

TEAP CBT サンプル問題集 音声スクリプト

Listening Section

Part 1 大学での事務手続きやアナウンスの聞き取り (短い英文)

Situation: A secretary in the Registrar's Office is talking about obtaining transcripts.

To get an officially certified transcript of your grades, you'll need to apply in person or by mail. Application forms are available at this office. Fill one out completely and then bring in or send us a copy of your student ID. The form must be signed. Otherwise, we will not be able to fulfill your request. If you want an unofficial copy with just your completed courses, you can access it online. Just go to the unofficial transcripts page on the university website and print it out.

Part 1 大学での事務手続きやアナウンスの聞き取り (長い英文)

Situation: A physics professor is talking about how to write a scientific paper.

Okay, everyone. One of the major requirements for this course is to write a scientific paper. You can research any topic within the field of physics.

There are several sections in scientific papers. They are the abstract, the introduction, the methods, the results, the discussion, your references, and finally an appendix. Let's go over them one by one.

First, the abstract. Although this is the first section of the paper, it's actually the section that you write last because it's a summary of your entire research paper.

After the abstract comes the introduction. Here, introduce your research question and talk about other research previously done on the topic. I'm not looking for just a summary of others' work. Your research question must be discussed with respect to other research. Is everyone following me so far? Good.

Next, the methods section. List the methods you used and the procedures you followed in your research.

Follow that with the results section. This is where you put the data you collected during your research. And I mean just data. No analysis yet. If you want to present a strong results section, I recommend using tables and graphs. Doing so will make your results easier for the reader to understand.

The interpretation of the results must be covered in the discussion section. Here, I want you to analyze what the results mean with respect to your research question.

Then, please include your sources and, lastly, add an appendix. I want you to include definitions of terms as well as photographs taken during your research.

Everything clear so far? Great. Now, we'll talk about submitting your paper.

We want to be eco-friendly, so submissions must be made through the course website. Direct submissions in class are unacceptable and we have stopped taking papers at the department office, as well.

I'll email everyone a handout with this information, so you won't forget what I've just said. I know it sounds tough, but I am confident in your ability to succeed.

Part 2 授業やディスカッションの聞き取り (短い英文)

Situation: A biology professor is talking to her class.

The deepest parts of the ocean are very cold and dark. Yet, animals live there. Many of these animals are very different to animals that live closer to the surface. For example, blind lobsters. Since they can't see, they have to use their other senses to find food.

Part 2 授業やディスカッションの聞き取り (長い英文)

Situation: A history professor is talking about Singapore.

For a small nation, Singapore's global importance is amazing. For most of its modern history, Singapore was ruled by the British. Japan took control during World War II, but it was returned to the British after the war. Today, we'll focus on the period from about 1950 to the 1960s, when Singapore was moving toward independence.

By 1950, Singapore had recovered from its war damage thanks to trading rubber and tin with countries around the world. The money helped end problems like food shortages. What the people really wanted, however, was independence from Britain. In the first half of the 1950s, many political parties formed with the goal of ending British rule and joining with neighboring territories. One of the most important was the People's Action Party, or PAP, with its leader, Lee Kuan Yew. In 1959, the PAP gained power in Singapore and Lee Kuan Yew became prime minister.

The new government worked hard to strengthen Singapore's economy. Changes included improving health conditions and turning unused land into business areas. However, people in Singapore believed that the only way the economy could keep growing was to become part of the new country of Malaysia. So in 1963, Singapore officially left Britain and joined Malaysia. Unfortunately, this didn't last long. Singapore's economy didn't grow as expected, and there was fighting between the Muslim and Chinese communities. After two years, Singapore was forced out of the Malaysian union.

Although Singapore was now an independent country, there were still many British military bases, which were very important to Singapore's economy. In 1968, the British government announced that they would close all the bases by 1971. This was a shock to Singapore's government at first, but they quickly started to train their own military and expand the economy in different ways. Thanks to the British leaving Singapore, after just a few years, Singapore was on the path to economic success. I think that if the British hadn't left, Singapore would not be in the strong economic position it is in today.

Now, let's discuss what we learned. We'll talk about Singapore from the 70s on in another class.