VOL.8 March 2010

Speech Contest 2010 Top Three



[First Place] The voices of nature

Kazuki NAGAI (Japan) Student in the Integrated

Today. I want to speak about the importance of Japanese. There is a difference between the use of a foreign language and Japanese. Take the sound of the wind, for example. Foreigners hear it with the right-brain but the Japanese hear it with the left-brain.

he right-brain could be called a musical brain because it handles music, machine sounds, and other noises. The left-brain could be called a logical brain because it deals with understanding and reasoning. So some foreigners can't hear the sound of the wind because the right brain handles it unconsciously. This difference comes from the tendency of Japanese people to use onomatopoeia and mimetic words.

n the old days the Japanese people respected nature because they thought the Gods inhabited nature. The Japanese heard the sounds of nature as voices. Because they tried to hear these voices of nature the onomatopoeia and mimetic style developed. But now we have less respect for nature. We have become too arrogant.

When we understand Japanese, we can hear the voices of nature again. Therefore, we can respect nature once more. Try to hear the voices of nature. Nature's voice is God's voice. 🛂





[Second Place] What do you like in your miso soup?

Natsu MORI (Japan) Student in the Integrated

What do you like in your miso soup?

When we talk about Japanese food, the first thing that comes to mind is usually white rice. And the best thing to eat with white rice is miso soup. There are many kinds of miso soup. Some people use dried bonito to make the stock; others prefer to use dried sardines. And there are different types of miso toored miso, and white miso. And even within these two main types, there are many varieties available.

The most important thing in the miso soup to me though, are the ingredients that go in next. When you think about miso soup ingredients, the first things that come to mind are tofu and seaweed, right? But miso soup is a versatile food, and the ingredients can differ greatly from household to household. In my home, we often make miso soup with gobo -"burdock root" in English. But some people wouldn't even consider putting burdock root in their soup. I have heard of people using gyoza - "potstickers", as an ingredient, but does that really work in miso soup? Do you think so? I've never tried it, but the more I think about it, the more I don't want to!

Don't you think it's interesting that the miso soup ingredients we consume without a thought can differ so greatly from person to person.

There aren't many Japanese people who don't like miso soup, but how about people from other countries? I'd heard some people don't like miso soup because it's muddy-looking. When I actually asked some foreigners how they felt about miso soup though, most said that though they initially were not sure, they like it. Perhaps miso soup is one of the easier Japanese foods to enjoy?

Sadly though, the taste of homemade miso soup is disappearing. This is largely due to the emergence, for whatever reason, of instant miso soup. With instant miso soup, the difference in taste from household to household disappears. It's true, it is convenient and easy to make, but I don't want to lose our family's version of miso soup.

Can you make your family's favourite miso soup? Learning how to make your family's version of miso soup is fun! Why don't you get together with your



[Third Place] Our future

Shuna MAEHARA (Japan) Student in the Integrated

Have you ever thought of our future? Have you ever acted for our future? Now the world is faced with a lot of environmental problems. We need big changes. Today, I'm going tell you about one of the many problems we face. It concerns the destruction of the

Do vou know what the most important role of the ozone layer is? The ozone layer is very important for us because it prevents harmful ultraviolet rays from penetrating the atmosphere. If the earth was not covered by the ozone layer, nobody could exist, because the earth would be filled with ultraviolet rays. When the earth is covered by the ozone layer, then life is possible on earth. But our ozone layer is being destroyed by our actions.

The main causes of the destruction of the ozone layer are carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other gases. Perhaps you don't think that carbon dioxide is so dangerous for the environment, but actually, it is very harmful and contributes to many environmental problems. It's an exaggeration perhaps, but even our breath is harmful to the environment. But don't worry, I won't tell vou not to breathe out.

Ultraviolet rays can cause skin cancer. If the ozone hole expands all over the world, people everywhere won't be able to go outside without sunblock, a hat, sunglasses, and a shirt with long sleeves. School children in Australia are not allowed to go out without caps because the ozone hole is

said at the start that we need big changes. What big changes? What should we do? What can we do? We can do many things, for example, not using fossil fuels, not deforesting, not using things that use CFCs. These are the big changes that I mentioned. It can't be done by only one person. For these changes, everyone must think and act for our clean and safe world of the future.

n conclusion, we must think and act for our future. Please ask questions. Please think for yourself, for our sons and daughters, for other lives, and for the world. If you wake up to the danger, you will make a difference. 🕰

Column -



Congratulations on your graduation!

Allan EDWARDS (Canada) Consul and Senior Trade Commissioner, Consulate of Canada in Nagoya

he Frontier Spirit refers to the state of constant exploration, discovery and renewal. While many of the physical and geographic frontiers have been settled, the human spirit offers all human beings

a constant source of new challenges. Challenges of the heart, body and mind. As the Students of Nagoya International Junior and Senior High School graduate and start to follow their own paths in life, the Frontier Spirit should drive all to meet new objectives head on, expand their own limits and create new challenges to grow personally and socially.



FRONTIER SPIRIT BE OUR GUIDE

THE FRONTIER TIMES



[国際色あふれる上昇曲線]

グ ぞれの目的を達成する任務があるという。近 う用語は、本来、企業、行政、学校などの組織体が目的 を達成するためのさまざまな行為を意味している。考 えうる数々の手段を講じることによって、組織体が直 面するさまざまな課題を乗り越えて、当初の目的を達 成することであり、単に「管理」などと解すべきではな い。教育分野においても大学をはじめとする高等教育 では、このような観点のもと、各学校がマネジメントシ ステムを意識化、さらには行動化することによって、学 校業務の改善を図ることがすでに始まっており、初等 中等教育でも自主的な点検や評価をもとに学校運営 が行われる傾向にある。

Ł らゆる組織体には持続的に成長しながら、それ 各学校が抱える課題を明確にし、学校組織全体で自ら 「サイクル(循環)」という表現を用いるべきである。 考え、その解決に取り組むことこそ改善への一歩である。 年、巷で使われるマネジメント (Management)とい そのような改善の取り組み方の代表的な例として、 PDCAサイクルが挙げられる。これは典型的なマネジメン トサイクルの1つで、計画(Plan)、実行(Do)、評価 (Check)、改善(Act)のプロセスを順に実施するもので ある。最後の改善(Act)では評価(Check)の結果から、 最初の計画(Plan)の内容を継続または修正あるいは破 棄して、次回の計画(Plan)に結び付ける。この螺旋状(ス パイラル)のプロセスを繰り返すことによって、クオリティ の維持・向上および継続的な改善が推進される。ここで は、PDCAをそれぞれ独立分離した営みととらえることは 正しくない。学校の教育活動は日々絶え間なく行われて

おり、分断してとらえることは事実上不可能であるから、

私たち名古屋国際が、国際色あふれるスパイラルアッ プを緩やかに描くために、「すべて」の課題を解決する困 難さを承知の上で、可能な限り最大限を求め続けていく 「プロセス」が重要であることを強調しなければならない だろう。プロセスとは結果に到達するための手順であり、 その手順を明確にし、確実に実行していくことでクオリ ティを確保しようという考え方である。私たちは自らが描 いた理想像へ容易に行き着けないことをすでに知ってい る。だからこそプロセスそれ自体が重要となる。理想の ゴールに近づくためのプロセスがマネジメントサイクルで あり、それは何かの結果ではない。私たちにとってそれは マネジメントサイクリングであり、常に進行形なのである。

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