南極に新しい種を持ち込む可能性があり、ここの生態系を変えたり壊したりしないか危惧している。

Round 9 (単語テスト) Listen and fill in the blanks.

(linguistic)

P70 Read up What Is the Antarctic like?

These days, there are about 45 countries doing research in the Antarctic region.					
Eight countries including Norway, Australia, France, and the UK have territory,					
but these claims are by the Antarctic Treaty, which only allows research for					
purposes. Every year, Japan also sends a research ship called Shirase to the					
Showa Base in the Antarctic. The research team a summer group and a winter					
group, of 30 to 40 researchers and engineers, and a few doctors and cooks.					
The Antarctic continent has many interesting It is about 13 million					
km2, 37 times the size of Japan. Because 95% of the land is covered with 2,700 m					
ice sheets, the average height above sea level is 2,300 m, while that of other					
countries is only 730 m. This land, covered with ice and snow, makes the					
continent extremely cold. The average temperature is 20°C lower than the Circle.					
Further scientific research has been by examining air contained in ice,					
cameras to penguins, or diving into the lakes that appear during the summer.					
Many Antarctic are now available. Most cruises are based in Ushuaia					
of Argentina, while sightseeing are conducted from New Zealand and					
Australia. Major highlights of these tours include seeing, interesting wildlife,					
and the unusual white, icy world. However, some scientists are concerned that these tours					
might introduce new to this continent, which could change or even damage					
its					
C /4.C					

(和泉、2016: 217) 「同時通訳になったつもり で」

- "Speaker"Read the text slowly.
- "Interpreter"
 Immediately, translate
 the phrases you hear
 from the speaker.

(linguistic +procedural)

Read up What Is the Antarctic like?

These days, there are about 45 countries doing research in the Antarctic region Eight countries including Norway, Australia, France, and the UK have claimed territory, but these claims are voided by the Antarctic Treaty, which



only allows research for peaceful purposes. Every year, Japan also sends a research ship called Shirase to the Showa Base in the Antarctic The research team/includes a summer group and a winter group consisting of 30 to 40 researchers and engineers, and a few doctors and cooks.

The Antarctic continent has many interesting features. It is about 13 million km²/₂, 37 times the size of Japan. Because 95% of the land is covered with 2,700 m thick ice sheets, the average height above sea level is 2,300 m/ while that of other countries is only 730 m/ This high land covered with ice and snow/makes the continent extremely cold. The average temperature is 20°C lower than the Arctic Circle Further scientific research has been conducted by examining air contained in ice, attaching cameras to penguins, or diving into the lakes that appear during the summer.

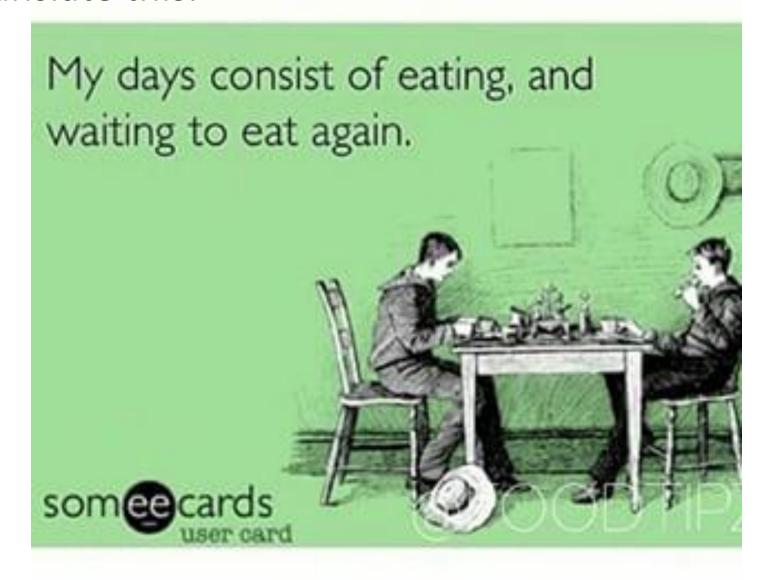
Many Antarctic tours are now available Most cruises are based in Ushuaia of Argentina while sightseeing flights are conducted from New Zealand and Australia Major highlights of these tours include seeing auroras interesting wildlife, and the unusual white, icy world However, some scientists are concerned that these tours might introduce new species to this continent which could change or even damage its ecosystem.

Round 11 (和泉、2016: 213,214)
Focus on form

consist of

con(共に)+sist(立つ) =成り立つ、構成される (linguistic)

Translate this.

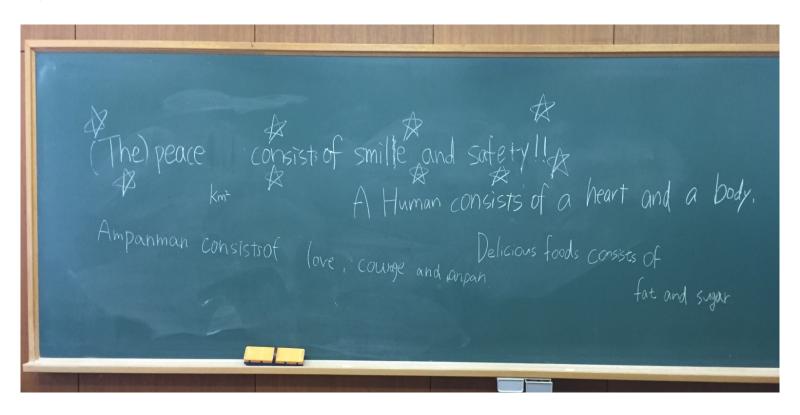


Translate this.



A great relationship consists of three things: finding the similarities, respecting the differences, and matching effort.

In groups, make a wise statement using "consist of".



(procedural)

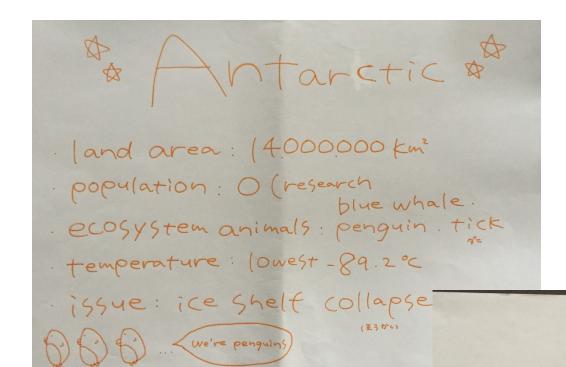
Compare the Antarctic and the Arctic. Do a research and make a poster.

You should include:

- temperature
- land area
- population
- ecosystem
- issues

(procedural)

学生のポスター例



(procedural)

Arctic

- · land area: no area Ice and snow is floating
- · population: 0
- · ecosystem animals: Polar Bear, Rabbit
- · temperature : average -6.2°c lowest -42.2°c
- · issue: Ice has decreased signficantly

Present your findings. Use these expressions:

- In **both** A **and** B, the population is ..
- In **both** A **and** B, there is ...
- .. in A is (.. times) bigger/ smaller/ lower/ higher/ thinner/ thicker than that in B.
- In A, animals such as .. live. However, in B, ..
- (linguistic)

中上級クラス

British explorer Henry Worsley

HEAR FROM HENRY

DAILY ROUTINE



1. His equipm	nent		
2. His daily ro	outine		
go to the lo thermos fla solar panel	asks	porridge collapse tent batteries	cooker putt up tent recharge
Time	What he does		

V. まとめ Dos (1)

- ・どの学生にも関連のあるテーマを選ぶ
 - → どの学生も平等に参加できる
- → 英語が苦手でも参加できる、興味は持てる
 - → 「今」起きていることとつなげる
- ラウンド制を取り入れる
 - → さまざまな角度から足場掛けをする

V. まとめ Dos (2)

- Dos
- 言語以外の視覚教材を取り入れる
 - → 写真、表、動画、音楽
- 日本語も足場かけ、動機づけに利用する
 - → チラシ、CM、説明

V. まとめ Don'ts

- 英文の暗記だけに終わらないようにする
 - → 自分の理解をキーワードからアウトプット
 - → 英文の順番を自分のストーリーに 並び替える
 - → つなぎ言葉を使う
- 文法をおろそかにしない
 - → メリハリをつける
 - → 繰り返し使える表現はしっかり
 - → 自分の意見は伝わればよし

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Thank you for listening!

仲谷都 miyakon@jcom.zaq.ne.jp 油木田美由紀 yukita@sophia.ac.jp

