

本文理解の深さを問う発問活動(各パート Q&A 活動) Can-Do 尺度例

「教科書本文を読んで、本文の流れを踏まえて重要な内容を理解することができる」

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|---------------------------------|----|----------|
| ① 前提となる背景的事実や出来事について答えることが難しい。 | …… | ② 「前提」発問 |
| ② 前提となる背景的事実や出来事について答えることができる。 | …… | ③ 「命題」発問 |
| ③ 中心の命題(イイタイコト)について答えることができる。 | …… | ④ 「展開」発問 |
| ④ 背後の理由や詳細情報などの展開について答えることができる。 | …… | |

※ Teacher's Manual ⑦「Can-Do リスト解説書」(pp.6-8) 参照

Lesson 2 “Curry Travels Around the World”発問シナリオ概要

発問を通して本文の理解確認を行い、理解を深めていくことを目的としている。教科書の脚注質問を、中心の命題(イイタイコト)発問と位置づけ、その前提となる背景的事実や出来事を引き出す発問と予想される生徒の回答をシナリオ化している。パートごとに、発話内容ごとにラベリングをしているので、発話の流れと内容を確認できるようになっている。パート3と4において、発展的な発問(Advance)と推測発問(Inference)を記載しているので授業展開に応じて利用してほしい。

Lesson 2 “Curry Travels Around the World” 【Part 1】

【イントロダクション】

T: Look at what is in the picture on page 22, class. It looks delicious, doesn't it? What is it?

S: It's curry rice.

T: Yes. But it's actually called “curry and rice” or “curry with rice” in English. Do you like curry?

S: Yes, I like curry and rice very much.

T: I suppose almost everyone likes “curry and rice”. Curry is a very popular dish in Japan. Was “curry and rice” born in Japan?

S: No, I don't think so.

T: ②Where do you think it comes from?

S1: I think it's from India.

T: You may be right. Look at the globe on page 22. It shows “curry's route to Japan”. As the title of this lesson shows, we are going to learn how curry traveled around the world and reached Japan, and how it became a food the Japanese people like.

【インドの「カレー」とは】

T: I think many of you would agree with S1 that India is the home of curry. But ③is there a dish called curry in India?

S: No.

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T: Right. What do Indians cook then? Any similar dishes?

S: Yes, they cook many dishes similar to curry.

T: ④How are they similar to curry? How do they cook those dishes?

S: They often stew meats or vegetables with various spices.

T: Good answer. They cook meat and vegetables slowly in liquid like curry. What are these dishes like?

S: They are like a soup or stew.

T: Correct. But they don't call these dishes curry. ③Then, who began to use the word "curry"?

S: British people began to use the word "curry" to explain these dishes.

T: ④Why did they start to use the word "curry"? Where does it come from?

S: The word "curry" comes from the word "kari" in Tamil, and it means a sauce or soup.

T: Right, and they called the dishes "curry" because they were similar to soup or stew.

Lesson 2 "Curry Travels around the World" 【Part 2】

【Part(1)の振り返り】

T: First of all, let's review what we learned in Part (1). Do you remember who first used the word "curry"?

S: The British people began to use the word "curry" when talking about the Indian dishes.

T: Correct. The British people, not Indians, began to use the word. Were these Indian dishes the same as the "curry and rice" we have today?

S: No. They were similar to a soup or stew.

T: Good. Now, I wonder how the word "curry" began to be used by the British. Let's start studying Part (2) to find out how the British came to use it.

【イギリス植民地としてのインド】

T: Class, ②what was the relationship between the UK and India when the British began to use the word "curry" in the past?

S: India was a British colony at that time.

T: Correct. India used to be a British colony so the British ruled over and held the power in India. Have you learned that fact in your world history lesson? (Advanced)③Why did the British invade India? What did they want to find there? Any volunteers?

S: They wanted spices.

T: ④Why did they want spices? Anyone?

S: Because spices were very expensive in Europe.

T: Perfect answer. Very impressive. In fact, British people began arriving in India in 1597. In 1849, the British government made all the regions of India their colony.

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【Warren Hastings】

T: In a colony, a governor controls the region or the country. ②Who was the governor of the Bengal region in 1772?

S: Warren Hastings was.

T: Right. ③What did he do in that year?

S: He introduced a recipe for “curry” to the UK.

T: Good. Do you remember that this “curry” was the dish people cooked by stewing meat or vegetables with various spices? It looked like a sauce or soup. ④Did people in the UK like it?

S: Yes, his recipe was a great success.

T: Right. ③What else did Warren Hastings do? Did he bring anything back from India?

S: He brought back rice along with many spices.

T: ④Why do you think he brought back rice?

S: Warren was the governor of Bengal and I think rice was one of the main foods in that area.

T: Good answer. Eating curry with rice became very popular in the UK thanks to the recipe.

【カレーの発展】

T: After that, from the 19th century on, curry continued to develop in the UK. Let's think about the reasons. ③What happened at the beginning of the 19th century?

S: The first curry powder appeared.

T: Right. ②How did people make the curry powder until then?

S: They mixed many kinds of spices.

T: Right. Look at the picture on page 25. Most curry powder recipes include the spices such as coriander, turmeric, cumin, fenugreek, chili peppers, and so on in their blends. Was it easy to mix these many spices to make curry?

S: No, it was a hard work.

T: Yes, it must be a hard work. Sometimes, they even need to grind whole spices like leaves and seeds. ④How did curry powder help curry continue to develop in the UK? I mean, with the help of the curry powder, what happened to curry?

S: Curry became easier to make and it spread across the UK.

T: Correct answer. Also, ④what did the British people begin to do with curry?

S: They started to thicken curry with flour.

T: Right. ④Why did they started to thicken curry and how ?

S: Stew is a traditional British food, and they like it. They started to do so to their own tastes by using a recipe for stew.

T: Good answer.

Lesson 2 “Curry Travels around the World” 【Part 3】

【日本の最初のカレー】

T: ②How did British curry come to Japan?

S: It sailed across the sea.

T: When did that happen? ③When was curry powder imported to Japan?

S: Early in the Meiji Era.

T: That's correct. What did people do after it was imported?

S: They started making curry.

T: Right. How much did curry cost? Was curry an expensive dish or a cheap one?

S: It was an expensive dish.

T: Correct. ④How expensive was curry?

S: For the price of a plate of “curry and rice”, a person could buy eight bowls of soba.

T: (Inference) Do you think people had enough money to eat “curry and rice” at that time?

S: No, I don't think so.

T: Good guess. They could eat eight bowls of soba. In those days, what were used in the making of curry?

S: Long green onions and frog meat were used in the curry.

T: Right. It was quite a strange dish, wasn't it?

【日本でカレーが一般的になった理由】

T: Now, as you can see, curry has been popular all over Japan since the late Meiji era.

③How did curry become popular?

S: The Japanese military adopted curry as a food for its soldiers.

T: Right. Then ④why did they do that?

S: Because they could make curry in large amounts and keep it for a few days.

T: Right. Curry is an ideal food for soldiers, right? ④How did curry become popular among the people in Japan? What did the soldiers do after coming back home?

S: They took the recipe for curry with them, and people began eating it in many parts of Japan.

T: That's correct. Look at the picture on page 27. This is a picture of a curry made from a 1908 military recipe. As you can see, it is just like the curry we eat today.

Lesson 2 “Curry Travels Around the World” 【Part 4】

【日本でのカレー食品の発展】

T: As we learned in Part (3), thanks to the soldiers taking the recipe for curry back to Japan, people in Japan began eating curry. ③With the spread of curry, what happened in Japan?

S: A lot of new curry-based foods were invented.

T: Right. Could you tell me some examples? ②What new curry-based foods did they invent?

S1: They combined curry with noodles and bread and invented curry-*udon* and curry-*pan*.

T: What else?

S2: Various curry-flavored snacks were invented.

T: Good. ④What ones were the most successful?

S: Curry roux and “curry in a pouch”.

T: Correct. Were these curry-based foods only successful in Japan?

S: No, they were exported overseas and became popular in countries such as Australia, China, South Korea, and the US.

T: Right. Are they used anywhere else?

S: Yes. “Curry in a pouch” is now even eaten on the International Space Station.

T: That’s right. Look at page 29. You can see how curry-based foods were eaten in Japan. Interestingly, in 1992, the Japanese astronaut Wakata Koichi took curry in a pouch with him. In this lesson, we have learned that curry, which was born in India, was taken to the UK and then to Japan. Most of us love curry. Now it is eaten all over the world.