

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[B] – Smartphones and Kids

スマートフォン



AP1E 09-3

1. A national survey of school students in the United States shows that 84 percent of those in middle school would rather clean their room, or even go to the dentist, than do math homework. さらには What is more, U.S. students rank ninth 遅 (おく) れて in math globally, lagging behind many Asians and Europeans. In response to such 統計 (とうけい) statistics, a major electronic chip 電子 (でんし) チップ maker is hoping that a new kind of cell phone can change the way kids learn math. クアルコム (米国の大手通信会社) Qualcomm is supporting Project K-Nect, which provides specially designed “smartphones”—cell phones 携帯型 (けいたいがた) の combined with hand-held computers—to school students who are doing poorly in math. Organizers say the aim is not only to determine whether cell-phone technology can be helpful in education generally but also to improve students’ attitudes towards math by providing course content through technology they are familiar with.

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.

2. **1) What does a national survey of school students in the United States show?**

3. がっしゅうこく がくせい たい おこな ぜんこくちようさ あき アメリカ合衆国の学生に対して行われた全国調査はどのようなことが明らかになりましたか。

4. **2) What do organizers of Project K-Nect say the aim is?**

5. しゅざいしゃ もくてき なん い Project K-Nect の主催者は、その目的について何とっていますか。

6. **1) It shows that 84 percent of those in middle school would rather clean their room, or even go to the dentist, than do math homework.**

8. **2) They say their aim is not only to determine whether cell-phone technology can be helpful in education generally but also to improve students’ attitudes towards math.**

9. 非難 (ひなん)
10. Qualcomm has faced accusations that it is simply using the project as a strategy to profit from the huge education market. The chip maker, however, points out that it is only one of several contributors. The project includes a team of private and government organizations, including educational consulting company Digital Millennial Consulting (DMC), which 取 (と) りまとめる coordinates Project K-Nect and brings together resources from software companies, and the

North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, which acts as a coordinator between schools and the Project K-Nect team.

Further Questions&A



11. **3) What accusations has Qualcomm faced?**

12. Qualcomm社はどんな非難に直面しましたか。

13. **4) Who coordinates Project K-Nect?**

14. Project K-Nectを取りまとめているのは誰ですか。

15. **3) It has faced accusations that it is simply using the project as a strategy to profit from the huge education market.**

16. **4) The educational consulting company DMC coordinates Project K-Nect.**

17. The project does not select participants ただ単 (たん) に solely on low grades in math. It 存在 (そんざい) しない targets students who also have limited or nonexistent access to the Internet in their homes. The smartphone provide these students with online access to math problems, specifically selected by their teachers to suit their individual needs. Information is also available to help students solve problems they are unable to understand by themselves. In addition, students can help each other using video, text, and 音声 (おんせい) メッセージ voice messages to share knowledge about how to answer difficult math problems. DMC reports that students given smartphones achieve 25 percent higher scores on math tests than before.

Further Questions&A



18. **5) Besides students who have low grades in math, who does the project target?**

19. このプロジェクトは、すうがく せいせき ひく がくせい ほか だれ たいしやう数学の成績が低い学生の他に誰を対象としていますか。

20. **6) How can students use smartphones to help each other?**

21. がくせい たが たすけ あい学生たちはお互いに助け合うために、スマートフォンをどのように使うことができますか。

22. **5) It targets students who also have limited or nonexistent access to the Internet in their homes.**

23. **6) They can help each other using video, text and voice messages to share knowledge about how to answer difficult math problems.**

24. Even if Project K-Nect succeeds though, it may be some time before smartphones find a regular place in the education system. Many U.S. schools prohibit the use of cell phones because it is felt they decrease the time students concentrate on their studies. “Cell phones so far haven’t been an educational 米国教員連盟 (べいこくきやういんれんめい) tool,” says Janet Bass of the American Federation of Tea, “they’ve been a 注意散漫 (ちゆういさんまん) にするもの distraction .” It could prove difficult to convince such schools that the new smartphones are not.

Further Questions&A



25. **7) Why do many U.S. schools prohibit the use of cell phones?**

26. 多くのアメリカの学校が携帯電話の使用を禁止しているのはなぜですか。

27. 8) Why could it prove difficult to convince schools the new smartphones are an educational tool?

28. 新しいスマートフォンが教育ツールであると学校に納得させるのが難しいのはなぜですか。

29. 7) Because it is felt they decrease the time students concentrate on their studies.

30. 8) Cell phones so far haven't been an educational tool. They've been a distraction.

31. *Choose the correct answer from these choices.



32. (35) Statistics such as those from a survey of U.S. school students

33. アメリカの学生に対して行われた調査から取られたような統計は

34. 1. demonstrate that the use of technology can have a positive effect on students' performance at school.

35. 2. led to the creation of a project designed to make math more attractive to lower-performing students.

36. 3. suggest that getting students to help out at home has a negative effect on their academic studies.

37. 4. resulted in schools asking private companies to work with them to improve students' knowledge of technology.

38. (36) What is one aspect of smartphone use?

39. スマートフォンの使い方の一つにどんなものがありますか。

40. 1. It provides a convenient way for teachers to inform students about how they perform on their math tests.

41. 2. It provides more challenging problems to students who already have advanced math skills.

42. 3. It allows teachers to check whether students are being targeted by marketing companies.

43. 4. It allows a student to seek advice from their classmates about assignments.

44. (37) Why does the author of the passage believe smartphones are unlikely to become common in the U.S. schools soon?

45. この文章の著者はなぜ、スマートフォンがアメリカの学校ですぐには一般的にならないだろうと思っているのですか。

46. 1. The available evidence suggests that Project K-Nect has been less effective than was initially hoped.

47. 2. Project K-Nect's results so far indicate that smartphones can only be used to help students in math.

48. 3. Teachers report that students themselves feel cell phones adversely affect their concentration.

49. 4. Many schools continue to reject cell-phone use because they think it has a negative influence on students.
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50. **Review Questions**



51. 1) What does a national survey of school students in the United States show?
52. *It shows that 84 percent of those in middle school would rather clean their room, or even go to the dentist, than do math homework.*
53. 2) What do Organizers of Project K-Nect say the aim is?
54. *They say their aim is not only to determine whether cell-phone technology can be helpful in education generally but also to improve students' attitudes towards math.*
55. 3) What accusations has Qualcomm faced?
56. *It has faced accusations that it is simply using the project as a strategy to profit from the huge education market.*
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58. *The educational consulting company DMC coordinates Project K-Nect.*
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60. *It targets students who also have limited or nonexistent access to the Internet in their homes.*
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62. *They can help each other using video, text and voice messages to share knowledge about how to answer difficult math problems.*
63. 7) Why do many U.S. schools prohibit the use of cell phones?
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66. *Cell phones so far haven't been an educational tool. They've been a distraction.*

67. 解答: (35) 2 (36) 4 (37) 4



Type B 日本語訳なし

3[B] – Smartphones and Kids



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