

自助力の向上を目指した初級日本語学習者向け防災 学習活動

米本和弘

本稿では、東京の大学の大学院留学生対象初級日本語コースで行った、「自助力」向上を目指した防災学習活動を通して、留学生がどのような経験をし、何を得たのか、実践の記録、および留学生と実践者の振り返りをもとに報告する。具体的には、従来の防災学習における課題を乗り越えるために提示されたGLI モデル（光原，2018）を応用し、1）東日本大震災のドキュメンタリー映画視聴、2）日本の自然災害についての読解活動、3）防災館における体験学習、4）学内でのフィールドワーク、5）学外でのフィールドワーク、6）防災に関する情報の発信、という流れで実践を行った。本活動の効果として、1）自然災害の基本的かつ実用的な情報をリアルに伝えることができたこと、2）自然災害に関する日本語を効果的に学習する場を提供できたこと、3）自然災害を自分ごとと捉え、自分の身を守る必要性に対する意識に働きかけることができたことが挙げられる。

Disaster Preparedness Activities for Beginner-Level Japanese Learners to Improve Their Self-Help Skills

YONEMOTO Kazuhiro

This paper reports on disaster preparedness learning activities aimed at improving self-help skills, which were conducted in a beginner-level Japanese language course for graduate students at a university in Tokyo. It describes what international students experienced and what they gained based on records of the activities and reflections from both participating students and the instructor. The GLI model (Mitsuhara, 2018), which proposes a method to overcome challenges in conventional disaster preparedness learning, was applied to the learning activities conducted in the course. The implementation consisted of 1) watching a documentary film about the Great East Japan Earthquake, 2) reading activities about natural disasters in Japan, 3) experiential learning at a life safety learning center, 4) fieldwork on campus, 5) fieldwork off campus, and 6) dissemination of information about disaster preparedness. The following three benefits were obtained from these activities: 1) students learned basic and practical information about natural disasters in a realistic way, 2) students were provided with a place to learn Japanese language related to natural disasters effectively, and 3) students raised their awareness of the need to protect themselves from natural disasters.

(Tokyo Medical and Dental University)