

(For JSPS Fellow)

Form B-5

Date (日付) 02/12/2013

(Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-
(サイエンス・ダイアログ事業 実施報告書)

- Fellow's name (講師氏名): _____ (ID No. PE 13037)

Christoph B. M. Hörig

- Participating school (学校名): Saitama Prefectural Kumagaya High School _____

- Date (実施日時): _____ (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

02/12/2013

- Lecture title (講演題目): Physics: Make It Simple! (in English)

(in Japanese)

- Lecture summary (講演概要): Please summary your lecture 200-500 words.

I started my talk giving a short introduction to myself and Germany. I introduced there parts of Germany: Bavaria, Berlin, and NRW and showed typical examples of Germany. In particular, a small excursion to the separation of Berlin after world war 2 and the reunion was discussed.

Based on my hobbies (traveling and movies) I made a connection to learning languages and stress the importance of incorporating new languages into the daily life of the students. I asked the students to give me suggestions for Japanese movies and ease provided じぶり. To illustrate the importance of English and to bear down any potential hesitation of Japanese students, I gave an example of the common struggle of Germans with 'th' and 's' in the English language, in the form of a short movie about a German Coast guard.

To introduce the students to physics I started with six Nobel Prize winners from Japan and Germany and explained the key points of their research. I provided the students with an overview over the structure of research in physics, namely the devision into theory and experiments, as well as the thematically structure in single, many body, and astrophysics. Lastly, I gave a real life example of my research, i.e. on how to simplify crystals with.

During all parts of the talk, students were asked to answer short question by raising their hand (e.g. if Germany is bigger or smaller compared to Japan).

- Language used (使用言語): English

- Lecture format (講演形式): presentation

◆Lecture time (講演時間) 50 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 5 min (分)

◆Lecture style (ex.: used projector, conducted experiments)

(講演方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講演、実験・実習の有無など))

Projector

◆Interpretation (ex.: assistance by accompanied person, provided Japanese explanation by yourself) (通訳 (例: 同行者によるサポート、講師本人による日本語説明))

Dr. Shiro Sakai supported and gave translations when required

◆Name and title of accompanied person (同行者 職・氏名)

Dr. Shiro Saka

◆Other note worthy information (その他特筆すべき事項):

- Impressions and opinions from accompanied person (同行者の方から、本事業に対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。):

生徒の視野を広げるきっかけとなる良い事業だと思います。以下は、今後の改善のための意見で参考になれば幸いです。

日本国内でもそうですが、特に海外の大学や研究所等において、外部の人に講演をしてもらう場合、標準的なスタイルとして、まず、ホスト(高校)側が座長となり最初に講演者の簡単な紹介(経歴等)を行い、そのあとで「どうぞ講演を始めてください」と促します。講演が終わった後には「Thank you」と言いつつ拍手をして聴衆にも拍手を促します。そして、質問が有るかどうかを座長が聴衆に尋ねます。すべての質疑応答が終わったら「Let's thank the speaker again.」などと言ってもう一度拍手をして終わります。

今回、このような基本的な対応が無かったので、講演者は少々戸惑ったようです。JSPSのほうでマニュアルを作成して各高校に配るとか、何らかの対策を取ったほうがよいように思いました。