

日 本 言 語 テ ス ト 学 会 (JLTA)
第 15 回 (2011 年 度) 全 国 研 究 大 会 発 表 要 綱

Handbook
of
the 15th Annual Conference
of
the Japan Language Testing Association

Conference Theme: University Entrance Examinations and Language Testing

日時：2011 年 10 月 29 日 (土) 8:30—18:00

会場：桃山学院大学 1・2・3号館
〒594-1198 大阪府和泉市まなび野1-1 TEL(代表) 0725-54-3131

主催：日本言語テスト学会
事務局 〒389-0813 長野県千曲市若宮758 TEL: 026-275-1964 FAX: 026-275-1970

後援：中部地区英語教育学会 (Chubu English Language Education Society)



**THE JAPAN LANGUAGE TESTING
ASSOCIATION**

758, Wakamiya, Chikuma, Nagano 389-0813, Japan
Telephone: +81-26-275-1964 Fax: +81-26-275-1970
<https://e-learning.ac/jlta.ac/>
E-mail: youichi@avis.ne.jp

**Conference Venue:
MOMOYAMA GAKUIN UNIVERSITY**

1-1 Manabino, Izumi, Osaka 594-1198, Japan
Telephone: +81-725-54-3131
<http://www.andrew.ac.jp/english/index.html>

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塩川 春彦	(帝京科学大学)
澤木 泰代	(早稲田大学)

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Overall Conference Schedule

Timetable

October 28, 2011 (Friday)

15:00—18:10	Pre-Conference Workshop “Exploratory Factor Analysis” Yasuyo Sawaki (Waseda University) (conducted in Japanese; Room 3-205, 2nd floor, Building 3)
16:00—17:30	Board Meeting (Hotel Dai-Ichi Sakai)

October 29, 2011 (Saturday)

8:30—	Registration (Entrance Hall, Building 1)
9:00—9:15	Opening Ceremony (Room 2-201, 2nd floor, Building 2)
9:20—10:20	Keynote Speech (Room 2-201, 2nd floor, Building 2)
10:30—11:10	Presentation I
11:20—12:00	Presentation II
12:00—13:30	Lunch Break (Committee Meetings: Teachers’ Room [Kyoin hikae shitsu])
13:30—14:10	Presentation III
14:20—15:00	Presentation IV
15:10—15:50	Presentation V
16:00—17:00	Symposium (Room 2-201, 2nd floor, Building 2)
17:05—17:25	JLTA General Business Meeting (Room 2-201, 2nd floor, Building 2)
17:25—17:35	Closing Ceremony (Room 2-201, 2nd floor, Building 2)
18:00—20:00	Banquet (5th floor, St. Peter Hall)

Commercial Exhibits: Room 1-209 or nearby

Participants’ Lounge: Room 1-210 (Drinks are available for free.)

Headquarter: Teachers’ Room (Kyoin hikae shitsu)

大会日程表

2011 年 10 月 28 日 (金)

15:00—18:10	ワークショップ「探索的因子分析 (Exploratory Factor Analysis)」 講師：澤木 泰代 (早稲田大学) (3 号館 2 階 3-205 教室)
16:00—17:30	理事会 (ホテル第一堺)

2011 年 10 月 29 日 (土)

8:30—	受付 (1 号館エントランスホール)
9:00—9:15	開会行事 (1 号館 2 階 2-201 教室)
9:20—10:20	基調講演 (1 号館 2 階 2-201 教室)
10:30—11:10	研究発表 I
11:20—12:00	研究発表 II
12:00—13:30	昼食 (役員会：1 号館 2 階 教員控室)
13:30—14:10	研究発表 III
14:20—15:00	研究発表 IV
15:10—15:50	研究発表 V
16:00—17:00	シンポジウム (1 号館 2 階 2-201 教室)
17:05—17:25	JLTA 総会 (1 号館 2 階 2-201 教室)
17:25—17:35	閉会行事 (1 号館 2 階 2-201 教室)
18:00—20:00	懇親会 (聖ペテロ館 5 階第 6, 7 会議室)

協賛企業展示：1 号館 2 階 1-209 教室

参加者休憩室：1 号館 2 階 1-210 教室 (無料の飲み物がございます)

大会本部：1 号館 2 階教員控室

Program of the 15th JLTA Annual Conference

October 29, 2011 (Saturday)

- 8:30— Registration (Entrance Hall, Building 1)
(During this time period, presenters can check the connection between the PC and the projector.)
Conference Attendance Fee: Members: ¥1,000 (JLTA & Chubu English Language Education Society); Non-members: ¥3,000 (except Students: ¥1,000)
- 9:00—9:15 Opening Ceremony (Room 2-201, 2nd floor, Building 2)
Coordinator Katsumasa Shimada
(Conference Organizing Committee Chair, Momoyama Gakuin University)
Greetings Kichizo Akashi (President, Momoyama Gakuin University)
Greetings Katsunosuke Namita (Emeritus Professor, Hokkaido University)
- 9:20—10:20 Keynote Speech (Room 2-201, 2nd floor, Building 2)
Coordinator Yosuke Yanase (Hiroshima University)
Introduction of the lecturer Jamie Dunlea (Society for Testing English Proficiency)
Theme: Test specifications in university entrance examinations
Lecturer Fred Davidson
(Professor of Linguistics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)
- 10:30—11:10 Presentation I (Presentation: 30 mins; Discussion: 10 mins)
- 11:20—12:00 Presentation II
- 12:00—13:30 Lunch
(Committee Meetings: Teachers' Room [Kyoin hikae shitsu]; Participants' Lounge: Room 1-210)
- 13:30—14:10 Presentation III (Presentation 30 mins; Discussion 10 mins)
- 14:20—15:00 Presentation IV
- 15:10—15:50 Presentation V
- 16:00—17:00 Symposium (Room 2-201, 2nd floor, Building 2)
Theme: University entrance examinations and language testing in Japan
Coordinator & Panelist Kiwamu Kasahara (Hokkaido University of Education)
Panelist Tetsuhito Shizuka (Saitama University)
Discussant Fred Davidson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)
- 17:05—17:25 JLTA General Business Meeting (Room 2-201, 2nd floor, Building 2)
Selection of the chair
Reporter Youichi Nakamura
(JLTA Secretary General, Seisen Jogakuin Junior College)
- 17:25—17:35 Closing Ceremony (Room 2-201, 2nd floor, Building 2)
- 18:00—20:00 Banquet (5th floor, St. Peter Hall)
Coordinator Kazuhiko Katagiri (Senshu University)

日本言語テスト学会第15回全国大会プログラム

2011年10月29日(土)

- 8:30— 受付(1号館エントランスホール)
(PC利用発表者:発表教室で機器接続確認)
学会参加費:会員1,000円(日本言語テスト学会 & 中部地区英語教育学会)、
非会員3,000円(ただし学生は1,000円)
- 9:00—9:15 開会行事(1号館2階2-201教室)
総合司会 島田 勝正(研究大会実行委員長・桃山学院大学)
挨拶 明石 吉三(桃山学院大学学長)
挨拶 浪田 克之介(北海道大学名誉教授)
- 9:20—10:20 基調講演(1号館2階2-201教室)
司会 柳瀬 陽介(広島大学)
紹介 Jamie Dunlea(Society for Testing English Proficiency)
演題 Test specifications in university entrance examinations
講師 Fred Davidson
(Professor of Linguistics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)
- 10:30—11:10 研究発表Ⅰ(発表30分, 質疑応答10分)
11:20—12:00 研究発表Ⅱ
- 12:00—13:30 昼 食
(役員会:1号館2階教員控室 休憩室:1号館2階1-210教室)
- 13:30—14:10 研究発表Ⅲ(発表30分, 質疑応答10分)
14:20—15:00 研究発表Ⅳ
15:10—15:50 研究発表Ⅴ
- 16:00—17:00 シンポジウム(1号館2階2-201教室)
テーマ University entrance examinations and language testing in Japan
(使用言語:英語)
コーディネーター兼パネリスト 笠原 究(北海道教育大学旭川校)
パネリスト 静 哲人(埼玉大学)
討論者 Fred Davidson(University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)
- 17:05—17:25 JLTA 総会(1号館2階2-201教室)
議長選出
報告 中村 洋一(JLTA 事務局長・清泉女学院短期大学)
- 17:25—17:35 閉会行事(1号館2階2-201教室)
- 18:00—20:00 懇親会(聖ペテロ館5階第6,7会議室)
司会 片桐 一彦(専修大学)

Presentation Overview

Time	Part	Room 2-201	The 1st room (1-206)	The 2nd room (1-207)	The 3rd room (1-211)	The 4th room (1-212)	The 5th room (1-213)
9:20— 10:20		Keynote speech		--	--	--	--
10:30 — 11:10	I	--	Kwon	Tsutagawa	Yoshida	跡部・ 島崎・ 小林・池田	申・今井
11:20 — 12:00	II	--	Lee	Amiri & Maftoon	Nishiko	工藤・ 長沼・ 高野・増田	荒金
12:00 — 13:30		Lunch					
13:30 — 14:10	III	--	Dunlea	Norizuki, Ito, Shimatani, & Monzawa	--	酒井	張
14:20 — 15:00	IV	--	Takanami	Hirai, Fujita, & Matsuzaki	Koyama & Setoguchi	木村	入江
15:10 — 15:50	V	--	--	Dastgoshadeh & Jalilzadeh	Saito	秋山	野上・林
16:00 — 17:00		Symposium	--	--	--	--	--

Presentation Details

Room 2-201

Chair Keynote speech Yosuke Yanase (Hiroshima University)
 Symposium summary Kazuhiko Katagiri (Senshu University)

Part	Presenter (Affiliation)	Title
	Keynote speech Fred Davidson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)	Test specifications in university entrance examinations
I—V	--	--
	Symposium Coordinator & Panelist: Kiwamu Kasahara (Hokkaido University of Education) Panelist: Tetsuhito Shizuka (Saitama University) Discussant: Fred Davidson (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)	University entrance examinations and language testing in Japan

The 1st Room (Room 1-206)

Chair	Part I	Randy Thrasher (Okinawa Christian University)
	Part II	Randy Thrasher (Okinawa Christian University)
	Part III	Hidetoshi Saito (Ibaraki University)
	Part IV	Jamie Dunlea (Society for Testing English Proficiency)

Part	Presenter (Affiliation)	Title
I	Oryang Kwon (Seoul National University, Korea)	Korean Secondary School English Teachers' Perceptions about the Speaking/Writing Tests of the New National English Ability Test
II	WonKey Lee (Seoul National University of Education, Korea)	The Speaking Test of Korea's NEATs 2 & 3: Its Usability for University Admission Qualifications
III	Jamie Dunlea (Society for Testing English Proficiency)	Employing multiple test-centered standard-setting methods in relating exams to the CEFR
IV	Takanami Sachiyo (Saitama Prefectural University)	Investigating Spelling Performance with Production Tests and Recognition Tests
V	--	--

The 2nd Room (Room 1-207)

Chair	Part I	Kahoko Matsumoto (Tokai University)
	Part II	Soo-im Lee (Ryukoku University)
	Part III	Kahoko Matsumoto (Tokai University)
	Part IV	Yukie Koyama (Nagoya Institute of Technology)
	Part V	Soo-im Lee (Ryukoku University)

Part	Presenter (Affiliation)	Title
I	Fred S. Tsutagawa (Seikei University)	Assessing the effectiveness of a DCT pragmatics test
II	Mehrdad Amiri (Graduate School, Islamic Azad University, Iran), Parviz Maftoon (Islamic Azad University, Iran)	A Critical Review of the Status Quo of ELT in Japan: A Meta-Analysis
III	Ken Norizuki (Shizuoka Sangyo University), Akihiro Ito (Seinan Gakuin University), Hiroshi Shimatani (Kumamoto University), Satoshi Monzawa (Hiryu High School, Mishima)	Text and auditory processing characteristics affecting item difficulty in EFL listening comprehension—Analyzing TOEIC(R) short conversations and short talks
IV	Akiyo Hirai (University of Tsukuba), Ryoko Fujita (Graduate School, University of Tsukuba), Hideaki Matsuzaki (Graduate School, University of Tsukuba)	Washback effects of the National Center Listening Test on Japanese students' listening ability and their attitudes toward studying English listening
V	Adel Dastgoshadeh (Islamic Azad University, Iran), Kaveh Jalilzadeh (Islamic Azad University, Iran)	Error recognition tests as a predictor of learners' writing ability

The 3rd Room (Room 1-211)

Chair	Part I	Hiroshi Shimatani (Kumamoto University)
	Part II	Jeffrey K. Hubbell (Hosei University)
	Part IV	Yo In'nami (Toyohashi University of Technology)
	Part V	Yoshinori Watanabe (Sophia University)

Part	Presenter (Affiliation)	Title
I	Hiroko Yoshida (Osaka University of Economics)	The Relationship between the Scores on the TOEIC Bridge and TOEIC tests
II	Midori Nishiko (Shizuoka Toyoda Junior High School)	The Effect of the Interview Test to Improve Students' Speaking Ability and How to Reflect it to Their Grade
III	--	--
IV	Dennis Koyama (Kanda University of International Studies), Eric Setoguchi (Kanda University of International Studies)	Stakeholder input and test design: Investigating the effect of group member familiarity on test scores in a group oral discussion test
V	Hidetoshi Saito (Ibaraki University)	Issues in Rating Junior High School Students' Speaking Performance in a Discussion Contest: A Case of the Ibaraki Interactive English Forum

第4室 (1-212 教室)

司会	Part I	高波 幸代 (埼玉県立大学)
	Part II	宮崎 啓 (慶應義塾高等学校)
	Part III	村上 京子 (名古屋大学)
	Part IV	中村 優治 (慶應義塾大学)
	Part V	法月 健 (静岡産業大学)

Part	Presenter (Affiliation)	Title
I	跡部 智 (慶應義塾大学外国語教育研究センター), 島崎 のぞみ (慶應義塾大学外国語教育研究センター), 小林 夏子 (教育測定研究所), 池田 直樹 (教育測定研究所)	CEFR に基づく英語スピーキングテストの開発
II	工藤 洋路 (東京外国語大学), 長沼 君主 (東京外国語大学), 高野 正恵 (東京外国語大学英語学習支援センター), 増田 斐那子 (東京外国語大学英語学習支援センター)	自動採点ポートフォリオ評価と CEFR 基準評価を融合したライティング学習プログラムの構築
III	酒井 たか子 (筑波大学)	日本語学習者の文完成問題の自動採点へ向けての検討
IV	木村 哲夫 (新潟青陵大学)	潜在ランク理論による診断的テスト結果の提示
V	秋山 實 (東北大学大学院生)	シミュレーションによるアダプティブテストの評価

第5室 (1-213 教室)

司会	Part I	木村 哲夫 (新潟青陵大学)
	Part II	清水 裕子 (立命館大学)
	Part III	荒金 房子 (植草学園大学)
	Part IV	長沼 君主 (東京外国語大学)
	Part V	村上 京子 (名古屋大学)

Part	Presenter (Affiliation)	Title
I	申 貞恩 (筑波大学), 今井 新悟 (筑波大学)	問題項目作成者が想定する困難度と IRT 分析による困難度とのズレ—聴解問題項目の特徴—
II	荒金 房子 (植草学園大学)	映像を用いたリスニング指導における 2 種の先行オーガナイザーの効果
III	張 毅 (九州大学大学院生)	中国人日本語学習者の「話す」能力における自己評価に関する一考察—JF Can-do-statements を利用して—
IV	入江 友理 (名古屋大学大学院生)	日本語 Can-do statements に含まれる要素と妥当性との関係—韓国人 JFL 学習者の「聞く」技能に焦点を当てた項目記述の分析から—
V	野上 康子 (教育測定研究所), 林 規夫 (教育測定研究所)	CASEC Can-Do リストの開発

Conference Committee Information

To All Participants

University Parking Lots

University car parks are not available for this conference. Please use public transportation to come to the venue.

Registration

1. The conference registration site is located at the Entrance Hall (2nd floor, Building 1).
2. The conference attendance fee is ¥1,000 for members (including institutional members) and ¥3,000 for non-members (¥1,000 for non-member students). If non-members apply for membership at the registration desk, the conference attendance fee will be ¥1,000. The JLTA annual fee is ¥8,000 for a general member and ¥5,000 for a student member; the admission fee is ¥1,000.
3. Please wear your conference name card throughout the conference.
4. The banquet fee is ¥3,000. The banquet registration is conducted at the registration desk. The banquet will be held on the 5th floor of St. Peter Hall, which is at a two-minute walking distance from the Building 1.
5. The conference handbook is available at the registration desk.

Lunch and Participants' Lounge

1. Lunch can be purchased at a nearby convenience store. The store is 100 meters from the university main entrance gate.
2. Complimentary drinks are available in Room 1-210.
3. No smoking is permitted on campus.

Accommodation

We are afraid that we provide no accommodation services through our association. Please make arrangements by yourself.

Emergency Contact E-Mail Address: koizumir@tokiwa.ac.jp (Rie Koizumi)

Received e-mail messages will be automatically forwarded to her mobile phone.

To Presenters

1. Presenters will have 30 minutes to present their paper, followed by 10 minutes for discussion.
2. Please register at the registration desk first. Please go to the designated room 10 minutes prior to the starting time of the presentation.
3. If you are not a member, please pay the ¥3,000 "Presentation fee" (different from "Attendance fee") at the registration desk. This rule applies to every presenter on the program.
4. You are expected to connect your computer to the projector and operate it yourself. The projector and connector cable can be found in the room. There is no sound system and as such you cannot play sounds from the computer. LAN internet access is not available. During the registration period, presenters can check the connection between the PC and the projector.
5. Please bring your handouts in case the PC or the projector does not work.
6. If a letter of invitation is required, please send an e-mail message to Rie Koizumi at koizumir@tokiwa.ac.jp

To Chairs

1. One chair is assigned to each presentation.
2. Please make sure that the presentation does not exceed the allotted time.
3. Please start the presentation at the time designated in the program. Please do not change the starting time or the order of the presentations.

学会事務局からのお知らせ

大会参加者へのご案内

■駐車場

学会用に駐車場は準備しておりません。公共の交通手段をお使いください。

■受付

1. 1号館2階のエントランスホールで行います。
2. 学会参加費は、会員 1,000 円（個人・賛助会員を含む）、非会員 3,000 円（ただし学生は 1,000 円）です。非会員の方でも、受付で入会手続きを行えば学会参加費は 1,000 円となります。JLTA 年会費は一般会員は 8,000 円、学生会員は 5,000 円、入会費は 1,000 円です。
3. 学会中は、名札をお付けください。
4. 懇親会費は 3,000 円です。受付でお支払いください。懇親会は聖ペテロ館の 5 階の第 6, 7 会議室にて開かれます。1 号館より徒歩 2 分の場所にあります。
5. 『JLTA 第 15 回（2011 年度）全国研究大会発表要綱』は受付で配布します。

■昼食・休憩室

1. 昼食は受付では販売いたしません。会場から徒歩 5 分（正門から 100 メートル先）の場所にコンビニエンスストアがあります。
2. 無料の飲み物は 1 号館 2 階 1-210 教室にあります。
3. 大学内はすべて禁煙です。

■宿泊

宿泊の斡旋はいたしていません。

■緊急連絡先の E メールアドレス koizumir@tokiwa.ac.jp（小泉利恵）
携帯電話の E メールアドレスに転送されます。

発表者へのご案内

1. 30 分の発表と 10 分の質疑応答の時間があります。
2. 受付を済まされ、発表開始 10 分前には、発表会場にお越しください。
3. 非会員の方は、「研究発表費（参加費とは別）」の 3,000 円を、受付時に支払いをお願いいたします。これは、プログラムに掲載する共同研究者すべてに適用されます。
4. ご発表にプロジェクタを使われる方は、PC との接続作業は各自で行ってください。発表会場にはプロジェクタとともに接続ケーブルもごさいます。PC からの音声を会場のスピーカーから出すことはできません。インターネットへの直接接続はできません。朝の受付時に接続を確認してください。
5. 予測できない不具合に備え、ハンドアウトのご持参をお勧めします。
6. 出張依頼状などが必要な方は、koizumir@tokiwa.ac.jp（小泉利恵）までご連絡ください。

司会の方へのご案内

1. 1 発表につき 1 人の司会をお願いしています。
2. 時間オーバーにならないようお気をつけください。
3. 決められた時間に発表を始めてください。発表時間や順番を変えないでください。

Abstracts

Keynote Speech (Room 2-201)

Test specifications in university entrance examinations

Fred Davidson

(Professor of Linguistics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)

My talk will have two parts, followed by a question-and-answer period with the audience.

A test specification (or “spec”) is a generative blueprint from which equivalent test tasks can be generated. During test development, specs evolve over time. There are many models of test specs, but all models share two common features: sample(s) of the test tasks they intend to generate and guiding language about those samples. Specs take time to develop, and consensus among stakeholders provides important feedback – as well as pilot testing, if feasible. As feedback is gathered, the specs change and eventually stabilize into operational productive tools. In the first part of my presentation, I will discuss techniques and issues in the use of specs in language test development. In this part of the talk, I will also present my current conception of spec theory – the philosophical and theoretical model by which all specs can operate.

In the second part of my talk, I will reflect on one particular problem of spec theory: releasability. This refers to the general question: How much of a test spec should its developers share, and with whom? On the one hand, full release of the specs seems fair and just, because the framework of the test should be transparent. On the other hand, release of the full spec threatens test security. Using college entrance testing as a sample case, I will explore the matter of releasability, and I will suggest that (as with writing specs in the first place), the question of how much to release is a problem of communication. I will suggest a research agenda by which designers and users of college entrance tests can collaborate about releasability.

Symposium (Room 2-201)

University entrance examinations and language testing in Japan

Coordinator & Panelist **Kiwamu Kasahara (Hokkaido University of Education)**
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Panelist **Tetsuhito Shizuka (Saitama University)**

Discussant **Fred Davidson**
(University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA)

Paper 1:

Is It Possible to Find a Happy Medium?

Kiwamu Kasahara (Hokkaido University of Education)

Having years of experience teaching English at high school and university, I have realized that there is a great gap between what high school English teachers expect university English entrance exams to cover and the real process of making them. As a high school teacher, I hoped that entrance exams would reflect what students learn at high school. As a university teacher, I faced the situation where improving entrance exams was thought to be waste of time because all the test-takers were admitted in the end regardless of their test scores. On the other hand, a number of prestigious universities use English exams as a screening test including detailed questions about grammar and L2-L1 translation items instead of measuring participants' English proficiency. It could be said that what is done in high school English education has not been a decisive factor in the making of entrance exams, whether they are used for screening or not.

Is it possible to find a happy medium between the two sides? One possible solution is to turn to the general objective of English in the Course of Study because this is the only officially announced objective that both sides can refer to. The main objective written there is to "develop students' communication abilities." English entrance exams should measure test-takers' communication abilities in English. From this perspective, I would like to suggest the following to the university side. (1) Work on making exams as a team, not as individuals. First of all, it is important to determine what admission policy on communicative competence of English they have. Based on that policy, test specifications should be created in the team. (2) Stop using L2-L1 translation items. English exams should focus on test-takers' English skills. Japanese skills should be handled in Japanese exams. (3) Include more listening items. Ideally both a written test and an interview test should be conducted on the grounds that four skills should be equally evaluated. Since this is not practicable, at least listening skills should be measured as well as reading and writing skills. These changes will bring a positive washback effect to the high school side. High school teachers can no longer use entrance exams as an excuse for adopting traditional grammar-translation method. They will give their students more English input and more opportunities to express themselves in English. This can lead to the happiness and satisfaction of high school students.

Paper 2:
Five Suggestions for Improving English Entrance Examinations in Japan
Tetsuhito Shizuka (Saitama University)

Currently, in Japan, entrance tests in English are plagued with at least five problems: (1) each question is basically written by one person in such a way that suggestions for substantial modifications are rather difficult for someone else to make in the test writing process; (2) English-Japanese translation tasks are extensively used, driving candidates to feel the ability to produce neat L1 sentences are at least as important as, if not more important than, that to comprehend the L2 sentences themselves, and definitely far more important than that to *use* L2; (3) item analyses that go beyond calculating the mean component score are rarely, if ever, conducted, and the quality of tests are almost exclusively discussed based on how difficult or easy they are; (4) test questions are publicized immediately after they are administered, resulting in untried, untested questions of unknown quality having to be written from scratch, used, and then dumped and forgotten, year after year; and (5) the percentage of university content classes in which English is used as a means of instruction is low enough to make one wonder why, in the first place, English proficiency is tested at the screening stage. To better this situation, I propose the following:

- (1) “Impersonalize” test writing procedures so that making and accepting modification suggestions will have little to do with threatening or losing face of those concerned. One way of doing this would be to make one person responsible for collecting (or writing) a raw text material, another person for writing items about/out of it, and still another person for editing, revising, and finalizing it.
- (2) Stop writing L2-L1 translation questions. This would help candidates get their priorities straight in learning an L2.
- (3) Conduct item analysis as a routine. Make sure that every member in the committee understands that facility values tell only part of the story. Examine the behavior of every distractor in addition to the correct option. Identify high-performing or discriminating item types and alternative types.
- (4) Stop publicizing administered exams. Stop allowing test papers to be taken home by candidates so that banking and reusing items will be made possible. This will be made easier if done in conjunction with suggestion (2) above.
- (5) Increase the ratio of English-medium content classes so that there will actually be a reason for candidates to be proficient in English.

Paper Presentation

The 1st Room (Room 1-206) Part I

Korean Secondary School English Teachers' Perceptions about the Speaking/Writing Tests of the New National English Ability Test

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The Korean Ministry of Education, Science and Technology is developing a new test, called the National English Ability Test, which is going to include all four skills of English, i.e., listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Korean secondary school English teachers are concerned about the test, especially because of introduction of the productive skills, which have not been assessed in the past large-scale tests, such as the College Scholastic Ability Test (CSAT).

This study investigated secondary school English teachers' perceptions in implementing speaking and writing tests of the National English Ability Test. The study surveyed secondary school English teachers in Seoul and other areas with a questionnaire. The survey revealed that teachers were generally aware that the new test would include the speaking and writing tests. Quite a few teachers opposed the productive skills test. Many teachers felt some psychological burden about the inclusion of the speaking/writing tests. Although the teachers admitted that serving as raters in the new test would help improve their teaching, many were reluctant to participate in the rating. Teachers felt that the difficulty of subjective rating and lack of time for speaking and writing tests were serious problems in implementing the new test. Teachers were sensitive about the students' test anxiety, and they indicated that they feel a strong psychological burden when making judgments about the students' performance.

This study also investigated whether some of these psychological states of the teachers are correlated with their teaching experience, their English ability, and other variables. The results are discussed, and implications of the study are drawn.

The 1st Room (Room 1-206) Part II

The Speaking Test of Korea's NEATs 2 & 3: Its Usability for University Admission Qualifications

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A new national test of English, called the National English Ability Test (NEAT), is scheduled to be launched next year. This internet-based test is a 3-level test; NEAT 1 is meant for university students and adults, NEATs 2 & 3 are meant for high schoolers who want to be admitted into universities. (In this presentation, NEATs 2 & 3 are in focus.)

A distinguishing characteristic of the NEAT is that it includes components of speaking and writing tests, which was never materialized in the past despite the strong demands from academics, mainly for practicality reasons. Now the NEATs 2 & 3 are drawing a keen attention and interest from students and parents because the central government mentioned a possibility of using these tests for university entrance qualifications, and they are now being developed on the assumption that they are to be used as one of data that determine high schoolers' university entrance.

The NEAT was introduced by the current government's new English education policy: Public School English Education Reinforcement Policy. This policy was generally considered to have been motivated for political reasons rather than educational. Anyway, the ultimate goal of the NEAT is to activate the teaching of speaking and writing of English at schools, which has not actually been conducted despite its compelling necessity. That is, the NEAT ultimately goals to teach English to students so that they can confidently communicate in English verbally as well as literately. The NEAT is meant as a means to materializing this goal in schools across Korea. Here a positive washback effect of tests is attempted to be made the most use of.

The Korea's experiment of using an internet-based speaking test of English for university admission qualifications is unprecedented and hence still controversial. In this presentation, how to test and rate the speaking of English by internet is going to be briefly discussed, and the possibilities and problems of using the results of this speaking test component for university admission qualifications are going to be presented and discussed. Some theoretical aspects and practical constraints in implementing the NEAT for university admission qualifications in Korea are going to be explored and discussed, from purely academic perspectives of the presenter.

The 1st Room (Room 1-206) Part III

Employing multiple test-centered standard-setting methods in relating exams to the CEFR

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This paper presents results from a project to investigate the relationship between a framework of EFL tests in Japan and the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). The paper will discuss the rationale for using the CEFR in relation to tests designed and administered in Japan and provide an overview of the methodology employed to validate the claim of a relationship between the tests and the levels of the CEFR. The methodology will focus on a series of standard-setting sessions held in 2007 and 2010. The project has closely followed the procedures described in the Manual for Linking Exams to the CEFR produced by the Council of Europe, which gives a central role to standard setting. While the Manual provides valuable advice it does not prescribe any particular methodology from the multiple standard-setting procedures available in the literature. For this project, two methods were chosen for receptive skills: a procedure known as the Basket Method which has been widely used in relation to standard setting with the CEFR (Kaftandjieva, 2009; Kaftandjieva, 2010), and the Angoff Method, one of the most widely used and researched standard-setting procedures (Cizek & Bunch, 2007). The Basket Method is conceptually easy to interpret, but has been criticized as being statistically biased (Kaftandjieva, 2010). The Angoff method has been widely researched and recent studies have supported the robustness of the results obtained (Plake, Impara & Irwin, 2000; Reckase, 2006). It is, however, conceptually difficult and has been criticized for the cognitive burden it places on participants (Cizek & Bunch, 2007). This project deliberately used the Basket Method as a “warm-up” procedure to provide a useful introduction to standard setting to teachers in Japan who lacked extensive experience using the CEFR. This was followed by a modified Angoff procedure, which was designed from the outset to provide the actual data for standard setting. Combining these two methods maximized the positive aspects of each methodology while mitigating the negative aspects. The use of multiple standard setting procedures has been recommended as an important source of validity evidence (Kane, 1994; Kane 2001), but has not been widely operationalized due to the logistical demands, the cost, and the difficulty of interpreting the varying results obtained from different procedures (Cizek & Bunch, 2007). This study provides one example of how to implement Kane’s recommendations, with a particular emphasis on linking exams to the CEFR.

The 1st Room (Room 1-206) Part IV

Investigating Spelling Performance with Production Tests and Recognition Tests

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Spelling skill is classified as a sub-skill of writing ability, and this skill is categorized in the mechanics of writing in the writing evaluation standards. However, it is difficult to evaluate a learner's spelling skill using just his or her writing material. This is because, while writing, learners often choose words that he or she has greater confidence in using (i.e., choosing words for which he or she has no doubt of the spelling). This situation makes it difficult to understand a learner's actual level of spelling skill. That is to say, the relationship between the quality of spelling in written material and one's performance of spelling is not recognizable (e.g., Croft, 1982). Thus, particular spelling tests are needed in order to determine learners' spelling skill, and these tests should be given separately from writing tests.

The purpose of this study is to investigate participants' spelling performance on production tests (e.g., story form, timed dictation, list form, translation task) and recognition tests (e.g., multiple-choice, matching task) and to analyze participants' acquisition level of English spelling using Implicational Scaling (Hatch & Lazaraton, 1991). Implicational Scaling is a statistical procedure designed to facilitate understanding of the orderliness in the language-learning process. Using this method, we can see how learners acquire the target items of the learning procedure. The tests were partly derived from Northby's (1936) spelling tests—namely, story form (i.e., filling in the appropriate words in a given passage), timed dictation (i.e., writing whole sentences in a limited time), list form (i.e., writing the words as pronounced—the basic type of spelling test used in English lessons), and multiple-choice (i.e., choosing the correct spelling from choices of one correct spelling and four other distracters). In addition, two types of English-Japanese word tasks (i.e., matching task, translation task) were conducted sequentially in the testing session. The same target words were consistently used in all tests.

The experiments were conducted at two universities, and a total of 95 university students participated in the current study. Participants' vocabulary levels were preliminarily estimated using the Vocabulary Size Test (Mochizuki, 1998). The result indicated that the recognition of spelling mistakes is not the same as the production of correct spelling, and this result is consistent with previous studies. It is noteworthy that the results gathered among high school (i.e., the data collected in 2010 by the researcher) and university students (i.e., the data collected for the current study) are consistent with a prediction based on spelling test performance.

The 2nd Room (Room 1-207) Part I

Assessing the effectiveness of a DCT pragmatics test

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While pragmatic competence has long been recognized as an important aspect of communicative language ability (CLA) (Bachman, 1990; Bachman & Palmer, 1996; Purpura, 2004), the field of language testing and assessment is currently trying to construct valid tests to measure pragmatic competence and ability. Many studies have employed open-ended written discourse completion tests (DCTs) (Hudson, Detmer, & Brown, 1992, 1995; Liu, 2006; Yamashita, 1996; Yoshitake, 1997) for their ease of use and practicality (Beebe & Cummings, 1996). Most of these studies experienced difficulties validating this testing methodology, however, mainly due to problems associated with their testing populations being overly homogeneous. In the present study, 144 DCTs were completed by a heterogeneous population of adult English as a second language (ESL) learners from the Community English Program (CEP) at Teachers College, Columbia University. Modifying Hudson, Detmer, and Brown's (1995) original DCT instrument, the three variables that were integrated into the CEP Pragmatics Test were degree of imposition regarding each request speech act (I), social distance (D), and emotion (E), with the latter dimension being added because previous studies of cross-cultural pragmatics have collected very little data up until now in respect to the ability to create emotionally appropriate utterances. The primary goal of this study was to evaluate the statistical validity of Hudson, Detmer, and Brown's (1992, 1995) human rating scales, the test items, and overall functionality of the pragmatics test. In addition, potential correlations between this test and CLA ability by proficiency levels were also investigated. In regards to Hudson, Detmer, and Brown's (1995) human rating scales, they proposed rating student responses across the six pragmatic dimensions of 1) the ability to use the correct speech acts, 2) the ability to use typical expressions, 3) amount of speech and information given, 4) levels of formality, 5) levels of directness, and 6) levels of politeness. Inter-rater reliability analyses of a partial data set of 64 participants revealed that some of these factors appear much easier to assess and agree upon than others. With the limited data set, it was also inconclusive as to what degree this test of pragmatics appeared to measure overall communicative language ability by proficiency level. Therefore, the current study will attempt to complete the data set and evaluate the efficacy of such a test of pragmatics. Based on these updated results, recommendations for future studies into the complex phenomenon of pragmatic competence and ability will be offered.

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The 2nd Room (Room 1-207) Part II

A Critical Review of the Status Quo of ELT in Japan: A Meta-Analysis

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The present paper aims at providing an overview of the present status of ELT in Japan. The paper hence, mainly focuses on the measures taken by the ELT community in Japan ensued from the new vision of ELT in that country proposed by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT) in 2002. A comparison of the obtained TOEFL scores of Japanese with those of other Asian nations (2005-2006) indicates that Japanese have recorded one of the lowest Total Mean Scores among the Asian nations, both in the Internet-Based Tests (iBT) and Paper-Based Tests (pBT) of TOEFL. (ETS Results, 2005-2006, appendices I & II) In 2002, however MEXT issued its renewed vision of English language education aiming at reframing ELT in Japan, both in the schools and universities. (Appendix III) In case the vision proposed by MEXT is to be realized then the administrators, teachers, and teacher-educators in Japan may need to approach ELT from a different perspective that incorporates more opportunities for authentic language use during communicative, goal-oriented activities in smaller classrooms. The present study, however, has sought for the reality of the ongoing program through scrutinizing the recent literature via employing a meta-analysis framework. The findings of the study reveal that MEXT's vision (2002) has appeared unsuccessful despite a lot of budget, time, and energy invested in its emergence. The findings of the study, irrespective of cultural differences, could be employed by ELT program developers in other Asian countries, since they shed some lights on the dark faces of somehow unsuccessful ELT in their schools and universities.

The 2nd Room (Room 1-207) Part III

Text and auditory processing characteristics affecting item difficulty in EFL listening comprehension— Analyzing TOEIC(R) short conversations and short talks

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The construct of listening comprehension may be one of the least understood concepts in L2 assessment, while at the same time being a promising area of pedagogical development ‘because of the potential washback effect onto classroom practices’ (Alderson & Bachman, 2001: x). In order to provide test-takers/learners with proper pre- and post-test instructions, identifying what makes listening items easy or difficult for them is of paramount importance.

This study is an attempt to shed light on text and auditory processing characteristics affecting item difficulty in EFL listening comprehension, employing listening items with short conversations (Part 3) and short talks (Part 4) from two TOEIC Practice Tests. It comprises two main parts of inter-related analyses.

In the first part, text and auditory processing characteristics of input and response segments are analyzed for 120 items in Parts 3 and 4 (60 items each) from two TOEIC(R) Practice Tests, which had been administered as part of two whole-test sittings to 86 university students in Japan in 2010. In the second part, the same characteristics are re-analyzed for 60 items in Parts 3 and 4 (30 items each) from one TOEIC(R) Practice Test, which had been administered to 225 university students in Japan in 2008 and 2010.

The entire sample of 225 students is sorted by raw score, as recorded for the whole listening section, and is divided equally into three levels of ability (i.e., upper, middle and lower) groups for the sake of subsequent comparative analysis. A rationale for this group comparison is to explore how variable the above-mentioned characteristics are, depending on the proficiency levels of examinees.

The TOEIC(R) test represents one of the most well-recognized measures of general English language proficiency among university students in Japan. Despite its popularity, however, novice TOEIC(R) examinees often perceive the test as psychologically demanding, partly due to its length and duration, which might interfere with overall test difficulty and could lead to a prolonged negative effect for some under-confident learners. It is our hope that this kind of psychological pressure or lack of confidence will be greatly alleviated by enhanced learning, particularly in the case of listening items, if learners are provided with sufficient and adequate pre-test training and post-test corrective feedback on phonological, lexical, syntactic and discourse-level processing skills required to comprehend aural input and/or stem and response options.

The 2nd Room (Room 1-207) Part IV

Washback effects of the National Center Listening Test on Japanese students' listening ability and their attitudes toward studying English listening

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**Ryoko Fujita (Graduate School, University of Tsukuba),
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The English listening section was introduced into the National Center Test (NCT) in 2006. So far, a few studies have examined the washback effects of the listening test. Saida (2009) and Oguri (2009) asked students the kinds of listening instruction at high school that helped them perform better in the listening test, and reported some positive washback effects. Tanaka and Sage (2006) examined the contents of the test and questioned the authenticity of the NCT listening section in the Japanese university context. More recently, Yanagawa (2010) investigated to what extent the listening test reflected the Course of Study. However, it is still not known whether the listening ability of students has actually improved since the launch of the test.

Thus, in the present study, we investigated the listening scores of students in the year before and after the NCT listening section was introduced. Three kinds of data were used for this study: a questionnaire, test scores of high school students, and test scores of university students. First, the questionnaire assessed students' perception and attitude toward the NCT listening section in 2010. Second, the scores of more than 1,200 high school students were collected for eight years, from 2004 to 2011. These scores include scores on a standardized test that they took just before the NCT as well as the NCT score. The standardized test includes vocabulary, reading, listening, and dictation sections. Finally, the placement test scores of approximately 2000 first-year university students were collected for the past nine years, from 2003 to 2011. The test includes listening, reading, and grammar sections.

On the basis of the questionnaire data, we constructed contingency tables to analyze the relationship between the students' perceived difficulty level of the test and their preparation for the test. The analyses showed that there was no significant association between the variables, implying that students tended to think that they had performed well on the test, irrespective of their level of preparation before it. However, there were some indications that the listening test motivated students' listening study. As for high school and university test scores, we are in the process of analyzing them and will report the results at the presentation.

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It is not certain whether multiple-choice tests have essentially the same predictive validity for candidates in different academic disciplines, where writing requirements may vary. Still, at all levels of education and ability, there appears to be a close relationship between performance on multiple-choice and essay tests of writing ability. And yet each type of measure contributes unique information to the overall assessment. In this study the relationship between Iranian EFL students' performance on an error recognition test and their writing ability was investigated. Using appropriate statistical tests such as Pearson correlation coefficient formula and Matched t-test, the data collected from the participants who were selected randomly and voluntarily cooperated during the different phases of the study were analyzed. The results of the study showed that there is no statistically significant relationship between test takers' performance on the error recognition test and their writing ability. The finding of the study can be justified on the ground that error recognition tests gauge construct-irrelevant factors which might not be ever-present factors influencing test takers' writing ability.

Key words: error recognition test, writing ability, writing process

The 3rd Room (Room 1-211) Part I

The Relationship between the Scores on the TOEIC Bridge and TOEIC tests

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The TOEIC Bridge test is a multiple-choice test that measures the basic listening and reading skills in English. It was developed to serve as a “bridge” to the TOEIC test. The scores on the two tests are determined by the number of correct answers, which is converted to a scaled score. Educational Testing Service (ETS), which created both the TOEIC Bridge and TOEIC tests, suggests that the TOEIC test is suitable for those who scored less than 450 points in TOEIC. Nevertheless, a small body of research has investigated the relationship between the scoring systems of the two tests. ETS (2009) conducted a large-scale study in Korea and Japan where the relationship between the scores of the TOEIC Bridge and TOEIC was examined. Then, it proposed a score conversion table that could predict the scores on the TOEIC test using those on the TOEIC Bridge; however, the predicted scores may be sample-dependent, and the results of the score conversion may not be applicable to the Japanese participants. On the other hand, Maeda (2005) compared TOEIC Bridge test scores with TOEIC test scores in a Japanese university, although the participants showed a ceiling effect because of their high English proficiency at the TOEIC Bridge tests.

This study, then, aims to investigate the relationship between the scores on TOEIC Bridge and TOEIC tests and to examine the extent to which the TOEIC Bridge test scores can predict the TOEIC test scores. The participants in this study were 292 non-English major students who took both the TOEIC Bridge and TOEIC tests in 2009. They were first-year students who had enrolled in a private university in western Japan. Their scores on both the tests were statistically examined using regression analysis. Regression is a way of predicting performance on the dependent variable via one or more independent variables. The results of the study showed that (1) the scores of the TOEIC Bridge and the TOEIC test were moderately correlated, (2) the TOEIC Bridge score significantly predicted the TOEIC score, and (3) the TOEIC Bridge scores (X) were used to formulate the equations that estimate the TOEIC score (Y). A new score conversion table that can predict the scores on the TOEIC test using the score on the TOEIC Bridge was proposed based on the equations.

The 3rd Room (Room 1-211) Part II

The Effect of the Interview Test to Improve Students' Speaking Ability and How to Reflect it to Their Grade

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Speaking ability is increasingly required of Japanese students nowadays. The ways to improve students' speaking ability have been researched, however, it is very difficult to determine the best way. Here I suggest that not only increasing daily conversations during lessons, but putting some interview tests into continuous lessons at a fixed period should be effective. Moreover, it will also motivate students to speak more fluently during daily lessons.

Listening tests are easy to adopt because a lot of students can carry them out at one time and be evaluated by their paper test points. However speaking tests take time. Here, rather short and possible interview tests in public junior high schools are introduced. First, the format of interview tests was decided, which consists of two parts: the speech and the conversation about it. Second, rules and the time were decided: within 3 minutes. Third, the tests were accomplished twice in some schools, and the second one was 3 months later. The results showed that students made more prompt reflections and longer speeches in the second test.

After the tests, the evaluations of the interview tests as A, B and C were reflected into the grade: Expression ability for speeches and Communication skills for conversation such as the other paper tests points. Only Japanese English teacher sometimes had to perform the tests as a rater, however, if possible, both ALT and JET should evaluate all students together under the same conditions. Before the interview tests students prepare for some themes to make speeches. However, when they have interview tests, they make speeches without even memos or manuscripts. It is because this test is not evaluated as a recitation one but as a prompt speech. Not only the accuracy of speeches and conversations, but the speed and flowing of conversations are important. Through this research we found that the interview tests brought good effects to the communicative activities in the daily lessons, and both were also well reflecting each other.

The 3rd Room (Room 1-211) Part IV

Stakeholder input and test design: Investigating the effect of group member familiarity on test scores in a group oral discussion test

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Test takers should have a voice in testing practices. However, when incorporating their input, systematic processes to ensure the validity of testing practices must be followed. Such processes allow for test development to be a more democratic process without sacrificing the value of the resulting inferences made from the test scores. This paper describes a case study which incorporated the desires of test takers to change the procedures of a group oral discussion test in a university English as a Foreign Language (EFL) program. To begin, steps were taken to determine if the desire for change was widespread among students and if the suggested changes were feasible. A study was then designed to determine the extent to which the proposed changes would compromise the validity of the testing process. Specifically, the procedures for the group oral assessment were altered to investigate the effect of interlocutor familiarity. Students were randomly assigned to class-familiar ($n = 146$) and class-unfamiliar ($n = 159$) groups to identify to what extent, if at all, group familiarity affected test takers' scores in the four assessed categories: pronunciation, fluency, lexis and grammar, and communication skills. For the two groups, no statistically significant difference in scores was found, and score reliability estimates were similar. Based on these findings, this paper proposes recommendations for using stakeholder input in the assessment design process.

The 3rd Room (Room 1-211) Part V

Issues in Rating Junior High School Students' Speaking Performance in a Discussion Contest: A Case of the Ibaraki Interactive English Forum

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The purposes of this study are two-fold: 1) examining the rater effects of discussion performances and 2) proposing a plan for improving this rating. The present descriptive study examines data obtained from the Ibaraki Interactive English Forum—an annual prefectural-wide, three-person English discussion contest that has been held in Ibaraki since 1999. It is fair to say that rating in this unique competition is low-stakes, due to the lack of effects on participants' grades or school admission; however, its potential impact on students' learning motivation and classroom learning should not be overlooked. Despite this concern, raters go through only a minimal briefing on the contest day, and raters seem to rely on their experience when rating.

This study is an initial attempt to examine two actual data sets (prefectural finals and regional finals) containing the total of 162 second- and third-year junior high school students, with 24 raters. Multi-faceted Rasch analyses were run to examine the effects of raters on rating. The results suggest overall high reliabilities of raters with only one misfitting rater. However, further analysis shows problems in the contest's initial rater bias and rater-participant interactions.

In the contest, the participants go through three discussions, and all raters rate all participants at least once. The results suggest that raters seemed to be more unstable in the first rating compared to the second and third rating opportunities. This is no surprise, because the raters seemed to initially struggle to establish their own rating criteria and to apply those to the existing rating scale. Although there was no clear indication of native/non-native speaking rater effects, particular raters did seem to favor or disfavor the performances of particular individuals. This interaction effect was statistically significant in some cases.

Moreover, the three items (expressions, content, and cooperativeness) used for rating did not seem to reflect different aspects of performance, having almost identical item difficulties. An additional issue involves twenty rating categories used for each item. Almost half of the rating categories were never used, and there was disordering of the scale categories. The study proposes potential remedies for reducing biases in the rating system for the Forum.

第4室 (1-212 教室) Part I

CEFR に基づく英語スピーキングテストの開発

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慶應義塾大学外国語教育研究センターが取り組んだ文部科学省学術フロンティア推進事業「行動中心複言語学習プロジェクト」(2006-2010 年度)の一環として、本研究では CEFR (ヨーロッパ共通参照枠) の項目に基づいた日本人の英語学習者向けスピーキングテストの開発を行った。テストは、中学校、高等学校、大学で実施されることを念頭に置き、生徒(受験者)の到達段階等を把握する目的で作成した。

本研究では、①スピーキングテストにおける具体的な課題、②教員がテストを運用するための手引き、③生徒が課題に取り組むための準備教材を開発した。スピーキングテストの課題は、CEFR の A1 から B2 までの4段階のレベルにあわせて、各段階で1~3つ作成した。これらの課題には、1) 試験者(出題者)が提示したテーマについて、受験者が一人で制限時間内にスピーチを完結する形式と、2) 試験者が設定した場面において、受験者が試験者とロールプレイを行う形式の2種類がある。どちらの形式も、受験者の発言を更に引き出すことを目的として、課題終了後、試験官によって関連する質問や別の質問が行われるように構成にしている。この点は、本スピーキングテストの特徴のひとつと言える。併せて、評価表の雛形を添付していることから、テスト実施後、すぐに教員が生徒に対して評価を与えることができるように工夫した。本テストは、点数評価に加えて、具体的な改善点を生徒に示すことを重視していることから、生徒の学習意欲および能力の促進に繋がることが期待される。

また、生徒のテスト形式に対する理解を促す目的で、サンプル課題に類する問題を「生徒練習用教材」として用意した。同様に、教員がテスト実施や評価方法に対する理解及び訓練をするための「教師トレーニングマニュアル」も作成し、本スピーキングテストを現場で運用するための情報提供を行っている。

第4室 (1-212 教室) Part II

自動採点ポートフォリオ評価と CEFR 基準評価を融合したライティング学習プログラムの構築

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2008 年度に設立された東京外国語大学英語学習支援センター (TUFS English Learning Center) では、英語ライティング学習プログラムとして、ETS が開発したライティング自動採点プログラムの Criterion を導入している。また、ライティング能力測定にあたっては、ケンブリッジ大学との共同研究 (English Profile Programme) により、ヨーロッパ言語共通参照枠組み (CEFR) に基づくライティング評価を行っている。工藤他 (2010) では、これらのコンピュータ学習上の自動採点によるポートフォリオ評価とライティングタスクを用いた採点者による CEFR 基準の評価の一体化を図るため、両者の関連性を調査した。その結果、Criterion での 6 段階評価において 3 以下の場合、量が大きな判定基準となっており、CEFR 基準の評価とのずれた評価が多いため、質的な判断を要することがわかった。また、Criterion で 4 以上の評価の場合、文章構成の適切さの判断が自動採点では discourse marker によるところが多いことから、形式的には構成ができているものの、内容的なつながりが悪い作文が Criterion では過剰に高い評価を得る場合があることに注意を要することがわかった。

工藤他 (2010) の分析は、主に中級レベルの学習者を対象としており、Criterion による評価が 6 のものが少なかったが、実際の指導においては 6 を取ったあとにもさらなる改善を要する例も多い。また、課題としては、描写型のテキストタイプが要求される作文のみを対象としたが、論述型のテキストタイプでは異なる特徴が見られる可能性もある。本研究では、異なる学習者レベルでの複数のテキストタイプの評価結果を分析することによって、全体的なライティング学習プログラムの改良への示唆を得ることを目的とする。本研究の結果から、コンピュータでの学習を通じて向上できる能力と人間の指導によって伸ばす必要がある能力を特定し、両者の評価を融合したライティング学習プログラムの構築を行っていききたい。

第4室 (1-212 教室) Part III

日本語学習者の文完成問題の自動採点へ向けての検討

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現在実施しているコース開始時に行うプレースメントテストでは、約 200 名の受験者を 9 レベルに分けることが求められる。以前は選択式問題と記述式問題の両タイプの問題結果をレベル判定に利用していたが、現在はテスト採点処理時間の関係で選択式問題を中心にせざるを得なくなり、記述式問題は点数化せずに参考程度の扱いとしている。

本研究では、記述式の文完成問題の結果を利用して、自動採点の可能性を探ることを目的とする。文完成問題のテストは WEB ベースの選択式テストの後、WEB 上で行うか用紙版かを選択させたが、本研究では WEB 版で回答した 250 名の結果を対象とした。

文完成テストは、以下のように独立した短文で、文の後半部分を完成させる形式が主となっている。問題数及び解答時間は 30 分で 60 問である。

101.私(わたし)の専門(せんもん)は_____

208.さむかったら、まどを_____

501.先生に、「手伝ってくれてありがとう」って_____

504.考えれば考えるほど_____

601.選考結果は後日、書面をもって_____

同時に実施したプレースメントテストの SPOT(Simple Performance-Oriented Test)、文法問題、語彙問題、音声による語彙問題、音声による文法問題の結果を利用して日本語力を初級から上級までの 5 段階に分け、文完成問題の解答との比較により分析を行った。自動採点でミスを極力減らすために解答の自由度をどのように狭める必要があるか、および受験者の日本語能力と解答傾向から採点基準をどのように立てるかについて検討を行った。

第4室 (1-212 教室) Part IV

潜在ランク理論による診断的テスト結果の提示

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潜在ランク理論(latent rank theory, LRT)は、連続尺度上にテストを標準化しようとする項目反応理論と異なり、順序尺度上にテストを標準化するための理論であり統計モデルである。本研究は、LRT のひとつであるニューラルテスト理論(neural test theory, NTT: Shojima, 2007) により分析したテスト結果をどのように受験者や教育者に提示すべきかについて論じる。

NTT による分析で受験者について得られるのは、その受験者がどのランクに所属するかという推定潜在ランクだけでなく、受験者が各潜在ランクに所属する事後確率を示すランク・メンバーシップ・プロファイル(rank membership profile, RMP)も得られる。正答数が同じであっても、同じ潜在ランクに推定されるとは限らないのはもとより、同じ潜在ランクに推定されていても、RMP の違いによって異なる診断的教育情報を持つ。同じ分野のテストを同一の受験者が2回以上受験した場合、複数のRMPの提示することで、その受験者の能力の変化をより精細に示すことができる。

本研究では、大学1年生が4月と8月に受けたテストの一部の結果をNTTにより分析し、一人ずつの受験者に2つのRMPを示すことで、どのように能力が変化したかを示す試みについて報告する。RMPで示したのは26問の語彙文法問題への解答であり、両テストは事前の分析(木村, 2009)により項目特性を調べて固定されたアンカー項目を6項目ずつ含み、等化が図られている(木村・永岡, 2010)。この2つのテスト以外にも同様に等化が図られたテストが4つあり、いずれも受験者数は250～300人ぐらいであるが、4月と8月のテストを両方とも受験した70名に対して2つのRMPを示してテスト結果を報告した。

2回の推定潜在ランクが同じであっても、RMPの違いによって異なる診断情報を伝えられること、推定潜在ランクに変化があったとしても、どの程度の確からしさ(自信を持って)能力が変化したと言えるかも伝えることが分かった。

第4室 (1-212 教室) Part V

シミュレーションによるアダプティブテストの評価

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アダプティブテストは、受験者全員が同じテスト項目を受験するリニアテストと比べ、受験項目数が半分以下になり、テスト項目の露出度もそれに応じて低くなるため、プレースメントテストだけでなく、さまざまなテストに適用できる。しかし、アダプティブテストの構成要素が多く、構成要素毎に選択できるオプションが多いため、どのような要素の組み合わせが最適かを知る網羅的な資料がなかった。そこで、受験者の能力がどのように推定されるかモンテカルロシミュレーションを実施し、最適な条件を明らかにした。

評価項目は、推定誤差（真値との平均二乗偏差）、平均受験項目数、計算量（シミュレーション時間を目安とした）の3点とし、アイテムバンクの規模を3通り、受験者能力を-2.0から+2.0の5通りとしてシミュレーションを行った。アダプティブテストの構成要素は、初期条件をランダムテストレットで0,3,5,7アイテムの4通り、項目選択アルゴリズムをOwen's, MFI, MLWI, MPWI, MEI, MEPVの6通り、能力推定アルゴリズムをML, WL, MAP, EAPの4通り、終了条件をSEとその変化値0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05の4通りとした。これらの要素のすべての組合せは5,760通りあり、個々の組合せに対し、200回から2,000回繰り返しシミュレーションを行って十分特性を把握した。この結果、小規模なアイテムバンクの場合、初期条件として5アイテム程度のランダムテストレットを用い、フィッシャー情報量最大化基準による項目選択、最尤推定法による能力推定、とする構成が最適であることが分かった。

シミュレーションにはcatR（David Magis, 2010, <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/catR/>）を使用した。

第5室 (1-213 教室) Part I

問題項目作成者が想定する困難度と IRT 分析による困難度とのズレー聴解問題項目の特徴ー

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日本語聴解テストの困難度を左右する要因を探った先行研究には、選択肢の提示形式による困難度を検討したものが、選択肢が音声提示形式の方が文字提示形式のよりも困難度が高いことが報告された(島田, 2003, 2006)。しかし、同じ音声提示形式の項目であっても、困難度の違いは生じる。本研究では項目作成者が設定する困難度と IRT 分析による困難度に乖離が生じた問題項目の特徴を実データで裏付ける。

日本語学習者を対象とする J-CAT(Japanese Computerized Adaptive Test) の聴解テストの一部を使い、旧日本語能力試験に準じた設定級と IRT 困難度がずれた 33 項目を級ごとに困難度の高低で分類する。ずれの認定基準は各級の項目の困難度の平均が、隣接する級の平均を超える、または下回るものとした。

困難度が設定より高くなった項目は、2 級では、PreQ (問題指示) が抽象的であるもの、PreQ で一部の情報だけを提示して残りの情報を音声の後半で提示するもの、音声の言語情報から直接に答えが導かれず、推測して答えを導くもの、複数の情報を組み合わせて選択肢の内容と比較するものがあった。3 級および 4 級項目では、2 級項目に比べて PreQ は単純ではあるが、やはり推測して答えを求める項目があった。

困難度が設定より低くなった項目では、概ね PreQ が明確で推測が要らない単純なタイプと、解答の手がかりが二度繰り返される項目があった。

以上から、PreQ の構造および本文音声と選択肢の表面的な一致は困難度に影響を与える要因になると考えられる。また、3 級で、推測を伴う項目が困難度が高くなっているのは、言語形式として直接に与えられる情報だけを聞き取ろうとする傾向が高いためであると考えられる。以上の結果から、問題項目の作成者は PreQ の構造と推測を伴うか否かをコントロールすることで、難易度を調節することができることが示唆される。

第5室 (1-213 教室) Part II

映像を用いたリスニング指導における2種の先行オーガナイザーの効果

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映像教材には、内容を理解させるための多彩なタスクが盛り込まれており、タスクの手法によっては内容の理解度に変化が生じる。そのようなタスクのひとつに、学習者に映像を見せる前に提示することで、その映像の内容の理解を促進させるための導入資料として、先行オーガナイザー (advance organizer) がある。先行オーガナイザーは、学習者に、適切な包摂概念 (オーガナイザー) を前もって与えることで、既知の情報と新情報との間の認知的結びつきを組み立てる手がかりを与え、適切な概念を構成させる。先行オーガナイザーには、プレ質問技法、サマリー、グラフィクスなどさまざまな種類がある。しかし、ビデオを用いたリスニングにおける先行オーガナイザーの研究の中で、グラフィクス (樹形図やマトリックスなど) の効果を実証する研究は少ない。また先行研究では、リスニングの理解度測定に複数のテスト方法を用いているが、使用するテスト方法により結果が異なっている。本研究においては、日本人大学生を対象とし、英語の映像教材でのリスニングにおける2種の異なるタイプの先行オーガナイザー (サマリー文とグラフィクス) の効果についての実験を行った。約70人の日本人大学生は、以下の3つのグループに分けられた：(a) ビデオ内容のサマリー文を前もって提示されたグループ、(b) (a) のサマリーと同じ内容をグラフィクスにしたものを提示されたグループ、(c) 前もって何も提示されないコントロールグループ。尚、(a) と (b) の先行オーガナイザーは、後に続く試験問題とは、直接には、関わらないように作成された。各グループは、字幕なしのDVDを2回見た後、多肢選択式問題などいくつかのタイプのテスト問題に解答した。その結果を通して、先行オーガナイザーの種類と映像教材の理解度の関係や、リスニングにおける理解度測定のテスト方法による相違について言及し、映像教材を用いた英語授業やリスニングテストへの示唆を提示したい。

第5室 (1-213 教室) Part III

中国人日本語学習者の「話す」能力における自己評価に関する一考察—JF Can-do-statements を利用して—

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従来の評価法は、学習者の知識の量と質を教師主導型のテストにより測定して、その得点に基づいて評価をしていく形式であった。しかし、近年、学習者の主体的認識の重要性が指摘され、教育現場で学習者主導型の自己評価法が積極的に取り入れられている。その中で特に Can-do-statements (以下 cds とする) による自己評価が注目を浴びている。本稿は、「話す」能力に関する自己評価に焦点を当て、国際交流基金が日本語の言語能力記述文として示す JF「Can-do」を利用して、以下の3点を検証することを目的とする。1) 学習者は自己の「話す」能力についてどう認識しているか。2) 学習者の自己評価には、なんらかの特徴が見られるか。3) JF-cds による自己評価にはどの程度の信頼性があるか。調査対象者が、中国国内の大学で学んでいる日本語学習者であるため、「みんなの『Can-do』サイト」で提供されている質問項目を検討したうえで、筆者が独自に 34 項目の質問紙を作成した。それぞれの項目について、7 段階で答えさせる形をとった。 α 係数が 0.925 であるから、信頼度は相当高いと言えるだろう。考察結果としてまとめられるのは、以下の四つである。

①各学年の平均値から、学年が高くなるにつれ、学習者の「話す」能力に関する自己評価は高くなっていることが分かった。具体的に 1、2、3 年生の「話す」能力に関する自己評価は A1、A2、B1 であった。しかし、4 年生と 3 年生の平均値の差が非常に小さいこと、及び 4 年生の自己評価結果に最上限のレベルが見られなかったことから、今回の JF-cds を 4 年生の調査に利用することは、不適當ではないかと思われる。

②各項目の平均値から分析した結果、いくつかの特徴が見られた。具体的には、1 級合格者は日本語以外の社会科学知識への要求が非常に強いことが分かった。確かに学習者の日本語学習の最終目的は、多くの場合、日本語そのものを学ぶことではなく、それを手段として有効に使えるようになることである。日本語レベルの向上にしたがって、学習者自身はこの点を意識していると思われる。また、学年を問わず、教室外の活動 (アルバイト、就職)、異文化理解という二つのカテゴリーにおける学習者の自己評価は低いことが分かった。海外における日本語学習者は教室外で日本語母語話者と接触するチャンスが非常に少ないため、経験値の低い項目については、正しく推測できるかどうかは疑問が残る。

③2、3 年生を対象に学習者の JF-cds 自己評価と前期の期末会話テストによる教師評価との相関を調べてみた。2 年生の場合、相関は 0.21 で高くなかった。更に T 検定を行ったところ、0.2% 水準で有意な差は見られなかった。一方 3 年生の場合、相関は 0.51 という高い値を示し、T 検定の 0.5% かなり高い水準で相関関係があることが証明されていた。これは各教師の評価基準の不一致、学習目標の違い、そして期末会話テストの客観性などと深い関係があると思われるが、今回の JF-cds 自己評価が妥当であることは、ある程度検証されたといえよう。

④最後に今回の JF-cds としての妥当性を問う質問「このアンケートをやることによって、自分の日本語話す能力を自分で評価できたと思いますか」に対して、平均 5.7 という高い値が示されたことから、学習者は妥当であると判断しているといえるだろう。

第5室 (1-213 教室) Part IV

日本語 Can-do statements に含まれる要素と妥当性との関係—韓国人 JFL 学習者の「聞く」技能に焦点を当てた項目記述の分析から—

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日本語教育における自己評価のための Can-do statements (以下 CDS) は、近年その研究が進められつつあるが、先行研究における CDS は研究者によって経験的に作成され、項目記述に関する分析がされていないのが現状である。

これに関して、CDS が「基本の記述」(例：ニュースがわかる) とそれに付随する「要素」(例：政治についての、など) から構成されているとすると、例えば「日本語のニュースがわかりますか」という記述に比べ、「日本語の字幕があれば、日本の政治に関するニュースがわかりますか」のように要素が増えれば、より詳細で、言語行動が限定された記述になる。一般的な質問紙調査では項目記述は短く簡潔であるほうがいいと言われているが、CDS においては抽象的で短い記述よりも要素を入れたほうが、回答者が思い浮かべる言語行動を限定できるため、ばらつきを少なくすることができるのではないかと考えられる。

そこで、本研究では CDS に含まれる要素について、以下の 2 点を検討する。

- 1) どのくらい詳細な記述をすれば、学習者の能力をより反映できる CDS となりうるのか
- 2) どのような要素が入れば学習者の能力をより反映できる CDS となりうるのか

調査は、「基本の記述」と要素の組み合わせにより「聞く」技能に関する CDS を 66 項目作成し、韓国の 4 大学で、日本語を学ぶ韓国人学習者 185 名に対して CDS 調査を行った。また、同じ回答者に対して、旧日本語能力試験に準拠した 20 問の問題から成る聴解テストも行い、CDS との相関を見た。その結果、要素の数(記述の詳細さ)による聴解テストとの相関に関しては有意な結果は得られなかったが、要素の種類によって聴解能力との相関に変化があるか分析したところ、「程度」「具体例」「身近さ」「補助の有無」の要素で、聴解テストとの相関に違いがみられることがわかった。

この結果から、CDS の記述に含まれる要素が、結果を左右することを示し、今後 CDS を作成する上での留意点を指摘する。

第5室 (1-213 教室) Part V
CASEC Can-Do リストの開発

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林 規夫 (教育測定研究所)

CASEC は、英検が基礎開発した日常生活・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を想定し作られた英語コミュニケーション能力判定テストである。テストは 4 つのセクション（語彙の知識、表現の知識、リスニングにおける大意把握、具体情報の聞き取り能力）で構成されている。受験者に表示される結果ページには、CASEC スコアのほかには、TOEIC(R)スコア目安や英検級への合格の可能性なども表示される。さらには総合的なコミュニケーションレベル、レベル別習熟度や今後の学習に対するアドバイスなども表示される。

2011 年 8 月より、このレベル別習熟度をより詳細かつ具体的に Can-Do という形式で提示するサービスを開始する。Can-Do 記述を用いることで、あるスコアを持つ CASEC 受験者が英語を用いてできることを具体的に明記し、スコアが意味する英語力をより明確にイメージできるようになると考える。本発表では、はじめに Can-Do リストの開発過程を概括する。

Can-Do の記述文は大きく分けて(1)セクション別記述文と(2)場面別記述文を作成した。(1)はCASECのレベル別習熟度の記述をより具体化したものであり、セクション1と2でそれぞれ32文、セクション3と4でそれぞれ33文の計130文を用意した。(2)はCASECの問題で多く使われる5つの場面を選定し、各場面における言語活動に焦点を当てたものである。5つの場面とは学校、ビジネス、公共（図書館、病院など交通機関以外）、旅行（交通機関を含む）、娯楽であり、各場面について13記述文、計65記述文を用意した。

Can-Do 記述文とスコアを対応付けるにあたっては、CASEC の受験者を対象として Can-Do 記述に対する自己評価アンケートを実施した。すべての受験者に全ての記述に回答してもらうと時間がかかるため、各 100 項目からなるアンケートをト作成し、各受験者にどれか 1 つのセットをランダムに割り当てて回答してもらった。セット間で共通な記述を設け統計的な処理を行うことにより、少ない人数でより多くの記述のデータ収集が可能となるようにした。本発表ではスコアと Can-Do 記述文を対応付ける方法についての詳細を報告する。

Workshop Information (ワークショップ情報)

3-205 教室 (3 号館 2 階)

探索的因子分析 (Exploratory Factor Analysis)

司 会 印南 洋 (豊橋技術科学大学)
講 師 澤木 泰代 (早稲田大学)

日時 : 2011 年 10 月 28 日 (金) 15:00-18:10

場所 : 桃山学院大学 3-205 教室 (3 号館 2 階)

参加費 : 500 円

定員 : 30 名 (申し込み順)

参加条件 : SPSS で相関分析を行ったことがある方が望ましい。探索的因子分析が初めての方から参加可能。

形式 :

コンピュータのない教室で、講師のコンピュータを映したスクリーンを見ながら、理論と手順を学びます。ご自身のコンピュータを使って行う実習はありません。

概要 :

1. 探索的因子分析の理論
2. 探索的因子分析と確認的因子分析
3. SPSS を用いた探索的因子分析方法
4. 質疑応答

申し込み :

参加希望の方は、以下の情報とともに、10 月 21 日 (土) までに小泉宛にご連絡ください。定員に達していない場合には当日参加も可能です。

早めにご質問をいただきますと、ワークショップの内容に反映しやすくなります。たくさんのお申し込みをお待ちしております。

■ワークショップの申し込み時にお教えてください。

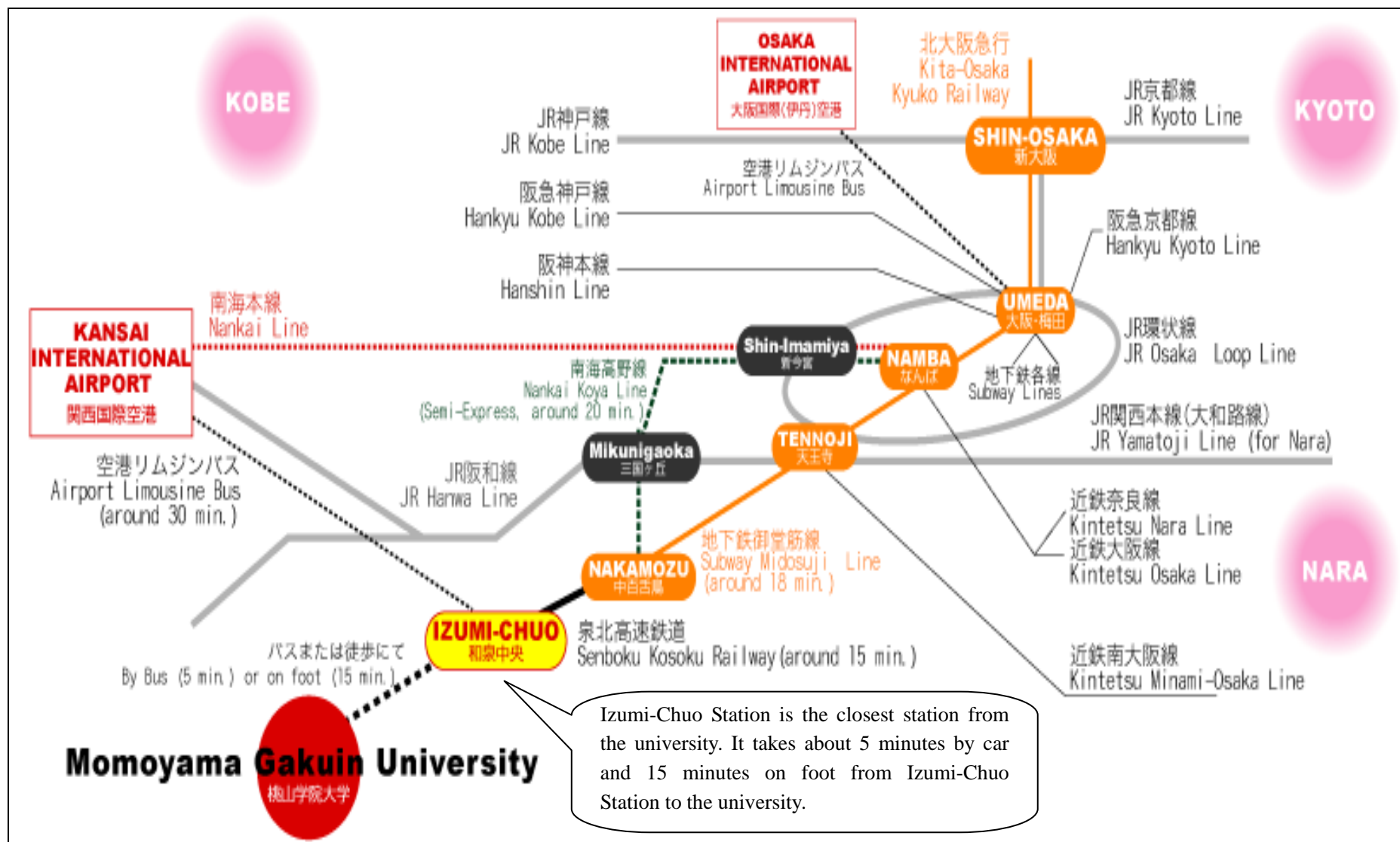
- (1) 氏名とご所属
- (2) 以下の分析を使ったことはありますか。あるものを挙げてください。
 - (a) 相関分析
 - (b) 重回帰分析
 - (c) 探索的因子分析 (exploratory factor analysis)
 - (d) 確認的因子分析 (confirmatory factor analysis)
 - (e) その他
- (3) 何かご質問はありますか？
- (4) ワークショップに対して何かご要望がありましたらお書きください。

申し込みの宛先 (可能な方は e-mail をお使いください)

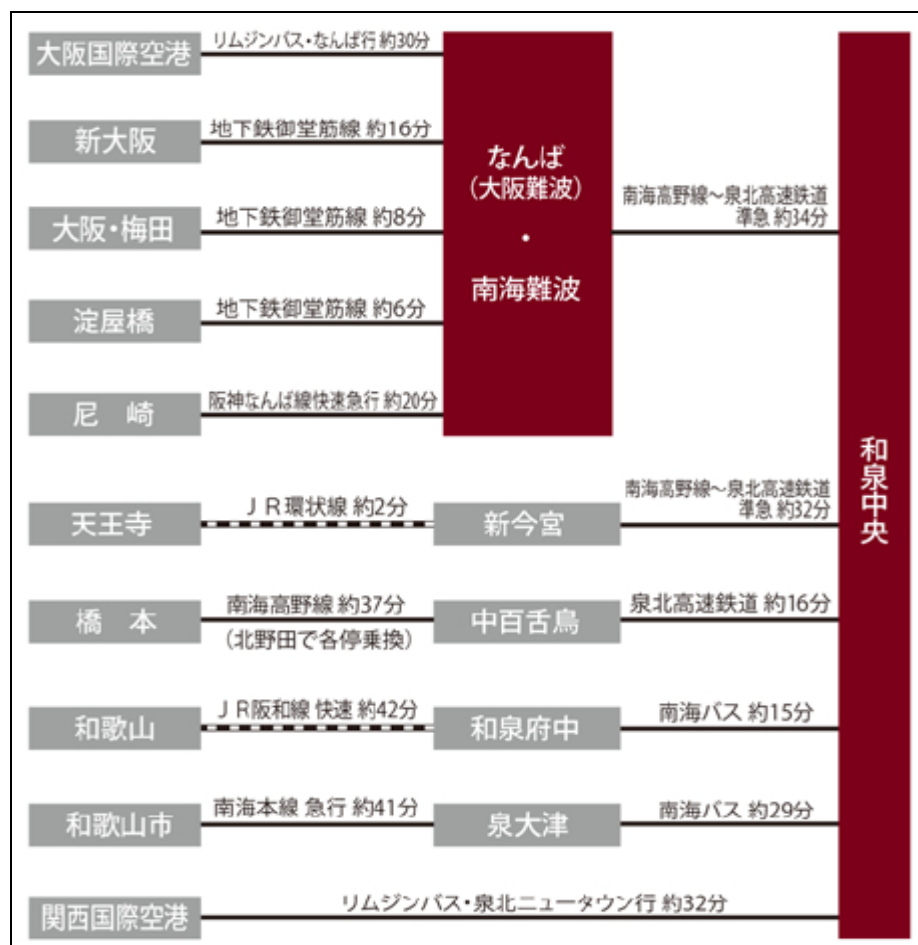
小泉 利恵 e-mail: koizumir@tokiwa.ac.jp

〒310-8585 茨城県水戸市見和 1-430-1 常磐大学国際学部

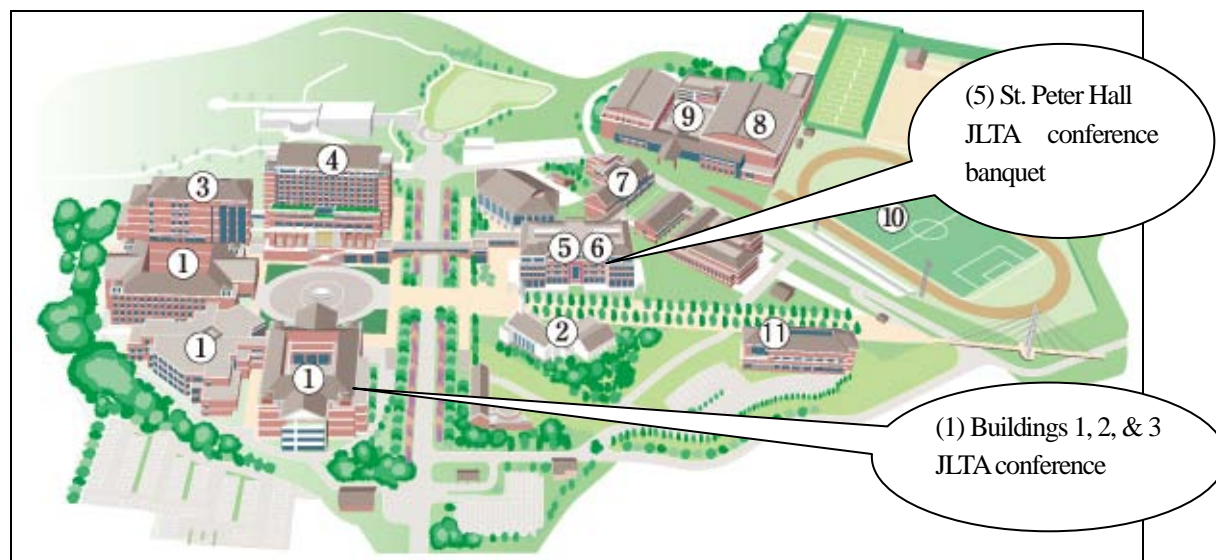




Train and Bus



Campus map



(1) Classroom Buildings 1, 2, and 3

(3) St. Thomas Hall (Information Centre)

(5) St. Peter Hall (Administration Building)

(9) Heated Swimming Pool

(2) St. Saviour Chapel (University Chapel)

(4) St. Andrew Hall (Library)

(6) Health Centre

(10) Playing Field

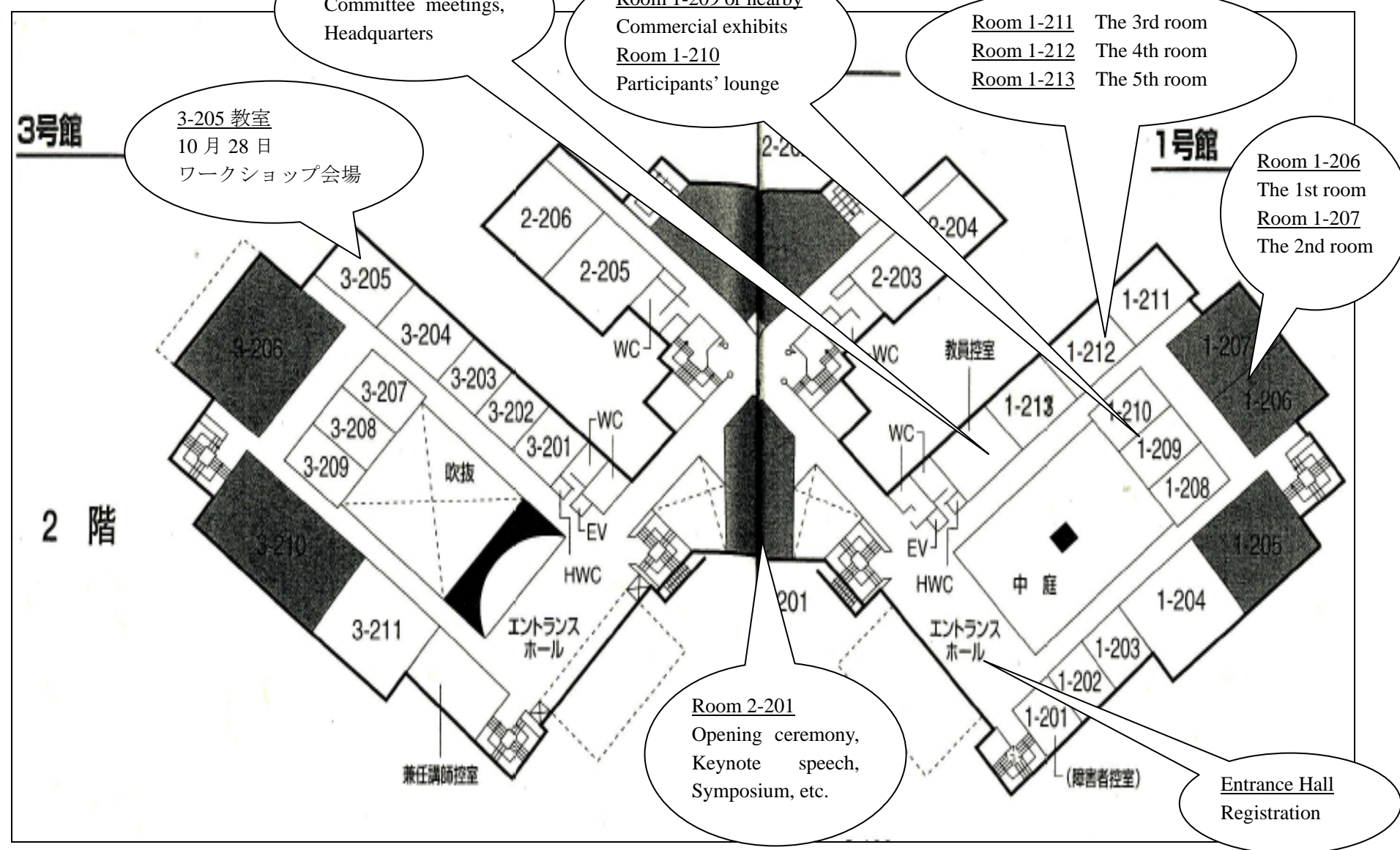
(7) St. Margaret Hall

(11) St. John Hall

(8) Gym

<http://www.andrew.ac.jp/english/map/index.html> <http://www.andrew.ac.jp/access/pdf/access.pdf> より引用

Buildings 1, 2 & 3 (2nd floor)



LRT-CAT

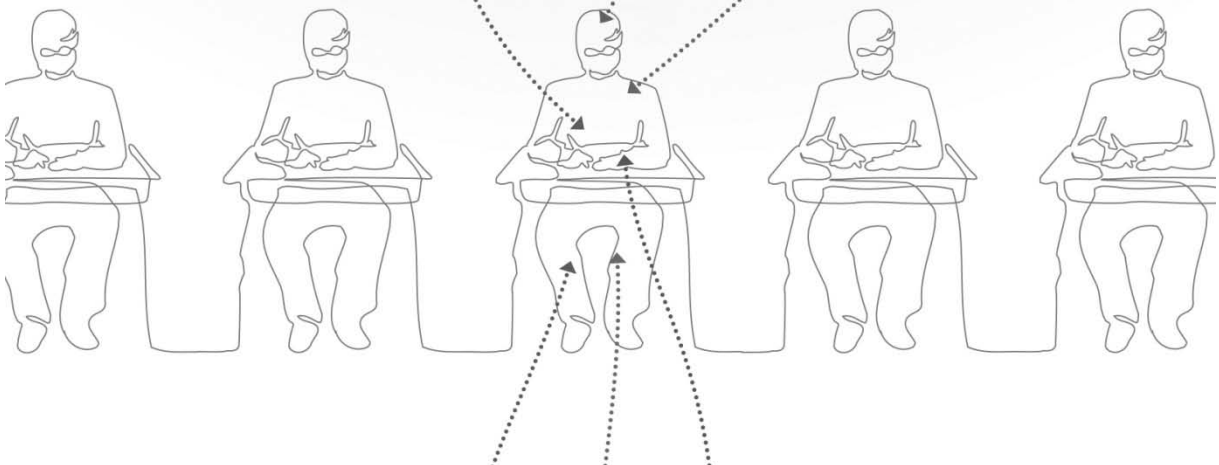
Can Do Statement

Can Do Statement

Can Do Statement

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1-209 教室付近に展示があります。詳しくは受付でお尋ねください。

We would like to acknowledge the Society for Testing English Proficiency (STEP), Inc. for helping to make Dr. Fred Davidson's Keynote speech possible at the annual conference of the Japan Language Testing Association.

Fred Davidson 先生の基調講演の実現にあたりましては、財団法人 日本英語検定協会より、ご支援・ご協力を賜りました。誠にありがとうございました。

The next year's annual conference will be held on October 27th (Saturday), 2012, at the Ikuta Campus of Senshu University in Kanagawa Prefecture. We look forward to seeing you there.

2012 年度の日本言語テスト学会全国研究大会は、2012 (平成 24) 年 10 月 27 日 (土) に専修大学生田キャンパスで行われます。どうぞご参加のほどよろしくお願いいたします。

日本言語テスト学会 (JLTA) 第 15 回 (2011 年度) 全国研究大会発表要綱
Handbook of the 15th Annual Conference of the Japan Language Testing Association

発行日 : 2011 年 9 月 1 日

発行 : 日本言語テスト学会 (JLTA)

会長 : 浪田 克之介 (北海道大学名誉教授)

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編集 : 全国研究大会実行委員会

印刷 : (有) ユニオン・プレス

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