

セッションII  
4 : 00 – 5 : 00

原子力とエネルギー科学の人材育成  
のためのアクティブラーニング

**Session II 4:00-5:00**  
**An Active Learning Practice on Talent  
Cultivation on nuclear and energy  
sciences**

Chaired by Prof. H. Yoshikawa  
(Symbio Community Forum)

# 背景

- カーボンニュートラルを達成するゼロエミッションのための対象となるエネルギーは、原子力発電と核燃料サイクル技術、各種の再生可能エネルギーに加え、核融合、水素エネルギー、宇宙太陽光発電等ゼロエミッションに貢献する将来のエネルギー、加えて現在の化石燃料の排ガス処理法の改善をも広く含む非常に広範なものである。
- これらの専門領域は、複雑に関係しあっており、ゼロエミッションの実現には、幅広い総合的な思考が不可欠である。

# Background notion

- The target energy for zero emissions to achieve carbon neutrality is very broad, including nuclear power generation, nuclear fuel cycle technologies, various renewable energies, future energy that contributes to zero emissions such as nuclear fusion, hydrogen energy, space photovoltaic power, and a wide range of current fossil fuel exhaust gas treatment methods.
- These specialized fields are intricately interrelated, and a broad and comprehensive approach is indispensable for achieving zero emissions.

# エネルギー科学のパブリックアウトリーチ： アクティブラーニング

- 当会では、八尾 健 理事 を中心に、京大学生を対象に教育啓発活動として『エネルギー科学のパブリックアウトリーチ：アクティブラーニング』を行っています。
- これは簡単に言いますと、優れた科学者の伝記を学生さん数人で読んでお互いに科学者の人生や行った研究の内容を語り合うことで科学に親しんでもらうというグループワークです。

# Energy Science Public Outreach: Active Learning

- Prof. Takesho Yao as the leader of this activity, Symbio Community Forum has been conducting "Public Outreach in Energy Science: Active Learning" as an educational and awareness-raising activity for Kyoto University students.
- To put it simply, this is a group work by students in which several students read biographies of outstanding scientists and talk to each other about the lives of scientists and the research they have done, so that they can become familiar with science.

# パブリックアウトリーチ活動の 必要性と狙い

- 各研究者の専門が細分化され、幅広い考察を妨げている弊害を取り除き、先端エネルギー科学の確固たる専門分野の知識を有するとともに、専門外分野においても、深い理解を示す若い人材の育成には、パブリックアウトリーチ活動が重要
- そのため、科学者の伝記を教材として、科学者の業績を時間軸に沿って理解し、幅広い科学知識を学修するアクティブラーニングを行う。
- 卓越した業績を上げた科学者は、また幅広い研究を行っている。一人の人間が、幅広い研究を行ったことを実感すれば、若い世代への大いなる刺激にもなるであろう。

# Public Outreach Activities

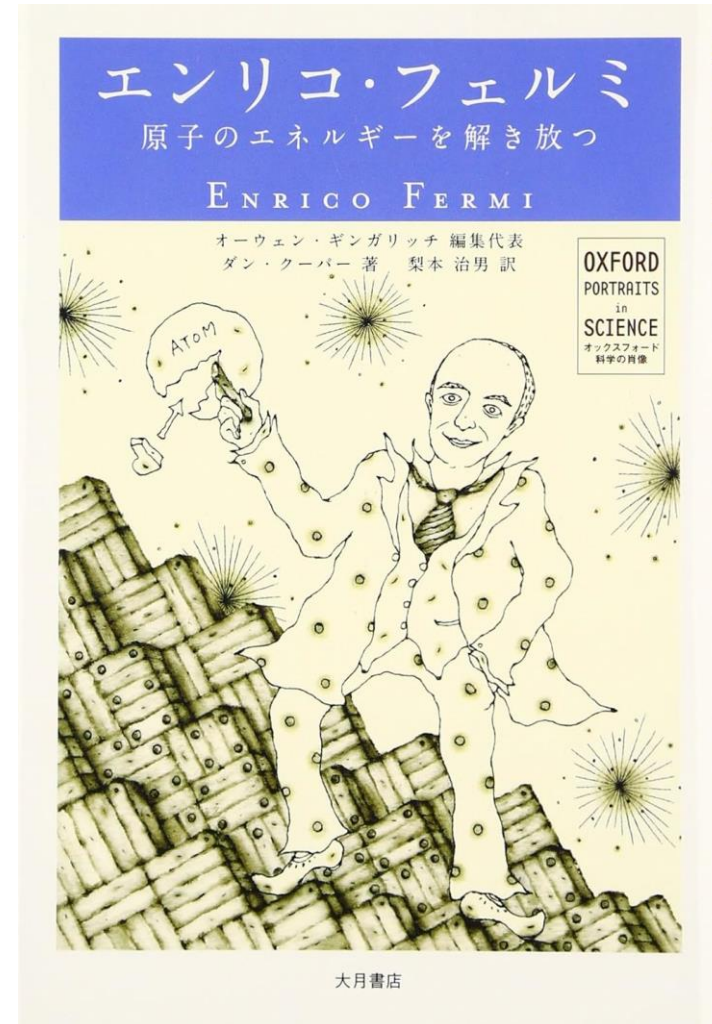
## Necessity and aim

- Public outreach activities are important to develop young human resources who have solid specialized knowledge in advanced energy science as well as a deep understanding of the fields outside of their specialty. This is to remove the negative effect of the fragmentation of each researcher's specialty that tends to hinder fostering wide range of creativity.
- Active learning will be conducted in which students will use biographies of scientists as teaching materials to understand the achievements of scientists along a chronological axis and learn a wide range of scientific knowledge.
- Scientists who have achieved outstanding results also conduct a wide range of research. It will be a great inspiration to the younger generation if they realize that one person has conducted a wide range of research.



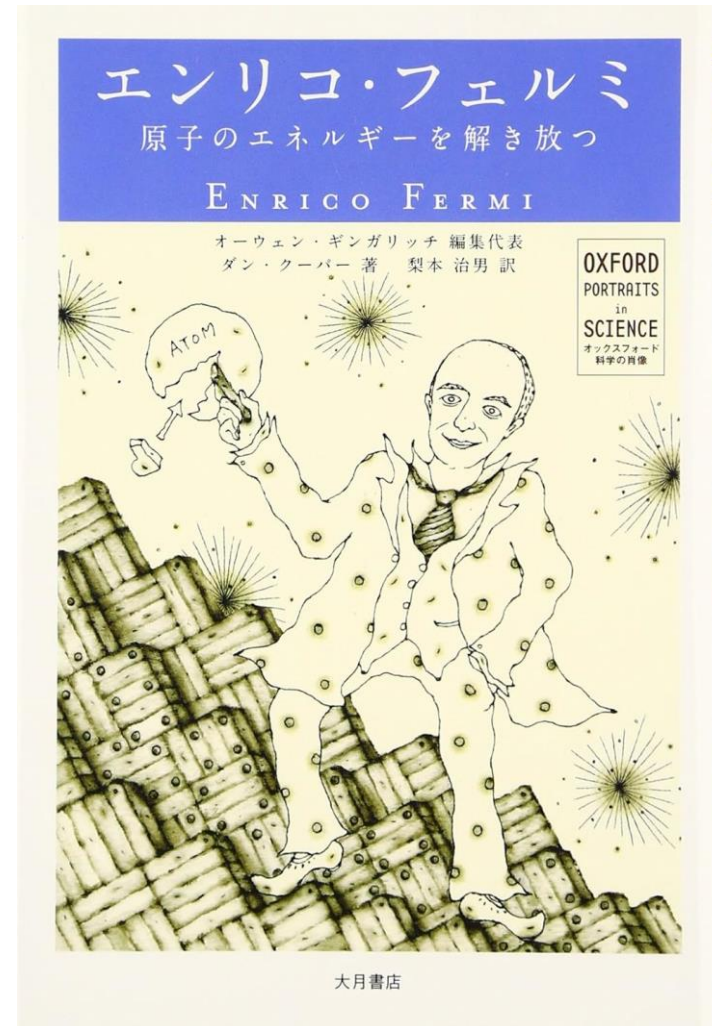
# アクティブラーニングの実施

- 原子力や核物理に貢献した科学者であるエンリコ・フェルミの伝記を自己学習の教材にした。
- エンリコ・フェルミ—原子のエネルギーを解き放つ（オックスフォード科学の肖像）単行本 - 2007/7/1 1980円
- ダン・クーパー（著），オーウェン・ギンガリッチ（編集）



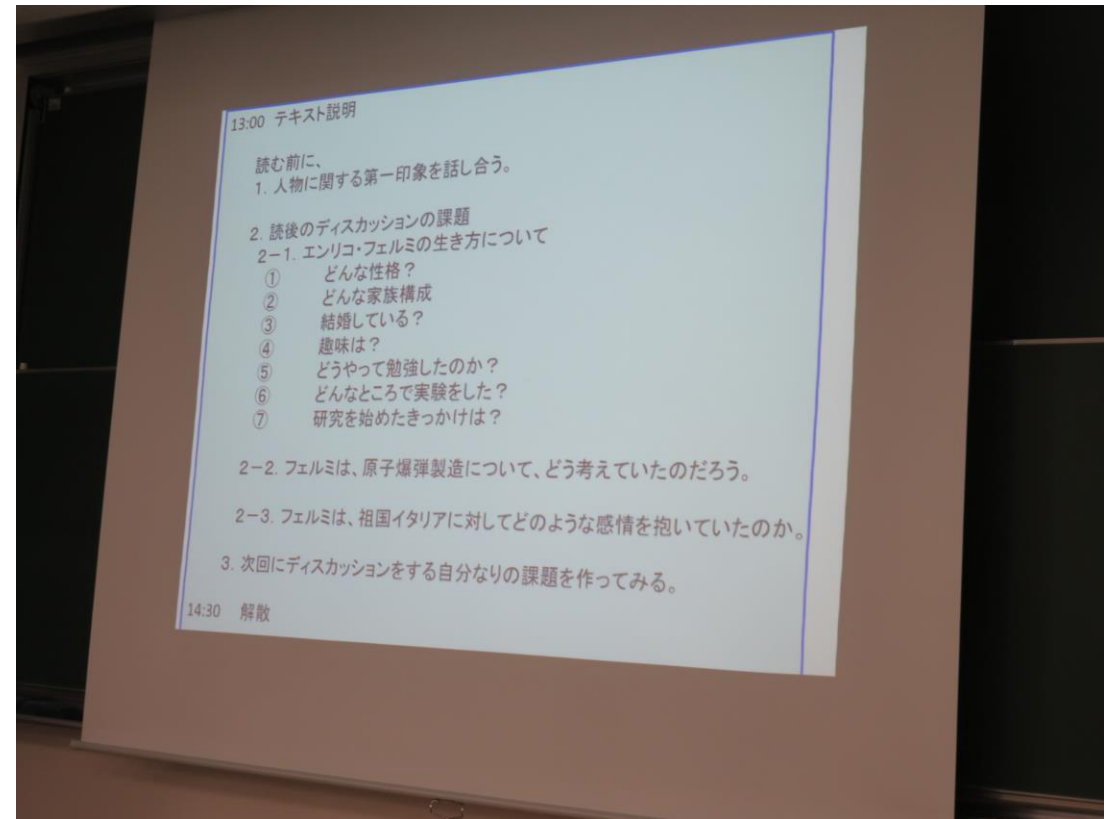
# Implementing active learning

- The biography of Enrico Fermi, a scientist who contributed to atomic energy and nuclear physics, was used as a self-study material.
- Enrico Fermi - Unleashing the energy of atoms (Oxford Portrait of Science)  
Hardcover – 2007/7/1 1980 yen  
Dan Cooper (Author),  
Owen Gingerich (Editor)



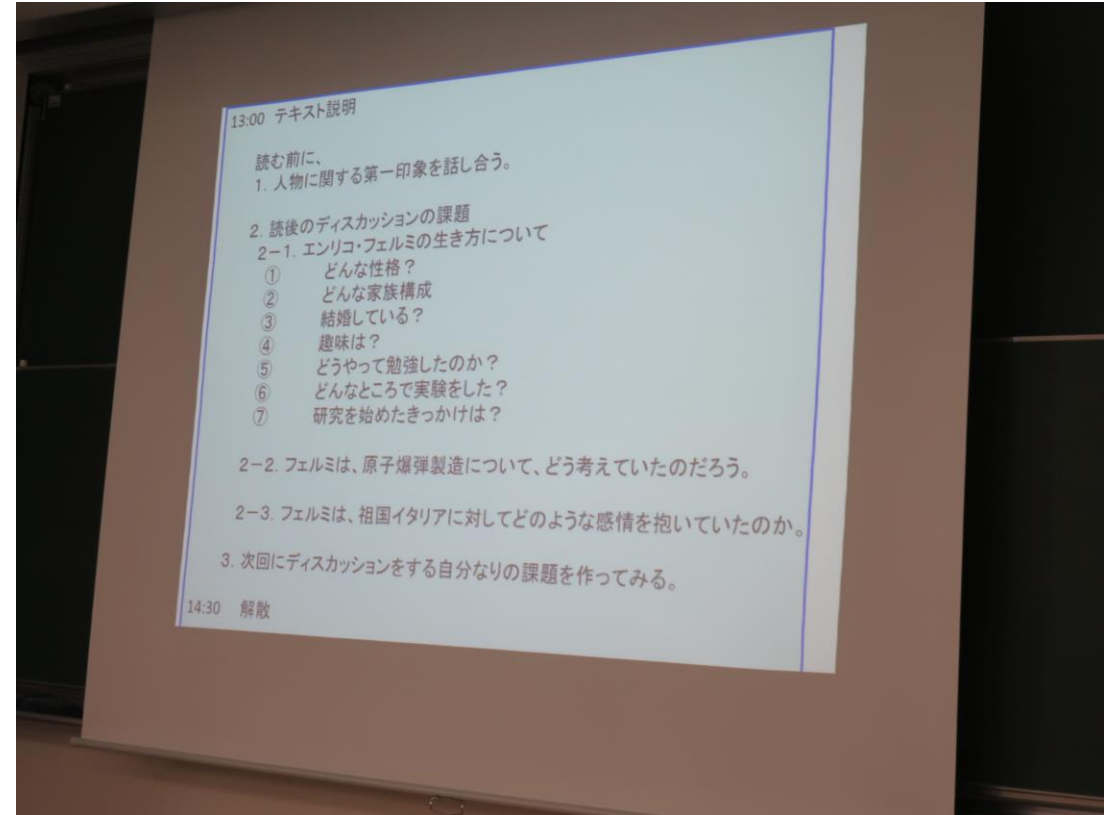
# アクティブラーニングの実施

- 2023年11月13日（月）と16日（木）の2日にわたり、京都大学本部構内総合研究11号館2階215講義室において、京都大学の理系、文系双方の大学院生、学部学生11名を対象に、アクティブラーニングを行った。
- 第一日目には教材の伝記を学生に与えて次の日までに本をざっと読んでくるように告げた。



# Implementing active learning

- Over two days, November 13th (Monday) and November 16th (Thursday), 2023, 11 graduate and undergraduate students from both the science and humanities departments of Kyoto University held a lecture room 215 on the 2nd floor of General Research Building 11 within the Kyoto University Headquarters. Active learning was conducted for.
- On the first day, Prof. Yao gave the students a biography of the material and told them to skim the book by the next day.
- Participating students were divided in advance into two groups, A and B.



# アクティブラーニングの実施

- 参加学生を事前に2つのグループA,Bに分けて第2日目は読んできた本について学生同士がお互いに感想をもとに議論し、終了時にアンケートを記入する(議論は昨年実験に参加し経験のある学生が司会)。
- 2つのグループ化は次の2種類の教育法の実験と対応している。
- A グループ：科学技術発展に貢献した人物の人間像に焦点をあてた議論(そこから科学への関心を醸成する教育法)
- B グループ：科学技術発展に貢献した人物の業績に焦点を当てた議論(議論によって科学知識を深める教育法)



# Implementing active learning

- On the second day, the students discussed the books they had read based on their impressions of each other, and at the end of the day they filled out a questionnaire (the discussion was based on the participants in the experiment last year). (moderated by a student with experience).
- The two groupings correspond to her next two types of pedagogical experiments.
- Group A: Discussion focused on the human image of a person who contributed to the development of science and technology (pedagogical method to foster interest in science from there)
- Group B: Discussion focusing on the achievements of people who contributed to the development of science and technology (pedagogical method to deepen scientific knowledge through discussion)



# A グループの結果

- A グループでは、アンケートの、①「科学者に興味をもったか」、②「科学に興味をもったか」という2つの項目について、文系学生と理系学生で回答が分かれた。
- 文系学生では①②ともに肯定的な回答だったが、理系学生では①よりも②の方が肯定的な回答であった。
- この結果から、理系・文系の所属によって物事に対する視点が異なることが再確認された。
- 実際に議論を進める中でも、理系学生は自身の将来像となる科学者に対して、文系学生は身近ではない科学そのものに対して、それぞれ親近感が増している傾向がみられた。

# Results of Group A

- In Group A, the answers to two questions in the questionnaire
  - ① "Are you interested in being a scientist?" and
  - ② "Are you interested in science?"were divided between liberal arts and science students.
- Liberal arts students responded positively to both ① and ②, while science students responded more positively to ② than to ①.
- This result reconfirms that people's perspectives on things differ depending on whether they belong to a science or humanities major.
- During the actual discussion, there was a tendency for science students to feel an increasing affinity for scientists, who are their future vision, and liberal arts students for science itself, which is not something they are familiar with.



## B グループの結果

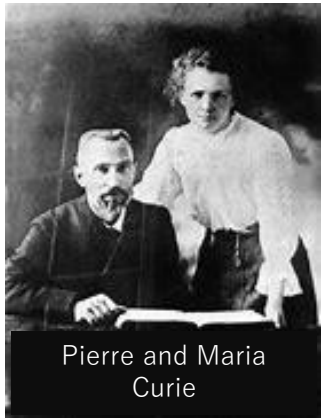
- エ業をその知識を軸として、時間を広げていく、一つ一つ積み上げていく、縦方向の学修が段階的に進む。
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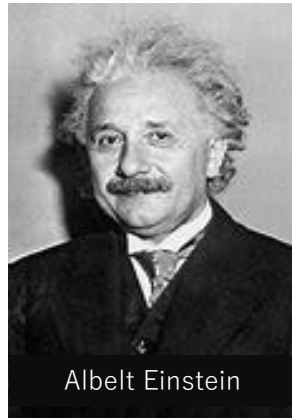
# Results of Group B

- In Group B, we aimed to follow in the footsteps of Enrico Fermi, understand each of his achievements one by one, and acquire scientific knowledge.
- In traditional learning, one acquires scientific knowledge that spreads horizontally at a single point in the time axis, the present, so to speak, whereas in biography, one learns scientific knowledge one by one along the time axis.
- It is a vertical learning process in which knowledge is accumulated. By adding vertical learning to horizontal learning, it is expected that the effectiveness of learning will be significantly increased.
- As a result, it was confirmed that science students were able to deepen their understanding of nuclear power, and it was extremely effective. On the other hand, liberal arts students sometimes found it difficult to fully understand the highly specialized content of science majors.
- Looking back, this can be considered to indicate that the A-group method is an effective measure for humanities majors to prevent a shift away from science majors.

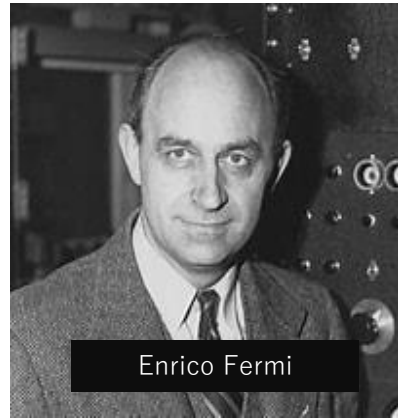
A group of scientists from around the world who laid the foundation for the development of nuclear science and engineering in the 21st century.



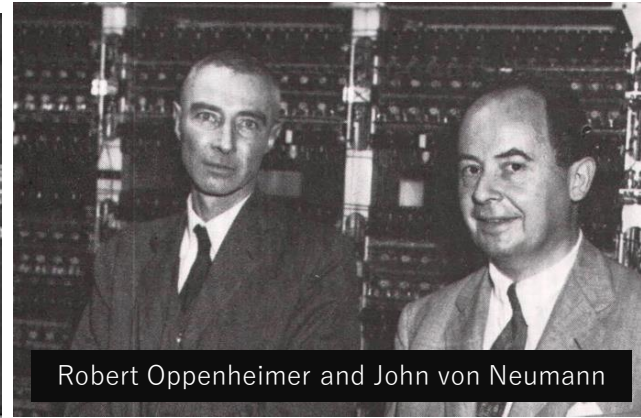
Pierre and Maria Curie



Albert Einstein



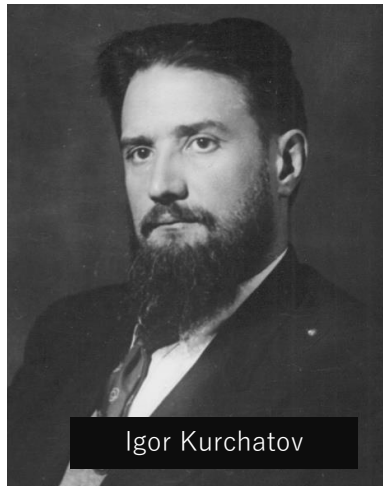
Enrico Fermi



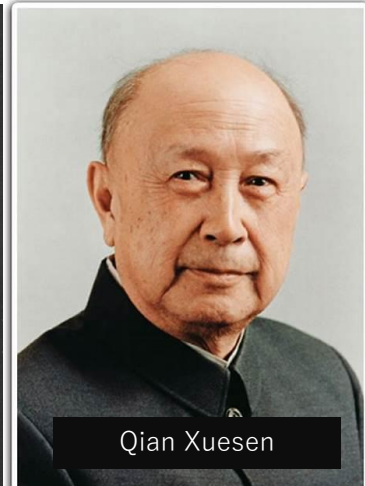
Robert Oppenheimer and John von Neumann



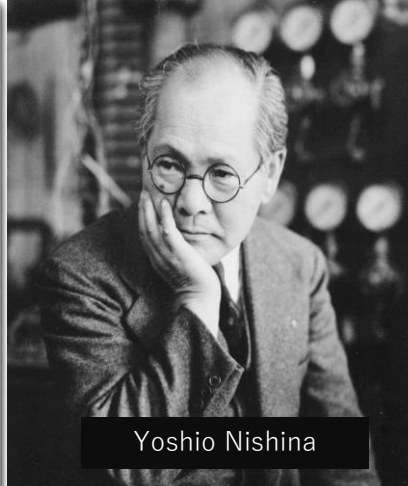
Ernest Lawrence



Igor Kurchatov



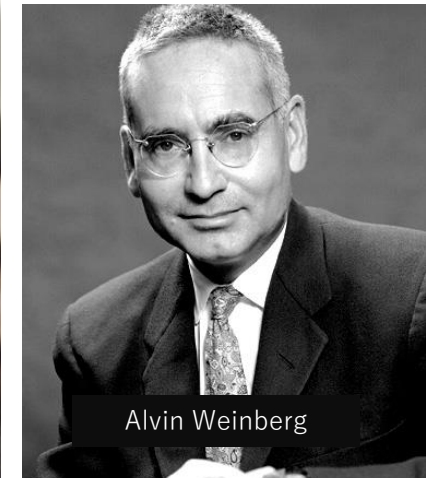
Qian Xuesen



Yoshio Nishina



Andrei Saharov



Alvin Weinberg

# How to proceed this session hereafter

- First I had made a quick introduction of active learning method being developed by Prof. Takeshi Yao (Prof. Emeritus Kyoto University).
- Hereafter all participants (first Chinese students, second Chinese teachers, and last Japanese participants) will be asked to make a short speech in English for self-introduction with their research activities and whether or not you know any of whom I introduced as great scientist and what you know about him/her.
- Each person : one or two minutes