

日 本 言 語 テ ス ト 学 会 (JLTA)
第 25 回 (2022 年 度) 全 国 研 究 大 会 発 表 要 綱

Handbook
of
the 25th Conference
of
the Japan Language Testing Association

Conference Theme:
Teaching, Learning, and Assessment in CLIL

日 時 : 2022年11月5日 (土) 13:00–16:00 — 11月6日 (日) 10:00–18:05

会 場 : オンライン開催 (Zoom)

主 催 : 日本言語テスト学会
(事務局)
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1. Conference Program Overview

Program of the 25th JLTA Conference

November 5, 2022 (Saturday)

13:00—16:00 Workshop
What is the Language Assessment Literacy Required for Japanese Language Teachers?
(Conducted in Japanese)
Lecturer: Sukero ITO (Akita International University)
Chair: Toshihide O'KI (Hakuoh University)

November 6, 2022 (Sunday)

10:00—10:10 **Opening Ceremony**
Coordinator: Yuko SHIMIZU (JLTA Vice President; Ritsumeikan University)
Greetings: Yoshinori WATANABE (JLTA President; Sophia University)

10:15—11:55 **Presentations I, II and III**
(Presentation: 20 minutes; Discussion: 10 minutes)

11:55—13:05 **Lunch Break**

13:05—14:10 **Presentations IV and V**
(Presentation: 20 minutes; Discussion: 10 minutes)

14:15—15:30 **Keynote Speech**
Coordinator: Yoshinori WATANABE (Sophia University)
Title: Assessment, Teaching, and Learning in CLIL: Challenges and Opportunities
Lecturer: Dmitri LEONTJEV (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)

15:30—15:40 **Break**

15:40—17:10 **Symposium**
Theme: Teaching, Learning, and Assessment in CLIL:
National and International Perspectives
Coordinator: Makoto IKEDA (Sophia University, Japan)
Cognition and Language Integrated Assessment in the Soft CLIL Classroom
in Japan
Panelist 1: María Luisa Pérez CAÑADO (University of Jaén, Spain)
Teaching, Learning, and Assessment in CLIL: What's the European
Story?
Panelist 2: Yuen Yi LO (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)
Assessment Literacy of CLIL Teachers

Panelist 3: Rachael RUEGG (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)
Assessment in Full-Degree EMI Programmes in Japan

- 17:15—17:45 **Closing Ceremony**
Coordinator: Youichi NAKAMURA (JLTA Vice President/Seisen Jogakuin College)
- 2021 Best Paper Award Recipient:**
David ALLEN (Ochanomizu University) and Tatsuro TAHARA (Waseda University)
- The JLTA Best Book Award for 2022**
- 17:45—18:05 **JLTA General Business Meeting**
Selection of the chair
Reporter: Yuichiro YOKOUCHI (JLTA Secretary General; Hirosaki University)

日本言語テスト学会 第25回全国大会プログラム

第1日目：2022年11月5日（土）

13:00－16:00 ワークショップ：

「日本語教師に求められる『評価リテラシー（Language Assessment Literacy）』とは？－健全な（公平で公正な）評価を目指すために－」（日本語で実施）

講師：伊東 祐郎（国際教養大学）

司会：大木 俊英（白鷗大学）

第2日目：2022年11月6日（日）

10:00－10:10 開会行事

総合司会 清水 裕子（JLTA 副会長・立命館大学）

挨拶 渡部 良典（JLTA 会長・上智大学）

10:15－11:55 研究発表Ⅰ・Ⅱ（発表20分、質疑応答10分）

11:55－13:05 休憩

13:05－14:10 研究発表Ⅲ・Ⅳ（発表20分、質疑応答10分）

14:15－15:30 基調講演

司会：渡部 良典（JLTA 会長・上智大学）

演題：Assessment, Teaching, and Learning in CLIL: Challenges and Opportunities

講師：Dmitri LEONTJEV 氏（ユバスキュラ大学・フィンランド）

15:30－15:40 休憩

15:40－17:10 シンポジウム

テーマ：Teaching, Learning, and Assessment in CLIL: National and International Perspectives

コーディネーター：池田 真（上智大学）

Cognition and Language Integrated Assessment in the Soft CLIL Classroom in Japan

パネリスト1：María Luisa Pérez CAÑADO（ハエン大学、スペイン）

Teaching, Learning, and Assessment in CLIL: What's the European Story?

パネリスト2：Yuen Yi LO（香港大学）

Assessment Literacy of CLIL teachers

パネリスト3：Rachael RUEGG（ヴィクトリア大学ウェリントン、ニュージーランド）

Assessment in Full-Degree EMI Programmes in Japan

17:15－17:45 閉会行事

司会 中村 洋一（JLTA 副会長・清泉女学院大学）

JLTA 最優秀論文賞授与式

2021年度JLTA最優秀論文賞受賞者

David ALLEN（お茶の水女子大学）・太原 達朗（早稲田大学）

2022年度日本言語テスト学会著作賞作品の表彰

17:45－18:05 **JLTA 総会**

議長選出

報告 横内 裕一郎 (JLTA 事務局長・弘前大学)

Schedule Overview

Time	Part	Room 1	Room 2
10:00－ 10:10		Opening Ceremony	
10:15－ 10:45	I	青山	NISHIZAWA
10:50－ 11:20	II	鈴木	ZHOU
11:25－ 11:55	III	陣内	WONG KATAGIRI
11:55－ 13:05		Break	
13:05－ 13:35	IV	ALLEN	TAKANAMI
13:40－ 14:10	V	TAKEDA	deBOER †
14:15－ 15:30		Keynote LEONTJEV	
15:40－ 17:10		Symposium	
17:10－ 17:45		Closing Ceremony	
17:45－ 18:10		General Meeting	

†Assessment practice presentation

Presentation Details

Room 1

Session Chair Part I & II: Hidetoshi SAITO (Ibaraki University)

Session Chair Part III & IV: Hiroya TANAKA (Hokkai-Gakuen University)

Session Chair Part V: Tomoko WATANABE (Hiroshima University)

Keynote speech chair Yoshinori WATANABE (Sophia University)

Part	Presenter (Affiliation)	Title (Page)
I 10:15 – 10:45	青山 智恵 (Cambridge University Press & Assessment)	AI 搭載の無料ツールと Linguaskill リンガスキル活用のすすめ【賛助会員】 (p. 11)
II 10:50 – 11:20	鈴木健太郎 (北海道教育大学)	受容・産出知識を測定する多肢選択式語彙テストの開発 (p. 12)
III 11:25 – 11:55	陣内 未来 (九州大学大学院人間環境学府)	「共通試験」英語科目に対する評価と改善の作題プロセスに関する経年比較研究 (p. 13)
IV 13:05 – 13:35	David ALLEN(Ochanomizu University), Kimie YAMAMURA (Aoyama Gakuin University), Sayaka MEGURO (Gakushuin University), Takamichi NAKAMURA (Chihaya High School)	The Impact of Cambridge B1 Preliminary and B2 First in a High School Context in Japan (p. 14)
V 13:40 – 14:10	Chiho TAKEDA(University of Reading)	An Investigation of a Cross-Cultural Comparison of Writing Assessment: Aptis Test Raters and Japanese EFL Raters (p. 15)
14:15 – 15:30	Keynote Dmitri LEONTJEV (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)	Assessment, Teaching, and Learning in CLIL: Challenges and Opportunities (p. 21)
15:40 – 17:10	Symposium Coordinator: Makoto IKEDA (Sophia University, Japan) Panelist 1: María Luisa Pérez CAÑADO (University of Jaén, Spain) Panelist 2: Yuen Yi LO (University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong) Panelist 3: Rachael RUEGG (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)	Teaching, Learning, and Assessment in CLIL: National and International Perspectives (p. 22) Cognition and Language Integrated Assessment in the Soft CLIL Classroom in Japan (p. 22) Teaching, Learning, and Assessment in CLIL: What's the European Story? (p. 22) Assessment Literacy of CLIL Teachers (p. 23) Assessment in Full-Degree EMI Programmes in Japan (p. 23)
17:10 – 18:10	Closing Ceremony General Meeting	

Room 2

Session Chair Part I & II: Takaaki Kumazawa (Toyo University)

Session Chair Part III & IV: Yujia Zhou (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

Session Chair Part V: Hiroki Maeda (Matsuyama University)

Part	Presenter (Affiliation)	Title (Page)
I 10:15 – 10:45	Hitoshi NISHIZAWA (University of Hawaii)	Authenticity of Listening Input in High-Stakes Tests: A Fluency Perceptive (p. 16)
II 10:50 – 11:20	Yujia ZHOU (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies), Masashi NEGISHI (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies), Asako YOSHITOMI (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)	Investigating the Appropriateness of Using a Speaking Test for University Admissions as a Placement Test (p. 17)
III 11:25 – 11:55	Nozomu WONG KATAGIRI (Kansai University)	The Washback Effect of English Speaking Assessment for University Entrance Exams: A Case Study of the Hong Kong Diploma Secondary Education English Examination Paper 4 (p. 18)
IV 13:05 – 13:35	Sachiyo TAKANAMI (Gunma University), Hideki IIMURA (Gunma Prefectural Women's University)	Development of Oral Reading Performance Measure: A Rubric-Based, Binary-Choice, Boundary-Definition (RBB) Scale (p. 19)
V 13:40 – 14:10	Mark deBOER (Akita International University)	Assessment in CLIL: Focusing on the Development of the Learner (p. 20)

2. Conference Announcement

■ *Registration*

1. Pre-registration is required to attend the conference. Please register via the link below (https://studioas.jp/JLTA_From2022/). The registration deadline is **October 31, 2022, at 23:59 (Japan Standard Time)**. **Please note that we will not be able to accept any applications after that time.**
2. The registration fee is free for JLTA members and students (students who are not members of JLTA are required to send a pdf file of their student ID to the Secretary General, Yuichiro Yokouchi, at u16yoko@gmail.com). The fee for non-members is 1,000 yen. Please pay the registration fee via PayPal. The PayPal commission fee will be paid by JLTA. If a non-member registers as a “member,” an additional registration fee will be charged. Non-members who have not paid the correct amount will not be sent the entry link for the conference. Please note that in such cases, the 1,000 yen already paid will not be refunded.
3. The participation links will be sent after October 25 in the order of those whose membership status has been confirmed. Registered participants who do not receive an invitation message by 12:00 (Japanese Standard Time) on November 3 should send an email to the Secretary General, Yuichiro Yokouchi, at u16yoko@gmail.com. **Please note that the presenters and committee members involved in the conference will be sent a separate participation link, so there is no need for them to register.**
4. A receipt will be sent to your registered e-mail address approximately one week after the conference.
5. The participation link for the conference can only be used by the person who has applied. Please do not share it with anyone else.

■ *Presentation guidelines*

1. The presentations will be held in Rooms 1 and 2. Please visit the conference website via the participation link and click the relevant link to enter the room you wish to join.
2. During the presentations and Q&A sessions, you will need permission from the chair or presenter to turn on your video and microphone.
3. If you have a question, please press the “Raising Hand” button. After the chair calls on you, turn on the microphone and speak. When you have finished speaking, please be sure to mute your microphone again.
4. During a presentation, participants can ask questions using the chat tool. Please note that your comments will be shared with all the other participants.
5. **The presentations will not be recorded, and presentation videos will not be shared with the public after the conference.**
6. **Please do not capture or record the screen of the presentation as this may violate the copyright and portrait rights of the presenter.**

■ *Emergency contact information*

Yuichiro Yokouchi, Secretary General of JLTA: u16yoko@gmail.com

For the speakers

1. The time limits are as follows: presentation, 20 minutes; Q&A session, 10 minutes. These time limits should be strictly observed. The starting time of a presentation may change depending on the duration of the previous presentations. In such cases, the starting time will be adjusted using some of the break time.
2. Follow all the instructions given by the chair.
3. You should enter the room 15 minutes before the start of your presentation.
4. If you need a presentation certificate, please contact Yuichiro Yokouchi, the Secretary General of JLTA, at u16yoko@gmail.com.

5. Please understand that we will not conduct a connection test in advance. We recommend that you access the meeting from an environment with a stable network.

大会参加者へのご案内

■ 受付

1. 本大会の参加には事前申込みが必須です。右記のリンクからご登録ください(https://studioas.jp/JLTA_From2022/)。参加申込の締切は、**10月31日23時59分(日本標準時)**とさせていただきます。それ以降の参加申し込みは承れませんので、ご承知おきください。
2. 参加費は、JLTA 会員・学生 (JLTA 会員以外の学生は学生証の pdf ファイルを事務局長 (横内: u16yoko@gmail.com) に送付いただきます) は無料、未会員は 1,000 円といたします。決済方法は PayPal 決済のみといたします。なお、手数料は学会が負担いたします。事前申し込み締切日以降、未会員の方が「会員」として申し込みをされていた場合、追加で申し込み費用を請求させていただきます。正しくお支払い頂いていない場合、大会の参加リンクは送付いたしません。また、その場合はすでにお支払い頂いた 1,000 円については返金致しかねますことをご了承ください。
3. 参加リンクは 10 月 25 日以降、会員ステータスの確認が済んだ方から順にお送りいたします。11 月 3 日 12 時までに連絡がない場合、上記の連絡先にその旨連絡をくださいますようお願いいたします。なお、発表者と研究大会に関わる委員については別途参加リンクをお送りしますので、参加申込の必要はありません。
4. 領収書は別途ご登録いただいたメールに研究大会終了後 1 週間以内に送付します。
5. 参加リンクは申込みを行った本人のみが使用できます。他の方に共有しないようお願いいたします。

■ 発表視聴時のお願い

1. 発表は Room 1 と Room 2 で実施されます。ご覧になりたい発表会場へは特設ページ内にあるリンクをクリックして会場にお入りください。
2. 発表中・質疑応答中は司会者・発表者の指示なくカメラやマイクをオンにしないようにしてください。
3. 質問の際は挙手ボタンを押し、司会者から指名が入ってからマイクをオンにし、発言してください。発言を終えたら再度必ずマイクをオフにしてください。
4. 発表中にチャット機能を用いて質問を投稿することが可能です。質問は視聴者全体に情報が共有されます。
5. 発表は録画されませんので、後日発表のビデオが公開されることはありません。
6. 発表画面のキャプチャ、録画は発表者の著作権及び肖像権を侵害する行為にあたる可能性がありますので、決してなさらないようにお願いします。

■ 緊急連絡先の E メールアドレス

u16yoko@gmail.com (横内裕一郎, JLTA 事務局長)

発表者へのご案内

1. 20 分の発表と 10 分の質疑応答の時間があります。時間厳守でお願いします。
2. 発表開始時間は直前の発表の状況に応じて若干のずれが生じる場合があります。その場合、休憩時間を使って時間の調整を行います。
2. 司会者の指示に従って発表を行うようにしてください。
3. 発表者はご自身の発表 15 分前までには確実に発表会場に入室してください。
4. 発表証明書などが必要な方は、u16yoko@gmail.com (横内裕一郎, JLTA 事務局長) までご連絡ください。
5. 事前の接続テストは実施いたしませんので、その旨ご理解ください。当日はネットワークの安定した環境からアクセスしていただくことを推奨します。

3. Abstracts (発表要旨)

賛助会員発表 (Institutional Member Presentations)

Room 1 Part I (10:15–10:45)

AI 搭載の無料ツールと Linguaskill リンガスキル活用のすすめ

青山 智恵 (Cambridge University Press & Assessment)

ケンブリッジの CBT「リンガスキル Linguaskill」は、コロナ禍でも柔軟に対応ができるオンラインテストとして、大学での活用がグローバルに加速しました。リンガスキルの出題で問われる力について、大学入学共通テストとの親和性が高いこともあり、日本ではまず高校で導入が始まりましたが、最近は入学時に 4 技能を測るプレースメントテストやその後の伸長度を確認するテストとして大学での活用が進んでいます。

企業による採用でも活用されています。日本航空（株）は、2020 年卒入社自社養成パイロット採用にあたり、英語スピーキングテストとしてケンブリッジのリンガスキルを導入、2023 年卒入社自社養成パイロット採用でも引き続き活用しています。

実際の試験結果活用事例についてご報告させていただく他、リンガスキルのライティングとスピーキング試験対策に使える教材についてご紹介します。中でも AI が添削、スキルを判定する無料ツール「Write & Improve」と「Speak & Improve」は、学びの進捗状況を可視化できるので学習者のモチベーション向上に繋がるお役立ちツールとして好評を得ています。

Keywords

ケンブリッジ, Linguaskill リンガスキル, AI, プレースメントテスト, 採用

Paper Session

Room 1 Part II (10:50－11:20)

受容・産出知識を測定する多肢選択式語彙テストの開発

鈴木 健太郎 (北海道教育大学)

新学習指導要領における扱う語彙数の増加に伴い、単元・学期・学年などの単位で学習した語彙の知識をテストすることは、繰り返しの学習を通じた定着を促すとともに、自身の語彙知識の現状を把握し、今後の学習を計画するための情報を提供する。

一般的に、語彙知識は聞いたり読んだりして使える受容知識から始まり、繰り返し触れた遭遇や使用を通して、話したり書いたりして使える産出知識へと発達していく。既存の語彙テストの多くは、受容と産出知識のどちらかのみを測定するが、段階的な発達や個人差を考慮すると、生徒の語彙知識の段階に応じた形式でテストすることが望ましいと考えられる。

これらの背景を踏まえ、本発表では発表者が作成した、受容と産出語彙知識を測定できる紙面上での多肢選択式語彙テストについて紹介する。なお、本テストが測定する受容 (産出) 知識とは、英語 (日本語) を見て、それに対応する日本語 (英語) を選択する、再認レベルのものを指す。

テストの基本的な構造は、(a) 問題 (日本語) と同じだけの多く (例. 16, 25) の選択肢 (英語) を用意し、(b) 選択肢をアルファベット順に並べ、(c) 回答が一通り終了したら経過時刻を記入させるというものである。

これらの特性により、受容と産出のどちらの方向からも回答が可能かつ、産出知識で回答した学習者の方が、受容知識で回答したものよりも速く回答が可能であるため、所要時間をもとに概ねどちらの知識をもとに回答したかを推定することができる。また、所要時間があるため、流暢さを念頭に置いた学習に意識を向けさせるという波及効果も期待できる。

発表では、Excel ファイルを使った問題作成方法について実演したのち、テストの妥当性、信頼性、実用性に加え、テスト実施までの指導、回答時の留意事項、結果の解釈、成績への取り入れ方などについて議論する。

Keywords

語彙テスト、受容語彙、産出語彙

Room 1 Part III (11:25–11:55)

「共通試験」英語科目に対する評価と改善の作題プロセスに関する経年比較研究

陣内 未来 (九州大学大学院人間環境学府)

共通第一次学力試験はそれ以前の「選抜中心の『大学入試』を高校教育に配慮した接続型の入試に組み替えたこと」が功績とされ、その理念について高等学校教育の正常化及び「高大接続を企図した『大学の試験』である」(荒井,2020,p.58)ことが掲げられてきた。この点は大学入試センター試験にも受け継がれている。しかし、毎年、教育産業等から試験問題に対して難化/易化との評価が下されており、共通第一次学力試験から大学入学共通テストに至る「共通試験」の理念が如何に反映されてきたかはバラツキがあろう。実際、令和4年度の大学入学共通テストでは「数学I」「数学I・A」において極端な難化が指摘された。

そこで、本研究では「共通試験」英語科目において、如何に試験問題が評価され、改善されてきたのかという作題プロセスを経年的に明らかにしていくことを目的とする。

手法として、まずは「共通試験」問題の英語科目が如何に変化してきたのかを概観する。その上で、毎年「共通試験」後に大学入試センターが刊行する『試験問題に関する意見・評価』『試験問題評価委員会報告書』を分析することで、試験問題の変化を当時の高校、英語教育関係者、問題作成部会が如何に捉え、次年度試験に活かしてきたのかを明らかにする。

結果、「高校教育を尊重した大学の試験」という自明視されてきた「共通試験」の性格は、問題作成の側面から見た時、最初から確立されていた訳ではないことが見えてきた。最初期は抑々高等学校と問題作成部会の間で重視する観点にズレがあった。その後、高校側による懸命な働きかけと、高校の意見を踏まえつつも大学の試験としての独自性を貫く問題作成部会という構図を経て、「高校教育を尊重した大学の試験」が形成されてきた。またその結果、問題の難易度の調整法として、問題形式の変更と分量の増加が中心となった。即ち、「共通試験」の性格や高等学校との関係性を踏まえると問題作成側に残された自由度としては形式と分量しか積極的な操作ができなかったことが示唆された。

Keywords

共通第一次学力試験、大学入試センター試験、大学入学共通テスト、英語、作題プロセス

Room 1 Part IV (13:05–13:35)

The Impact of Cambridge B1 Preliminary and B2 First in a High School Context in Japan

David ALLEN (Ochanomizu University)

Kimie YAMAMURA (Aoyama Gakuin University)

Sayaka MEGURO (Gakushuin University)

Takamichi NAKAMURA (Chihaya High School)

The washback effect of tests on English language teaching and learning is a growing area of research in Japan (Allen & Tahara, 2021). In spite of this growth, comparatively few washback studies have investigated the experiences of high-school teachers and learners, and the impact that tests have during this stage of education.

This presentation will report on a medium-scale study that is currently being conducted by the authors. The study is funded by Cambridge Assessment English and investigates the impact of the Cambridge B1 Preliminary and B2 First exams in a high school in the metropolitan Tokyo area. These exams have been administered during the first and second years, respectively, since 2016, not least because they have been expected to positively impact teaching and learning. However, until now there has been no appraisal of whether or how these exams may generate washback in this high-school context.

It is expected that because the Cambridge exams are high-quality, balanced four-skill proficiency exams, they will positively support the learning and teaching of the four skills and five areas in line with the National Course of Study (Shiratori, 2019). In particular, the inclusion of paired-speaking tasks is predicted to promote the teaching and learning of speaking skills during regular class time.

The aims of the present study, therefore, are to document the characteristics of English education at the school, critically evaluate any changes over time, and assess to what extent the Cambridge exams influence and/or support the educational content and methods.

The study involves multiple data sources and collection methods, including a document analysis of curricula, teaching/learning materials and internally-administered exams; multiple observations of numerous teachers (both Japanese and English native speakers); interviews with teachers, including the current and former head teachers of English; a survey of students' experiences and views; focus-group interviews with students; and analyses of external test data (i.e., Cambridge exams and mock-university-entrance exams).

This presentation will provide an overview of the study design and a summary of the main findings. It is predicted that while the exams may contribute positively to education in the school, other mediating factors, such as teacher beliefs and other high-stakes exams, will also play important roles. Given the current debate over the use of four-skills exams for university admissions, this study is expected to stimulate further discussion concerning the potential impact of tests on English education in Japan.

Keywords

Impact, Washback, High School, Four-Skills, Cambridge

Room 1 Part V (13:40—14:10)

An Investigation of a Cross-Cultural Comparison of Writing Assessment: Aptis Test Raters and Japanese EFL Raters

Chiho TAKEDA (University of Reading)

Language performance assessments are typically rated by human raters. A growing number of native English speaking (NES) teachers are employed in the EFL environment and involved in English language teaching and assessment with local English teachers. The existence of rater linguistic and cultural background-related bias in L2 writing assessment is the object of this study.

The purpose of this paper is to compare the rating behavior between the different background teachers: EFL teachers (Japanese high school teachers) and Aptis test expert raters. 10 Japanese and 10 Aptis raters rated Aptis 20 essays written by Japanese teenagers using a 10-point scale, then stated their three qualitative reasons for their holistic rating in order of importance. Although there were no significant differences between the two teacher groups in the overall score, qualitative difference in their reasons reveals that the Japanese EFL teachers focused on content (task achievement and organization), while the Aptis raters focused on language use (grammar, sentence structure, and vocabulary) and moved their attention to language content. An interesting finding is that the Japanese raters placed more emphasis on organization and they tended to evaluate more positively toward the essay which follows their familiar structure in contrast, they evaluated more negatively toward incomplete essays than Aptis raters.

In addition, the analysis of the data from the questionnaire and interviews discovered that Japanese raters emphasized accuracy concerning lexical and grammatical errors while Aptis raters evaluate both accuracy and complexity of language use. This study found that differences in their evaluation process of language use and Japanese raters found errors and reduced the mark per the specific errors while Aptis raters decided on the level of language use in their mind. Analysis of qualitative data shows that these differences stem from their professional and educational backgrounds. Furthermore, Japanese raters are expected to lack linguistic confidence due to being EFL teachers. Therefore, the assessment may focus on task achievement, organization, and errors of language use, which do not require high language proficiency.

The results show the issue of validity in language testing. Although the overall scores of the two groups were almost consistent, the assessment processes and perspectives were completely different, and they each rated the different traits and may have differing opinions on what is strong or weak. In addition, the evaluative criteria of the two groups could reveal indirectly the difference in their instructional goals and emphasis between the two groups. These results from the Japanese context will agree with similar studies conducted in other countries, especially in the EFL environment, which suggests this could be a global issue for language assessment.

Keywords

Second language writing assessment, Rater behavior, Rater background, Rater bias

Room 2 Part I (10:15—10:45)

Authenticity of Listening Input in High-Stakes Tests: A Fluency Perceptive

Hitoshi NISHIZAWA (University of Hawaii)

There is an increasing interest in the authenticity of listening test inputs. Scholars have been advocating the use of authentic materials not only for a more valid decision-making, but also for a positive washback effect to occur (Wagner & Ockey, 2018). Among many, one aspect of authenticity is scriptedness, which requires considerations of hesitation phenomena, phonological features, and lexico-grammatical characteristics (Wager, 2014). Previous studies investigated such features in high-stakes tests (Wager, 2016; Wagner & Wagner, 2016), concluding that most of the tests are often scripted and lack spoken language features. Yet, the previous studies relied on researchers' subjective judgments and did not offer fine-grained analyses. More in-depth investigations on the authenticity of listening inputs are necessary to assess the validity of the tests. For instance, temporal fluency measures can offer comparable and more detailed insight into the scriptedness of listening texts across tests. Authentic texts might have a faster speech rate and more frequent pauses and repetitions than inauthentic texts.

While some tests claim that their listening inputs include authentic spoken language features (e.g., TOEFL iBT and PTE Academic; ETS, 2021; Pearson, 2010), others employ scripted texts (e.g., IELTS; Read, 2022). Thus, it is worthwhile to investigate the extent to which these tests differ in temporal fluency measures. To make a comparison, I exclusively investigate one target language use domain: academic lecture monologue settings.

To do this, I coded audio samples from TOEFL iBT, IELTS, and PTE Academic in terms of speed fluency, breakdown fluency, and repair fluency (Skehan, 2003). To ensure that the materials truly represent the tests, data was taken only from the official test guide and official test practice books.

A preliminary analysis indicated many similarities and dissimilarities across the tests. Across the board, the instances of repair measures and filled pauses were limited. While PTE and TOEFL indicated a higher frequency than IELTS, the numeric differences seemed to be small. Notable differences were also observed within the tests. Some passages in TOEFL and PTE had almost no instances of repair measures and filled pauses, while others had many. Based on the findings, I will discuss the differences in the temporal measures with regard to the task types and operationalization of the target language use domain to explore the validity of the tests.

Keywords

Listening, Authenticity, High-Stakes

Investigating the Appropriateness of Using a Speaking Test for University Admissions as a Placement Test

Yujia ZHOU (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)
Masashi NEGISHI (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)
Asako YOSHITOMI (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

This study aimed to explore the possibility of using a speaking test developed for Japanese university admissions to place students in English courses with a focus on productive skills. The speaking test used in the study is the British Council Tokyo University of Foreign Studies-Speaking Test for Japanese universities (BCT-S). The BCT-S is a localization of the Aptis General Speaking component to the Japanese context; it is administered to applicants for all faculties of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (TUFS) from February 2022.

The context of the study is an English language program offered by TUFS, with the aim of training future academic and business professionals to become active participants in the global society. Among various courses in the program, first-year students of non-English majors are required to take an English course designed to improve their productive skills. So far, to assign students into different classes, scores on the TOEIC Listening and Reading (LR) test have been used out of practicality. However, as the TOEIC LR test only measures receptive skills, there have been concerns among teachers that a portion of the students may be misplaced.

To provide instructions that are matched with students' proficiency, this study investigated the appropriateness of using BCT-S scores to place students. To this end, we compared the placement results using TOEIC LR scores with those based on BCT-S scores. We also used teachers' judgments regarding those who were misplaced as the criterion.

Participants were 532 first-year students of non-English majors at TUFS. The students took the BCT-S in February, 2022 and the TOEIC LR test in April. Based on their TOEIC LR scores, they were placed into 53 classes. At the end of the semester, we asked 30 teachers in a survey to judge whether the assignment of each student into a class based on the TOEIC LR score was accurate and recommend an appropriate level if they felt the students were misplaced.

While the results indicated there is a great degree of overlap between the class levels based on each of these two tests, students placed in the same level based on TOEIC LR scores had quite diverse levels as indicated by the BCT-S scores. The results of teacher judgments show that using TOEIC LR scores produces a large percentage of misplaced students. Although there are other issues to consider when using the BCT-S for placement purposes, these findings provide some preliminary evidence to support the use of BCT-S for class placement of productive skills. The limitations and implications of the findings for placement decisions in university education are also discussed.

Keywords

Speaking test, Placement test, BCT-S, Productive skills, University entrance exam

Room2 Part III (11:25—11:55)

**The Washback Effect of English Speaking Assessment for University Entrance Exams:
A Study of the Hong Kong Diploma Secondary Education English Examination Paper 4**

Nozomu WONG KATAGIRI (Kansai University)

The present study explored unaddressed washback on the speaking test of the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education English Examination (HKDSE). HKDSE is a university entrance exam in Hong Kong which include a group discussion speaking test known as English Paper 4. To identify ongoing washback effects including the socio-cultural perspectives, the study aims to reveal: 1) ongoing students washback of test-specific and non-test-specific preparation, 2) how the mediating factors affect these preparation. 199 students from Hong Kong secondary school (4th to 6th grade) provided questionnaire data in two rounds. Exploratory factor analyses (EFA) were conducted to categories test preparation and mediating factors, cluster analysis was then conducted to identify pattern between EFA factors. EFA Results indicate six major types of test preparation, which can be categorized into two test-specific, three non-specific and one integrated type of preparation. Mediating factors comprise a total of five categories of learner characteristics and stakeholders in and out of school. Cluster analyses were conducted between six test preparation factors and five mediating factors. Result indicates four students' groups of intertwining washback and mediating factor involved. Strong relationship between extrinsic factor with test-specific learning, and intrinsic factor with non-test-specific learning was found. Taken together, this study suggests that students are affected by mediating factors aside from test, their learning method choices (e.g., learning from entertainment contents) are strongly connected with their characteristics (e.g., Interest toward English) and surroundings.

Keywords

Washback, HKDSE, Socio-cultural perspectives

Development of Oral Reading Performance Measure: A Rubric-Based, Binary-Choice, Boundary-Definition (RBB) Scale

Sachiyo TAKANAMI (Gunma University)

Hideki IIMURA (Gunma Prefectural Women's University)

This study aims to develop a practical and straightforward oral reading evaluation scale for Japanese EFL learners. Oral reading activities are widely used in English classes in Japan. The purpose of oral reading activities can generally be divided into either comprehension or expression. Oral reading is an autonomous activity, and teachers set goals for the duration or number of times learners practice. However, immediate feedback is essential if we want to use this method more effectively for our students. Although assessing learners' oral reading performances requires time and effort, we must consider an understandable and reliable evaluation scale.

We examined previous studies conducted in Japan from 2000 that focused on assessing oral reading performances among Japanese EFL learners. Regardless of the different perspectives on evaluation, we found three common factors: correctness, naturalness, and listenability.

This study proposes a simple evaluation scale called a rubric-based, binary-choice, boundary-definition (RBB) scale. The RBB scale is inspired by a practical evaluation scale called the empirically derived, binary-choice, boundary-definition (EBB) scale (Turner & Upshur, 1996; Upshur & Turner, 1995).

Thirty-five Japanese university students were asked to read an English passage (approximately 300 words) aloud at their own pace. Their performances were scored using two scales: (a) the rubric consisting of three viewpoints (correctness, naturalness, and listenability), and (b) the RBB scale based on the rubric. The results showed that the inter-rater agreement in the rubric-based scale was satisfactory (kappa values were over 0.60). The scores were also examined by generalizability theory, suggesting that the RBB scale could reflect the components of the rubric.

Keywords

Oral reading, Rubric, Evaluation scale, EBB, Generalizability theory

Assessment in CLIL: Focusing on the Development of the Learner

Mark deBOER (Akita International University)

For educators, there seems to be a problematic dichotomy in CLIL, i.e., “there is a focus not only on the content, and not only on the language” (Coyle, Hood, & Marsh, 2010, p. 1). Indeed, CLIL is the integration of content and language, yet, depending on the CLIL context, content teachers focus primarily on the content, and the language teachers focus on the language (Nikula et al., 2016; Ikeda et al., 2022). The issue then lies with whether it is the content or language that is assessed. Saying that, there have been numerous advances in how the integration of content and language is dealt with, for example, as unified construct as the intersects of content and language pedagogy (Leung & Morton, 2016), Cognitive Discourse Functions (CDF) (Dalton-Puffer, 2016), literacy being at the center of learning (Meyer et al., 2015), or through multimodal mediational means (Leontjev & deBoer, 2020).

Drawing from these discussions of integration, in this presentation I will provide an expanded view of assessment which focuses on the development of the learner. The assessment framework used stems from a reconceptualized model of integration of content and language based on the theoretical principals of Feuerstein et al.’s Learning Propensity Assessment Device (LPAD) (2010). Instances of learner interaction will be used to illustrate where CDFs are embedded in learner created multimodalities, and how learners use multimodalities as a mediational means to advance their joint understanding in a CLIL classroom. The empirical data shown in this presentation comes from learners in a General English course at a Japanese university as they worked on research projects over 15 weeks, using an asynchronous online forum to communicate, share files and information, and create a presentation.

Keywords

Multimodalities, CDFs, Assessment Framework, CLIL, LPAD

Keynote Speech

Room 1 14:15–15:30

Assessment, Teaching, and Learning in CLIL: Challenges and Opportunities

Dmitri LEONTJEV (University of Jyväskylä, Finland)

Classroom assessment in Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) is a fascinating research topic. It also creates challenges for teachers in various educational contexts, regardless of how CLIL is organised, focusing on content, language, or anything in between. These challenges are understandable considering the complexity behind CLIL education and the complex nature of classroom assessment, requiring a lot from teachers both what regards CLIL and classroom assessment. This includes (a) knowledge of theories, concepts, methods, and standards, (b) understanding of values behind different ways of organising CLIL instruction and classroom assessment, (c) understanding the role of learners in them, (d) recognition of educational policies and educational traditions and the ability to navigate within the constraints created by them, (e) critical engagement with own conceptions about CLIL and assessment and own identity as a teacher, and (f) the ability classroom instruction taking into account all of the above. It is, therefore, somewhat paradoxical that assessment in CLIL has been the explicit research focus relatively rarely.

In this presentation, I attempt to disentangle the two complexities, giving an overview of recent developments in classroom assessment and connecting those to developments in CLIL. I will first discuss classroom assessment, teaching and learning (as, I argue, they should not be discussed separately) with reference to assessment culture (see Davison & Leung, 2009, for an early discussion). I will then outline some relatively recent developments in CLIL, which, I believe, are particularly relevant to assessment in CLIL classrooms, focusing particularly on integration in CLIL (e.g., Leung & Morton, 2016) and cognitive discourse functions (e.g., Morton, 2020). I will propose what the two complexities imply for assessment in CLIL classrooms together, also referring to a recent edited volume I had the honour to co-edit (deBoer & Leontjev, 2020). I will finally make a suggestion for dialectical teacher-researcher collaborations in further developments of classroom assessment in CLIL.

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Symposium

Room 1 15:40—17:10

Teaching, Learning, and Assessment in CLIL: National and International Perspectives

Coordinator: Makoto IKEDA

(Sophia University, Japan)

Panelist 1: María Luisa Pérez CAÑADO

(University of Jaén, Spain)

Panelist 2: Yuen Yi LO

(University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

Panelist 3: Rachael RUEGG

(Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)

Cognition and Language Integrated Assessment in the Soft CLIL Classroom in Japan Makoto IKEDA (Sophia University)

One of the most conspicuous features of Japan's new Course of Study (de facto national curriculum) lies in the emphasis on 'cognition, decision, and expression'. This means that, in all subjects, students are expected to develop these competencies through learning activities and assessed in classroom performances and tests. This also applies to foreign language education, but assessment in cognition (thinking) looks shallow, unsystematic, and weak. Turning to CLIL, particularly its language-oriented version, Soft CLIL (Ikeda, et al., 2021), which borders on CLT (Communicative Language Teaching), pays more attention to the cognitive aspect as CLIL's four C's (Coyle, Hood, & Marsh, 2010) include Cognition as one of its components. However, here again, assessment of learners' thinking ability leaves much to be desired. In this presentation, I will propose solutions and ideas for this issue by referring to the original and revised editions of Bloom's taxonomy (1957, 2001). To be more concrete, I will first point out the insufficient treatment of cognitive skills in the assessment guidelines by MEXT (the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Technology) and the newly Common Test for University Admissions. I will then briefly revisit and reevaluate Bloom's taxonomy in terms of assessment task design, and finally present sample test items. The assumption of my talk is that the English language education under the new Course of Study and Soft CLIL have so much in common that the latter can inform the former in lesson plans, classroom instructions and assessment methods, particularly in the way cognitive skills are activated, developed and evaluated. I will mainly take up upper secondary English/Soft CLIL as examples.

Teaching, Learning, and Assessment in CLIL: What's the European Story? María Luisa Pérez CAÑADO (University of Jaén, Spain)

After more than two decades of implementation in Europe, Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) has become a well-acknowledged and firmly embedded approach to language education in our continent. This talk will carry out a comprehensive overview of the chief innovations, challenges, and ways forward for bi- and plurilingual education on the European scene. In doing so, it will focus on five main aspects within each

of these sections. The developments and advances will be charted in terms of the solid top-down push which CLIL has received from gatekeepers; its extension beyond Primary and Secondary Education; the upgrade in language level, methodology, and evaluation which have characterized it; the enhanced teacher training initiatives which have been part and parcel of its implementation; and the stalwart nature of the research conducted into its functioning. In turn, the main hurdles identified will hinge on five main fronts: the CLIL implementation controversy, moving from CLIL to EMI, promoting pluriliteracies, debunking false myths, and catering for diversity. Finally, future pathways for progression will be mapped out precisely to address these five niches, offering a broad array of materials and resources, methodological tips, practical examples, and recently validated instruments in order to rise to the challenges posed by bilingual education in Europe. The ultimate aim is to determine where we stand and where we need to go vis-à-vis bilingual teaching, learning, and assessment and to ensure that CLIL continues to advance unfettered in the continent where this acronym was born.

Assessment Literacy of CLIL Teachers **Yuen Yi LO (Faculty of Education, The University of Hong Kong)**

In Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) programmes, non-linguistic content is taught and assessed in an additional language. Hence, CLIL teachers, most of whom are content subject specialists, may encounter difficulties in evaluating students' content knowledge independent of their L2 proficiency and in aligning objectives, instruction and assessment. These concerns are closely related to teachers' assessment literacy, which is seen as integral to teachers' pedagogical content knowledge and plays a crucial role in effective instruction and assessment. While frameworks for teachers' assessment literacy exist, there have been calls to re-examine this important construct with reference to specific disciplinary contexts. In this seminar, the speaker will tease out the complexities of assessment in CLIL programmes and present a conceptual framework for CLIL teachers' assessment literacy. This framework will establish a theoretical grounding for future empirical research in the field and have important implications for CLIL teacher education.

Assessment in Full-Degree EMI Programmes in Japan **Rachael RUEGG (Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)**

Assessment plays an important role in the evaluation of EMI programmes and of student outcomes in such programmes. Different kinds of assessments are used for a wide range of purposes within EMI programs, such as admission, placement, progression, and graduation. A great deal of research on EMI has focussed on the relationship between the language proficiency of students and programme outcomes, whereas there has been less focus on other kinds of assessment. In this research a questionnaire was used to collect information about the purposes of assessment and the kinds of assessments employed in fully English-taught degree programmes in Japan that had been established for at least 5 years. The focus of this research was programme-wide assessments that were required to be taken by all students in each EMI programme. The results of the questionnaire will be combined with a review of literature to inform a discussion of assessment best practices in full-degree EMI programmes.

4. Workshop Information (ワークショップ情報)

題目：「日本語教師に求められる『評価リテラシー (Language Assessment Literacy) 』とは？
ー健全な (公平で公正な) 評価を目指すためにー」 (日本語で実施)

講師 伊東 祐郎 (国際教養大学)

司会 大木 俊英 (白鷗大学)

日 時： 2022 年 11 月 5 日 (土) 13 時 00 分～16 時 00 分 (2 度の休憩をはさむ)

場 所： オンライン (Zoom)

参 加 費： 無料

定 員： 100 名

申込期間： 9 月 5 日 (月) ～ 10 月 30 日 (日) [定員になり次第締め切り]

参加条件： 特になし

目的：

1. 過去に受験したテストを振り返り、「よいテスト」「悪いテスト」それぞれの特徴について分析し、共有を試みる。
2. 日本語教育の現場で適切な評価を行うために必要な作業を体系的にまとめ、日本語教師に求められる「評価リテラシー」とは何かを把握する。
3. 教育プログラムにおける言語テストと評価の役割を把握し、信頼性と妥当性を高めるテスト項目の開発と採点、結果の解釈を行う手法と諸課題について考察する。

手順：

1. よいテストの要件である信頼性・妥当性・実用性の確認
2. 良問・悪問を見分ける項目分析の活用
3. テスト統計の基礎・基本

申込方法：

1. 下記 URL または QR コードより申し込みフォームにアクセスし、必要な情報をご登録ください。締め切り後、参加者にのみ Zoom 情報をお知らせいたします。

<https://forms.gle/W2bFW4g4wfWhPaJz9>



2. 上記の申込方法で不具合がある場合はメールでの受け付けも致します。下記の情報を平井明代（筑波大学）hirai.akiyo.ft@u.tsukuba.ac.jp まで e-mail でご連絡ください。

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) 氏名・所属・メールアドレス（全員）(2) ワークショップの参加理由（全員）(3) 講師へのご質問（希望者のみ）(4) その他、ワークショップまたは JLTA ワークショップ全体に対して何かご要望がありましたらお書きください。（希望者のみ） |
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Workshop Information

What is the Language Assessment Literacy Required for Japanese Language Teachers? (Conducted in Japanese)

Lecturer: Sukero ITO
(Akita International University)

Chair: Toshihide O'ki
(Hakuoh University)

Date: November 5, 2022 (Saturday), 13:00–16:00 (with two intermissions)

Venue: Zoom

Attendance Fee: Free

Maximum Number of Participants: 100

Registration Period: September 5th (Mon.) – October 30th (Sun.)

(Registration will be closed after the number of participants reaches the limit)

Prerequisite: None

Objectives

1. To analyze the characteristics of good and bad assessments by reviewing participants' previously taken tests
2. To systematically summarize the whole process of evaluating classes appropriately in Japanese education, and to determine the evaluation literacy required for Japanese language teachers
3. To recognize the role of language testing and evaluation in educational programs, and to discuss ways to develop test items for higher test reliability and validity, share methods to evaluate and interpret their results, and consider limitations

Flow

1. Check the reliability, validity, and practicality that are necessary for good assessment
2. Perform item analysis to distinguish good and bad test items
3. Review basic statistical knowledge required for language testing

How to register

1. To register for the workshop, please go to the following website with the URL or QR code below and fill in the necessary information. Only registered participants will receive Zoom information after the deadline.

<https://forms.gle/W2bFW4g4wfWhPaJz9>

2. If you cannot register using the website above, please email Akiyo HIRAI (University of Tsukuba) at hirai.akiyo.ft@u.tsukuba.ac.jp

Let us know the following information when you register for the workshop.

- (1) Your name, affiliation, and email address
- (2) Reason(s) for participating in this workshop
- (3) Questions for the instructor, if you have any (Optional)
- (4) Requests for this workshop, or JLTA workshops in general (Optional)



リンガスキル受験準備に役立つ自習用教材

私たちの学習教材は、自習用としても正式なコースの一部としても使用でき、学習者の多様な英語学習の目的をサポートします。お問合せは InfoJapan@cambridgeenglishreps.org まで。

Linguaskillオンラインコース

Linguaskillオンラインコースは、学生が英語スキルを練習し、Linguaskillの対策に役立ちます。各コースのモジュールには以下のものを含まれます：

- ▶▶ Linguaskillテストモジュールの概要
- ▶▶ 文法・語彙・コミュニケーション英語の演習
- ▶▶ 各言語スキルの本格的なテスト演習
- ▶▶ Linguaskillを受験する前に試せるオリジナルの模擬テスト
- ▶▶ テストのパフォーマンスを向上させるためのヒント

CEFRレベルに
対応
A2-C1



各モジュールのデモを見る：

cambridgeenglish.org/linguaskill-learning-solutions



Linguaskill試験対策に「Evolve」を推奨

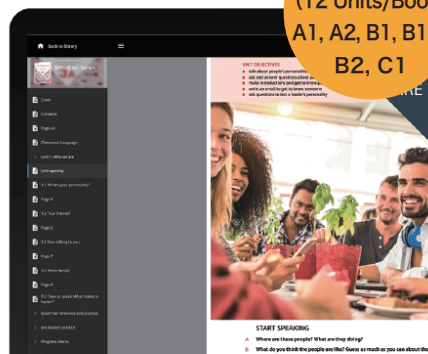
高等教育機関では、Linguaskillと一緒に「Evolve」を導入することで、「学習者が自信をもって会話ができるように」スピーキングに重点を置いた学習・評価ソリューションを提供します。

「Evolve」が提供するもの：

コーパスの活用でスムーズかつナチュラルな英語表現を習得

- ▶▶ 学習者と言語教育の専門家へのアンケートに基づき、効率的かつ効果的に英語を上達させる構成
- ▶▶ スマートフォンで利用できるアクティビティや練習問題で自学自習をサポート
- ▶▶ ビデオでは様々なアクセントを収録し、実際に使われている自然な表現を習得
- ▶▶ QRを読み取ると世界中から集めたリアル学習者のインタビューが視聴可能
- ▶▶ eBookのご用意もあり

6 Levels
(12 Units/Book)
A1, A2, B1, B1+,
B2, C1



詳細はこちらでご確認ください：

<https://www.cambridge.org/jp/cambridgeenglish/catalog/adult-courses/evolve>



英語コミュニケーション能力判定テスト

C

A

S

E

C

Computerized Assessment System for English Communication

累計 288万人が受験！ 企業に選ばれるCASEC (キャセック) グローバル企業でも続々導入！



アサヒビール
株式会社



日清食品
ホールディングス
株式会社



ファイザー
株式会社



楽天
株式会社

他約 1,894 団体で導入

📄 CASEC 公式サイト

<https://casec.evidus.com/> CASEC 検索

CASEC (キャセック) とは…

CASEC は、株式会社教育測定研究所が開発・運営を行っている、日本で初めて IRT (項目応答理論) に基づいた CAT (コンピュータ適応型テスト) として開発された、英語コミュニケーション能力判定テストです。解答の正解・不正解に合わせて次の問題の難易度を変化させていくことにより、個人の英語能力値を従来よりも短いテスト時間で正確かつ客観的に測定することができます。また、インターネット上で時間と場所を選ばずに受験ができ、スコアもその場ですぐに分かります。

✓ 納得の3つのポイント

POINT
1

40分ですぐ判定！

- 平均試験時間は 40 分～50 分
- 終了後すぐに結果を表示

POINT
2

オンラインで
いつでもどこでも！

試験会場に行かなくてもインターネット環境さえあれば24時間365日いつでもオンラインで受験可能

POINT
3

TOEIC®L&Rスコア目安
が分かる！

TOEIC®L&Rのスコア目安・英検級の目安が表示され、しかも高い相関を誇ります

CASECテスト概要

● 計 60 問

● 1000点満点

● 受験は平均 40分～50分

● 受験後即時に結果を確認

● TOEIC®L&Rのスコア目安を表示

Section 1

語彙の知識

16 問 4 難易度
(配点: 25点満点)

日常生活・学校生活・ビジネスの場などに密着したシチュエーションの中で実際に使われる、語彙の知識を測定します。

Section 2

表現の知識

16 問 4 難易度
(配点: 25点満点)

日常生活・学校生活・ビジネスの場などに密着したシチュエーションの会話の中で、実際に使われる表現の知識及びその用法を測定します。

Section 3

リスニングでの
大量把握

17 問 4 難易度
(配点: 25点満点)

日常生活・学校生活・ビジネスの場などに密着したシチュエーションの会話やニュース・機内放送などを聞き、その内容の大意を理解する能力を測定します。

Section 4

具体情報の
書き取り能力

11 問 書き取り
(配点: 25点満点)

日常生活・学校生活・ビジネスの場などに密着したシチュエーションの会話などの多い情報の中から、コミュニケーションをはかるための、または、内容理解のキーポイントとなる具体情報を抜き取る能力を測定します。



テストのスコアだけでなく、今後の学習をモチベートする情報が満載！
CASECであなただけの英語学習の強化ポイントが分かり、次の目標設定がしやすい！

オフィシャルスコアレポート



より詳しく習熟度が把握できるフィードバックシートで弱点を明確に！
TOEIC®L&R スコア目安、全体受験者の中での自己位置をマークアップ。最後に今後の学習に対するアドバイス、語彙力、表現力、聴解力、それぞれに対して記載されているので学習の手掛かりが得られます。

CASEC CAN-DO



取得したスコアで、英語を用いてできることを具体的に記述！
スコアの意味する英語力をより明確にイメージできるようになりました。ビジネスや旅行、学校シーンでの目標が立てやすくなります。

導入実績 (50音順)

【企業】 アサヒビール株式会社 / 株式会社イーオン / 株式会社インテリジェンス / 宇都宮航空開発機構 / 株式会社エイチ・アイ・エス / 株式会社NTTドコモ / 大塚製薬株式会社 / オリオン株式会社 / 花王株式会社 / カゴメ株式会社 / 株式会社GABA / KDDIエンジニアリング株式会社 / 京セラ株式会社 / シスコムシステムズ合同会社 / 住友スリーエム株式会社 / 住友理工株式会社 / 日清食品ホールディングス株式会社 / ロート製薬株式会社 / ファイザー株式会社 / 富士ゼロックス株式会社 / 富士通株式会社 / プラザー工業株式会社 / 三菱商事株式会社 / ユニリーバ・ジャパン株式会社 / 楽天株式会社 / 株式会社リコー

【大学】 愛知学院大学 / 桜美林大学 / 学習院大学 / 龍谷大学 / 関西大学 / 関西国際大学 / 国士大学 / 十文字学園女子大学 / 法政大学 / 昭和女子大学 / 清泉女子大学 / 清泉女子大学 / 玉川大学 / 電気通信大学 / 東京女子大学 / 筑波大学 / 長崎ウエスレアン大学 / 長野県看護大学 / 新潟青陵大学 / 文教大学 / 宮城大学 / 武蔵野美術大学 / 名城大学 / 立命館大学 / 龍谷大学 / 早稲田大学

他約 1,894 団体

英語 4 技能プレイスメントテスト

E-Vision

英語 4 技能プレイスメントテスト E-Vision とは

高大接続改革の目標、「急激な社会変化の中でも、未来の創り手となるために必要な資質・能力を備え、自立して社会に貢献する人材を育成すること」に即して、今年 2022 年から実施されている高等学校の学習指導要領「英語コミュニケーション」「論理・表現」でも、英語 4 技能評価が求められます。

ELPA から 2023 年 7 月発売予定（1 月リスニング、リーディング先行発売）の「英語 4 技能プレイスメントテスト E-Vision」では、「ライティング、スピーキング、リスニング、リーディング」の 4 技能の力をウェブサイト上のテストでコンピュータ、タブレット、スマートフォンにより測ることができ、「主体的・能動的な学習」で必要となる、総合的な英語力がどの程度身についているかが把握できます。

高等学校、高等専門学校、短期大学・大学まで広くご受験いただき、グローバル化が進む社会に対応できる英語力を身につけるのに役立てていただければ幸いです。

■英語 4 技能プレイスメントテスト E-Vision 問題概要■

◇仕様：コンピュータ、タブレット、スマートフォンを 使用したウェブサイト上の個別受験型テスト	＜内容＞
◇出題レベル：高校英語総合レベル	1：リスニング（多肢選択）
◇試験時間：リスニング 20 問 25 分	2：リーディング（多肢選択）
リーディング 20 問 25 分	3：ライティングテスト（文再現・整序／自由産出 問題出題可能性あり）
ライティング 20 問 10 分	4：スピーキングテスト（文再現・整序／自由産出 問題出題可能性あり）
スピーキング 20 問 10 分	
合計 約 70 分（※練習問題、自由産出問題除く）	
◇受験料：4 技能 1980 円／3 技能 1650 円／2 技能 1100 円（すべて税込み）	

現代日本語テキストを読み解くための 日本語リーディングリテラシーテスト

「従来型の読解力」にとどまらず、「新・読解力」を測定評価するテストです。

定価：682 円（税込） 問題数：50 問 試験時間：50 分

■日本語リーディングリテラシーテスト問題概要■

【知識】14 問 【情報】6 問 【データ読取】8 問 【論理】9 問 【文脈】5 問 【内容把握】8 問

◇仕様：CBT（コンピュータ）／PBT（マークシート）による多肢選択問題 ◇文章出題レベル：高校国語総合

特定非営利活動法人 英語運用能力評価協会（ELPA）

〒162-0806 東京都新宿区横町 39-3-501 Tel.03-3528-9891/Fax.03-3528-9892

e-mail: elpa@english-assessment.org

URL: <https://english-assessment.org/evision>

ELPA Association for
English Language
Proficiency Assessment

＜協賛企業・法人・団体の一覧（50 音順）＞

IELTS *

British Council, IDP: IELTS Australia, Cambridge Assessment English
<https://www.ielts.org>

Cambridge University Press & Assessment *
<https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/jp>

ピアソン・ジャパン株式会社 *
Pearson Japan <https://www.pearson.co.jp/>

VELC 研究会（事務局 株式会社 金星堂） *
Research Group for Visualizing English Language Competency
<https://www.velctest.org/index.html>

We would like to greatly acknowledge 4 companies, organizations, and groups for their support.

本大会にあたり以上の4の企業・法人・団体様より
大会運営のご支援を賜りました。厚く御礼申し上げます。

The conference information of JLTA2023 will be announced via the JLTA website as soon as the details become available. We look forward to seeing you there.

2023 年度の日本言語テスト学会全国研究大会は、詳細が決まり次第、JLTA のホームページでお知らせいたします。ご参加のほどよろしく願いいたします。

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