

For Teachers: Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

日本語訳なしタイプ B もございます。スクロールダウンするとございますので好きな方をご利用下さい。

3[C] – **America's Brain Drain ?** eTOC のレッスン以外で使用禁止 AP1E 10-2

1. The United States has ^{歴史的 (れきしてき) に} historically ^{魅了 (みりょう) してきた} attracted ^{移民 (いみん)} immigrants with the promise ^{自由 (じゆう)} of more freedom and ^{経済的 (けいざいてき) な} financial ^{見込 (みこ) む} opportunity than they could ever expect at ^{しかしながら} home. Now, however, ^{状況 (じょうきょう) は変 (か) わってきている} the tables are turning, and many ^{学識 (がくしき) のある} educated ^{とりわけ} immigrants—particularly those from China and India—are ^{離 (はな) れていく} leaving the ^{帰 (かえ) る} United States to go back to their ^{生 (う) まれた 土地 (とち)} native lands. Vivek Wadhwa, a researcher ^{見積 (みつ) もる} at Duke University, estimates that 200,000 Chinese and Indian immigrants will ^{これからの5年間 (ねんかん) 非常 (ひじょう) に 減 (へ) らす} return home over the ^{科学 (かがく) の} next five years, greatly reducing the scientific and ^{技術 (ぎじゆつ) の} technological ^{利点 (りてん) 現在 (げんざい)} advantage currently enjoyed by the United States.

Further Questions&A *Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

9.1) **How has the United States historically attracted immigrants?**
 10. アメリカ合衆国は歴史的にどのように移民を魅了してきましたか。
 11. *It has promised more freedom and financial opportunities than they could ever expect at home.*
 12.2) **According to Vivek Wadhwa, about how many Chinese and Indian immigrants return home each year?** Vivek Wadhwaによれば、毎年何人の中国人やインド人の移民が自国に帰っていきますか。
 13. *About 40,000 immigrants return home each year or 200,000 over the next five years.*

14. A ^{調査 (ちょうさ)} survey by Wadhwa and his team ^{示 (しめ) す} shows that these ^{帰 (かえ) っていく人々 (ひとびと)} returnees are ^{大 (おお) いに 教育 (きょういく) を受 (う) けた} often ^{持 (も) っている} highly ^{修士号 (しゅうしごう)} educated, with over 50 percent ^{博士号 (はくしごう) ~もまた} holding ^{才能 (さいのう) プール} master's degrees ^{必要不可欠 (ひつようふかけつ) な} and many holding ^{革新 (かくしん)} doctorates ^{経済的 (けいざいてき) な} as well. This ^{成長 (せいちょう)} talent pool has been ^{必要不可欠 (ひつようふかけつ) な} essential ^{革新 (かくしん)} for innovation and ^{経済的 (けいざいてき) な} economic ^{成長 (せいちょう)} growth in the United ^{~までには} States. By 2005, over 50 percent of all tech companies in Silicon ^{高度 (こうど) な} Valley—America's center of high technology—had been founded by ^{必要不可欠 (ひつようふかけつ) な} immigrants filed over 25 percent of all U.S. patent applications.

Further Questions&A
 21.3) **What degree do many of returnees hold?** 自国に帰る人々の多くは何の学位を持っていますか。

22. *Over 50 percent of returnees hold master degrees and many hold doctorates as well.*

23. **4) Why are immigrants important in the United States?**

24. アメリカ合衆国で移民はなぜ重要なのですか。

25. *The talent pool has been essential for innovation and economic growth in the United States.*

26. A weakening U.S. economy was originally suspected to be causing the wave
弱 (よわ) まっている 経済 (けいざい) もとは 波 (なみ)
 27. of returnees, but Wadhwa’s survey indicates that financial gain is not a
示 (しめ) す 経済的 (けいざいてき) な
 28. significant motivator. About 84 percent of Chinese and 69 percent of Indian
重要 (じゅうよう) な 離 (はな) れる 追 (お) い求 (もと) める
 29. immigrants said they were leaving the United States to pursue
機会 (きかい) ~にも関 (かか) わらず 低 (ひく) い 給料 (きゅうりょう)
 30. professional opportunities at home, despite the lower salaries
待 (ま) っている
 31. awaiting them. In the United States, many educated immigrants are
固定観念 (こていかんねん) をもたれている 専門技術者 (せんもんぎじゅつしゃ) 専門家 (せんもんか)
 32. stereotyped as “techies”—technical experts with only
専門化 (せんもんか) した 能力 (のうりょく)
 33. a very specialized skill set. As such, they are highly regarded but are
管理 (かんり)
 34. rarely considered for management positions. If they return home, most can
 35. enter midlevel or senior management positions.

Further Questions&A

36. **5) Will most returnees be paid more than in the United States after they return home?**
たいていの帰還者達は自国に帰国後にアメリカにいた時より給料を多くもらえますか。

37. *No, they said they were leaving the United States to pursue professional opportunities at home despite the lower salaries awaiting them.*

38. **6) Why are immigrants rarely considered for management positions?**

39. なぜ移民達はめったに管理職にみなされないのですか。

40. *In the United States, many educated immigrants are stereotype as “techies”—technical experts with only a very specialized skill set.*

41. Moreover, while wages may be lower back home, money goes further.
さらに 賃金 (ちんぎん)
 42. Returnees can often afford educational opportunities for their children and
教育 (きょういく) の 機会 (きかい)
 43. other services that are beyond reach in the United States. Proximity to family
接近 (せつきん)
 44. and friends was also mentioned by many immigrants as a factor in their
決断 (けつだん)
 45. decision to return home. In addition, some are uncomfortable with the
加 (くわ) えて 心地 (こころ) よくない
 46. American way of life, finding it difficult to adjust to a society with values
適応 (てきおう) する 社会 (しゃかい)
 47. different from their own. On the other hand, the return is not always smooth ;
一方 (いっぽう) 順調 (じゅんちょう)
 48. many returnees complain about problems like severe urban traffic
状態 (じょうたい) 汚染 (おせん) 逆 (ぎやく) の
 49. conditions, pollution and reverse culture shock.
ひどい 都市 (とし) の

Further Questions&A

7) Why might the lower wages for returnees not be important?

50. 帰還者にとって低賃金はなぜそれほど重要でないのかもしれないのですか。
51. *While the wages are lower, money goes further. Returnees can often afford educational opportunities for their children and other services that are beyond reach in the United States.*

8) Why are some immigrants uncomfortable with the American way of life?

52. **8) Why are some immigrants uncomfortable with the American way of life?**
53. なぜ移民たちの一部はアメリカ式の生活が心地よくないのですか。
54. *They find it difficult to adjust to a society with values different from their own.*

55. An increasing number of educated immigrants are also returning home
56. because of troublesome U.S. immigration policies. Immigrants who succeed in
57. starting U.S. companies have, for the most part, obtained
58. permanent residency. The problem is that there are over a million applicants
59. for the 120,000 permanent resident cards granted annually; many people wait
60. 10 years or more to obtain one. Recent changes in visa regulations to
61. improve homeland security have actually made it more difficult not only for
62. immigrants to obtain their first work visas, but also for workers with visas to
63. renew them. Unless the rules are amended, the loss of educated
64. immigrants will pose a serious problem for the United States in the
65. future, since it is predicted that there will be a lack of native-born workers to
66. fill positions in science, technology, and engineering.

Further Questions&A

9) What is the problem with the U.S. immigration policy?

68. アメリカの移民政策での問題は何ですか。
69. *The problem is that there are over a million applicants for the 120,000 permanent resident cards granted annually.*

***Choose the correct answer from these choices.**

(38) Based on research carried out by Vivek Wadhwa, it can be concluded that?

71. Vivek Wadhwa によって行われた調査に基づくと、それらのことが結論づけられていますか。
72. 1. many immigrants to the United States will have to return home if they cannot acquire the patents for which they have applied.
73. 2. The United States will lose a significant amount of scientific and technological expertise as more immigrants return home.
74. 3. the percentage of immigrants returning to India will be higher than the percentage that will return to China.

75.4. ^{潜在的 (せんざいてき) な} potential ^{分野 (ぶんや)} immigrants who want to work in high-tech fields will have to ^{手 (て) に入 (い) れる} obtain a master's degree in their home country first.

76.(39) Why do many immigrant workers in the United States find it difficult to become managers? ^{アメリカにいる多くの移民の労働者はなぜ管理職になるのが難しいのですか。}

77.1. Their employers are ^{気 (き) が向 (む) かない} reluctant to ^{昇進 (しょうしん) させる} promote them because of a fear that they will return home after a short time.

78.2. They ^{一般的 (いっぱんてき) に} generally have an ^{劣 (おと) った} inferior educational background to U.S. workers as their parents could not ^{余裕 (よゆう) がある} afford to send them to good schools.

79.3. There is a ^{普及 (ふきゅう) した} widespread feeling that technically skilled immigrants are not well suited to such positions.

80.4. The weak U.S. economy has contributed to increasing ^{敵意 (てきい)} hostility towards foreign workers.

81.(40) What is one factor that influences immigrants when deciding whether to go back to their country of origin?

82.移民たちが自国に帰ろうかどうか決める時に影響を与える要素の一つは何ですか。

83.1. The ^{事実 (じじつ)} fact that the U.S. educational system uses teaching methods that do not fit their ^{期待 (きたい)} expectations.

84.2. The fact that they are usually ^{保証 (ほしょう) されている} guaranteed to find a good job through ^{コネ} family connections in their own country.

85.3. The ^{難 (むずか) しさ} difficulty of dealing with the high levels of ^{汚染 (おせん)} pollution in the U.S. cities where they live and work.

86.4. The ^{難 (むずか) しさ} difficulty they have accepting the differences between cultural practices in the United States and their own country.

87.(41) What does the author of the passage believe the U.S. government should do to help prevent the loss of educated immigrants?

88.この筆者はアメリカ政府が学識のある移民の流失を防ぐのを手助けする為になにをすべきだと考えていますか。

89.1. Introduce regulations that ^{規則 (きそく)} require ^{必要 (ひつよう) とする} science and technology companies to fill a certain percentage of positions with immigrant workers.

90.2. Change visa regulations that are currently acting as an ^{規定 (きてい)} ^{現在 (げんざい)} ^{障害 (しょうがい)} obstacle for immigrant workers.

91.3. Give ^{経済的 (けいざいてき) 支援 (しえん)} financial aid to permanent residents who choose to study for ^{学位 (がくい)} degrees in technical fields.

92.4. Extend the length of time immigrants can ^{とどまる} remain in the country once they have made an application for permanent residency.

Review Questions

93.1) How has the United States historically attracted immigrants?

It has promised more freedom and financial opportunities than they could ever expect at home.

94.2) According to Vivek Wadhwa, about how many Chinese and Indian immigrants return home each year?

About 40,000 immigrants return home each year or 200,000 over the next five years.

95.
96.3) What degree do many of returnees hold?

Over 50 percent of returnees hold master degrees and many hold doctorates as well.

97.
98.4) Why are immigrants important in the United States?

The talent pool has been essential for innovation and economic growth in the United States.

99.
100.5) Will most returnees be paid more than in the United States after they return home?

No, they said they were leaving the United States to pursue professional opportunities at home despite the lower salaries awaiting them.

101.6) Why are immigrants rarely considered for management positions?

In the United States, many educated immigrants are stereotype as “techies”—technical experts with only a very specialized skill set.

102.7) Why might the lower wages for returnees not be important?

103. *While the wages are lower, money goes further. Returnees can often afford educational opportunities for their children and other services that are beyond reach in the United States.*

104.8) Why are some immigrants uncomfortable with the American way of life?

They find it difficult to adjust to a society with values different from their own.

105.9) What is the problem with the U.S. immigration policy?

The problem is that there are over a million applicants for the 120,000 permanent resident cards granted annually.

解答: (38)2 (39)3 (40)4 (41)2

Type B 日本語訳なし

3[C] – America’s Brain Drain?

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106. The United States has historically attracted immigrants with the promise of
107. more freedom and financial opportunity than they could ever expect at home.

108. Now, however, the tables are turning, and many educated immigrants—

109 particularly those from China and India—are leaving the United States to go
110 back to their native lands. Vivek Wadhwa, a researcher at Duke University,
111 estimates that 200,000 Chinese and Indian immigrants will return home over
112 the next five years, greatly reducing the scientific and technological advantage
113 currently enjoyed by the United States.

Further Questions&A

114 1) How has the United States historically attracted immigrants?

115 2) According to Vivek Wadhwa, about how many Chinese and Indian immigrants
return home each year?

116 A survey by Wadhwa and his team shows that these returnees are often highly
117 educated, with over 50 percent holding master's degrees and many holding
118 doctorates as well. This talent pool has been essential for innovation and
119 economic growth in the United States. By 2005, over 50 percent of all tech
120 companies in Silicon Valley—America's center of high technology—had been
121 founded by immigrants filed over 25 percent of all U.S. patent applications.

Further Questions&A

122 3) What degree do many of returnees hold?

123 4) Why are immigrants important in the United States?

124 A weakening U.S. economy was originally suspected to be causing the wave of
125 returnees, but Wadhwa's survey indicates that financial gain is not a significant
126 motivator. About 84 percent of Chinese and 69 percent of Indian immigrants said
127 they were leaving the United States to pursue professional opportunities at
128 home, despite the lower salaries awaiting them. In the United States, many
129 educated immigrants are stereotyped as "techies"—technical experts with only
130 a very specialized skill set. As such, they are highly regarded but are rarely
131 considered for management positions. If they return home, most can enter
132 midlevel or senior management positions.

Further Questions&A

133 5) Will most returnees be paid more than in the United States after they return
home?

134 6) Why are immigrants rarely considered for management positions?

135 Moreover, while wages may be lower back home, money goes further. Returnees
136 can often afford educational opportunities for their children and other services
137 that are beyond reach in the United States. Proximity to family and friends was
138 also mentioned by many immigrants as a factor in their decision to return home.
139 In addition, some are uncomfortable with the American way of life, finding it
140 difficult to adjust to a society with values different from their own. On the other
141 hand, the return is not always smooth; many returnees complain about problems
142 like severe urban traffic conditions, pollution and reverse culture shock.

Further Questions&A

143 7) Why might the lower wages for returnees not be important?

144 8) Why are some immigrants uncomfortable with the American way of life?

145 An increasing number of educated immigrants are also returning home because
146 of troublesome U.S. immigration policies. Immigrants who succeed in starting
147 U.S. companies have, for the most part, obtained permanent residency. The
148 problem is that there are over a million applicants for the 120,000 permanent
149 resident cards granted annually; many people wait 10 years or more to obtain
150 one. Recent changes in visa regulations to improve homeland security have
151 actually made it more difficult not only for immigrants to obtain their first work
152 visas, but also for workers with visas to renew them. Unless the rules are
153 amended, the loss of educated immigrants will pose a serious problem for the
154 United States in the future, since it is predicted that there will be a lack of
155 native-born workers to fill positions in science, technology, and engineering.

Further Questions&A

156 **9) What is the problem with the U.S. immigration policy?**

***Choose the correct answer from these choices.**

157 **(38) Based on research carried out by Vivek Wadhwa, it can be concluded that?**

- 158 1. many immigrants to the United States will have to return home if they cannot acquire the patents for which they have applied.
- 159 2. The United States will lose a significant amount of scientific and technological expertise as more immigrants return home.
- 160 3. the percentage of immigrants returning to India will be higher than the percentage that will return to China.
- 161 4. potential immigrants who want to work in high-tech fields will have to obtain a master's degree in their home country first.

162 **(39) Why do many immigrant workers in the United States find it difficult to become managers?**

- 163 1. Their employers are reluctant to promote them because of a fear that they will return home after a short time.
- 164 2. They generally have an inferior educational background to U.S. workers as their parents could not afford to send them to good schools.
- 165 3. There is a widespread feeling that technically skilled immigrants are not well suited to such positions.
- 166 4. The weak U.S. economy has contributed to increasing hostility towards foreign workers.

167 **(40) What is one factor that influences immigrants when deciding whether to go back to their country of origin?**

- 168 1. The fact that the U.S. educational system uses teaching methods that do not fit their expectations.
- 169 2. The fact that they are usually guaranteed to find a good job through family connections in their own country.
- 170 3. The difficulty of dealing with the high levels of pollution in the U.S. cities where they live and work.

171.4. The difficulty they have accepting the differences between cultural practices in the United States and their own country.

172.(41) What does the author of the passage believe the U.S. government should do to help prevent the loss of educated immigrants?

173.1. Introduce regulations that require science and technology companies to fill a certain percentage of positions with immigrant workers.

174.2. Change visa regulations that are currently acting as an obstacle for immigrant workers.

175.3. Give financial aid to permanent residents who choose to study for degrees in technical fields.

176.4. Extend the length of time immigrants can remain in the country once they have made an application for permanent residency.

Review Questions

177.1) How has the United States historically attracted immigrants?

178.2) According to Vivek Wadhwa, about how many Chinese and Indian immigrants return home each year?

179.3) What degree do many of returnees hold?

180.4) Why are immigrants important in the United States?

181.5) Will most returnees be paid more than in the United States after they return home?

182.6) Why are immigrants rarely considered for management positions?

183.7) Why might the lower wages for returnees not be important?

184.8) Why are some immigrants uncomfortable with the American way of life?

185.9) What is the problem with the U.S. immigration policy?

解答: (38)2 (39)3 (40)4 (41)2



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