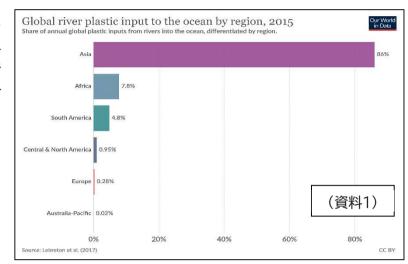




【PROJECT GOAL (プロジェクトの目的】

Our World in Data(資料1)からわかるように、プラスチックによる海洋汚染はアジア国を中心に深刻な状況を引き起こしている。その当事国である次世代の生徒たちが SDGs を元に真剣に考えて、「実際に地球を守るための行動を起こせる」きっかけ作りを目的としている。日本の学校教育では様々な国際問題についての現状を学ぶことがあっても、他国の生徒と一緒になって学び、それに対する行動を実際に起こすような教育活動はできていない。今もなお世界中に蔓延する新型コロナウィルスより各国の学校は閉鎖していても、生徒たちが、または学校同士が繋がるきっかけさえあれば、生徒達は必ず新たな気づきと行動を生むことはできると思い、今回のプロジェクトを開始した。



【PROJECT FLOW (プロジェクトの流れ)】

	英語科(コミュニケーション英語)	進捗	公民科(現代社会)	進捗	家庭科(家庭基礎)	進捗	
11月 2週目	8クラスのそれぞれの相手国決定	完了					
11月 4週目	相手国の自己紹介と生徒写真完成	進行中					
12月	英語科で SDGs No.12-13 に沿った テーマに沿った英文を読む Plastic waste problem を		現代社会で SDGs に対する理解並び に特に No.12-13 を重点的に学ぶ		家庭科の授業内で、2人1組となり1つのエコバッグを作成開始。合計で 20 個×8クラス		
12月2週目	中心にプレゼン資料を作成、録画し、 Flipgrid に投稿。				エコバッグ作成中の動画は随時 Flipgrid でアップし、相手国の生徒に見てもらう。		
12月	相手国とのリモート授業の中で代表生徒 たちによるプレゼン、意見交換				パッグ完成後にメッセージを添えて、発送を行 う。		
1月	各国からの感謝ビデオやプロジェクト参加を通しての気づきや自分たちが起こした行動レポートが到着(1月中旬)予定						

【PROJECT PARTNERS (共同プロジェクト相手)】

	1 組	2 組	3 組	4 組	5 組	6 組	7 組	8組
相手国	インドネシア	パキスタン	フィリピン	マレーシア	台湾	ミャンマー	クロアチア	インド
学校名	SMAN 1 Jepara	Practical Schooling System Cambridge O Level Branch	GENERAL SANTOS CITY SPED INTEGRATED SCHOOL	SERI BINTANG UTARA HIGH SCHOOL	Taipei Wanfu Municipal Elementary school	BEMS - Gaygue	Bernardin Frankopana Grammar and Vocational School	Ramagya School Dadri
住所	SMAN 1 Jepara Jl. C.S. Tubun 1, Jepara, Central Java, Indonesia, 59419	D-8 Block 13 D. Gulshan i iqbal. Karachi. Pakistan	Quezon Avenue, Dadiangas West, General Santos City, South Cotabato, General Santos City, 9500 South Cotabato	91, Jalan 3/91A, Taman Shamelin Perkasa, 56100 Cheras, Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur,	No.30, Lane 170, Sec.5, Roothvelet Rd, Distr. Wenshan Taipei, Taiwan. R.O.C Zip code: 116	Dr. Thiri Wai No-372, Thunandar 8th Street, North Okkalapa, Yangon, Myanmar.	Gimnazija i strukovna škola Bernardina Frankopana STRUGA 3 47300 OGULIN CROATIA	Ramagya School Dadri Bishara Road Uttar Pradesh India 203207
担当教員 (海外)	Ninok Eyiz Sumianingrum	Unzaila Daniyal	IRENE V. PELLER	Dr. Lee Saw Im	Ming-Yao Hsiung	Dr. Thirii Wai	Marijana Smolčec	Taruna Kapoor Principal
担当教員 (本校)	中島 T	深見T	荒木T	入谷T	荒木 T	入谷 T	深見T	中島 T

	1 組	2 組	3 組	4 組	5 組	6 組	7 組	8組
相手国	インドネシア	パキスタン	フィリピン	マレーシア	台湾	ミャンマー	クロアチア	インド
学校名	SMAN 1 Jepara	Practical Schooling System Cambridge O Level Branch	GENERAL SANTOS CITY SPED INTEGRATED SCHOOL	SERI BINTANG UTARA HIGH SCHOOL	Taipei Wanfu Municipal Elementary school	BEMS - Gaygue	Bernardin Frankopana Grammar and Vocational School	Ramagya School Dadri
Flipgrid QR Username								

QR コードをスキャンする際は隣の QR が入らないように折るなりしてスキャンすること。

	TASK	Goal	SUBMISSION	EVALUATION
	課題	目標	提出先	評価 点
1	家庭科のペアになっている組で4人グループを作る Plastic Pollution についての4つの Article をまずはジグソー法で 理解後、Comprehension Quiz を解決する。	Plastic Pollution に対する 知識を手に入れ、SDGs No. 14 "Life Below Sea"をテー マに各々の <u>意見を作る</u> 。		
2	相手国の生徒に対してペアで自己紹介並びにどんなエコバックを作成しているかを説明する動画(最低1分以上)を撮影する (※BYOD 又は iRoom) ※iRoom を使用しないクラスは各自のデバイスでまずは動画のみを撮影し、自宅又は Wifi 環境の元で Flipgrid に投稿する。	相手国の生徒に自分自身を 伝えるのが目的。趣味など 好きな事を伝えて OK 。相 手の自己紹介も何度も聞く こと。	Flipgrid エコバック作成相手への返信 動画として	3 学学期 音読評価に入る
3	Plastic Crisis and Zero Waste に対するショートプレゼンテーションを準備、練習、録画する。(プレゼンテーションはエコバックを作成しているペアで行う。)	プレゼンテーションの基礎を学び、実践。原則プレゼンテーションの内容は <u>完全</u> 暗記で行う。カメラ目線であること。	Flipgrid エコバック作成相手への返信 動画として 最終提出期限 12月23日(火) 21:00	5 /15 点
4	相手国からの Plastic Pollution に対するプレゼン、並びに Eco-Bag 到着後の Thank-You Video もアップされる。どん な笑顔が見れるかな 終 楽しみだね。			

〔PROJECT 達成に向けてのあなたの計画を書きなさい〕

How much plastic enters the world's oceans?

To understand the importance of plastics' input to the natural environment and the world's oceans, we must understand various plastic production, delivery, and waste management chain details. This is important in understanding the scale of the problem and achieving the most effective interventions for reduction.

The global main production of plastic was 270 million tons.

Estimates of global plastics entering the oceans from land-based sources in 2010 based on the pathway from primary production through to marrine plastic imputs.

Global primary plastic production:
270 million tonnes per year

Global plastic waste:
275 million tonnes per year

It can exceed primary production in a glober jeas since it can incorporate production from previous years.

Wismanaged coastal plastic waste generated by all populations within 50 kilometers of a coastine (therefore at risk of entering the ocean).

Mismanaged coastal plastic waste is that which is stored in open or insecure landfills (and therefore at risk of entering the ocean).

Plastic inputs to the oceans:
8 million tonnes per year

Source: based on Jearback et al. (2015) and Eriseen et al. (2014), loon graphics from Noon Project.
Data is based on jezical estimates from Jearback et al. (2015) based on pieties waste generated, not provided in the seafbox.

Source: based on Jearback et al. (2015) and Eriseen et al. (2014), loon graphics from Noon Project.
Data is based on jezical estimates from Jearback et al. (2015) based on pieties waste generated rates, coastel population sizes, and waste management practices by country.

Loorsed under CO-BYSA by the authors.

(Vocabulary)

intervention 介入、干涉※ **どんな意訳をしたらいいんだろ

exceed 超える、超過する

mismanage 管理を誤る

global plastic waste was 275 million tons – it did exceed annual main production through wastage of plastic from past years.

plastic waste produced in coastal areas is most at risk of entering the oceans; in 2010, seaside plastic waste – generated within 50 kilometers of the coastline – amounted to 99.5 million tons.

only plastic waste which is improperly managed (<u>mismanage</u>d) is at significant risk of leakage to the environment; in 2010, this amounted to 31.9 million tons.

of this, 8 million tons – 3% of global annual plastics waste – entered the ocean (through various holes, including rivers).

Plastics in the oceans' surface waters are several orders of size lower than annual ocean plastic inputs. This difference is known as the 'missing plastic problem' and is discussed here.

The amount of plastic in surface waters is not very well-known estimates range from 10,000s to 100,000s tons.

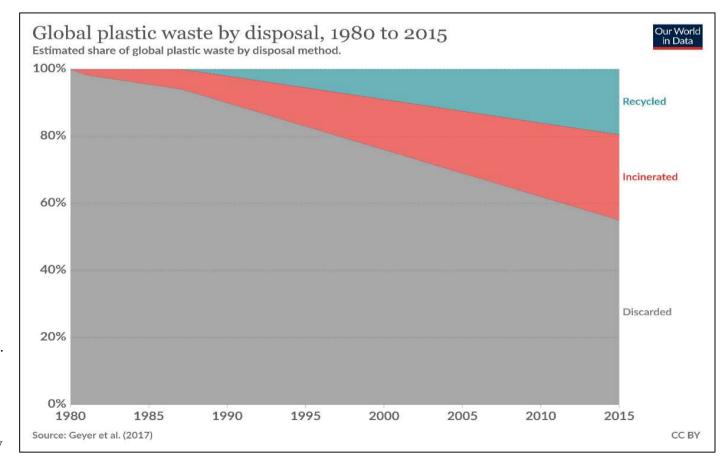
incinerate 焼却する

How do we dispose of our plastic?

[Plastic disposal methods]

How has the global plastic waste disposal method changed over time? In the chart, we see the share of global plastic waste discarded, recycled or incinerated from 1980 through to 2015.

Before 1980, recycling and incineration of plastic were negligible; 100 percent was consequently discarded. From 1980 for incineration and 1990 for recycling, rates increased on average by



about 0.7 percent per year.4

In 2015, an estimated 55 percent of global plastic waste was discarded, 25 percent was incinerated, and 20 percent recycled.

consequently 結果的に discard 捨てる、処分する

negligible 少ない、ごく少量

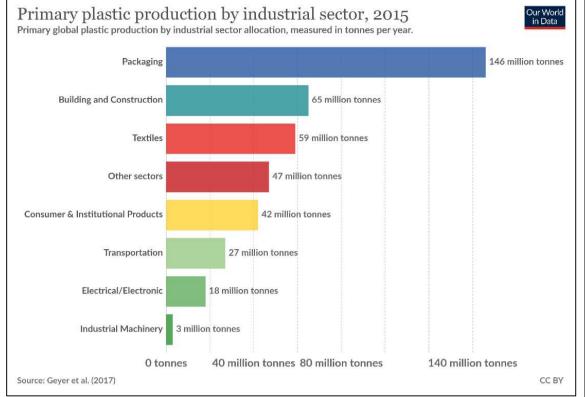
Which sectors produce the most plastic?

[Plastic use by sector]

To which industries and product use is the main plastic production <u>allocated</u>? In the <u>chart</u>, we see plastic production allocation by sector for 2015.

The packaging was the <u>dominant</u> use of main plastics, with 42 percent of plastics entering the use phase.

Building and <u>construction</u> was the secondlargest sector using 19 percent of the total. Basic plastic production does not directly reflect plastic waste generation (as shown in the next section). This is also influenced by the polymer type and lifetime of the end product.



(Vocabulary)

allocate 割り当てる chart 表、グラフ

dominant 最も有力な

construction 建設

end product 最終製品

Main plastic production by polymer type can be found here.

Which countries produce the most plastic waste?

[Plastic waste per persons]

The chart shows the per person rate of plastic waste generation, measured in kilograms per person per day. Here we see differences of around an order of magnitude: daily per capita plastic waste across the highest countries – Kuwait, Guyana, Germany, Netherlands, Ireland, the United States – is more than ten times higher than across many countries such as India, Tanzania, Mozambique and Bangladesh.

These figures represent total plastic waste generation and do not account for differences in waste management, recycling or <u>incineration</u>. Therefore, they do not

represent quantities of plastic at risk of loss to the ocean or other waterways.

Plastic waste generation per person, 2010 Our World in Data Daily plastic waste generation per person, measured in kilograms per person per day. This measures the overall per capita plastic waste generation rate prior to waste management, recycling or incineration. It does not therefore directly indicate the risk of pollution to waterways or marine environments. United States 0.34 kg 0.25 kg Taiwar 0.25 kg 0.21 kg United Kingdon Malaysia 0.2 kg 0.17 kg Japan China 0.12 kg 0.07 kg 0.01 kg 0 kg 0.05 kg 0.1 kg 0.15 kg0.2 kg 0.25 kg 0.3 kg Source: Jambeck et al. (2015) CC BY

per person 一人当たり

Kuwait クエート Guyana ガイアナ

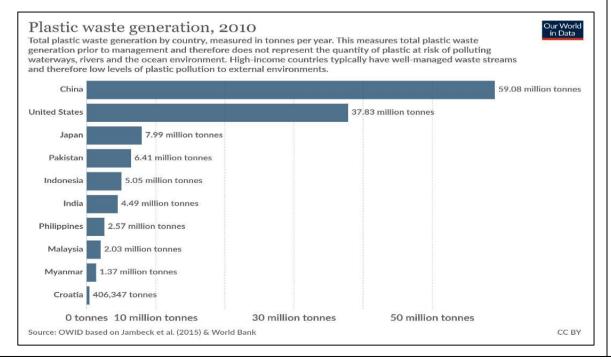
Mozambique モザンビーク incineration 焼却 quantity 量、

waterway 水路

[Total plastic waste by country]

In the chart we see the total plastic waste generation by country, measured in tons per year. This therefore <u>takes account of</u> per capita waste generation and population size. This estimate is available only for the year 2010.

With the largest population, China produced the largest <u>quantity</u> of plastic, at nearly 60 million tons. This was followed by the United States at 38 million, Germany at 14.5 million and Brazil at 12 million tons.



takes account of 考慮する

quantity 量

How does plastic impact wildlife and human health?

(Vocabulary)

There have been many documented incidences of the impact of plastic on ecosystems and wildlife. Peer-reviewed publications on plastic

impacts date back to the 1980s. There are **three key** pathways by which plastic debris can affect wildlife:

[ENTANGLEMENT]

もつれ

Entanglement

Entanglement – the entrapping, encircling or constricting of marine animals by plastic debris.

Entanglement cases have been reported for at least 344 species to date, including all marine turtle species, more than two-thirds of seal species, one-third of whale species, and one-quarter of seabirds.34 Entanglement by 89 species of fish and 92 species of invertebrates has also been recorded.

Entanglements most commonly involve plastic rope and netting 35 and abandoned fishing gear. 36 However, entanglement by other plastics such as packaging has also been recorded.

[INGESTION]

Ingestion of plastic can happen accidentally, deliberately, or indirectly through the ingestion of prey species containing plastic.

ingestion (食物などの)摂取.

It has been documented for at least 233 marine species, including all marine turtle species, more than one-third of seal species, 59% of whale species, and 59% of seabirds.37 Ingestion by 92 species of fish and 6 species of worms has also been recorded.

The size of the organism ultimately limits the size of the ingested material. Tiny particles such as plastic fibers can be taken up by small organisms such as filter-feeding oysters or mussels; larger materials such as plastic films, cigarette packets, and food packaging have been found in large fish species; and in extreme cases, documented cases of whales have shown ingestion of huge materials including 9m of rope, 4.5m of hose, two flowerpots, and large amounts of plastic sheeting.

fiber 繊維 documented case 確認された事例

Ingestion of plastics can have multiple impacts on organism health. Large volumes of plastic can greatly reduce stomach capacity, leading to poor appetite and a false sense of satiation. Plastic can also obstruct or perforate the gut, cause ulcerative lesions of gastric rupture. This can eventually lead to death.

[INTERACTION]

Interaction – interaction includes collisions, obstructions, abrasions or use as a substrate.

There are multiple scenarios where this can have an impact on organisms. For example, fishing gear has been shown to cause abrasion and damage to coral reef ecosystems upon collision.

multiple 多数の eventually 将来的に ulcerative lesion 潰瘍性病変 gastric rupture 胃破裂 interaction 相互の影響

(Vocabulary)

If we get this right – if we win the battle against plastic pollution – it will not only be a tangible victory for people and planet, but a clear example of how the United Nations is relevant to the lives of citizens around the world.

MARÍA FERNANDA ESPINOSA GARCÉS, PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Decades of overuse and a surge in short-lived, single-use plastics, has led to a global, environmental catastrophe. Up to 12 million tons of plastics are being swept into the oceans annually and gyres, or so-called 'islands of plastic', are blossoming. While most plastics are expected to remain intact for decades or centuries after use, those that do erode end up as micro-plastics, consumed by fish and other marine wildlife, quickly making their way into the global food chain. Indeed, micro-plastics have been found everywhere from the Artic to the Swiss mountains, in tap water and in human feces.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY 国連総会

short-lived 一時的な single-use 使い捨ての catastrophe 大惨事 gyres 旋流; 環流

It has become <u>abundantly</u> clear that the issue of single-use plastics has led to a global crisis, the <u>scope</u> and <u>scale</u> of which is only now becoming evident. For this reason, the President of the UN <u>General Assembly</u> has included the issue of plastic pollution as a <u>priority</u> during the 73rd Session. Working together with Member States, UN agencies, civil society groups, and the private sector, President Espinosa intends to support efforts that help reduce plastic consumption, raise awareness, and support efforts to find global, regional and local solutions.

abundantly 豊富に、十分に scope 範囲 scale 規模、物差し priority

500,000,000,000

plastic bags used each year.

13,000,000

tons of plastic leak into the ocean each year

17,000,000

barrels of oil used for plastic production each year.

1,000,000

plastic bottles bought every minute.

100,000

marine animals killed by plastics each year.

83%

of tap water found to contain plastic particles

What We Need to Do

To beat plastic pollution, we need to entirely rethink our approach to designing, producing and using plastic products. We need solutions that lead to sustainable behavior change. Two elements are key to this: (1) global awareness and advocacy; and (2) strong policies and leadership.

The President of the General Assembly's campaign against plastic pollution will seek to enhance awareness to the challenges and opportunities; advocate for consumer action; and urge leadership from world leaders. Key activities include:

'PLAY IT OUT: A festival against plastic pollution'

'PLANET OR PLASTIC: A photo exhibit at the United Nations'

Lesson X Plastic Pollution

Comprehension Quiz

Q.	What happens to plastic waste?
1	It never fully goes away; it just breaks into little pieces.
2	It is a biodegradable material, so it eventually disintegrates.
3	There is no such thing as plastic waste, all plastic is recycled.
4	It is dumped in the ocean for fish to eat.
.	Why is plastic dangerous for marine life?
	They mistake it for food and cannot digest it.
	They can get tangled in it which hinders their ability to swim.
	Both ① and ② It's not dangerous because they use plastic waste for habitats.
٠	To not dangerous seeduse they use plastic waste for habitation
Q.	Where does the majority of plastic waste <u>end up</u> ?
1	Burned for energy.
2	Oceans
3	Landfills
4	Recycled
_	How many million tons of plastic are dumped in our oceans?
	1 million tons
	8 million tons
	20 million tons
4	50 million tons
0.	How many marine species are <u>harmed</u> by plastic pollution?
	52
	693
	1,326
	5,489
Q.	What percent of its plastic does the US recycle?
1	9%
2	50%
3	35%
4	75%
•	By <u>what year</u> do scientists <u>predict</u> plastic will <u>outweigh</u> fish in the ocean, pound for pound?
_	2020
	2050
	$\frac{2030}{2250}$
	3000
Ŀ	
Q.	Which of the following answers contains the <u>top 5 contributing countries</u> to the world's plastic pollution problem?
1	Russia, France, USA, Vietnam, India
2	Indonesia, Thailand, USA, China, France
3	Thailand, China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines
4	USA, China, India, UK, Australia
Q.	What Can You Do to End Plastic Pollution? Make your presentation script.
Γ	
L	

Presentation Support Sheet

プレゼンテーションとは、聴衆の前に立ち、物事を紹介したり、意見を述べたりする活動である。効果的なプレゼンテーションをするには<u>事前に十分準備をし、練習をしておく必要</u>がある。また、グラフや図、実物などを提示することで説得力が増す。

フや図、実物	nなどを提示することで説得力 T	が増す。 							
1	Brainstorming	プレゼンのテーマを決めるために、関連事項に対する思いつく事を自由に書く。							
2	Researching	インターネットを用いて、必要な資料を探す。視聴を引用する場合は必ず出典を明記する。							
	Outline 図を用いて考えたことを論	テーマ:プラスチック海洋汚染							
	じる順番に整理し、原稿の下地となるアウトラインを	(例)今世界でどんなことが起こっているのか							
	作成する。まずは日本語で 考え、その後で英語に置き		具体的な事例や詳細						
3	換えてもよい		(例)海	毎洋プラスチックと生き物の関係					
			具体的な事例や詳細						
		(例)	(例) 問題解決するためにはどうすれば?						
			具体的抗	な事例や詳細					
	Write a script			タイトル: Plastic Pollution					
	〔原稿を書く〕	序論概	要・問題	I提起 Hello, everyone. My name is and					
		聴衆への呼		Today I'd like to talk to you about plastic pollution in our					
		トピックを	を示す	ocean. In the world today, plastic pollution is one of the					
				biggest environmental crisis, which mean we need to take an					
		聴衆の注意	意を引く	action urgently for this.					
		本 論 具	体的な内	To start with, there is more plastic garbage than					
			.,,	plastic product. This is extremely negative because it means					
		具体例を挙げながら		the world is polluted by plastic garbage. Some of this plastic					
				garbage will end up in the ocean and that will be bad for the					
	論点を述べる			animals and for us because the creatures in the ocean					
		1		might eat the plastic by accident. Then, human possibly will					
				eat the fish or other creatures that had eaten the small					
4		原因や理問	由を述べる	blastic, which called "nano plastic." Moreover, they might					
				be injured by the plastic garbage. It will damage the eco-					
				system.					
				To fix this problem, we will need to clean up all plastic					
		解決策なる	どを述べる	garbage and recycle plastic products. Plus, more important					
				thing is to tell the world how harmful impact on the earth this is.					
			章全体の	つまとめ To summarize, although it will take a long time to make					
		まとめ(要	約) —	the ocean back to the way it was, we can not ignore all kinds					
		結びの言語	些	of problem in the world for the next generation. All of us must think carefully about this matter for our					
		1.1.2.1.2.1		future.					
		あいさつ		Thank you very much for your attention.					
	Check a script	プレゼンテ	ーション						
	原稿の確認			□ 聴衆の関心を引く内容になっているか。					
	eran peu ≃ e PEE BUA		序論	□ トピックが明確に提示されているか。					
				□論点は明確か。					
			本論	□ 理由や出来事が適切な順番で示されているか。					
_			結論	□ 伝えたいことを簡潔にまとめているか。 □ 日色に除えなびの言葉か					
5				口印象に残る結びの言葉か。					
	動詞			□ 主語と動詞が呼応しているか。					
		文法		□ 適切な時制が使われているか。					
			名詞	□ 単数・複数は正確か。					
				□ 冠詞は適切か。					
		発音		□読み方がわからない単語はないか。					
		75 6		□ アクセントがわからない単語はないか。					

		実際に読むときに、間をおくところや強く読むところ(重要なところ)をマークしておく。それぞれスラッシュ(/)や下線などで示すとわかりやすい。 Second, / Japanese people have one of the longest average life spans in the world.
6	Rehearsal	原稿の確認を終えたら、次はリハーサルを行う。実際に音読してみることで、文章の構成がわかりにくいところや発音しにくい語句などに気付く。必要に応じて原稿を修正する。また、プレゼンテーションの時間を計ってみる。制限時間がある場合は、その時間内に終わるよう原稿を調整する。ある程度原稿を覚えるくらい何度も練習をするとよい。アウトラインを見て発表できるように準備しておくと、原稿をそのまま読むよりも、聴衆に語りかけるように自然に話すことができる
7	Recording	プレゼンテーションでは発表の中身だけではなく、「伝え方」も大切である。特に、姿勢やアイコンタクト(相手の目を見ること)、発声の仕方は重要なポイントである。今回はオンライン用のプレゼンという事は、カメラ目線や上半身の動き (時に手の動きが重要になってくる)

Eco Bag Project Digest Video

