

## Who are the Invisible?

①Millions of children have been living without protection from deliberate harm. These children become invisible when they suffer from abuse and exploitation in hidden situations and go uncounted in statistics. Even children we see every day can become 'invisible' to us when they are neglected or ignored.

### Birth registration

②Children who are not registered at birth are not counted in statistics or formally recognized as members of society. Without a formal identity, children may not have access to essential services including education, healthcare and social security, and cannot protect themselves in dangerous situations where they may not be treated as children.

- Every year, 55 per cent of all births in the developing world (excluding China) go unregistered: over 50 million children beginning life with no identity.
- In South Asia alone, 24 million children are not registered at birth, the region with the highest number of unregistered births.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, 18 million births are unregistered.

### Diseases

③In Africa, the existence of nations is threatened by the AIDS epidemic. In countries such as Botswana, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, more than one third of the people have HIV or are AIDS patients. Some 15 million children have already lost one or more parents to the disease. Of those children orphaned by AIDS, more than 80% are in sub-Saharan Africa. Without parents, they can suffer from discrimination, violence, abuse and exploitation and drop out of school. Also, every day, nearly 1,800 children under 15 are infected in those regions.

### Children engaged in hazardous labor risk serious injury and miss out on education

④Child labor is the result of poverty. In very poor countries, children are forced to work. Under ordinary circumstances, these young children 1(would be /would not be) studying at elementary school. But their families are so poor that they have to 2(work/study) for their families instead of 3(working/studying). When their parents borrow money from moneylenders, they are forced to use their children as security for the loan, and if it is not repaid, the children will have been tied to the place for the rest of their lives. In Indonesia, one of the biggest social problems is girls selling their bodies. They can make money this way because there are many people who want to buy them. This is the only way for them to make a living. Some of these girls are under 10 years old. Some people from developed countries, including Japan, go to Indonesia to buy sex from underage girls.

⑤An estimated 246 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 are engaged in child labor, according to the latest estimates from the International Labor Organization (ILO). Of these, nearly 70 percent, or 171 million children, work in hazardous situations or conditions, such as in mines, with chemicals and pesticides in agriculture or with dangerous machinery in factories to make carpets, matches, soccer balls and even toys for 4(richer /poorer) children at their own age in developed countries. Some 73 million of them are less than 10 years old.

⑥Working children's physical 5(maturity/immaturity) leaves them more exposed to work-related illnesses and injuries than adults, and they may be 6(more/less) aware of risks involved in their occupations and place of work.

Illnesses and injuries include breaking or complete loss of body parts, burns and skin disease, eye and hearing impairment, fever and headaches from excessive heat in the fields or in factories.

⑦But it is not only injury, sickness and even death that children risk when involved in hazardous labor. They also often miss out on an education that would provide the foundation for future employment in 7(more/less) dangerous occupations when they become adults.

⑧Children in domestic service are among the most invisible child laborers. Their life and labor are entirely dependent on the whims of their 8(employer/employee). The number of children involved in domestic service around the world is unknown, since formal employment contracts are 9(occasionally/rarely) involved and official data are therefore not gathered. But the numbers certainly run into millions. Many of these are girls, and in many countries domestic service is seen as the only avenue for a young girl. Children working in domestic service are generally paid little or nothing. Many are banned altogether from attending classes or have so many restrictions placed upon them that it becomes 10(possible/impossible) for them to attend school.

⑨In addition, children in domestic service are especially susceptible to physical and psychological harm. Many are forced to undertake tasks that are completely 11(appropriate/inappropriate) to their age and physical strength. The food they are given is often nutritionally inadequate, vastly 12(inferior/superior) to the meals eaten by the employing family. Child domestic workers frequently suffer physical abuse as punishment for an ill-performed task. They are also at extreme risk of sexual abuse.

⑩Street children are among the most physically visible of all children, living and working on the roads and public squares of cities all over the world. Yet, 13(paradoxically/economically/interestingly/eventually), they are also among the most 'invisible' and therefore hardest children to reach with vital services such as education and health-care, and the most difficult to protect. Most street children 14(are/are not) orphans. Many are still in contact with their families and work on the streets to augment the household income. Many others have run away from home, often in response to psychological, physical or sexual abuse. The majority are 15(male/female), as girls seem to endure abusive or exploitative situations at home for longer - though once they do leave their home and family, girls are generally less likely to return.

⑪Children are forced to take even more dangerous roles in some countries. In these places, adults make their children carry guns. They are so innocent that they do as they are told without question. Because of religious or ethnic violence, they fight against their enemies with their guns. Violent battles are just another part of their daily lives. Children recruited as soldiers are 16(allowed/denied) education, and are often unable to access essential health-care services. They don't know the meaning of peace. Some of them have not even thought about it. If a member of their family is killed, they will mourn for him or her. Their first reaction, however, is to kill for 17(gratitude/vengeance), because they don't know any other way. They grow up to be adults who are not scared of killing or being killed.

**TASK 3** ④~⑪ child labor はどんな仕事をさせられること? 10分

**TASK 4** ④~⑪ 1~17で正しいものを選びなさい。 20分

**TASK 1** キーワード・数字のみ記入しよう！ 5分活動

① 存在しない子供たちとは？

② 出生登録がないとどんな不利益 (demerit) がある？

未出生登録

発展途上国全体 ( ) %= ( ) 人

南アジア ( ) 人

サハラ以南 ( ) 人

③ 病気

アフリカ→ ( ) ( ) ( )

HIV/AIDS 感染者 ( ) 割以上

親を亡くした子供 約 ( ) 人

HIV/AIDS に感染する ( ) 以下の子供 約 ( ) 人/年

**TASK 2** 英語の型と意味をチャンクごとに確認しよう！ 20分活動

	タスク内容	完成確認
1	①③の各英文のメイン動詞を□で囲む	
2	各英文を意味のまとまり (チャンク) ごとに斜線/を入れる	
3	チャンクごとに意味を確認 (高速で前のチャンクの意味につなげていく)	
4	チャンクごとに音読→意味を考える→次のチャンクを音読→意味を考える	
5	ペアでチャンクごとに英語→日本語	
6	意味を理解しながらでゆっくり音読	

●意味音読テスト (合格 不合格)

CLASS( ) NO( ) NAME( )

**TASK 5 何も見ずに( )に適切な1語を入れましょう。 10分**

④Child labor is the result (1 ) poverty. In very poor (2 ), children are forced to (3 ). Under ordinary circumstances, these (4 ) children would be studying (5 ) elementary school. But their families are (6 ) poor that they have to work (7 ) their families instead of studying. When their (8 ) borrow money from moneylenders, they are (9 ) to use their children as security (10 ) the loan, and if it is (11 ) repaid, the children will have been (12 ) to the place for the rest (13 ) their lives. In Indonesia, one of the (14 ) social problems is girls selling their (15 ). They can make money this way (16 ) there are many people who want (17 ) buy them. This is the only (18 ) for them to make a living. Some (19 ) these girls are under 10 years (20 ). Some people from developed countries, (21 ) Japan, go to Indonesia to buy sex (22 ) underage girls.

⑤An estimated 246 million children (23 ) the ages of 5 and 17 (24 ) engaged in child labor, according (25 ) the latest estimates from the International Labor Organization (ILO). Of these, nearly 70 percent, (26 ) 171 million children, work in hazardous (27 ) or conditions, such as in mines, (28 ) chemicals and pesticides in agriculture (29 ) with dangerous machinery in factories (30 ) make carpets, matches, soccer balls and even toys (31 ) richer children at their own (32 ) in developed countries. Some 73 million (33 ) them are less than 10 years old.

**CLASS( ) NO( ) NAME( )**

**TASK 6** メイン動詞を口で囲もう！ 1分

**TASK 7** チャンク（意味のまとまり）ごとに斜線を入れる→チャンクごとに意味を確認 \*チャンクごとの意味が  
つながるような日本語を考えること 15分

⑥Working children's physical immaturity leaves them more exposed to work-related illnesses and injuries than adults,

and they may be less aware of risks involved in their occupations and place of work.

Illnesses and injuries include breaking or complete loss of body parts, burns and skin disease, eye and hearing impairment, fever and headaches from excessive heat in the fields or in factories.

⑦But it is not only injury, sickness and even death that children risk

when involved in hazardous labor.

They also often miss out on an education that would provide the foundation for future employment in less dangerous occupations when they become adults.

⑧Children in domestic service are among the most invisible child laborers.

Their life and labor are entirely dependent on the whims of their employer.

The number of children involved in domestic service around the world is unknown, since formal employment contracts are rarely involved and official data are therefore not gathered.

But the numbers certainly run into millions.

Many of these are girls, and in many countries domestic service is seen as the only avenue for a young girl.

Children working in domestic service are generally paid little or nothing.

Many are banned altogether from attending classes or have so many restrictions placed upon them that it becomes impossible for them to attend school.

**TASK 8** ペアでチャンクごとに英語→日本語の変換練習！ 20分

●英語→日本語変換テスト (合格 不合格)

CLASS( ) NO( ) NAME( )

TASK 9 ( )を並び替えなさい。 6分

⑨ In addition, children in domestic service are especially susceptible to physical and psychological harm. 1(that/their age/many/tasks/are completely/to/are forced to/inappropriate/undertake) and physical strength. The food they are given is often nutritionally inadequate, vastly inferior to the meals eaten by the employing family. 2(for/frequently/physical abuse/child domestic workers/as/suffer/ punishment/an ill-performed task). They are also at extreme risk of sexual abuse.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

TASK 10 1～6の英文を並び替えなさい。 7分

1 Many are still in contact with their families and work on the streets to augment the household income.

2 The majority are male, as girls seem to endure abusive or exploitative situations at home for longer - though once they do leave their home and family, girls are generally less likely to return.

3 Most street children are not orphans.

4 Many others have run away from home, often in response to psychological, physical or sexual abuse.

5 Street children are among the most physically visible of all children, living and working on the roads and public squares of cities all over the world.

6 Yet, paradoxically, they are also among the most 'invisible' and therefore hardest children to reach with vital services such as education and health-care, and the most difficult to protect.

□ → □ → □ → □ → □ → □

TASK 11 話題の流れに違和感がある単語を指摘し、訂正しなさい。 10分

⑩ Children are forced to take even more dangerous roles in some countries. In these places, adults make their children carry foods. They are so innocent that they do as they are told without question. Because of domestic or ethnic violence, they fight against their enemies with their guns. Violent battles are just another part of their daily lives. Children recruited as soldiers are denied education, and are often unable to access essential health-care services. They don't know the meaning of peace. Some of them have not even thought about it. If a member of their family is killed, they will mourn for him or her. Their first reaction, however, is to kill for revenge, because they don't know any other way. They grow up to be adults who are scared of killing or being killed.

CLASS( ) NO( ) NAME( )