

バーチャル留学：ワークシートの使い方

はじめに

バーチャル留学では、英語で海外の大学教授の講義を聞き、英語でディスカッションに参加します。映像やワークシートで講義に参加するために必要な英語に慣れておくことができます。講義当日まで、毎日できる範囲で学習に取り組んでみましょう。

ワークシートは以下の「Video」「Reading」「Brainstorming Ideas and Opinions」の項目から構成されています。

1



Video

映像をみて、ワークシートでその内容と英語を理解します。

ワークシートの項目名	学習方法
First viewing	映像をみて、内容を大まかにつかみましょう。
Confirming	質問に答えて映像の内容が理解できたか確認しましょう。辞書で単語を引いてもかまいません。
Summing up!	日本語の要約文は映像の内容を日本語にまとめたものです。内容を理解した上で、英語の要約文の空所を埋めてみましょう。 ※英語の要約文は Video の内容をもとに新しく書き下ろした英文です。日本語の要約文の英訳ではありません。
Second viewing	英語表現を勉強した後に、もう一度 Video を視聴しましょう。理解しやすくなったか確認してみるとよいでしょう。

※時間がない人は解答編を見ておくだけでも勉強になります。

2



Reading

Video の発展活動として、もう少し詳しい内容を読み、英語の表現を学び、発音を練習して、英語で内容を説明できるようにします。

手順	学習方法
ステップ①	【音声素材】を聞きながら、英文を読みましょう。
ステップ②	音声なしで、英文を読みながら、 The expressions we need の日本語に合う表現を英文の中からさがして書き入れましょう。
ステップ③	もう一度【音声素材】を聞きながら英文を読み、理解できるか試しましょう。
ステップ④	The information we need の表に読んだ内容・情報を整理しましょう。

3



Brainstorming Ideas and Opinions

Video と **Reading** で学んだことを振り返り、英語で自分の意見や考えをまとめるセクションです。

イベント当日のディスカッションに役立てましょう。

イベント当日は **The expressions we need** や、**The information we need** で整理した内容も参照しながら参加しましょう。

世界を襲うコロナの脅威。人間はこれまでの感染症にどう立ち向かってきたのか。先人から学ぶ感染症のこれから
The University of Queensland (オーストラリア)

Associate Professor Simon Reid

Public Health: Pre-lecture Packet


Lecturer ()

Activities 事前学習の流れを確認しましょう。

- ☐  Video 1: *The Greatest Threat to Humanity* pp. 2-3
- ☐  Reading 1: *How are Infectious Diseases Transmitted?* pp. 4-5
- ☐  Video 2: *Fighting the Plague* pp. 6-7
- ☐  Video 3: *How Smallpox Destroyed a Civilization* pp. 8-9
- ☐  Reading 2: *Eradicating Smallpox* pp. 10-11
- ☐  Video 4: *The Spanish Flu Pandemic* pp. 12-13
- ☐  Video 5: *Measures Taken by the Japanese Government* pp. 14-15
- ☐  Reading 3: *Japan's COVID Response* pp. 16-17
- ☐  Brainstorming Ideas and Opinions pp. 18-22

After the lecture... 講義を終えてから内容を振り返ってみましょう。

- ☐  Reflecting on the Lecture p. 23

 ビデオ教材とリーディングの音声は、「バーチャル留学
動画」の中に、大学別に用意されています。

チャプターを確認してご覧ください。

バーチャル留学動画 URL

<https://www.tec.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/vr.html>



Video 1: *The Greatest Threat to Humanity*

First viewing



Watch the video and answer the questions below.

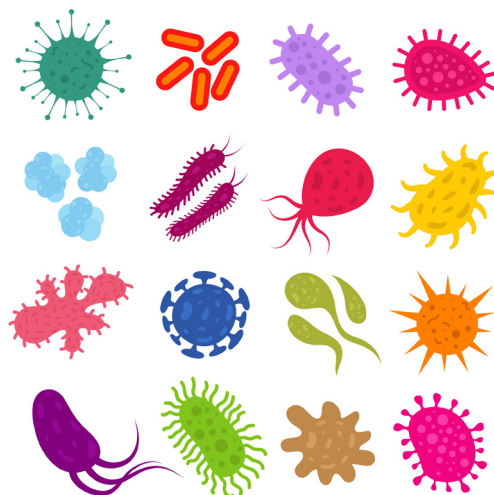
映像を見て、内容をおおまかにつかんでみましょう。

Confirming

Circle the letter of the best answer.

理解度チェック！ 空所に入る語句、質問の答えに○をつけましょう。

1. What are the biggest threat to humans?
A. times in history ☒ B. infectious diseases C. battles
2. Throughout history, we have _____.
☒ A. battled diseases B. exaggerated the threat of coronavirus
3. Which diseases are mentioned in Video 1?
A. malaria and Ebola B. SARS and MARS ☒ C. plague and smallpox
4. How many infectious diseases have humans suffered?
A. only one B. four ☒ C. numerous
5. _____ was the pandemic that killed the most people.
A. The Spanish flu B. Smallpox ☒ C. The plague



© iStock



Video 1: The Greatest Threat to Humanity

Summing up!

Complete the summary by filling in the blanks with items from The expressions we need below.

以下は予習教材動画の概要です。映像で見た内容について確認しましょう。

次に、理解した内容を踏まえて英文を読み、空所に合う語句を The expressions we need から選んで、英語の要約文を完成させましょう。

人類が直面している最大の脅威は感染症です。現在も、新型コロナウイルスの世界的な蔓延^{まんえん}が続いています。人類の歴史は、感染症との戦いと言っても過言ではありません。これまで人類は幾度となく感染症に苦しめられてきましたが、その中でもペスト、天然痘、スペイン風邪の3つの感染症により甚大な数の人命が奪われました。1918年から1920年まで続いたスペイン風邪では3年以内に5,000万人もの人が亡くなりました。16世紀に流行した天然痘では、アメリカ大陸だけで最大5,500万人もの命が奪われています。1347年から始まり1352年まで続いたペストの大流行は、人類史上もっとも深刻でした。ヨーロッパ、アジア、アフリカに広まり、最大2億人の死者が出たと言われています。

The biggest ^① threat that humans face is ^② infectious diseases. Without exaggeration, we could say that ^③ humankind ^④ has fought against them throughout history. There have been many infectious diseases. However, there were three that were especially ^⑤ brutal. These were the plague, ^⑥ smallpox, and Spanish flu. Each of them ^⑦ claimed many lives. Today, we are facing coronavirus, which is still ^⑧ spreading everywhere in the world.

The expressions we need

残酷な	brutal	(命を)奪う	claimed	コロナウイルス	coronavirus
とくに	especially	大げさ	exaggeration	直面している	facing
〜と戦ってきた	has fought against	人類	humankind	感染症	infectious diseases
ペスト	plague	天然痘	smallpox	スペイン風邪	Spanish flu
広がっている	spreading	脅威	threat	歴史を通して	throughout history

Second viewing



Watch the video again and confirm what you have learned.

学習した内容を踏まえて、もう一度映像を見てみましょう。今回はナレーションを聞き取ることに集中して、内容理解を深めましょう。



Reading 1: How are Infectious Diseases Transmitted?

音声素材あり

Read the article below to find out more about how humans catch infectious diseases from animals.

感染症が動物から人にどのように移るのか、さらに理解を深めましょう。3ページの The expressions we need も参考にしてください。

How do infectious diseases start? How are they **transmitted**? Let's look at one example from the 1300s: the plague. People **caught** it when they **were bitten** by **infected fleas** that were carried by **rats**. In just a few years, millions of people in Europe, Asia, and Africa were dead.

The plague was not the first disease to “jump” from another **species**. We humans have been catching diseases from animals since we first started **hunting** them. In fact, almost 60% of **viruses** that infect us have come from animals. For example, there was a SARS virus **outbreak** in 2002. SARS is carried by **bats**, but it jumped to **palm civets** that were then eaten by humans. Another example is **Zika virus**. **Rhesus monkeys** are **the natural hosts** of this virus. However, mosquitos spread the virus to humans who moved into the monkey's **habitats**, and there was a Zika outbreak in 2015.

Scientists around the world are studying diseases so we can **respond to** future ones. They tell us that there are three important human activities that help diseases jump from animals to humans. The first is when people change how they use **land for agriculture**. The second is when **our numbers** grow or we **move to** new places. The third is when people have **poor health** or lack **health care**. In other words, humans put themselves in danger of acquiring and spreading diseases through their own activities.

The expressions we need 日本語に合う英語の語（句）を英文からさがして書き入れましょう。

伝播、感染する	transmitted	(病気に)かかる	caught	噛まれた	were bitten
感染したノミ	infected fleas	ネズミ	rats	(生物の)種	species
狩猟	hunting	ウイルス	viruses	大流行	outbreak
コウモリ	bats	ハクシビン	palm civets	ジカウイルス	Zika virus
アカゲザル	Rhesus monkeys	自然宿主	the natural hosts	生息地	habitats
〜に対処する	respond to	農業用地	land for agriculture	人口	our numbers
引越しする	move to	体調不良	poor health	医療	health care



Reading 1: How are Infectious Diseases Transmitted?

The information we need

Organize the key information from *How are Infectious Diseases Transmitted?* by completing the table below with your notes.

How are Infectious Diseases Transmitted? を読んで、3つの感染症と感染経路について読み取った内容をチャートにまとめましょう。

The plague	
When	The 1300s
Outbreak	Rats: Carried fleas
	↓
	Fleas: Bit people
	↓
	People: Millions in Europe, Asia, Africa died
SARS virus	
When	2002
Natural host	Bats
Outbreak	Virus: Jumped from bats to palm civets
	↓
	Palm civets: People ate them
Zika virus	
When	2015
Natural host	Rhesus monkeys
Outbreak	Humans: Moved into monkeys' habitats
	↓
	Mosquitos: Bit people, gave them Zika

Human activities that allow viruses to “jump”

1. Change how they use land for agriculture
2. Our numbers grow, we move to new places
3. Have poor health or lack health care



Video 2: *Fighting the Plague*

First viewing



Watch the video and answer the questions below.

映像を見て、内容をおおまかにつかんでみましょう。

Confirming

Circle the letter of the best answer.

理解度チェック！ 空所に入る語句、質問の答えに○をつけましょう。

1. Around _____ of Europe's population was killed by the plague.
A. 14% B. 21% **C. 33%**
2. Why did the plague spread across such a wide area?
A. People didn't have correct information.
B. Medical science explained its cause.
3. Quarantine _____.
A. was carried out in Italy B. lasted 40 days **C. both**
4. What were the steps for someone who had plague and arrived in Italy on a ship?
A. rest home → quarantine → isolation **B. quarantine → isolation → rest home**
5. What is similar between the 14th and 21st centuries?
A. Sick people are isolated. B. The plague is very serious.



Lazzaretti Veneziani, used for isolation

Summing up!

Complete the summary by filling in the blanks with items from The expressions we need below.

以下は予習教材動画の概要です。映像で見た内容について確認しましょう。

次に、理解した内容を踏まえて英文を読み、空所に合う語句を The expressions we need から選んで、英語の要約文を完成させましょう。

14 世紀、ヨーロッパでペストが猛威を振るいました。当時の医学や科学では、伝染の原因がまだ解明されていなかったため、ヨーロッパ中に感染が広がりました。しかし、もちろん人々が何もしなかったわけではありません。イタリアでは感染対策のガイドラインが作られました。例えば、港に戻ってきた船は 40 日間沖に停泊させ、全員が病気にかかっていないとわかるまで、上陸させませんでした。また、本土の近くに浮かぶ小さな島に隔離施設を作り、感染者を隔離しました。患者は十分に回復したところで保養所に移され、完治するまでそこで過ごしました。感染症対策として、現代の私たちが取っている手段と似たようなことが、600 年以上も前のイタリアで行われていたのです。

The plague, which killed one out of every three Europeans in the 1300s, was one of history's worst infectious diseases. Doctors and scientists did not understand what caused the plague, so it spread to all ^①regions of Europe. However, some ^②fought the plague. In Italy, various ^③guidelines were set. Ships were required to ^④quarantine 40 days after arriving from other places. Anyone with the plague was sent to an island where they stayed in an ^⑤isolation facility. When they had ^⑥recovered enough, they moved to a rest home and stayed until they ^⑦were cured. The ^⑧measures we take today are similar to those the Italians were taking over 600 years ago.

The expressions we need

治療、完治する	were cured	戦う	fought	ガイドライン	guidelines
隔離施設	isolation facility	手段、策	measures	3人に1人	one out of every three
隔離する	quarantine	回復した	recovered	地域	regions
要求された	were required	宿泊療養施設	rest home	最悪	worst

Second viewing



Watch the video again and confirm what you have learned.

学習した内容を踏まえて、もう一度映像を見てみましょう。今回はナレーションを聞き取ることに集中して、内容理解を深めましょう。



Video 3: *How Smallpox Destroyed a Civilization*

First viewing



Watch the video and answer the questions below.

映像を見て、内容をおおまかにつかんでみましょう。

Confirming

Circle the letter of the best answer.

理解度チェック！ 空所に入る語句、質問の答えに○をつけましょう。

1. The Inca Empire was in present-day _____.
A. Spain **B. South America** C. North America
2. There were _____ Incas living in the empire.
A. 200 B. 80,000 **C. 16 million**
3. What did the Spaniards want from the Inca Empire?
A. gold B. smallpox C. an army
4. Which attacked the Incas first?
A. the Spanish army **B. smallpox** C. civilization
5. Why didn't smallpox kill the Spaniards?
A. they were immune to it B. they were not immune to it



The Inca Empire



Video 3: How Smallpox Destroyed a Civilization

Summing up!

Complete the summary by filling in the blanks with items from The expressions we need below.

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インカ帝国は、現在の南アメリカと呼ばれる大陸の西部を支配し 15 世紀に繁栄を極めました。1500 年代前半、そこに 200 人足らずのスペイン軍が黄金を求めてやってきました。インカ帝国は 8 万人の軍隊で迎えます。しかし、スペイン人はわずかな軍勢で、しかも極めて短期間に彼らを打ち負かしてしまいます。インカ軍が負けた大きな理由の一つに、天然痘がありました。ヨーロッパよりもたらされた天然痘によってインカ帝国の人口は激減していたのです。一方のスペイン人たちは、すでに抗体を持っていました。このことがスペイン人にとって有利に働き、スペイン軍のインカ帝国征服につながったのです。

The infectious disease smallpox was one of the main causes ^① of the Inca Empire's ^② fall. The Incas dominated ^③ a large area in what is now South America. In the 1400s, their empire was flourishing. ^④ In the early 1500s, a small army ^⑤ of Spanish men arrived. They were fewer than 200 men, but were able to fight and beat the 80,000-member Incan army. This was only possible because smallpox had already been killing thousands of Incans. Spaniards ^⑥ had lived with this disease for a long time and they were immune ^⑦ to it, but the Incas were not. As a result, their empire was conquered ^⑧ by fewer than 200 Spaniards.

The expressions we need

軍	army	打ち負かす	beat	征服される	was conquered
支配する	dominated	繁栄していた	flourishing	免疫がある	immune
インカ帝国	the Inca Empire	主な原因	main causes	スペイン人	Spaniards

Second viewing



Watch the video again and confirm what you have learned.

学習した内容を踏まえて、もう一度映像を見てみましょう。今回はナレーションを聞き取ることに集中して、内容理解を深めましょう。



Reading 2: *Eradicating Smallpox*

音声素材あり

Read the article below to find out more about how smallpox has become a disease of the past.

天然痘がなぜ過去の感染症なのかについて、さらに理解を深めましょう。これまですべての The expressions we need も参考にしてください。

For almost 10,000 years, smallpox killed millions of people all over the world. Finally, in 1796, an English doctor named Edward Jenner began experimenting with a new method called a “vaccine.” It was a success! After getting vaccines, the people in his experiments were immune to smallpox. Other doctors and scientists repeated Jenner’s experiments. Soon, this method spread around Europe and to the Americas.

Vaccination laws started to be passed. In 1805, smallpox vaccinations became compulsory in France. Starting in 1853, parents in England were punished if their children reached three months old without getting vaccinated. Germany passed a vaccination law in 1874. And in 1922, many schools in the United States made vaccines for students compulsory.

Vaccine production continued to spread, and researchers worked on new types of vaccines. In 1918, freeze-dried vaccines were developed in Paris for use in tropical areas of the world. Rules about vaccine quality also became stricter.

However, in the 1950s, there were still 15 million new cases of smallpox and two million deaths from it every year. In 1967, the World Health Organization began a campaign to finally eradicate smallpox from the world. The last known natural case of smallpox was in 1977, and the world was finally declared free from smallpox in 1980. Today, there are only two laboratories where the smallpox virus still exists.

The expressions we need 日本語に合う英語の語（句）を英文からさがして書き入れましょう。

実験する	<u>experimenting</u>	ワクチンという方法	<u>method called a “vaccine”</u>	再現した	<u>repeated</u>
ワクチン接種	<u>vaccinations</u>	義務化	<u>compulsory</u>	罰せられた	<u>were punished</u>
生産	<u>production</u>	フリーズ・ドライ	<u>freeze-dried</u>	開発された	<u>were developed</u>
熱帯地域	<u>tropical areas</u>	質	<u>quality</u>	より厳しく	<u>stricter</u>
件(数)	<u>cases</u>	世界保健機関	<u>the World Health Organization</u>	キャンペーン、運動	<u>campaign</u>
根絶する	<u>eradicate</u>	わかっている最後の感染	<u>the last known natural case</u>	宣言した	<u>declared</u>
～がない	<u>free from</u>	研究室	<u>laboratories</u>	存在する	<u>exists</u>



The information we need

Organize the key information from *Eradicating Smallpox* by completing the table below with your notes.

Eradicating Smallpox を読んで、天然痘が根絶されるまでの歴史をチャートにまとめよう。

Eradicating smallpox

Inventing the vaccine

1796	Who: English doctor Edward Jenner
	What he did: Experimented with a new method called a “vaccine”
	Result: The people in his experiments were immune to smallpox



	Other doctors and scientists copied Jenner’s experiments.
	The vaccine method spread around Europe and to the Americas.

Taking measures

1805	Vaccines compulsory: France
1853	Vaccines compulsory for babies (3 months): England
1874	Vaccines compulsory: Germany
1918	Freeze-dried vaccines developed for tropical areas
1922	Vaccines compulsory: Many American schools
1967	World Health Organization campaign: eradicate smallpox
1977	Last known natural smallpox case
1980	World declared: free of smallpox



Video 4: *The Spanish Flu Pandemic*

First viewing



Watch the video and answer the questions below.

映像を見て、内容をおおまかにつかんでみましょう。

Confirming

Circle the letter of the best answer.

理解度チェック！ 空所に入る語句、質問の答えに○をつけましょう。

1. About how many people in the world were killed by the Spanish flu?
A. 380,000 B. 1,918,000 **C. over 40 million**
2. Which killed more people around the world?
A. World War I B. travelers and cargo **C. the Spanish flu**
3. The Spanish flu entered Japan _____ and spread _____.
A. by trains / on ships **B. on ships / by trains**
4. _____ of the people in Japan got the Spanish flu.
A. Almost none **B. Around 40%** C. Almost all
5. The second wave of the Spanish flu was _____ the first wave.
A. not as deadly as B. as deadly as **C. much deadlier than**



Japan during the Spanish flu, February 1920

Summing up!

Complete the summary by filling in the blanks with items from The expressions we need below.

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次に、理解した内容を踏まえて英文を読み、空所に合う語句を The expressions we need から選んで、英語の要約文を完成させましょう。

1918 年、第一次大戦が終戦を迎えるころ、スペイン風邪が世界で猛威を振るいました。戦争による犠牲者の数をはるかに上回る 4000 万人以上がこの世界的大流行の犠牲になりました。日本にも神戸、門司、大阪などの港から乗客や貨物とともにウイルスが上陸し、その後、鉄道によって地方都市へと運ばれていきました。さらに第 2 波の致死率は第 1 波の 4 倍以上にまで達しました。ウイルスの毒性が強くなったことが原因だと推察されています。最終的には国民のおよそ 4 割が感染し、当時の人口約 5600 万人のうち 38 万人から 45 万人が亡くなったとされています。

As World War I was ending in 1918, the Spanish flu ^①swept around the world. Over 40 million people died in this ^②pandemic. This far exceeded the number of people who were killed in the war. The virus entered Japanese ^③ports like Kobe and Osaka. It then spread to other cities around the country by ^④railway. ^⑤The first wave killed many people, but it is believed that the flu had become ^⑥deadlier by the second wave. The ^⑦death rate for the second wave was over four times higher. In the end, the flu infected about 40% of all Japanese and killed at least 380,000.

The expressions we need

より致命的な→ より毒性の強い	deadlier	死亡率	death rate	入ってきた	entered
4倍以上高い	over four times higher	世界的大流行	pandemic	港	ports
鉄道	railway	(世界中に) 広がった	swept	第一波	the first wave

Second viewing



Watch the video again and confirm what you have learned.

学習した内容を踏まえて、もう一度映像を見てみましょう。今回はナレーションを聞き取ることに集中して、内容理解を深めましょう。



Video 5: Measures Taken by the Japanese Government

First viewing



Watch the video and answer the questions below.

映像を見て、内容をおおまかにつかんでみましょう。

Confirming

Circle the letter of the best answer.

理解度チェック！ 空所に入る語句、質問の答えに○をつけましょう。

- What did the government ask the public to do?
A. put up posters B. spread infectious diseases **C. take preventive measures**
- Posters used _____ to show invisible infection routes.
A. red dashed lines B. masks C. pictures of the country
- What did Japanese people start to do that they still do today?
A. urge the public **B. gargle** C. take root
- When was the Spanish flu pandemic?
A. about 10 years ago B. around 50 years ago **C. over 100 years ago**
- Measures for preventing diseases today are _____ measures against the Spanish flu.
A. very different from **B. almost the same as** C. not as good as

「流行性感冒」 内務省衛生局著 (1922.3) 国立保健医療科学院 所蔵



Spanish flu information campaign posters



Video 5: Measures Taken by the Japanese Government

Summing up!

Complete the summary by filling in the blanks with items from The expressions we need below.

以下は予習教材動画の概要です。映像で見た内容について確認しましょう。

次に、理解した内容を踏まえて英文を読み、空所に合う語句を The expressions we need から選んで、英語の要約文を完成させましょう。

スペイン風邪が蔓延する中、日本政府は国民に予防的措置を促しました。政府が全国に配布したポスターには、目では見ることのできない感染経路が赤い点線で描かれ、国民に「咳エチケット」を呼びかけました。政府はうがいやマスクの着用といった衛生習慣も推奨しました。これらの習慣は、この時のスペイン風邪をきっかけにして日本全土に定着したと言われています。感染症の広がり方や、感染予防対策は 100 年前から今までほぼ同じなのです。

With the Spanish flu spreading in Japan, the government urged the public^① to be careful. Posters that provided guidelines^② were also put up around the country. They used red dashed lines^③ to show invisible infection routes^④ of the flu and explained how to cough safely^⑤. The government also recommended^⑥ that people gargle^⑦ and wear masks. Japanese still follow both of these practices^⑧; they may have taken root during the pandemic over 100 years ago. Today, infectious diseases spread in almost the same way they did then, and we take almost the same measures as we did then, too.

The expressions we need

安全に咳をする	cough safely	従う	follow	うがいをする	gargle
根付いてきた	have taken root	見えない感染ルート	invisible infection routes	習慣	practices
ガイドラインを示した	provided guidelines	(ポスターを) 貼る	put up	推奨した	recommended
赤い点線	red dashed lines	同じ対策	the same measures	国民に促した	urged the public

Second viewing



Watch the video again and confirm what you have learned.

学習した内容を踏まえて、もう一度映像を見てみましょう。今回はナレーションを聞き取ることに集中して、内容理解を深めましょう。



Reading 3: Japan's COVID Response

音声素材あり

Read the article below to find out more about measures Japan took in response to the coronavirus.

日本が取った新型コロナウイルス対策について、さらに理解を深めましょう。これまですべての The expressions we need も参考にしてください。

On January 16th, 2020, Japan's first known case of the COVID-19 virus was confirmed. Just a month later, the first known death from COVID-19 was confirmed on February 14th. Case numbers grew in waves and by the end of October 2020, confirmed cases had hit 100,000. By April 27th, 2021, the virus had claimed 10,000 lives and on August 7th, the number of cases reached one million.

The Japanese government has taken a number of measures to fight COVID-19. On February 27th, 2020, elementary, junior high, and senior high schools were requested to close temporarily. On April 7th, 2020, a state of emergency was declared for Tokyo and six prefectures. During this and following states of emergency, businesses have been asked to limit opening hours and follow practices for social distancing. At various times in Tokyo, sports facilities, cram schools, theaters, and shops have all been requested to stay closed or to close early.

For the Japanese public, there is a "new normal" as people go about their lives while trying to stay safe. Hand sanitizer can be found around many businesses, and plastic sheets separate cashiers, taxi drivers, and bank tellers from customers. People on trains and in restaurants are asked to wear masks and not speak loudly.

As the COVID-19 virus situation continues to evolve in Japan, both its government and its citizens are doing their best to contain the spread of this infectious disease.

The expressions we need

日本語に合う英語の語（句）を英文からさがして書き入れましょう。

確認された	<u>was confirmed</u>	臨時閉鎖になる	<u>close temporarily</u>	緊急事態	<u>a state of emergency</u>
都道府県	<u>prefectures</u>	営業時間を制限する	<u>limit opening hours</u>	ソーシャル・ディスタンス	<u>social distancing</u>
スポーツ施設	<u>sports facilities</u>	予備校、学習塾	<u>cram schools</u>	生活を送る	<u>go about their lives</u>
安全に暮らす	<u>stay safe</u>	分ける	<u>separate</u>	銀行の窓口	<u>bank tellers</u>
顧客	<u>customers</u>	大きな声で話す	<u>speak loudly</u>	進化する→より厳しくなる	<u>evolve</u>



Reading 3: Japan's COVID Response

The information we need

Organize the key information from *Japan's COVID Response* by completing the table below with your notes.

Japan's COVID Response をよく読み、日本政府と日本人がとってきた新型コロナウイルス対策をチャートにまとめましょう。

Timeline: COVID-19 in Japan		
2020	January 16	First known case confirmed
	February 14	First known death confirmed
	End of October	Confirmed cases hit 100,000
2021	April 27	10,000 deaths
	August 7	Number of cases reached one million
Measures taken by the government		
February 27, 2020	Schools requested to close temporarily	
April 7	State of emergency declared: Tokyo and six prefectures	
Requests	Businesses: limit opening hours, follow practices for social distancing	
	Sports facilities, cram schools, theaters, shops: stay closed/close early	
The "new normal"		
Hand sanitizer	Found around many businesses	
Plastic sheets	Between cashiers, taxi drivers, tellers and customers	
People	Trains/restaurants: wear masks, not speak loudly	



Brainstorming Ideas and Opinions

What can we do differently in the future to prevent or change our experience of infectious diseases and disease outbreaks?

未来に起きるかもしれない感染症や感染爆発に対して、これまでとはどのように違った対策をとることができるか考えていきましょう。

Step 1: Reviewing

Take another look at the reference materials in this packet.

この Pre-lecture Packet の全資料を読み返して、概要を把握しましょう。

- ☐  Video 1: *The Greatest Threat to Humanity* pp. 2-3
- ☐  Reading 1: *How are Infectious Diseases Transmitted?* pp. 4-5
- ☐  Video 2: *Fighting the Plague* pp. 6-7
- ☐  Video 3: *How Smallpox Destroyed a Civilization* pp. 8-9
- ☐  Reading 2: *Eradicating Smallpox* pp. 10-11
- ☐  Video 4: *The Spanish Flu Pandemic* pp. 12-13
- ☐  Video 5: *Measures Taken by the Japanese Government* pp. 14-15
- ☐  Reading 3: *Japan's COVID Response* pp. 16-17



Step 2: Comparing disease responses

What actions have people taken to stop the spread of these diseases? Complete the table below with information from the video and reading worksheets.

感染症のパンデミックを抑えるために人々はどのような行動をとったでしょうか。ビデオとリーディング資料、そしてこれまで作成した表などから情報を集め、下の表にまとめましょう。

The plague

The spread	Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jumped from fleas on rats to humans - Millions in Europe, Asia, Africa died 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Italy: Quarantine, guidelines, isolation facilities, rest home

Smallpox

The spread	Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spaniards brought to Americas, raged through Inca Empire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Experiments developed vaccine - Compulsory in some countries, schools - Freeze-dried vaccines invented - Campaign to eradicate

The Spanish flu

The spread	Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swept the world after WWI. - Entered Japan's ports, infected 40% of the population, killed 380,000-450,000. - 2nd wave: deadlier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preventive measures: posters providing guidelines on safe coughing, hygiene measures recommended (gargling, masks)

COVID-19

The spread	Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numbers grew in waves - October, 2020: 100,000 cases - April, 2021: 10,000 deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarantine - Schools closed, state of emergency, limited business hours, closed places - "new normal"

Step 3: Writing your ideas!

How is COVID-19 different from other pandemics in history? How is it similar?

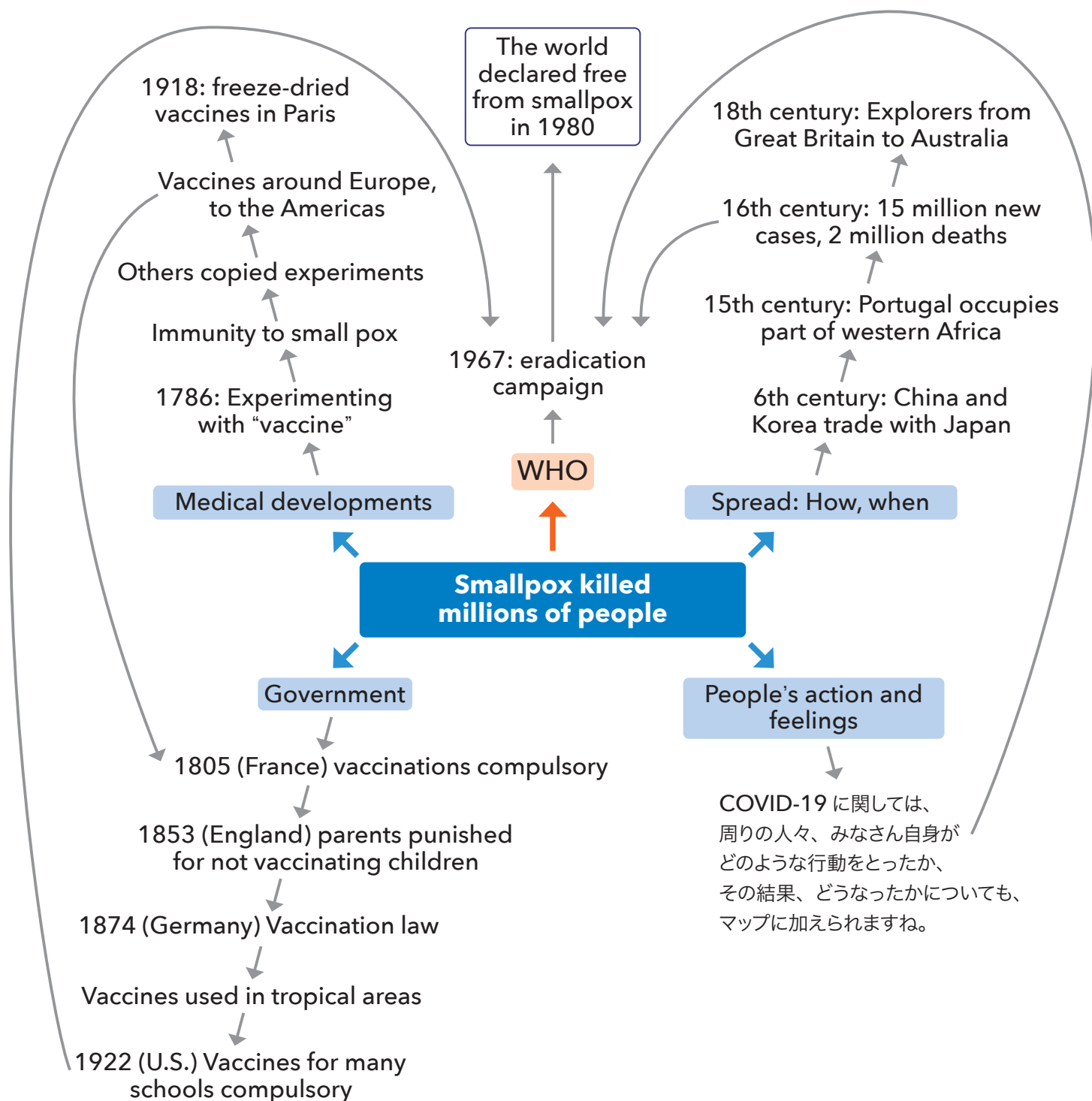
What can we do differently in the future to prevent outbreaks of infectious diseases?

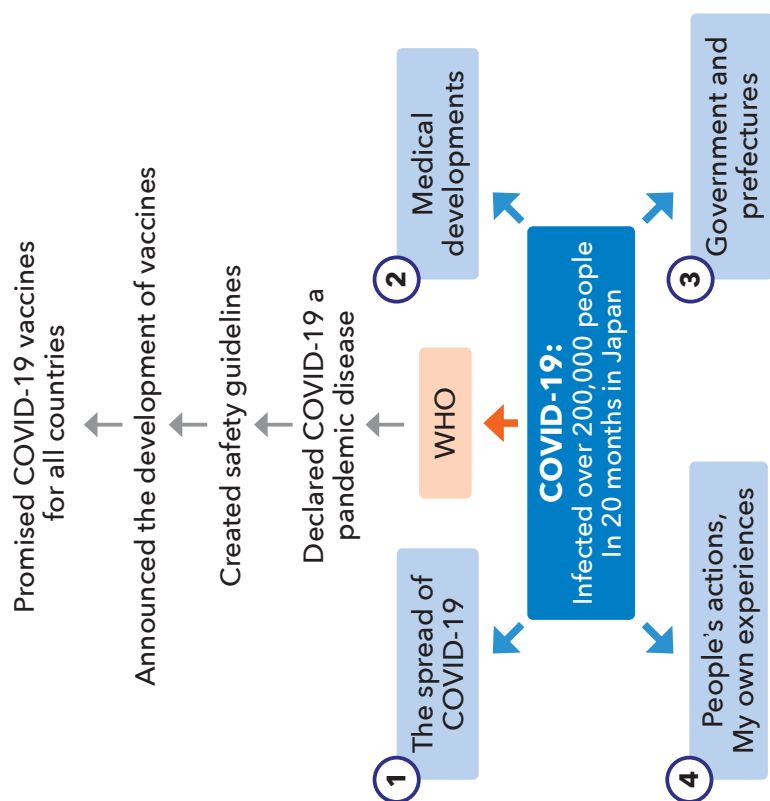


Step 4: Organizing information!

The “map” below organizes information about smallpox, including its spread, medical efforts to eradicate it, and governmental actions. On p. 21, create a similar map for COVID-19. For 1 - 3, add information from this packet. For 4, add information from your own research and experience. Add as much information as you can and use arrows (➡) to show relationships between pieces of information.

下のマップは、天然痘の世界的大流行が起こった際に、政府、医療などがどのような体制をとったのかを描いた例です。この例を参考にして、新型コロナウイルスの感染拡大について21ページのマップを完成させましょう。1～3については、このワークシートの情報を使い、4については自分で調べたり、体験したりしたことを書き込みましょう。







Step 5: Taking notes

On September 23rd, take notes on the lecture below.

イベント当日は、メモを取りながら講義を受けましょう。



Reflecting on the lecture

After the lecture on September 23rd, look back on what you have learned from this packet. Write some notes on each point. Write as much as you can about what you have learned from Associate Professor Reid's lecture.

学んだことを復習します。すべてのワークシートを読み返し、リード先生の講義を振り返って、今回学んだことを英語でまとめましょう。

1. The ways infectious diseases begin
2. The ways infectious diseases are spread
3. How infectious diseases are contained or stopped
4. New information you have learned from Associate Professor Reid