

東日本大震災後、全国各地で風水害、地震、 噴火が何度も発生しています。自然災害から 身を守る方法を日本語と英語でまとめた文章 とイラストを比較して、防災と英語をいっぺ んに学んじゃおう。



2014年9月、長野県と岐阜県にまたがる御嶽山が噴火しました。 63人が犠牲になり、戦後最悪の火山災害でした。

死者の多くは、噴煙や火山灰が流れた山ヶ道の から前頭 から南東の で の で の で の で の で の で と で で で と で で で と で で で と で で し た が の で し た が の で し た が の で し た が の で は い か で と 致 命 は い な ご 傷 に な が の で は 10 手 で と の 質 石 が 、 時 速 300 ギュ 弱 で 降

り注いだとみられています。

気道のやけども命に関わります。タオルで口元を覆うと、熱い粉じんを吸い込まずに済みます。



イラスト さとうあけみ

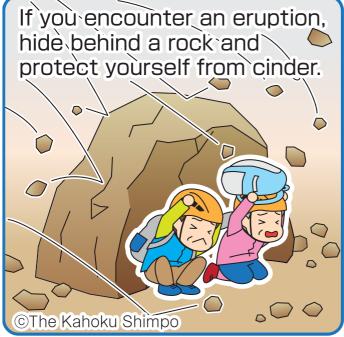
Protect your head and seek refuge behind a rock during an eruption Mt. Ontake situated between Nagano and Gifu Prefectures erupted in September 2014. There were 63 casualties, making it the worst post-war volcanic disaster.

は頭守り岩か

Many of the victims who died were found between the peak and the southeast area which were covered by volcanic smoke and ashes. In most cases, the cause of death was death by injury as a result of being directly hit by cinders. Even if the cinders were small, a direct hit would prove fatal. It is thought that near the Ontake Shrine close to the peak, cinders that were 10cm or larger were ejected at a speed of nearly 300km per hour.

If you notice smoke while mountain climbing, jump behind a rock large enough to hide and protect your head. If you do not have a helmet, cover your head with a backpack or pot to protect it from objects falling from above. At Mt. Ontake, some escaped the disaster because they fled into the shrine office or evacuation huts.

Respiratory tract burns can also prove fatal. Covering your mouth with a towel will prevent the inhalation of high-temperature dust.



Illustrated by: Akemi Sato

