



2023 年 12 月第 3 週 高校生ニュース教材 単語テスト

音声を聴いて、次の単語（熟語）を書きとって下さい。また、その意味を日本語で書いて下さい。

	words/phrases	meaning
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・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・切 り 取 り ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・

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|-----------------------|---|
| 1. devote A to B | A を B に捧げる(B の部分には、名詞の他に、動名詞が来ることもある) |
| 2. refugee | 難民 |
| 3. fundamental | 根本的な |
| 4. measures | 手段 |
| 5. drought | 干ばつ ※発音注意 [draút] |
| 6. infectious disease | 感染症(感染する病気) |
| 7. irrigation channel | 用水路 ★人口水路を表す語は、channel の他に canal もあります。 |
| 8. evil | 邪悪な |
| 9. prejudice | 偏見 |
| 10. savage | 残酷な・野蛮な |
| 11. poverty | 貧困 (poor の名詞形) |
| 12. persecution | 迫害 |
| 13. adapt to ~ | ~に順応する |

4 years since Tetsu Nakamura killed in Afghanistan

1 December 4th marks the fourth anniversary of the death of Dr. Tetsu Nakamura, a Japanese medical doctor and humanitarian aid worker, who devoted 40 years to helping Afghans, particularly by orchestrating massive irrigation projects and tree-planting activities in the east that benefitted thousands of local residents. He was shot dead with five other Afghan colleagues in Nangarhar, and it remains unclear who killed him or for what reason.

2 Nakamura began his medical work in Pakistan's northwest region of Peshawar in 1984. Initially, he treated patients with leprosy. Not only Pakistan but also Afghan refugees visited his hospital, getting away from the civil war.

3 Nakamura's medical group is called Peshawar-kai. Thanks to the doctors' devoted work, many lives were saved. However, Nakamura realized that poverty is the main reason for people's sickness. They didn't have enough food or clean water. Some young people joined the army because of poverty. He thought, "①No matter how much medicine we provide, we cannot really solve the fundamental problems." His focus gradually shifted from health care to anti-poverty measures.

4 In 2000, there was a severe drought in Afghanistan. It led to the shortages of food and the spread of infectious diseases, and many children died. Nakamura and his team decided to construct irrigation channels in 2003.

5 In 2008, his team also started building a madrasah (Islamic school) and a mosque. He made a madrasah so that children can learn how to read, write and do simple calculations. It was important to build a mosque, too. Until that time, the world thought as if all the Muslims were evil. Because of the September 11th terror attack, many people had a prejudice that Islam is a religion of savage terrorists. Dr. Nakamura thought, "Everyone needs a place to pray and talk to God."

humanitarian aid 人道援助 devote A to B: AをBに捧げる orchestrate 編成する massive 巨大な
irrigation 用水路・灌漑 leprosy らい病 refugee 難民 devoted 献身的な fundamental 根本的な
measures 手段 drought 干ばつ infectious disease 感染症 irrigation channel 用水路 mosque モスク
(イスラム教の礼拝所) evil 邪悪な prejudice 偏見 religion 宗教 savage 残酷な

Q1 What are the two biggest achievements of Dr. Tetsu Nakamura?

Q2 When was he killed?

Q3 Initially, where did he start medical support? And who did he save?

Q4 その地域の人々が病気になる原因は何だと、中村さんは気づきましたか。詳しく説明しましょう。

Q5 下線①を訳しましょう。また、“the fundamental problems”が指していることを説明しましょう。

Q6 What is the incident that inspired his team to construct irrigation channels?

Q7 What is a madrasah?

Q8 モスクを建設したことは、なぜ地域の人々にとって、それほど重要だったのですか。

6 It took nearly 6 years to build the irrigation canals. Thanks to the canals, the deserts turned to green farmlands, and people were happy. On February 8th, 2010, a ceremony was held to celebrate the completion of the irrigation canals, the madrasah and mosque. Nakamura gave a speech: “While financial support came from Japan, the mosque and irrigation canals were constructed by the Afghan people with their own hands. ②That makes the project so great.” He also said, ③“One canal will do more good than 100 doctors.”

7 Even after his death, his decades of humanitarian aid is being carried on by other workers to help future generations of Afghans. A project to build an irrigation canals began in the Kot district of Nangarhar last year. According to the local officials of Nangarhar and Peshawar-kai, they are trying to complete his half-finished projects by next March, and it is expected to improve the lives of 14,000 residents there.

8 ④A local civil engineer, who worked with Nakamura for about 20 years, is playing a central role in sharing a method devised by Nakamura. He said he is grateful for Nakamura for seeking to create jobs so that the local residents could increase their income.

9 Faridullah Atif, who worked with Nakamura for three years, said, “Nakamura was a unique role model in developing effective construction methods that did not require expensive machines. He always tried to help us. In his humanity, he had a special love for the Afghans.”

devise 考案する

Q9 下線②が指し示すことを、説明しましょう。

Q10 What does he mean by the sentence ③?

Q11 Even after his death, who has continued Dr. Nakamura’s project? When will it be completed?

Q12 下線④の現地のエンジニアは、中村医師のどんな所を褒めていますか。

Q13 According to Faridullah Atif, what was unique about Nakamura?

Q14 Why do you think Dr. Nakamura is still loved and respected in Afghanistan?

※参考動画



Afghanistan Documentary - Development via a Japanese Doctor Mr. Nakamura Initiative

中村さんのアフガニスタンでの人道活動を 50 分でまとめた、NHK ニュース動画です(英語)

Afghan refugees struggle in Japan

1 Afghans have suffered more than 40 years of conflicts, droughts, chronic poverty, food insecurity, COVID-19 pandemic and most recently, a changeover in authorities. In August 2021, the Taliban militant group returned to power and those at risk of persecution have chosen to flee from the country and become refugees. Afghan refugees are the third-largest displaced population in the world after Syrian and Ukrainian refugees. According to the UNHCR, in 2023, there were at least 8.2 million Afghan refugees.

2 This July, the Japanese government gave refugee status to 114 Afghans. They are mainly employees of the local office of the JICA(Japan International Cooperation Agency) and their family members.

3 Japan has accepted more than 800 Afghans as refugees, but the number is very small compared with other G7 nations. In addition, the government is now coming under fire over its limited support for Afghan refugees. Why are they still struggling to adapt to life in Japan?

chronic 慢性的な	insecurity 不安定	changeover 転換	authorities 政府
flee-fled-fled 逃げる	displaced 追放された、住む所がなくなった	UNHCR 国連難民高等弁務官事務所	
come under fire 集中砲火を浴びる、非難される	struggle 苦勞する		


Q1 What kind of hardships has Afghans suffered from?

Q2 What is the biggest incident that happened in Afghanistan in August, 2021?



Q3 What are the top 3 countries refugees come from?

Q4 How many Afghans got refugee status in Japan this July? Who are they?

Q5 次の資料を見て、気づいたことを英語で発表しましょう。

	G7 難民受け入れ 貢献度比較 [難民支援協会 HP] https://www.refugee.or.jp/report/refugee/2017/09/g7_17/
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※参考動画

	アフガンの JICA 現地スタッフらを難民認定 114 人と異例の規模 出入国管理庁 TBS NEWS DIG (日本語ニュース／1 分)
	「女性に対する戦争を世界は静観している」 アフガニスタンの現状を語る (BBC 英語ニュース／日本語字幕あり／2 分)

4 The main reason is that the relief aid is not enough. The government-commissioned Refugee Assistance Headquarters (RHQ) provides ①a six-month program for refugees. Basic language education and employment support are included. But an Afghan evacuee said, “One cannot improve Japanese skills within six months to a level at which they can find a job. Fluency in Japanese is required in any company.” ②As a result, Afghan refugees who used to be doctors or university professors in their country are doing physical labor now. They are too busy with work to master the Japanese language. And the children of Afghan refugees also have to work day and night to make ends meet, so they cannot get higher education.

5 “They are trapped in ③a vicious circle,” Reiko Ogawa, a sociology professor at Chiba University, said. This August, she made a survey on the conditions of 106 Afghan refugees living in Japan. Only two of them had secured permanent employment positions, and all of the others were working part time or seeking jobs.

6 In contrast, more than 2,000 Ukrainian evacuees have received much more support here. The Nippon Foundation has covered their living expenses and introduced a scholarship program for Ukrainians taking classes at Japanese language schools. Ogawa said ④the difference in treatment is unfair.

relief aid 救援物資 Refugee Assistance Headquarters (RHQ) 難民事業本部 evacuee 避難者
 fluency 流暢さ require 要求する labor 労働 make ends meet 家計をやりくりする
 vicious circle 悪循環 scholarship 奨学金 ★()

Q6 下線①の内容を説明しましょう。

Q7 下線②の状況が発生している理由を説明しましょう。



Q8 下線③（悪循環）とありますが、アフガニスタン難民の子供達は、どのような悪循環に陥っていますか。

Q9 According to Professor Reiko Ogawa’s survey, how many of 106 Afghan refugees secured permanent employment jobs?

Q10 下線④について

(1) difference とありますが、誰と誰の違いですか。

(2) 小川教授がこのように発言する理由を説明しましょう。

	[おはよう日本] 就労許されず 言葉の壁も… 続く不安な日々 NHK (日本語・英語／10分)
	移民大量流入で反発も・・・アフガン難民支援充実の英国(2021年9月13日) (日本語・英語／6分)

次の文を3回ずつ読んで、暗唱しましょう。

1. Dr. Tetsu Nakamura is a medical doctor and humanitarian aid worker who devoted 40 years to helping Afghans, particularly by orchestrating massive irrigation projects and tree-planting activities.
 2. Because of the September 11th terror attack, many people had a prejudice that Islam is a religion of savage terrorists.
 3. In August 2021, the Taliban militant group returned to power and those at risk of persecution have chosen to flee from the country and become refugees.
 4. The Nippon Foundation has covered Ukrainians' living expenses and introduced a scholarship program for those taking classes at Japanese language schools.
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1. 中村哲医師は、特に大規模な灌漑施設プロジェクトと植林活動により、アフガニスタン人の支援に40年の歳月を捧げた医師であり人道援助活動家である。
2. 9月11日のテロ事件のせいで、多くの人たちが、イスラム教は残酷なテロリストの宗教だという偏見を持っていた。
3. 2021年8月、軍事組織タリバンが再び権力を持ち、迫害される恐れのある人たちは国から逃げて難民となる道を選んだ。
4. 日本財団は、ウクライナ人たちの生活費をカバーし、日本語学校で授業をとる人たちのために奨学金プログラムを紹介してきた。

Q11 What do you think about today's news?

Q12 Should Japan accept more foreign people?