

学習者のみなさんへ

地図を見るのは楽しいものです。ひょっとすると、「ナビ」(navigation) (経路案内) という言葉のほうが馴染みのある人もいると思いますが、1日に1回は地図をどこかで見てみましょう。地図を題材として、英語を使って、世界の事情を、学び、考え、話し合ってみよう、というのが、本テキストの趣旨です。

CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) とは、ヨーロッパで普及している理科や社会などの科目内容と言語を統合した学習のことです。ふつうの英語の授業と少し違う目的で授業に取り組んでください。目的は次の3点です。

- 地図を通して世界の地理や歴史を英語で理解する
- 様々な地域 (area) の事情について英語でコミュニケーションできる
- クラスの人と一っしょに自律的に学ぶ力を培う

この3つの目的のもと学習する上では次の4つのCをいつも心がけましょう。

Content	— 地図の見方、地域の歴史、地理、事情などの知識力
Communication	— 上記の話題に関する英語コミュニケーション能力
Cognition	— 世界について関心を持ち、発展的に考える思考力
Culture / Community	— 学習する環境に順応し仲間と協調する力

英語という言葉のことはばかり考えていても英語は上達しません。英語は道具です。このテキストで扱う世界の言語は多様です。現地に行けば現地の言葉が重要です。しかし、英語はその中でも最も便利な言葉です。このテキストを題材とし様々な地域のことを考え、興味ある国があればぜひ訪れてください。

各 Area の構成は次のようになっています。

- Chat in pairs — 各地域の地図を見て、おしゃべりする
- Listen carefully — この地域に関連したことを聞いて考える
- Talk in pairs — 写真を見て、具体的に話して、何を学ぶか考える
- Explore — その地域の話題を読んで、話し合っ、関心を持つ
- Research — 興味のある地域を知り、調べる
- Read up — さらに読んで、地域理解を深め、情報を共有する
- Understand the background — 歴史的な背景を理解する

あまりむずかしく考えず、「学ぶ」ことを楽しんでください。

著者一同

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Chat in pairs

1. Look at the map of Europe. How many countries can you find?
2. Can you locate these places on the map?

① The Mediterranean

② The Danube River

③ The Matterhorn

④ The Atlantic Ocean



001



Listen carefully

Listen and choose the correct answer.

1. Europe is divided into (two / four) parts.
2. A major common cultural base in Europe is (Islam / Christianity).
3. In this religion, there are many sects such as (Catholic / Slavic).
4. One of the languages spoken in Southern Europe is (French / German).
5. One of the languages spoken in Northern Europe is (Italian / English).
6. When you visit castles, you can see (tableware / the Mona Lisa).



Talk in pairs

Spectacular Sights

①



②



③



④



⑤



⑥



The Neuschwanstein Castle

The Eiffel Tower

The Colosseum

The Little Mermaid

Buckingham Palace

Sagrada Familia

Talk 1 Can you tell what these pictures are? In what country do you find them?

e.g. A: What is Sagrada Familia? B: I think it is a church, so I think it is ...

A: Where is it located? B: Gaudi designed it, so it is ...

Talk 2 Imagine you are going to travel to Europe. Choose a couple of countries you want to visit and plan your trip. Which countries are you going to visit? What are the main things you would like to see or do there?

e.g. I am going to visit England. I would like to ride a bicycle in the city of London.

CLIL Strategy 1

● **Be comfortable with your classmates!** ● 心地よくしよう!

学習は、快適な環境で、安心して行くと効果的です。クラスメイトと心地よく学べるように互いに助け合いましょう。



Sweets and the House of Habsburg

The House of Habsburg in Vienna was chosen for the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in the 13th century, and maintained political power until the 20th century. Their influence was not limited to political issues, but



The territories of the House of Habsburg in 1547

also extended into other areas, including sweets. Life was very hard then, and sweets provided a small joy to men who were busy with war and politics, and women who were forced to marry for political reasons. A famous example is Marie-Antoinette, who was forced to marry Louis XVI, the King of France, and was guillotined during the French Revolution. 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 19th century. However, she often escaped hard life at the palace to travel around Europe, visited cafés and enjoyed delicious sweets. Her favorites were sugarcoated violets and various kinds of tortes.



Hofburg Palace of Habsburg



Kugelhopf



Elisabeth. Eugenie

Discuss in pairs

1. Do you like sweets? Why were sweets popular during the Middle Ages in Europe?
2. What do you think about Marie-Antoinette?
3. Why did Sisi need sweets?



Research

Task 1 Look at the table and fill in the blanks: Austria.

Capital	Language	Geography	Economy	History
Vienna	German 88.6%	The same as Hokkaido The Alps 60%	Industry 28.6% (cars / steel) Service 69.8% (tourism)	13c to 1918 Habsburg 1938 to 1945 Nazi 1945 to 1955 Allies 1955 Independence

The official name of Austria is the Republic of Austria. The language spoken there is _____, and the capital is _____. The country size is about the same as _____, and _____% of the land is the Alps. Their main sectors of economy are industry, and _____. Throughout history, the House of Habsburg maintained political power for about 650 years from the _____ century to the early _____ century. However, after the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary collapsed, the House was united with _____ Germany. When Nazi Germany was defeated in World War II, the House fell under the control of the _____. Austria eventually gained its own independence in _____.



Task 2 Do a little research about one country in Europe, and talk about it.

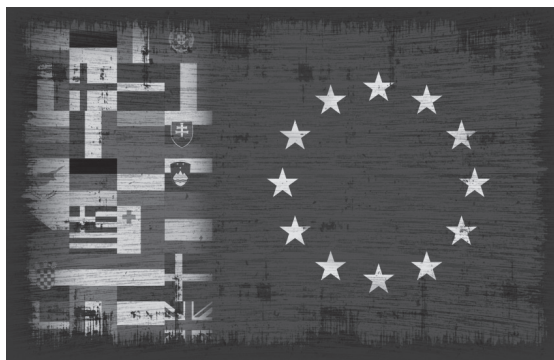
Capital	Language	Geography	Economy	History

Other information:



The European Union

During both World War I and II, European countries fought each other to expand their territories. Even after these wars, they were divided by the Cold War. In an effort to unite the countries, the European Union was created in 1993. The original members included 12 countries, such



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as Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Germany, France, and Italy. The European Union, also called the “EU,” was established to bring peace and promote economic development in Europe.

People, commodities, and money are now able to easily travel among European countries, because they can avoid complicated formal steps and papers. However, it has been very difficult to unite all member states, because economic growth and development has varied in each country since the beginning. Another challenge is that each of these countries is also very different culturally.

While some of the EU countries are afraid that the tight EU control will cause them to lose their identity, Turkey has been delayed in becoming a member for a long time. It is said that this is because of friction between the Islamic and Christian cultures.



Ask your classmates

1. What is the purpose of the EU?
2. What happens easily among the EU countries?
3. Why has Turkey been delayed in becoming a member state?

CLIL Strategy 2

● **Share ideas in class!** ● クラスの人と共有しよう！

一人で考えたりしないで、分からないときや疑問に思うことはクラスで相談しよう。



Understand the background of Europe

Important Events

Task 3 Complete the history table.

19 th century	The _____ (産業革命) spreads from England to Western Europe and the United States.
20 th century World War I (1914 to 1918)	Causes: The industrial countries of Europe are very competitive. Especially Germany and Austria-Hungary want to _____ (拡大する) their territory. Results: Germany and Austria-Hungary are _____ (負けた).
World War II (1939 to 1945) Nazi power	Causes: 1. Germany is unhappy about the results of WWI. 2. Germany, Japan, and Italy want to _____ (戦い取る) their neighboring countries. Incident: Nazis in Germany organize the murder of _____ (ユダヤ人). Results of WWII: 1. Thirty to forty-five million people lose their lives. 2. Millions of people in Europe and Asia lose their homes. 3. Germany is divided into two countries. 4. The US and the Soviet Union become the two major world _____ (列強).
After WWII	The differences between the US and the Soviet Union lead to the _____ (冷戦). It is ended when the Soviet Union _____ (崩壊した) in 1991.

Jews expand powers collapses industrial revolution
conquer defeated Cold War

Task 4 What do the photos show?

the House of ()



the Berlin ()



the () conference