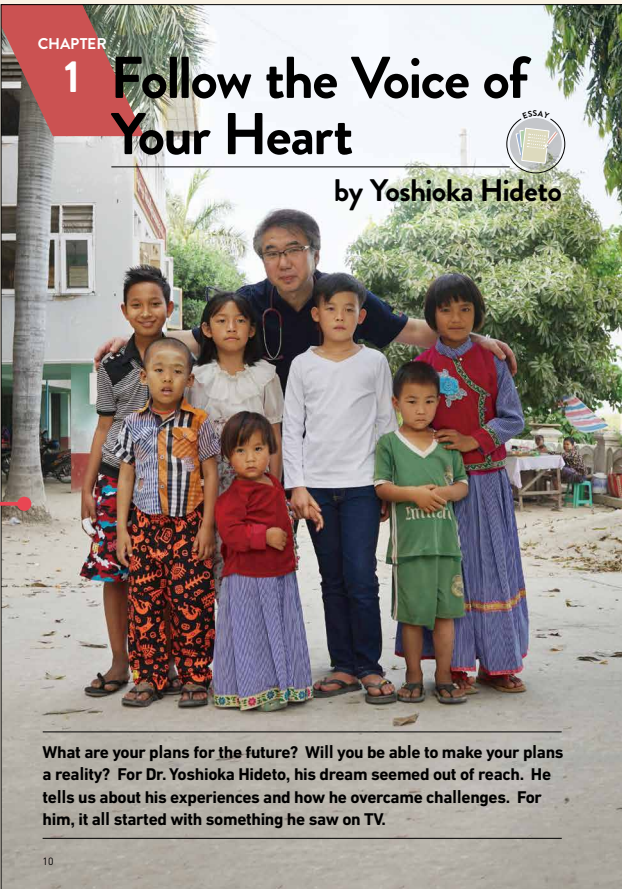


1 CHAPTER導入ページ

- ・印象的な写真を掲載し、学習者の関心を引き出します。また、この課で読み取ってもらいたい内容を導入文に示しました。
- ・タイトル横に“ESSAY”などのマークを入れ、英文のテキストタイプを示しました。

CHAPTER 1 **Follow the Voice of Your Heart** ESSAY
by Yoshioka Hideto



What are your plans for the future? Will you be able to make your plans a reality? For Dr. Yoshioka Hideto, his dream seemed out of reach. He tells us about his experiences and how he overcame challenges. For him, it all started with something he saw on TV.

* CHAPTER 1の導入ページに続く右ページは
題材資料ページ(FYI)になります。▶ p.11

2

CHAPTER 1 Follow the Voice of Your Heart

My desire to become a doctor and help people in need grew stronger. I decided to believe in myself and studied hard to improve my grades. Two years after graduating from high school, I entered medical school.

I obtained my medical license and began working at a hospital. I thought I would be secure if I continued working there, but I couldn't forget the sight of the starving children. I decided to work at an emergency center to become a better doctor.

A few years later, I was asked to work as a doctor in Myanmar. "Work in Myanmar! How can I?" I wondered.

I still had so much to learn.

However, my boss challenged me: "Take action! You can

keep on learning in Myanmar."

So that is why I left Japan at the age of 30.



desire /dɪˈzaɪər/ ... in need believe in ...

obtain /əbteɪn/ license /ˈlɪsəns/ secure /sɪkjər/ emergency /ɪmɜːdʒənˈsiː/

Myanmar /mɪˈnɑːmər/ boss /bɒs/ keep on doing

That is why ...

Comprehension Check

1. What decision did Dr. Yoshioka make before he entered medical school?
2. Why did he work at an emergency center?
3. What helped him decide to leave Japan for Myanmar?

48 emergency center 救急センター

THINK PAIR SHARE Do you want to work in a foreign country? Why or why not?

2 本文

- ・各課4パート構成。
- ・課末の文法ページで扱っている箇所は G1, G2 マークで示しました。▶ p.13
- ・各課の英文の最後にパートの区切りのない通読用英文を入れました。▶ p.18

3 内容理解+自己発信の質問

- ・各パートに2~3問の内容理解の質問(Comprehension Check)を設けました。
- ・自己発信の質問(THINK PAIR SHARE)では、本文の内容に関する自分の意見や考えを伝えます。内容に応じて、1人で考える(THINK), 2人で話す(PAIR), 複数で話す(SHARE)から活動形式を選びます。
- ・自己発信に活用できる表現を、巻末のExpressions for Communicationにまとめました。

課末の
表現活動

*実際の紙面見本は
p.20以降を参照

Recap & Retell

リスニング、表形式の問題で内容を整理したあと、各パートのリテリング活動を行います。

Recap & Retell

1 What made Yoshioka Hideto become a doctor? What experiences did he go through? Listen to the passage and complete the RECAP SHEET based on the text.

2 Choose your favorite part and retell it in your own words. You can use the information in the RECAP SHEET.

Make It Yours!

本文で学んだことを使ってスピーチ、プレゼンテーション、アクトアウトなど、さまざまな活動を行います。

Make It Yours!

Write about some big decisions you have made and then share them with a classmate.

1 Write about a decision you made in your life. Try to remember as many as possible.

2 Write about a decision you made in your life. Try to remember as many as possible.

3 Write about a decision you made in your life. Try to remember as many as possible.

Grammar for Communication

本文に出てきた文法項目を使って、イラストや文字で表した状況を表現します。

Grammar for Communication

1 Imagine that you are at the table. Describe each situation and express your feelings in two sentences.

2 Write about a situation.

3 Following the example, write about something you do every day on your blog.

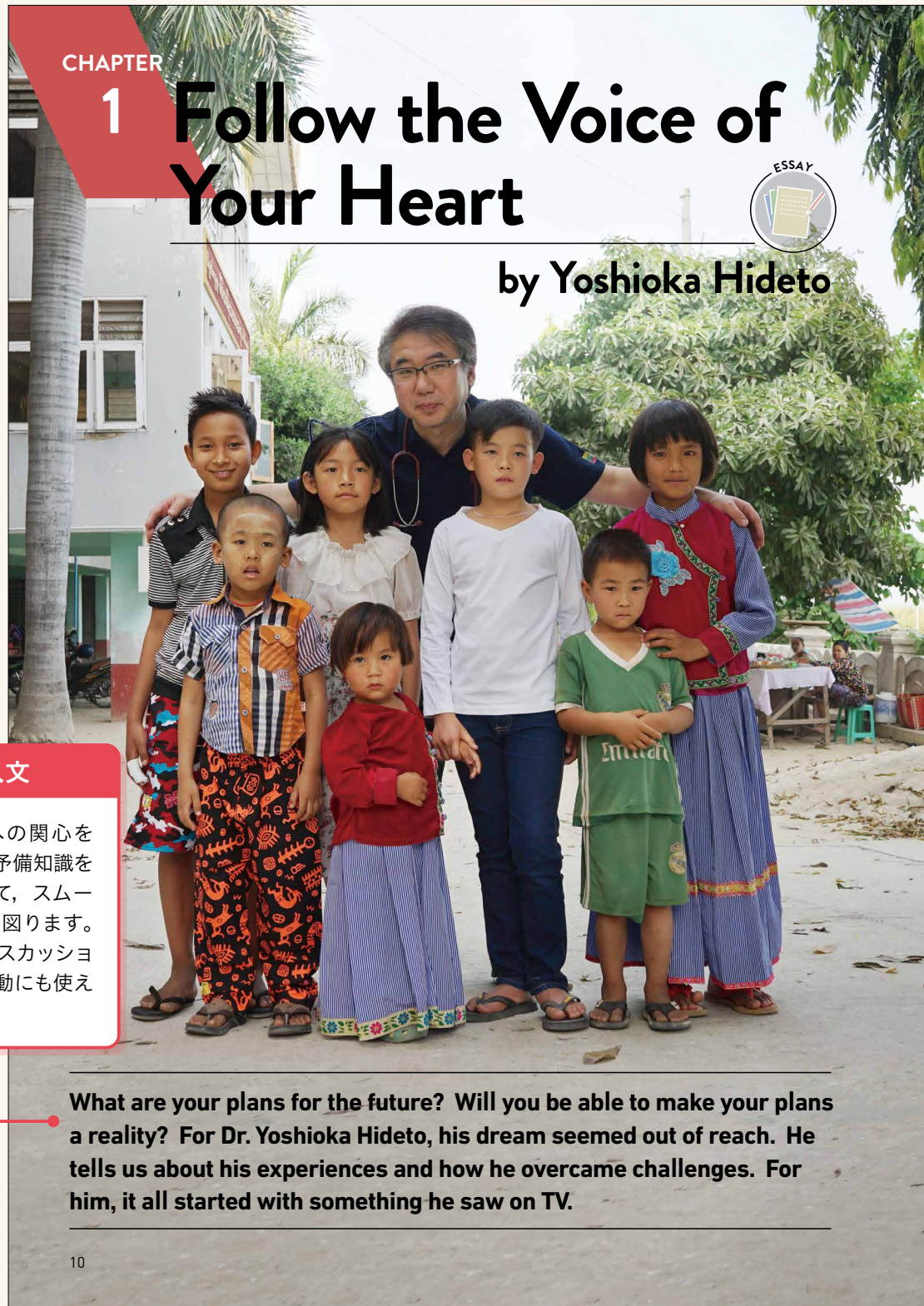
Vocabulary Networking

本文に出てきた語句とその関連表現をネットワークで示しました。語句を関連づけて覚えます。

Vocabulary Networking

1 Fill in each blank with the correct word from the list below and complete the Vocabulary Network.

2 Using the words from the Vocabulary Networking, create an English story in a group of four.



CHAPTER

1

Follow the Voice of Your Heart



by Yoshioka Hideto

導入文

本文内容への関心を高めたり、予備知識を問うたりして、スムーズな導入を図ります。問答やディスカッションなどの活動にも使えます。

What are your plans for the future? Will you be able to make your plans a reality? For Dr. Yoshioka Hideto, his dream seemed out of reach. He tells us about his experiences and how he overcame challenges. For him, it all started with something he saw on TV.

CHAPTER 1 Follow the Voice of Your Heart

FYI Dr. Yoshioka's Activities in Myanmar



Charity hospital in Myanmar



Dr. Yoshioka and members of staff at a meeting



Dr. Yoshioka performing an operation



Patients and family members at the hospital



FYI
(For Your Information)

題材のビジュアル情報や背景情報 ▶ p.15, 17などを掲載しました。本文の深い理解につなげます。

(Part 1~2)

- p.10
- reality** /ri:ə'ləti/
 - overcome** /'əʊvərkʌm/
out of reach

- p.12
- including** /ɪnklɪ:dɪŋ/
Vietnam /vi:tnəm/
 - mood** /mu:d/
 - expo** /'eksəʊ/
 - destiny** /dést(ə)ni/

- starving** /stɑ:rvɪŋ/
- tragic** /trædʒɪk/
- suffer** /sʌf(ə)r/
carry on

- none** /nʌn/
- lazy** /léizi/
- preparatory** /prɪpə'retɔ:ri/
No wonder.

新語・イディオム

- ・重要語を太字にして、チェックボックスを設けました。
- ・イディオムの例文は巻末の Idiom Sentences に掲載しました。



Comprehension Check

1. What was the world like when Yoshioka Hideto was a child?
2. What did he hear when he began thinking about his future?
3. How did people around him react when he told them he would become a doctor?

p.10 Yoshioka Hideto 吉岡秀人 p.12 ② Vietnam War ベトナム戦争 (1954-75)
③ Expo '70 1970年に開催された大阪万博のこと ④ preparatory school 予備校

THINK PAIR SHARE What did you want to be as a child? What do you want to be now?

1 When I was a child, the world was facing many problems, including the Vietnam War. Japan, however, was in a party mood with Expo '70. Even as a child, I felt that people's destinies depended on when and where they were born. I thought I was lucky. I also wondered if I was leading my life in the right way.

One day, I saw a TV program about starving children in Africa. I was shocked at the tragic sight and thought, "I wish I could do something for them." I forgot about it, however, as I carried on with my daily life. But that TV scene suddenly came back to me when I began thinking about my future. I heard a voice from my heart saying, "You must become a doctor to help suffering children."

I told people around me that I would become a doctor, but none of them believed me. No wonder. I was a very lazy student who failed preparatory-school entrance exams five times!



Yoshioka as a boy

2 My desire to become a doctor and help people in need grew stronger. I decided to believe in myself and studied hard to improve my grades. Two years after graduating from high school, I entered medical school.

I obtained my medical license and began working at a hospital. I thought I would be secure if I continued working there, but I couldn't forget the sight of the starving children. I decided to work at an emergency center to become a better doctor.

A few years later, I was asked to work as a doctor in Myanmar. "Work in Myanmar! How can I?" I wondered. I still had so much to learn. However, my boss challenged me: "Take action! You can keep on learning in Myanmar."

So that is why I left Japan at the age of 30.



Yoshioka working as a resident at the age of 28

CHAPTER 1 Follow the Voice of Your Heart

desire /dɪzə'raɪə/

G1, G2 マーク

Grammar for Communication
で扱う項目の部分を示します。

p.22

Myanmar /mjɑ:nmə:ɹ/

boss /bɔ:s/
keep on doing

That is why ...

QRコード

- ・各パートのQRコードからは本文音声再生の画面につながります。新語の音声はQRのメニューから聞くことができます。
- ・各パートの本文の音声のスピードは約130WPMになります。
- ・通読用英文ではハイスピード音声(約145WPM)を聞くことができます。

p.19



Comprehension Check

1. What decision did Dr. Yoshioka make before he entered medical school?
2. Why did he work at an emergency center?
3. What helped him decide to leave Japan for Myanmar?

④ emergency center 救急センター

THINK PAIR SHARE Do you want to work in a foreign country? Why or why not?

(Part 3)

- clinic** /klinik/
- shabby** /ʃæbi/
- stethoscope** /stéthəskòup/
- equipment** /ikwípənt/
- expense** /ikspéns/
- run out of ...*
- give up on ...*

- constantly** /kɔːnst(ə)ntli/
- midnight** /mídnáit/
- exhausted** /ígzɔːstɪd/
- cancer** /kænsər/
- helpless** /hélpləs/
- comfort** /kámfərt/
- from the bottom of one's heart*
- at least*
- help O (to) do*

3 When I opened my clinic in a shabby house in Myanmar in 1995, the only medical tool I had was a stethoscope. I had to buy other equipment at my own expense, and I almost ran out of money. Even so, I didn't give up on my goal: *Free medical care for everyone.* 5

Local people visited me constantly. I worked from 5 a.m. to 12 midnight. I was exhausted but felt happy when they thanked me from the bottom of their hearts. Many children were suffering from cancer. I tried my best but could not save all of them. I began to feel helpless. 10 Then I heard that voice of mine again. "Even if you can't save them," it said, "you can at least comfort them." "Yes,"

I thought, "I want to help children and their families 15 feel glad to be alive."



Map of Myanmar (Dr. Yoshioka opened a clinic in Meiktila)

Comprehension Check

各パート2~3問の質問で内容理解度を確認します。

Comprehension Check

1. When Dr. Yoshioka opened his clinic in Myanmar, what was the situation like?
2. What did he hear when he began to feel helpless?
3. What was his wish for the children suffering from cancer?

CHAPTER 1 Follow the Voice of Your Heart



People in line to see Dr. Yoshioka



Dr. Yoshioka treating a patient

FYI 心を救う医療

ある日、母親が乳飲み子を抱えて診療所にやってきました。彼女は、「子どもがおっぱいを飲めません」と訴えます。吉岡医師が赤ちゃんの口の中を見ると、口の中ががん細胞で塞がれたひどい状態でした。残念ながら、この状態でその赤ちゃんを救う手立てはありませんでした。しかし、吉岡医師は手術に踏み切りま

した。「助からない命なら、せめて赤ちゃんに、たとえ一日であろうと、お腹いっぱい母親のお乳を吸わせてやりたい。母親に子どもが幸せそうに自分のお乳を吸うのを実感させたい」そう考え、できる限り口の中のがんの塊を取り出しました。翌日、口の中の出血が止まり、赤ちゃんは初めておっぱいを飲んだのです。普通の親子には当たり前の光景でも、彼らにとって幸運な贈り物であったと吉岡医師は信じています。



THINK-PAIR-SHARE

- ・各パートに設置。単なる内容理解の確認ではなく、本文の内容に関連した質問に対する意見や考えを問います。
- ・1人で考える(THINK), 2人で話す(PAIR), 複数で話す(SHARE)の活動から選んで活動を行います。
- ・自己発信に活用できる表現を、巻末の Expressions for Communication にまとめました。

THINK PAIR SHARE When you feel helpless, who do you want to consult with? Why that person?

(Part 4)

- completely** /kəmpli:tli/
 - organized** /ɔ:rg(ə)nəɪzɪd/
 - limited** /lɪmɪtɪd/
 - savings** /sɛɪvɪŋz/
 - donation** /dəʊneɪʃ(ə)n/
 - organization** /ɔ:rg(ə)nəzeɪʃ(ə)n/
 - motto** /mɑ:tou/
 - refuse** /rɪfju:z/
 - on one's own at first**
-
- shocking** /ʃɑ:kɪŋ/
 - work out**
-
- failure** /fɛɪljər/
 - along the way at all**

4

In Myanmar, I was working completely on my own at first. But one person cannot do much, and I needed to be more organized. With my limited savings and some small donations, I started a volunteer medical organization named Japan Heart in 2004 under the motto *No patients refused*. Today, many Japanese doctors and nurses of like mind work with me.



Japan Heart Children's Medical Center

The shocking scene I saw on TV as a child led me to become a doctor. When I look back, the voice of my heart has always helped me to make important decisions. Life has many difficulties. When you face them, listen to your heart. Things will work out.

If you start doing something, you will face failures along the way. But remember: you learn and grow through failures and the real failure is not taking any action at all.

Comprehension Check

1. Why did Dr. Yoshioka start a volunteer medical organization?
2. What is the organization's motto?
3. What has helped him to make important decisions?

CHAPTER 1 Follow the Voice of Your Heart



Dr. Yoshioka and staff members at the hospital

FYI ジャパンハート

ジャパンハート (Japan Heart) は、日本発祥の国際医療NGO (特定非営利活動) 法人です。すべての人が生まれてきて良かったと思える世界を実現するため、ミャンマー、カンボジア、ラオス、そして日本を中心に活動しています。

先進国の小児がん患者の5年生存率は80%以上ですが、発展途上国では20%未満だと言われています。その原因には、患者が治療費を払えないことや、専門医の不足などがあります。ジャパンハートは貧しく医療を受けられない人々を対象に、年間約3万4千件の治療を行っています。

日本国内では、離島やへき地と呼ばれる地域など、医療が届かない場所に看護師を派遣する地域医療支援や、重い病気と闘う子どもたちの「家族で旅行や遊園地に行きたい」といった願望プロジェクトなどを行って



QRコード

本文に関連した動画を視聴できます。CHAPTER 1では、吉岡秀人氏のメッセージを掲載しています。



0.6 (be) of like mind 似た考えをもっている

THINK PAIR SHARE Which of the four parts caught your attention the most? Why?

Follow the Voice of Your Heart

1 When I was a child, the world was facing many problems, including the Vietnam War. Japan, however, was in a party mood with Expo '70. Even as a child, I felt that people's destinies depended on when and where they were born. I thought I was lucky. I also wondered if I was leading my life in the right way.

One day, I saw a TV program about starving children in Africa. I was shocked at the tragic sight and thought, "I wish I could do something for them." I forgot about it, however, as I carried on with my daily life. But that TV scene suddenly came back to me when I began thinking about my future. I heard a voice from my heart saying, "You must become a doctor to help suffering children."

I told people around me that I would become a doctor, but none of them believed me. No wonder. I was a very lazy student who failed preparatory-school entrance exams five times!

2 My desire to become a doctor and help people in need grew stronger. I decided to believe in myself and studied hard to improve my grades. Two years after graduating from high school, I entered medical school.

I obtained my medical license and began working at a hospital. I thought I would be secure if I continued working there, but I couldn't forget the sight of the starving children. I decided to work at an emergency center to become a better doctor.

A few years later, I was asked to work as a doctor in Myanmar. "Work in Myanmar! How can I?" I wondered. I still had so much to learn. However, my boss challenged me: "Take action! You can keep on learning in Myanmar."

So that is why I left Japan at the age of 30.

3 When I opened my clinic in a shabby house in Myanmar in 1995, the only medical tool I had was a stethoscope. I had to buy other equipment at my own expense, and I almost ran out of money. Even so, I didn't give up on my goal: *Free medical care for everyone.*

Local people visited me constantly. I worked from 5 a.m. to 12 midnight. I was exhausted but felt happy when they thanked me from the bottom of their hearts. Many children were suffering from cancer. I tried my best but could not save all of them. I began to feel helpless. Then I heard that voice of mine again. "Even if you can't save them," it said, "you can at least comfort them." "Yes," I thought, "I

18

want to help children and their families feel glad to be alive."

4 In Myanmar, I was working completely on my own at first. But one person cannot do much, and I needed to be more organized. With my limited savings and some small donations, I started a volunteer medical organization named Japan Heart in 2004 under the motto *No patients refused.* Today, many Japanese doctors and nurses of like mind work with me.

The shocking scene I saw on TV as a child led me to become a doctor. When I look back, the voice of my heart has always helped me to make important decisions. Life has many difficulties. When you face them, listen to your heart. Things will work out.

If you start doing something, you will face failures along the way. But remember: you learn and grow through failures and the real failure is not taking any action at all.

(587 words)

CHAPTER 1 Follow the Voice of Your Heart



音読用チェックボックス

音読を10回行うためのチェックボックスを設けました。音読の目的・方法は、教科書 p.5 に掲載しています。

QRコード

通読用英文ページのQRコードからは、ハイスピード音声(約145WPM)を聞くことができます。



19

1 Recap & Retell : 本文のまとめとリテリング

パートごとに情報を整理しながら、段階を踏んでリテリング活動につなげます。

2 Make It Yours! : スピーチ、プレゼンテーションなどの活動

本文に関連したトピックを使い、丁寧に段階を踏んでペアやグループで表現活動を行います。

1
リスニング音声をヒントにRECAP SHEETの穴埋めを行い、本文の内容を整理します。

Recap & Retell

1 What made Yoshioka Hideto become a doctor? What experiences did he go through? Listen to the passage and complete the RECAP SHEET based on the text.

PART 1 Dr. Yoshioka's youth

QUESTIONS

What did Yoshioka think when he saw the tragic scene about children in Africa on TV?

ANSWERS

He thought, "I wish I (1) _____ do something for them."

What happened when he began thinking about his future?

He heard a (2) _____ from his heart saying, "You must become a doctor to help (3) _____ children."

PART 2 His medical career in Japan

Explain why he chose to work at an emergency center.

He couldn't forget the (4) _____ of the starving children. He wanted to become a (5) _____ doctor to help children like them someday.

Why did he hesitate to work in Myanmar?

Because he thought he still had so much to (6) _____.

PART 3 His medical activities in Myanmar

Why did he feel helpless?

He tried hard to treat children suffering from (7) _____, but couldn't save all of them.

What did his heart's voice say?

It said that he could at least (8) _____ them even if he couldn't save them all.

PART 4 His message for the reader

What did he start in 2004?

He started a volunteer medical (9) _____ named Japan Heart.

What is his message for young people?

When you face (10) _____ in life, listen to the voice of your heart. Remember: the real failure is not taking any (11) _____ at all.

2 Choose your favorite part and retell it in your own words. You can use the information in the RECAP SHEET.

2
RECAP SHEETのまとめを使って、各パートのリテリングを行います。指導用データDVD-ROM収録の「リテリングサポートシート」をご用意しています。

Make It Yours!

表現活動の5領域マーク

ここで扱う表現活動を示しています。

Write about some big decisions you have made and then share them with a classmate.

STEP 1 What decisions have had a big effect on you? Try to remember as many as possible.

When	Important decision(s)	Effect(s) [Results]
EXAMPLE • third-year student in junior high school	• made a decision to write a diary in English	• learned many new English words and phrases

HINTS ~ years old, at the age of ~, second-year student in ~ / made a decision to do ~ / find it ~ to do / become interested in ~

STEP 2 Choose one of the decisions from the table above and write about it. Add information about your goal for the future at the end, as in the example below.

EXAMPLE

When I was a third-year student in junior high school, I made a decision to write a diary in English. In this way, I learned many English words and phrases. In the future, I want to major in English at university and improve my English.

STEP 3 Share one of your big decisions with a classmate.

EXAMPLE

A: What's a big decision you made?
B: I decided to start writing a diary in English when I was a third-year student in junior high school.
A: Oh, that was a great idea. Did it help you a lot?
B: Yeah, I learned a lot of new words and phrases that way. ...

STEP 1

表を使って、発表内容に入れる項目をまとめます。

STEP 2

STEP 1を踏まえてプレゼンテーションの原稿やポスターなどを作ります。ヒントや例を表示するなどの支援を多数取り入れました。

STEP 3

最後にグループやクラスの前でプレゼンテーションを行います。

3 Grammar for Communication : 文法の確認と表現活動

文法事項に適した場面と問題を通して、発信力を育てます。

Grammar for Communication

1 Imagine that you are at the table. Describe each situation and express your feelings in two sentences.

Key Sentence I have finished dinner. I'm full.



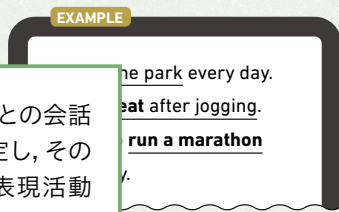
just at the moment seldom

FOCUS ON FORMS do / does (単純形), be + doing (進行形), have + done (完了形)

1. Life **has** many difficulties. (P.16)
2. When I was a child, the world **was facing** many problems. (P.12)
3. When I look back, the voice of my heart **has** always **helped** me to make important decisions. (P.16)

2 Following the example, write about something you do every day on your blog.

Key Sentence I drink coffee every day.



FORMS 動詞 + 名詞 / 動詞 + 前置詞 + 名詞 / 動詞 + 形容詞

1. One day, I **saw** a TV program about starving children in Africa. (P.12)
2. I obtained my medical license and began **working** at a hospital. (P.13)
3. I was exhausted but **felt** happy when they thanked me from the bottom of their hearts. (P.14)

1 Key Sentenceの例を参考にイラストの内容を英語で表します。そのあと、FOCUS ON FORMSの例文で文法事項を確認します。

2 ブログや新聞記事、友人との会話など具体的な場面を設定し、その中で文法事項を使って表現活動を行います。

4 Vocabulary Networking : 語彙の確認と定着

本文に出現した語彙と関連語句を確認し、表現活動につなげます。

Vocabulary Networking

TASK 1 Fill in each blank with the correct word from the list below and complete the Vocabulary Network.

[patient / stethoscope / treatment / clinic / suffer / emergency]

- (1) (治療) — need treatment (治療を要する)
- first visit (初診) ⇒ medical chart (カルテ)
- take someone's temperature with a thermometer (体温計で熱を測る)
- make a diagnosis (診断する)
- ⇒ take medicine (薬を飲む)
- give ~ a shot (~に注射をする) / have an operation (手術を受ける)
- get a prescription (処方せんを受け取る)
- ⇒ pharmacist (薬剤師)



Medical Care (医療)

- doctor (医師)
- nurse (看護師)
- surgeon (外科医)
- physician (内科医)

— receive medical treatment (治療を受ける)

- (2) (患者)



- examine [see] a patient (患者を診察する)
- listen to someone's heart with a (4) (聴診器で心臓の音を聞く)
- have an X-ray (レントゲン検査を受ける)

- (3) from ~ (〜で苦しむ)
- see a doctor (医者にかかる)
- be in the hospital (入院している)
- leave the hospital (退院する)

- (5) (診療所)
- hospital (病院)
- (6) center (救急センター)
- ↑ — call an ambulance (救急車を呼ぶ)



TASK 1

中心となる語句と関連語句を結びつけて示したネットワークを完成させます。慣用表現はイタリックで示しました。

TASK 2 Using the words from the Vocabulary Networking, create an English story in a group of four.

- (1) Decide the order to pass the paper.
- (2) Choose a word from the VN, write a sentence and pass the paper.
- (3) Each person adds a related sentence using a word from the VN.
- (4) The last person checks the sentences, underlines mistakes, and gives feedback.

TASK 2

Vocabulary Networkingに出てきた語句を使って行う活動です。グループで順に英文をつなげてまとまった文を完成させる Vocabulary Chainを行います。

改訂版 New Rays ①と②の違い



①語数

総語数 ①8,653語 (1課平均721語) → ②10,750語 (1課平均896語)

新語数 ①632語 (1課平均53語) → ②835語 (1課平均70語)

→①から②にかけて、総語数および新語数が段階的に増加するよう設計しました。

②構成

- 1課あたり4パート構成である点は、①②ともに変更ありません。これまでと同じペースで授業を進めていただけます。
- 課末についても、Recap & Retell (本文のまとめ)、Make It Yours! (表現活動)、Grammar for Communication (文法)、Vocabulary Networking (語彙)の4ページ構成は変わりません。ただし、内容については①から②で以下のような変更があります。

Recap & Retell

②では、①と同様に内容をまとめたあと、リテリング活動を行います。パートごとだけでなく、章全体を通したリテリングも可能です。

Make It Yours!

①では「パラグラフを書いて発表する」活動が中心でしたが、②では「複数段落からなるパッセージを書いて発表する」活動を多く取り入れています。これにより、大学入試の自由英作文に対応できる力を養成します。

Grammar for Communication

②の問題1では、文法事項をネットワーク形式で示し、関連する文法項目をまとめて確認できるようにしました。問題2では、新出の文法事項を扱います。

Vocabulary Networking

①のTASK2は、ネットワークに出てきた語句をつなげて文を作る「Vocabulary Chain」という活動でしたが、②ではモデル文を参考に、ネットワークに出てきた語句を用いて40語～50語で自分の意見を書く問題に変更しました。

③トピック

CHAPTER 1～5は、①②で同一のテーマを配置しています。②では、①で扱った内容を土台に、より一層テーマを深められるよう配慮しました。

テーマ	New Rays ①
CH 1 メッセージ	吉岡秀人氏 (医師)
CH 2 デザイン	デザインの力
CH 3 食文化	かき氷
CH 4 人物	吉藤健太郎氏 (オリヒメ)
CH 5 多様性	サトコとナダ (イスラム)



New Rays ②
長坂真護氏 (アーティスト)
文房具
塩
ホリー・ブッチャー氏 (生き方)
オーバーツーリズム

その他の課でも、②でテーマへの理解をより深め、主体的に考えられるよう工夫しています。

テーマ	New Rays ①
環境	CH 6 プラスチック問題
人権	CH 8 ラビングストーリー
日本	CH 9 江戸の火災
教育	CH 10 ルワンダ



New Rays ②
CH 10 人新世
CH 9 知里幸恵 (アイヌ)
RP 2 葛飾北斎が 与えた影響
RP 1 ブレスレット

本章では、アーティストの長坂真護氏を取り上げています。導入ページおよび本文ページで彼の作品を大きく掲載し、作品を手がかりに本文内容への理解を深められるよう構成しています。

(Part 1)

CHAPTER

1 Japanese Artist Gives E-waste New Life



導入ページ

本章では、長坂氏の廃材を用いた代表作を掲載し、作品を見て感じたことや考えたことを表現する活動を行います。

Look at the photo above. This is an artwork made by a Japanese artist with the title "Lake of Truth II." How does it make you feel?

CHAPTER 1 Japanese Artist Gives E-waste New Life

1

Many of you use a smartphone. Maybe you don't spend a day without using it. Have you ever thought about what will happen to your phone after you throw it away?

Discarded electronic devices such as computers and smartphones are called e-waste. In Japan, most e-waste is processed or recycled, but some of it is sent to various sites in developing countries. Local people live at these sites and make a living by extracting and selling the valuable metal parts. The problem is that e-waste contains many toxic substances. If the valuable parts are removed carelessly, these substances can be hazardous.

Take a look at the picture on the previous page again. If you look at it carefully, you will see that parts of the work consist of e-waste. The artist, Nagasaka Mago, uses e-waste in many of his works. Who is he, and how did he come to use e-waste in his art?

p.8

e-waste /i:wɛɪst/
artwork /ɑ:twɔ:rk/

p.9

not do without doing

discard (v.) /dɪskɑ:rd/

device /dɪvaɪs/

process (v.) /prə:ses/

extract (v.) /ɪkstrækt/

valuable /væljuəbl/

toxic /tɒksɪk/

remove /rɪmu:v/

carelessly /kɛərləslɪ/

hazardous

/hæzərdəs/

make a living

previous /prɪ:vɪəs/

consist /kən'sɪst/

come to do



Nagasaka Mago



Comprehension Check

1. What does the word e-waste mean?
2. Where is some of Japan's e-waste sent?
3. What is the problem with e-waste?

0.17 Nagasaka Mago 長坂真護

THINK PAIR SHARE What was your first impression of Mago's artwork on the previous page?

(Part 2)

2

Nagasaka Mago grew up in Fukui Prefecture. As a boy, he liked spending time by himself drawing pictures and fashion designs. At age 18, he moved to Tokyo and tried to create his own fashion brand. Things didn't go as planned, however, and he ended up in huge debt. He then became a street artist to make a living.



Mago working as a street artist in New York

One day, a photo in a magazine caught his eye. It was a heart-breaking picture showing little children working at an e-waste dump in the Philippines. He decided to learn more about e-waste and discovered that the world's largest "e-waste graveyard" was in a slum called Agbogbloshe — Agbo for short — in Accra, Ghana's capital city. He wished to go and see what it was like.

- prefecture** /pri:fektʃər/
- brand** /brænd/
- debt** /dét/ *by oneself*
- heart-breaking** /há:rtbreɪkɪŋ/
- dump** /dʌmp/
- Philippines** /fɪləpiːnz/
- graveyard** /gréɪvjɑ:rd/
- slum** /slʌm/
- Accra** /á:kra/
- Ghana** /gá:nə/ *for short*

本文

IIでも、1パートあたり1ページまたは2ページ構成になります。



Map of Ghana

Comprehension Check

1. What did Mago discover after learning about e-waste?
2. How did he feel when he first saw Agbo's dump?
3. Why did the man say they didn't live long?

CHAPTER 1 Japanese Artist Gives E-waste New Life

A year later, when he was 33, Mago set foot in Agbo. The landscape was so shocking that he was speechless. The dump was a sea of waste that gave off a bad smell. Black smoke rose here and there, for people burned waste to melt the plastic away from the metal, which they could sell.

Several men and children were working, with no masks on. "Why are you working here?" Mago asked a boy nearby. "Because they give me 5 GHS," he replied with a smile. A man came over and said, "We breathe bad smoke, so we don't live long."

- speechless** /spi:tʃləs/
- for (conj.)** /fɔ:z/ *set foot in ... a sea of ... give off ... here and there melt ... away*
- mask** /mæsk/
- breathe** /bri:ð/ *with ... on come over*



Agbogbloshe full of e-waste



People burning e-waste



0.16 Agbogbloshe /ægbɑ:ɡblɔ:ʃi:/ アグボグブロシー 0.16 Agbo /æɡbɔ:/ アグボ 0.28 GHS (Ghana cedi /séɪdi/) ガーナの通貨単位。5 GHS は日本円で約73円 (2017年当時)

THINK PAIR SHARE What is the most memorable image you have seen in the media?

(Part 3)

- protect** /prə'tekt/
- responsibility** /rɪ'spɒnsəbɪləti/

week-long /wi:k'lɒŋ/
local (n.) /ləʊkl/

- gradually** /græ'dʒu(ə)li/
- trustworthy** /trʌ'stwɜ:ri/

open up

- situation** /sɪ'tʃuəʃ(ə)n/

- recycling** /ri:'saɪklɪŋ/
- minimize** /mɪ'nɪməɪz/

3

About 30,000 people lived around the dump. Most of them didn't have gas masks to protect themselves from the smoke. Mago felt a sense of responsibility for the difficult lives of the people there. "How many smartphones and computers have I thrown away? What can I do for them?" he asked himself.

During his week-long stay, Mago became friends with some of the locals. They weren't friendly at first, but they gradually opened up to him, finding him trustworthy. He was especially popular among children, who gathered around him shouting "Mago! Mago!"

"The world should know about the situation here," he thought. He wondered if there was anything he could do. He thought of producing artworks using e-waste from the dump to make many people aware of what was happening in Agbo.

Before returning to Japan, Mago promised to come back to Agbo with gas masks. He also told people that he had two other aims. First, to make the world aware of Agbo through his art and, second, to build an e-waste recycling factory to minimize toxic gas and create jobs for locals.



Mago taking a selfie with children in Agbo



Mago painting a picture with locals

写真

本人提供の貴重な写真を掲載しました。

✓ Comprehension Check

1. Why did he feel a sense of responsibility for the people there?
2. What did he think of doing to let many people know about Agbo's situation?
3. What did he promise to do for the local people?

THINK PAIR SHARE Why do you think Mago was popular among children in Agbo?



(Part 4)

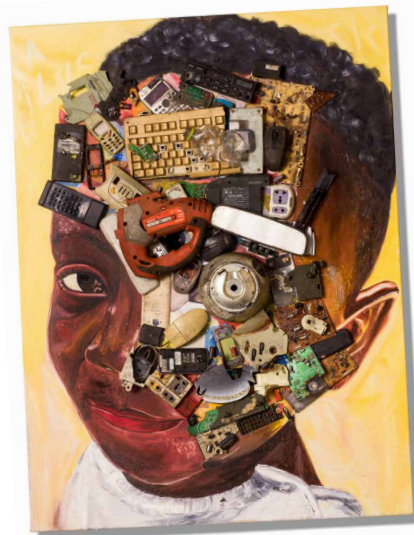
4

come true
to some degree

- endeavor /ɪndəˈvɔːr/
- ongoing /ɒ(ː)ŋɡəʊɪŋ/
- be willing to do

After several years of hard work, Mago has been able to make his promises come true, at least to some degree. Agbo is now more widely known through Mago's art. The recycling factory has been built through sales of his artworks and some of the locals work there.

Mago's works now bring high prices. Some of them sell for more than ten million yen. "People who buy my works support my endeavors," Mago says. "That's why they are willing to pay such high prices." Mago takes five percent of the sale price. The remaining 95 percent goes to cover the costs of his ongoing activities in Agbo.



Mago's art using e-waste from Agbo



Comprehension Check

1. How has Mago's art changed Agbo?
2. Why do Mago's works sell for high prices?
3. What does he think about success?

CHAPTER 1 Japanese Artist Gives E-waste New Life

The fact that he has suddenly attracted the attention of the public sometimes makes Mago feel embarrassed. But he is determined to continue to help the people who live around the dump.

Some successful people think they are successful because they work harder than anyone else. Mago, on the other hand, says, "I work slightly harder, let's say 1.2 times harder than others. That slight difference matters. Success lies within your reach if you stretch yourself even a little bit."

- public (n.) /pʌbɪk/
- determined /dɪtəˈmɪnd/
- slight /slaɪt/
- matter (v.) /mætər/
- stretch /stretʃ/
- bit /bɪt/

FYI (For Your Information)

長坂真護氏から高校生へのメッセージを収録しました。

FYI A Message from Nagasaka Mago

I have a favorite proverb: "A frog in a well knows no ocean." When young, I struggled with human relationships and liked drawing pictures in my room, away from other people. I was the frog in a well, not knowing the outside world. When I saw Agboghloshie's reality, it completely changed my way of life for one more worthwhile.* Without that experience, I would still be that frog today.

Go and see the outside world. I can assure* you it's full of thrills and challenges. The worst thing is to stay in your well, knowing nothing and doing nothing worthwhile. There's an ocean out there.*



*worthwhile /wɜːrθwaɪl/ 価値がある assure /əˈʃʊər/ ...を保証する
out there どこかに



THINK PAIR SHARE If you had a chance to meet Mago in person, what would you ask him? Why?

本章では、現在世界的に問題となっているオーバーツーリズムを取り上げます。各国の代表が問題点やその対策について話し合う会議の形式を通して学び、解決策について考えます。



CHAPTER

5 From Overtourism to Sustainable Tourism



Do you like traveling? What is the most memorable trip you have had? Where did you go and what did you do there? Natalie Boyona from UN Tourism gives an overview of the tourism industry and invites you to observe an online meeting on overtourism.

CHAPTER 5 From Overtourism to Sustainable Tourism

FYI Destinations We Will See in This Chapter

Barcelona
(Spain)



Population:
5.7 million (2024)

Number of tourists:
12 million (2023)

Barcelona is known for its stunning Gaudí architecture, beautiful beaches, and rich history.

Venice
(Italy)



Population:
258,000 (2024)

Number of tourists:
5.7 million (2023)

Venice is one of Italy's most iconic cities. It is famous for its canals, gondolas, and historic architecture.

Luang Prabang
(Laos)



Population:
452,000 (2024)

Number of tourists:
1.5 million (2023)

Luang Prabang is an ancient city in Laos. It's known for its beautiful temples, French colonial architecture, and lively markets.

Phi Phi Island
(Thailand)



Population:
2,500 (2018)

Number of tourists:
1.2 million (2023)

Phi Phi Island is located in the southern part of Thailand and is famous for its clear waters, beautiful lagoon, and coral reefs.

Iriomote Island
(Japan)



Population:
2,400 (2023)

Number of tourists:
300,000 (2023)

Iriomote Island is located in Okinawa Prefecture and is famous for its lush jungles, diverse wildlife, and beautiful beaches.

Shirakawa Village
(Japan)



Population:
1,490 (2024)

Number of tourists:
1.7 million (2023)

Shirakawa Village, in Gifu Prefecture, features traditional *gassho-zukuri* farmhouses, scenic landscapes, and rich cultural heritage.

FYI (For Your Information)

本文で取り上げる都市や地域について、人口や観光客数などのデータとともに、その特徴をまとめました。

p.66

- overtourism** /'oʊvətʊrɪzəm/
- stunning** /stʌnɪŋ/
- me** /mi/
- Na** /nə/
- ov** /oʊv/
- inc** /ɪn/
- ob** /oʊb/
- online (adj.)** /'ɒnlaɪn/

p.67

- destination** /dɛstə'neɪʃ(ə)n/
- Barcelona** /bɑːrs(ə)'lɒnə/
- stunning** /stʌnɪŋ/
- Gaudí** /ɡɑʊ'diː/
- architecture** /'ɑːrkɪtɛk(t)ʃər/
- Venice** /vɛ'nɪs/
- iconic** /aɪkə'nɪk/
- gondola** /ɡɒ'nɒlə/
- historic** /hɪ'stɔːrɪk/
- Luang Prabang** /lʉwɑːŋ prə'bɑːŋ/
- Laos** /lə:'ɔːs/
- colonial** /kə'ləʊniəl/
- Phi Phi** /piː piː/
- lagoon** /lə'ɡuːn/
- coral reef** /kɔːr(ə)'l riːf/
- lush** /lʌʃ/
- diverse** /dɪvə'srs/
- feature** /fi:tʃər/
- farmhouse** /fɑːrmhəʊs/
- scenic** /sɛ'nɪk/
- heritage** /hɛ'rɪtɪdʒ/

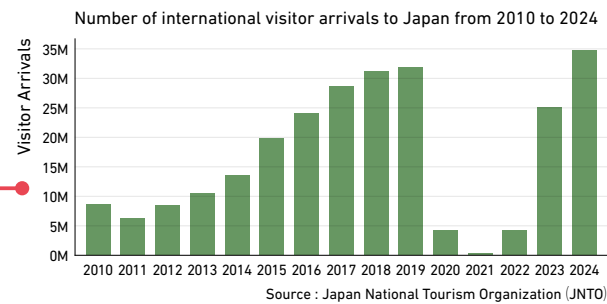


(Part 1)

- contributor /kən'trɪbjətər/
- economy /ɪkə'nəmi/
- council /kəʊnsəl/
- sector /sɛktər/
- account /ə'kaʊnt/
- employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/
- account for ...
- sharply /ʃɑːrpli/
- decline /dɪ'klaɪn/
- pandemic /pændémɪk/
- tally /tæli/
- forecast /fɔːrkæst/

1

The tourism industry is a major contributor to the world economy. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council, the sector accounted for 9.1% of global GDP in 2023 and employed over 320 million people worldwide. In Japan, the industry accounted for 6.8% of GDP and employed more than five million people in 2023. That means one in twelve jobs in Japan was directly or indirectly linked to tourism.



What do you think are the most popular travel destinations? Over 100 million foreign tourists visited France in 2022. After France came Spain, the United States, and Italy. The number of tourists visiting Japan went above 31 million for the first time in 2018 but sharply declined in 2020 due to the pandemic. The tally came to 25 million in 2023 and was forecast to increase further. You may have noticed more foreign tourists where you live.

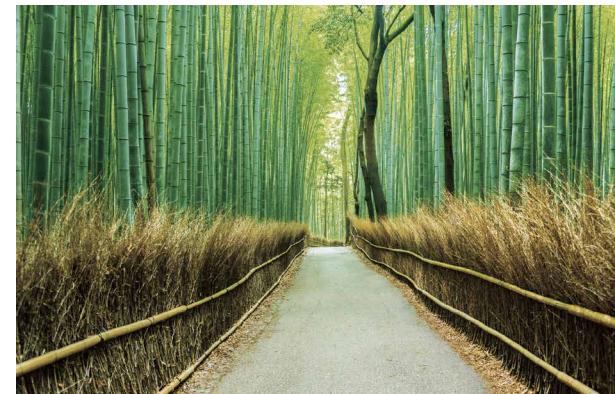
Comprehension Check

1. How many people worked for the tourism industry worldwide and in Japan in 2023?
2. What happened to the number of tourists visiting Japan during the pandemic?
3. What does overtourism negatively affect?

CHAPTER 5 From Overtourism to Sustainable Tourism

Traveling is enjoyable for tourists and brings economic benefits for the places they visit. However, too many tourists can have a negative effect on the natural environment, the quality of life for locals, and the quality of the visitors' experiences. This so-called overtourism has become a concern in many popular destinations.

- enjoyable /ɪndʒəɪəbl/
- negative /néɡətɪv/



A bamboo grove* in Arashiyama, Kyoto
*grove /gróuv/ 木立ち



The same place with lots of tourists



02 the World Travel and Tourism Council 世界旅行ツーリズム協議会 04 GDP (Gross Domestic Product) 国内総生産

THINK PAIR SHARE What places do you know that have an overtourism problem?

図版
本文中にグラフを取り入れ、本文と合わせて読みとる訓練を行います。

(Part 2)

2

representative
/rɛprɪzɛntətɪv/

moderator
/mɔːd(ə)rɛɪtər/

Sophia Johnson
/sɒfiːə dʒɔːnsn/

species /spiːʃiːz/
wildcat /waɪldkæt/

soar /sɔːr/

resident
/rɛzɪd(ə)nt/

surge /sɜːrdʒ/

habitat /hæbətæt/

access /ækses/

restrict /rɪstrɪkt/
roadkill /rɔːdkɪl/

engage /ɪnɡeɪdʒ/

accompany
/əkəmˈpəni/

certified /sɜːrtɪfaɪd/

Ms. Boyona now invites you to observe an online meeting in which representatives of various destinations share ideas on dealing with overtourism.

Moderator: Thank you for joining us. I'm the moderator, Sophia Johnson. We are discussing ways to deal with overtourism. Let's start with Iriomote Island in Japan.

Iriomote Island (Japan): Our island is home to many rare species, including the Iriomote wildcat. Since the island became a World Natural Heritage Site in 2021, the number of tourists has soared. The island, which has only 2,400 residents, sees as many as 300,000 visitors a year. This surge has led to an increase in damage to the natural habitat. From March 2025, there has been a daily limit of 1,200 visitors and access to some areas is restricted.

Vehicles on the island are not allowed to go above 40 kilometers per hour in order to decrease roadkill. Visitors are allowed to engage only in certain activities and have to be accompanied by a certified guide.



Iriomote wildcat



Road sign to protect Iriomote wildcats

Comprehension Check

1. What is the main purpose of the meeting?
2. What happened to Iriomote Island after it became a World Heritage Site in 2021?
3. How did Phi Phi Island deal with overcrowding, pollution, and damage to coral?

Moderator: Thank you. Next we'll hear about a bay on Phi Phi Island in Thailand.

Phi Phi Island (Thailand): The movie *The Beach* was shot on Phi Phi Island and released in 2000. It made the island famous and the number of tourists increased. By 2018, we had 6,000 tourists a day. Overcrowding led to problems such as water pollution and damage to coral. We decided to prohibit access to the area so it could recover, which took four years. During the closure, we planted over 10,000 corals to replenish the reefs. Thanks to this and other measures, marine life has returned and the bay is home to more than 150 blacktip sharks! There are now stricter rules: speedboats cannot enter the bay, and a maximum of 300 visitors at a time are allowed to stay up to one hour between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. We will monitor whether these measures are working.

bay /beɪ/

overcrowding
/əʊvərkraʊdɪŋ/

prohibit /prəʊhɪbət/

closure /klɔːʒər/

replenish /rɪplɛnɪʃ/

measure /meʒər/

speedboat

/spiːdbəʊt/

maximum
/mæksəməm/

monitor /mɒnɪtər/

at a time

up to ...

本文

日本を含む各地域の代表者がオーバーツーリズムについて語るという設定です。各地域の実情を知るだけでなく、会議で用いられる表現についても学ぶことができます。



Maya Bay on Phi Phi Island



Blacktip shark



0.9 World Natural Heritage Site 世界自然遺産 0.25 *The Beach* 2000年に公開された映画。日本語タイトル「ザ・ビーチ」 0.34 blacktip shark /blæk'tɪp ʃɑːrk/ カマストガリザメ

THINK PAIR SHARE

If you lived on these islands and worked in tourism, would you be for or against limiting the number of visitors? Why?

(Part 3)

3

- shift /ʃɪft/
- Buddhist** /bʊːdɪst/
- ritual /rɪˈtʃu(ə)l/
- spectacle /spɛktəkl/
- respectful** /rɪspɛktfʊl/
- charm /tʃɑːm/
- congestion** /kɒndʒɛstʃ(ə)n/
- protest (n.) /prəˈtɛst/
- publicize** /pʌblɪsaɪz/
- alternative /ɔːltəːnətv/
- crack /kræk/
- unlicensed** /ʌnláɪnsɪd/
- reserve /rɪzəːrv/
- advance /ədˈvæns/
- cathedral /kəθɪːdr(ə)l/
- overall (adv.) /əʊv(ə)rɔːl/
- crack down on ... in advance**

Moderator: We heard from two places trying to protect the natural environment. Now let's shift our focus to overcrowding.

Luang Prabang (Laos): We welcomed over 1.5 million tourists in 2023, and overcrowding has begun to affect a daily Buddhist ritual. This cultural tradition is becoming too much of a spectacle, and tourists are not always respectful. We may be losing the charm of being a quiet and peaceful place.



Buddhist monks receiving alms from local people

Barcelona (Spain): Congestion in Barcelona became so serious that anti-tourism protests took place in 2017. The Spanish government started publicizing other cities to draw tourists to alternative destinations. Barcelona cracked down on unlicensed B&Bs to restrict the number of visitors. Tourists now need to reserve entry



Sagrada Familia Cathedral

People protesting against overtourism in Barcelona

tickets in advance to visit the Sagrada Familia Cathedral. Overall, conditions are improving.

Comprehension Check

1. What is happening to the daily Buddhist ritual in Luang Prabang due to overcrowding?
2. What measure did the Spanish government take to reduce congestion in Barcelona?
3. According to the Venice representative, what do tourists need to be more aware of?

Moderator: I heard that Shirakawa Village, another World Heritage Site in Japan, now limits visitor numbers in the high season.

Shirakawa Village (Japan): In 2024, we introduced advance booking for the winter light-up event. This lessened congestion and made things more enjoyable for visitors. The admission fees help us fund such events and ensure that the village continues to be an attractive place to visit.



Thatched farmhouses lit up during the night

Moderator: Thank you. Is limiting visitor numbers a clear-cut solution?

Venice (Italy): We need to raise awareness among tourists, too. They need to understand that people living in the area are annoyed by litter, bad manners, and noise. Some people have moved out of our city because of overtourism.



Many tourists walking over a bridge in Venice

- booking /bʊkɪŋ/
- lessen /lɛsn/
- admission /ədˈmɪʃ(ə)n/
- fund /fʌnd/
- ensure /ɪnʃʊə/
- clear-cut** /klɪəːkʌt/
- awareness /əwɛəməs/
- annoy /əˈnɔɪ/
- litter /lɪtər/

写真

各国・地域の様子を具体的にイメージできるよう、写真を掲載しています。



0.17 B&B (bed and breakfast) 朝食付き民宿 0.20 the Sagrada Familia /sagrəːdə fəˈmɪliə/ Cathedral
サグラダ・ファミリア大聖堂

THINK PAIR SHARE Have you ever visited a tourist spot that was very crowded? How did it make you feel?

(Part 4)

4

- address** (v.) /əˈdres/
 take ... into account
- previously** /prɪˈvi:ʌsli/
- unknown** /ʌnˈnoʊn/
 viral /vaɪr(ə)l/
- increasingly** /ɪnkrɪˈsɪŋli/
 economically /ekənəˈmɪk(ə)li/
 day-to-day /deɪ-to-deɪ/
 responsibly /rɪspəˈnsəbli/
 go viral
 at times
 go on doing

After the meeting, Ms. Boyona asks what you think and makes some comments.

How do you feel about the current state of tourism in Japan and other places? In order for tourism to be sustainable, everyone — tourists, those in the industry, and community members in tourist destinations — needs to have a sense of responsibility. Sustainable tourism means ensuring that environmental, social, and economic issues are addressed and that both the tourist experience and the needs of host communities are taken into account.

In the age of social media, a single photo of a previously unknown destination can go viral. Your neighborhood may suddenly become a popular tourist destination. Everyone is likely to be a tourist at times, and it is increasingly likely that tourism will affect us economically and in our day-to-day lives. We need to think about how we can travel responsibly ourselves and how to influence other tourists for the better. If we want to ensure that tourism goes on making a positive contribution, we must try to make it more sustainable.



Tourists taking pictures at a crossing in Kamakura



Comprehension Check

1. To make tourism sustainable, who needs to have a sense of responsibility?
2. What does sustainable tourism mean, according to Ms. Boyona?
3. What do we need to think about as tourists?

CHAPTER 5 From Overtourism to Sustainable Tourism

FYI 世界遺産とオーバーツーリズム

世界遺産とは

世界遺産とは、ユネスコの世界遺産リストに掲載された「顕著な普遍的価値」をもつ建造物や遺跡、景観、自然などのことです。1972年のユネスコ総会で「世界遺産条約」が締結されたのち、1978年に12件が最初の世界遺産として登録されました。

人類にとって大切な遺産を守り伝え、人々が世界の多様性を知ることによって、平和な世界へつなげたいという願いが込められています。世界遺産の総数は2024年現在、1,223件にのぼり、日本では26件の世界遺産が登録されています。

ユネスコサイド？

世界遺産の多くはもともと有名な観光地であり、また世界遺産になったことで注目され、多くの観光客が訪れるようになった場所もあります。一方、世界遺産に登録されることで観光客が増加し、乱開発やオーバーツーリズムを引き起こして、結果的に

地域の宝が失われてしまうという、世界遺産の理念とは逆の現象が世界各地で起きています。ユネスコサイド (Unescocide) とは、このような現象を指すことばで、UNESCOに-cide (「…殺し」を意味する名詞語尾) を付けた造語です。

オーバーツーリズム対策の成功例

パラオ共和国はフィリピンの東に位置する海洋国家です。2012年にパラオの美しい島々は「ロック・アイランド群と南ラグーン」として世界遺産に登録されました。そのことにより観光客が増加し、自然環境に大きな影響を与えてしまいました。

光地のジェリーフィッシュ・レイクに立ち寄るには追加で50ドルが徴収されます。

入国者に誓いと税を課し、パラオは環境と観光に関心が高い国であるという姿勢を訪れる人たちに周知することで、オーバーツーリズムの抑制を図っています。

そこでパラオ政府は、2017年に「パラオ誓約 (Palau pledge)」を導入しました。パラオに入国する際に外国人はパスポートにパラオの環境を守る誓約が書かれたスタンプを押され、署名をすることが求められます。また、2018年より入国に際して環境税として100ドルを課すことを決めました。さらに世界遺産に入域する際に50ドル、観



Palau Islands Palau pledge

FYI (For Your Information)

世界遺産とオーバーツーリズムの関連や、対策の成功事例を取り上げています。具体例を通して、多角的に考察する力の育成を図ります。

THINK PAIR SHARE How do you feel about the current state of tourism in Japan and other places?