IAEA中等教育専門家会議 出席報告

東京大学 飯本武志



RAS0065 TC Project: Specialist Advisory Meeting for the development of a portfolio of extra-curricular activities for secondary schools on nuclear science and technology.

NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

A COMPENDIUM OF RESOURCES AND ACTIVITIESFOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

November 2013 Vienna, Austria

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RAS0065 TC Project: Specialist Advisory Meeting for the development of a portfolio of extra-curricular activities for secondary schools on nuclear science and technology.

Foreword

For several years now through the Technical Cooperation Programme , the IAEA has been supporting the training and education of various professionals in acquiring capabilities to specialize in various nuclear applications. Aware that sustainability of the nuclear science and technology necessitates better understanding and demystification of the technology by public at large, and young students in particular, the IAEA is aiming to drive a generational long term change by facilitating Member States in promoting the introduction of nuclear science and technology in secondary education. This strategy aims to reach out to the young generation, creating interest by highlighting in a playful manner the important role nuclear sciences play in our everyday life in many ways like health, agriculture, environment, energy and industry to ensure a better future for the mankind.

The first workshop of this project held in December 2012 facilitated in appraisal of the current plans in several Member States embarking into nuclear technology applications in power sectors and/or for societal benefits and identified types of activities being implemented that could support strengthening the study of science and technology by high schools students. Encouraged by the response of the meeting, a second meeting was held during November 19-22, 2013 at IAEA Headquarter, Vienna to discuss, debate and share wide range of individual experiences of implementing academic and extra-curricular activities in secondary schools. The motivation was to develop a harmonized portfolio of activities, related training material and guidance on implementation on the activity in secondary schools as reference by the Member States. The presented monograph is a step in this. direction encapsulating a variety of activities that could address needs of various stakeholders -students, teachers as well as general public to generate curiosity among them about the nuclear sciences, understand in a right manner and consider a career in nuclear sciences. The modular nature of the monograph allows implementer in Member State to select activities relevant to the specific needs of their society and encourages the implementation team to contact the individual contributors for any further assistance.

The IAEA wishes to thank Ms C.Casey, Mr L.Maureen, Mr R.S.Ramamoorthy, Mr N.Farbiash, Mr T.Iimoto, Ms V.Segovia and Mr K.W.Han for their participation, contributions, support and generously sharing their material for publication in this monograph. RAS0065 TC Project: Specialist Advisory Meeting for the development of a portfolio of extra-curricular activities for secondary schools on nuclear science and technology.

Pilot Programme

We have drawn a six-stage flowchart to provide a framework to assist you in implementing a pilot programme.



Stage 1) Identify the project manager

Have you identified a project leader or someone with the ability to progress these types of activities in your own country and importantly, have you received the support of your management?

Stage 2) Understand the education system in your country

It is recommended that you have a good understanding of the education system.

It is also important that you have a good understanding of the secondary school curriculum.

Stage 3) Review the sample resources and activities presented in this portfolio

Review the sample resources and activities against your own understanding of the local education system. Try to identify which of the activities match the local curriculum for secondary school students.

In each of the samples provided, there is a contact person who you are able to contact to get more information about how this was implemented and the success of the programme from its country of origin. RAS0065 TC Project: Specialist Advisory Meeting for the development of a portfolio of extra-curricular activities for secondary schools on nuclear science and technology.

Stage 4) Understand the local barriers and opportunities

It is also recommended that you identify any barriers and needs of teachers and students using these materials due to local bias against nuclear activities, transportation, willingness of teachers to participate etc.

You should also look for opportunities to engage and involve community, local government, education (Ministry for Education) and even industry partners who may assist you.

Consider what budget you have available to implement some of these activities for the short, medium and long term.

Stage 5) Propose a custom pilot programme for your country

Choose resources and activities that fit the needs of the education system in your country and would be possible to implement considering the local barriers and opportunities. The pilot programme should be the result of collaboration of all relevant partners (e.g. local educators, government, nuclear and other industry partners).

Stage 6) Evaluation

An important aspect of running the pilot is evaluating the success of the projects by identifying how you will measure success in the short, medium and long term. This will include how you will measure success, for example, number of teachers or students participating in the programs, and also that you measure at regular intervals.

Subject to the discretion of the Member State who wants to use the material, there will be a roadmap on how to use the material. The advice is to collect as much information as possible from the contributors of this portfolio.

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Table of Contents

Part 1: Resource and activities for Secondary School Teachers

a) Resources

- · Activity to Support Teachers on Radiation Education; Website of "RADI"
- · Training for science teachers
- "nuclear matter" teaching-material (Finland)

b) Activities

- E3: Enrichment Experiences in Engineering
- TRA (Teacher Research Academy) at <u>LLNL (Lawrence Livermore</u> <u>National Laboratory)</u> in Livermore, California, U.S.A.

Part 2: Resources and activities for Secondary School Students

a) Resources

- Nuclear Science Study Guide
- Nuclear Science and Technology benefiting Australians
- ANSTO Elementals
- Next generation school on nuclear (12-14)
- Next generation school on nuclear (15-16)
- Two hours radiation education programme for JH students
- Programme to support research activity of HS students on radiation

b) Activities

- Free Science School Tours
- POWER SET: Powerful Opportunities for Women Eager and Ready for Science, Engineering and Technology
- WIT: Workforce Industry Training
- Invitation to KAERI

Part 3: General resources and activities

RAS0065 TC Project: Specialist Advisory Meeting for the development of a portfolio of extra-curricular activities for secondary schools on nuclear science and technology.

- ANSTO Fact or Fiction
- What is Radiation?
- Creating a Nuclear Exhibition / Nuclear Visitor Center
- Glossary of nuclear terms
- Films:
 - Structure of the Atom
 - Radioisotopes and their Production
 - Applications of Radioisotopes in Agriculture & Food
 - Applications of Radioisotopes in Healthcare
 - Radiation English Animation

Alternative proposal:

Resources

- a. Teachers
- b. Students
- c. General
- Activities
 - a. Teachers
 - b. Students
 - c. General

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Overview of the Japanese Experience in Educational and Outreach - Mainly Focusing on Radiation Education

Takeshi IIMOTO (PhD)

The University of Tokyo Supported by JAIF (Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, inc.)

BACKGROUND STATUS of Radiation Education to Young Generation in Japan

- School curriculum guidelines, revised in 2008.
 A keyword of "radiation" ratio valued with the last of the second state of the second sta
 - A keyword of "radiation", re-involved at interval of about 40 years
- Fukushima NPP accident (March, 2011), elevating public concerning on radiation and its health effect.
 - Big turning point on radiation education as well as nuclear energy education
- Discussion on relation and harmonization among
 - □ environment protection,
 - □ usage of science and technology, and also
 - safety and security based on the facts and real data with international consensus.

Activities of Japanese Government on Radiation Education to Young Generation

- Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)
 - operating effective projects on radiation education for young generations
 - for elementary school, junior high school or high school students.
- Three representative examples;
 - [1] publishing sub-textbooks for school educations
 - [2] a project of "Hakaru-kun" using handy-type radiation survey-meters
 - □ [3] a project of "Technical and economic supports to activities by high school students to study radiation".

Higher educational institutions accepting international students

Japanese Education System Working society Graduate schools Doctorat Master's Degree * Bachelor's Diploma Degree Associate Degree Degree Diploma * * Universities Professional training Junior Colleges of technology Higher colleges colleges (Specialized training colleges postsecondary course)

education Specialized training colleges Miscellaneous General course 18 years ~ schools Secondary education Specialized training colleges Upper secondary schools 12 years ~ 18 years (upper secondary cours) Lower secondary schools Elementary education **Elementary schools** 6 years ~ 12 years Pre-school Kindergartens education 3 years ~ 6 years

* Asterisk mark indicates the advanced course.

After completing your major in a junior college or college of technology recognized by the National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation (NIAD-UE), you can obtain your "bachelor's degree" if you pass the examination set by the NIAD-UE. Please check further details from the school you are applying in.

[1] SUB-TEXTBOOKS -Overview

The TEPCO Fukushima Dai-ichi NPP accident elevated public concerning on radiation and radioactive material.

Ministry of education, culture, sports, science and technology in japan(MEXT) published sub-textbooks on radiation for students and teachers in elementary schools, junior high schools and high schools, immediately after the accident.





[1] SUB-TEXTBOOKS -Editors

Professors; 8

5 by gov. recom.3 by acad. recom.

Teachers; 5

- 2 from elementary3 from junior high
- 3 academic societies and NIRS
- Cooperation organizations for picture data
 MEXT, published in Oct. 2011

F・編集		
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(敬称略・五十音順)

監修

著

社団法人日本医学放射線学会 日本放射線安全管理学会 日本放射線影響学会 独立行政法人放射線医学総合研究所 (五十音順)

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(敬称略・五十音順)

発行

文部科学省 〒100-8959 東京都千代田区霞が関3-2-2

平成23年10月発行

[1] SUB-TEXTBOOKS CONTENTS for

- Junior high school, in 20 pages
 world of radiation (introduction)
 - existing of radiation around us
 - what is radiation



- □ basic knowledge (activity, Bq/Gy/Sv, half-life)
- □ survey meters and radiation detectors
- □ human effect by radiation exposure
- □ effective use of radiation
- □ radiation protection and management

http://www.mext.go.jp/b_menu/shuppan/sonota/attach/1313004.htm

[1] SUB-TEXTBOOKS **CONTENTS** for teachers

http://www.mext.go.jp/b_menu/shuppan/sonota/attach/1313004.htm

放射線は、どのように使われているの?

放射線は、どのように使われているの?

BARS, RAADAM, DOCHARD, MARCANCERSING, SALARS, この後、ものを作いたり、もののな影を影べたりならこととも影響されています。

ものを通り抜ける働きを利用 最近最も長って、入品を含んタに発展の開発などの基準を用なことができなことから、成熟では エックス目はシャッシン「単原を行うことがもりあす。 ##00800 =#089 ###\$ec.20=885 これは、エックス最にいう読み着が使われており、読み着に(ものを通り続ける) ざらかの

600. cos. 20 popilites dacherest.





学習のポイント

◎放射線が色々な働きをもっていることを学 × ... ◎放射線がどのようなところで利用されてい

るかを学ぶ。

指導上の留意点

〇日常生活の中にある放射線の利用につ いて、児童が知っていることや経験したこ となどを紹介する活動などを通して、理解 できるようにする。 ◎放射線の色々な働きが、様々なところで

利用されていることを理解できるようにす ъ.

放射線は、ものを通り抜けたり、強くしたり、細菌を退 治するなどの働きをする。これらの働きが身の回りでどの ように利用されているか、 嫌つかその例を紹介する。 ものを通り抜ける働きを利用

ン博士がエックス(X)線を発見した当時から知られ、手 のエックス線写真も撮られている。

病院では、体を傷付けることなく、体の中の様子が分か ることから診断に利用され、CT(コンピュータ断層画像 撮影)では、放射線を利用した体の断層撮影を行い、 画像処理を行うことによって立体的で鮮明な画像を得 ることができる。

右の写真の 膏い部分は、人 工血管を表し. 立体的な画像を 見ることにより 人工血管の様 子を確認するこ とができる。

この他、貴重 人の智識圏辺の立体画像 なものを壊さず

にエックス線によって内部を見ることができることから、 長崎市のお寺にある仏像の中に金属製の「五臓(内 臓)」があることを発見している(児童用P.7)。

また、絵画の調査にも利用され、下絵を発見している。

もの(材料)を強くする働きを利用

ブラスチックやゴムに放射線を当てると分子のつな がりが強くなり、耐勢性や耐水性、耐衝撃性などを向上 させることができることから、自動車のエンジンルーム内 の断熱材、フロントパネルなどに利用されている。 また、物質に放射線を当てることにより、保水性に優

れている材料を 作ることができ ることから、やけ どやすり傷などを 温らせて早くき れいに治す傷当 て材を作ること に利用されてい 値はてお

■細菌を退決する働きを利用

ъ.

病院で使われている注射器などの滅菌は、煮沸やガ スを使って行われることもあるが、放射線を利用する場 合には、注射器を鏡に入れたままで滅菌することができ ることから衛生的である。また、アメリカでは宇宙食を滅

菌することにも利用されている。

■調査や研究に利用 「すざく」は、エックス(X)線を観測する天文衛星であ る。色々な波長のエックス線を観測することが可能であ 放射線にものを通り抜ける働きがあることは、レントゲ = ることから、宇宙の構造や進化、ブラックホールの研究 などに利用されている。

補足(その他の利用) 医療での利用

医療では、がんの治療にも利用され、最新の治療では、外側

からがん細胞に集中的に放射線を当て、服りの正常部位(細 際)のダメージを少なくする油像に利用されている。 また。結果学の検査では設置の放射鍵を出す化合物を体内 におなして、休内から出てくる分割額を探えて診断することに利

用されている。この場合は、宇波期(P.10孝順)の短い放射性 物質を工業的に作って病院に供給している。 ●農業での利用

農業では、じゃが芋に放射線 を当てることにより、夢が出るこ とを防ぐことができることから、 じゃが芋を長く保存することが可 他になる。芽の細胞以外に影 響を与えることはない。



定さに強い弱など 経々な尽難 を作ることに利用されている。 この他、沖縄県にある病害 虫防除技術センターなどでは、 ゴーヤーやスイカに被害を与え ていた實电であるウリミバエを駆 除するために放射線を利用し、 ウリミバコ

ウリミバエの生殖能力を無くすこ とにより繁殖を徐々に減らし、ウリミバエの駆除に成功している。 工具での利用

工業では、放射鍵を利用することにより、排ガスや排水中の 有害な化学物質を分解処理する技術が開発されている。 また、エンジン内部の燃料や潤滑油の様子など金属管内の

液体の動きや燃料電池の中の水素と水の動きなどの研究に 放射線が利用されている。 ●先編科学技術での利用

先編科学技術では、茨城県 にある高強度腸子加速器施設 J-PARCにおいて、加速した 陽子を原子様に当てることによ り中性子やニュートリノなどの粒



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- Target and history -
- "The Hakaru-kun project"
 long history, started in 1989.
- MEXT of Japan



developing several handy-type survey-meters,
 mainly focusing on estimating rough ambient dose equivalent.

Survey-meters are called as "Hakaru-kun",
 which is a nickname of the instruments, and
 developed for the purpose of radiation education.

- Hakaru-kun Committee -

- Strategy of the project
 - □ leaded by a committee under the discussion with MEXT.
- The committee for the project
 - □ consists of a several members selected
 - from experts on radiation measurements or environmental radiation,
 - and from teachers of elementary schools, junior high schools and high schools.

They discuss mainly

- □ specification and design for next generation of Hakaru-kun,
- preparation of instruction manual,
- □ preparation of worksheet examples on Hakaru-kun experiments,
- □ how effectively to use Hakaru-kun in schools,
- □ how effectively to lend Hakaru-kun to schools,
- □ or how to spread use of Hakaru-kun to schools, and etc.

- Sample Kits for Hakaru-kun Usage -

- A few kits supporting to the usage of Hakaru-kun, developed.
- First example; a radioactive sample kit
- to be surveyed by Hakaru-kun to understand radiation emitting from some materials surrounding us and to recognize a range of dose level.
- The kit consists of
 - □ 1) paint for the bottom of a ship containing natural radioactive thorium,
 - 2) mineral encrustations left by hot springs containing natural radioactive radium and thorium,
 - □ 3) granite rock containing natural radioactive potassium,
 - □ 4) potassium-enriched salt, and
 - □ 5) lantern mantle containing radioactive thorium.



- Experiment Kits to test radiation -

- Second example; an experiment kit to test radiation features.
- The kit consists of
 - □ 1) the above radioactive sample kit,
 - □ 2) four Hakaru-kuns,
 - □ 3) three vacant bottles to test some additional materials such as soil or natural rock, etc.,
 - 4) several radiation shielding boards
 - which are acrylic resin, aluminum, stainless steel and lead,
 - \Box 5) setting boards for experimental items.
- Students can survey various samples
 as well as environmental radiation
- and recognize
 - relationship between distance and radiation dose
 - shielding feature of various materials focusing on difference of material and its thickness





[3] SUPPORT PROJECT TO ACTIVITIES BY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO STUDY RADIATION

- Target and history -
- Subject research by high school students consists of
 - □ "an exchange meeting", (Jul. or Aug.)
 - □ "independence research in each school", and
 - □ "a final presentation meeting of the results". (Dec.)
- Outline of the support project, introduced.
 - This became a very reputable project for seven years.
 - However, regrettably this support project to high school students was broken off in the business year of 2012 because of the big change of the political situation and judgment influenced by the nuclear accident in Fukushima.

[3] SUPPORT PROJECT TO ACTIVITIES BY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO STUDY RADIATION

- Exchange meeting -

- Exchange meeting (Tokyo),
 held in July or August every year.
- So-called "a kick-off meeting"



- □ for high school students registering this project
- to start their own research on radiation in their schools.
- Three or four representative students
 - selected from each high school in addition to their teacher
 - were invited
- The exchange meeting for 2 or 3 days consisted of
 - □ (1) visiting radiation research institutes, universities or facilities,
 - \square (2) lectures by experts from various fields,
 - (3) investigation activity and discussion on a theme concerning radiation, and
 - \Box (4) presentation from each group and total exchanging opinions.

[3] SUPPORT PROJECT TO ACTIVITIES BY HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO STUDY RADIATION - Final presentation meeting -

- held at the end of December every year
 eight high schools among 47 were selected (2012)
 invited to the meeting based on strict judgment
- They exchanged their new knowledge and opinion in the meeting freely.
- The research results were presented
 - □ not only in this final meeting,
 - □ but also in high school festivals or
 - □ local culture meeting, etc.
 - to appeal their activities.

SCOPE and KEYWORDS

- Japanese status on nuclear education
- Focusing mainly on radiation education to young generation
- Examples of Japanese experiences

□ Activities of the government

□ Cooperation activities among industries, academia, and government...

Cooperation Activities of Various Organizations on Radiation Education to Young Generation*

Japan Nuclear HRD Network

□ An overall framework for **nuclear** <u>h</u>uman <u>resource</u> <u>d</u>evelopment</u>,

consisting of nuclear-related organizations from industries, academia and the government of Japan, founded in November, 2010.

Number of participant organizations: 71

*Based on presentation materials on Oct. 29, 2013 "Current Activities on Nuclear Human Resources Development in Japan"

Hiroyuki MURAKAMI (JAEA)



Scheme of JN-HRD Net



Roles of Sub-Working Groups

Sub-Working Group (1): Discussion on <u>elementary - high school</u> education

To reinforce action toward elementary, junior-high and high school educations to encourage students to proceed to a higher grade school to study science and engineering including nuclear field

Sub-Working Group (3): Discussion on support of

newly NPP introducing countries

To support nuclear HRD in countries that plan to introduce nuclear energy (NPP) in the near future

Sub-Working Group (5): Discussion on HRD of engineers in practical stage

To support transfer of nuclear-related knowledge, skills and experience (know-how) to next generations Sub-Working Group (2): Discussion on basic nuclear education at universities and colleges

To reinforce the basic education on nuclear technologies and related subjects at universities and colleges, and to rebuild the professional education system on nuclear energy

Sub-Working Group (4): Discussion On HRD for internationally minded engineers

To train young generations to be internationally minded talented persons

CONCLUSION

- Japanese status, focusing on radiation education
- Examples of Japanese experiences

□ Activities of the government

- [1] publishing sub-textbooks for school educations
- [2] a project of "Hakaru-kun" using handy-type radiation survey-meters
- [3] a project of "Technical and economic supports to activities by high school students to study radiation".
- Cooperation activities among industries, academia, and government...
 - JN-HRD Net

Others

- Japanese government activities other than MEXT
- FNCA activity
- Local government activities ... and more