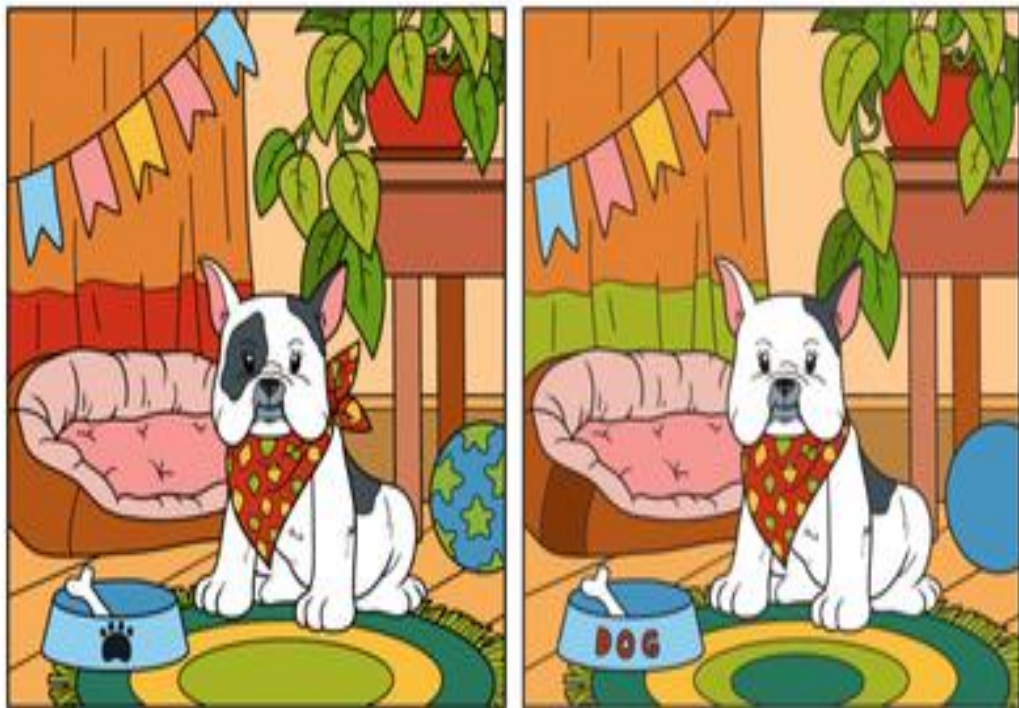


We are into the second semester¹ of the year. Did you have a good three day weekend? Did you go anywhere nice? I went to the Autumn Festival in Odori Park. There was a lot of nice food, but it was quite expensive. They closed each section because of the Corona Virus and only a limited number of people were allowed in. I wonder when things will start going back to normal. I am from the UK, and they have stopped doing anything about the Corona Virus there. I wonder when Japan will start doing that. I hope the first thing they get rid of² is masks. It is really hard teaching when you can't see students' faces. What do you think?



10 differences

Last week:



Something interesting about a throw-away society³:

1. The expression⁴ "throwaway living" was invented in 1955.
2. In 1906, the average person threw away 42 kg of packaging and old products a year. In 2005, it was 565 kg per person per year.
3. 32% of all waste is made up of containers and packaging.
4. Electronic waste⁵ is becoming a huge problem.
5. Japan throws away 650,000 tons of electronic waste every year. That is about 500 kg per person. Japan is the 3rd worst country, after America and China. Most of the waste is exported⁶ to other countries

You Can Fix Your Own Apple 14

The new iPhone 14 was released two weeks ago. It has many new features⁷ and a few changes, but the biggest change is that you can repair it yourself. There are two screws⁸ that hold on the screen and the back of the phone. They are easy to remove and anybody can take their phone apart. The internal components⁹ can also be taken out and Apple has started selling replacement parts¹⁰. Up to now, if your iPhone broke, you had to take it to an Apple shop and pay a lot of money to get it fixed. If the screen was cracked, a new screen was very expensive and only Apple employees could fit it. The same with the battery. This has all changed because of the Right to Repair¹¹ movement. This is a group that has grown in size recently. They believe that companies should



make products that people can fix themselves. A lot of companies, especially Apple, do something called planned obsolescence¹². That means they build



products that go out of date and the customer will have no choice but to throw them away and buy a new one. This is good for the company because they make a lot of profit¹³, but it is bad for the customer because new products are very expensive, and it is bad for the environment because people throw away too many things. The goal of everyone on Earth should be sustainability¹⁴. One way to do that is to fix devices so that we can use them for longer. We have to stop being a throw-away society.

- 1.semester 学期 2.get rid of なくする 3.throw-away society 使い捨て社会 4.expression 語句
5.electronic waste 電子機器廃棄物 6.export 輸出する 7.feature 機能 8.screw ねじ 9.component 部品
10.replacement part 交換部品 11.right to repair 自分で直す権利 12.planned obsolescence 計画的旧式化 13.profit 利益 14.sustainability 持続可能性



World record

Can you hula hoop? We have one at home, but I can only do two spins with it before it falls on the floor and I trip over¹ it. There is no way I could break this world record. Jenny Doan from Chicago, America, hula hooped for 100 hours! She spent months training for the record and she hula hooped for 50 hours every weekend. During the record attempt, she was allowed to take a short break every hour to use the toilet and eat. She saved up some of her breaks so she could get a little bit of sleep. She managed to reach 100 hours and she raised \$4,890 for charity²! After she had finished, she had bruises³ and cuts on her waist from the hula hoop. She loves fitness and endurance⁴ events. She cycled across Canada from Vancouver to Montreal when she was young. I wonder what she will try next.



Strive⁵ not to be a success, but rather be of value.⁶
-Albert Einstein

A capital city – Accra, capital city of Ghana

Let's look at Accra this week. Accra is the capital city of Ghana, which is a country on the west side of north Africa. The name Accra comes from the Akan word *Nkran*, which means ants. This is because there are many large



anthills⁷ in the countryside around Accra. Europeans couldn't pronounce *Nkran*, so they renamed it Accra. Accra was the home of the Akan people and it was not a very large town. In the

17th century, European countries colonized⁸ most of Africa. Portugal, France, Denmark, and Britain fought over the area that is Ghana now. Britain finally won and named the area "the Gold Coast". They made Accra the capital city. The enforced segregation⁹ between Europeans and Africans. Ghana gained independence from Britain in 1957 and the President, Kwame Nkrumah decided to rebuild Accra as a city for all the people. Accra is very close to the equator¹⁰, so its temperature doesn't vary¹¹ much through the year. Every month is 27 to 35°C. It has a warm, humid climate. Accra has a rapidly growing population and a pollution¹² problem at the moment. It is also difficult to supply the city with clean water. Hopefully the government will find a solution.



- 1.trip over 転ぶ 2.charity 慈善 3.bruise 打撲 4.endurance 耐久力 5.strive さぎ波
 6.value 価値ある人間 7.anthill アリ塚 8.colonize 植民地にされる 9.segregation 人種隔離 10.equator 赤道 11.vary 変化する 12.pollution 汚染