



ディクテーションシート

Chapter 5 Microfinance

Class : _____ Number : _____ Name : _____

○ 音声を聴いて空所に英語を書き取りましょう。

pp.56-59

1 / (1. _____), but it can grow. Microfinance enables people (2. _____). It gives them loans to start a trade or business and (3. _____). By working at the ground level of poverty, microfinance plants seeds of a better future.

2 / The idea behind microfinance is simple: (1. _____) to poor people, instead of offering donations, (2. _____). Microloans, usually in amounts under \$200 U.S., give people the chance to start a small business. A woman (3. _____) in the Philippines, for instance, (4. _____). Then she will rent out her phone on a per-call basis. A woman in Bangladesh, meanwhile, may take out a \$40 loan (5. _____). She will spend the money to buy dried fish, nuts, and chocolates and (6. _____) to travel to various towns.

3 / Microfinance programs also provide people with other basic financial services that (1. _____). For example, they provide savings accounts so that people (2. _____). They also offer insurance so that sudden accidents do not mean family ruin.

4 / One of (1. _____) is that it engages communities, not just one person. Some microfinance banks organize small groups of about five people, while others have groups (2. _____). Individuals receive loans, but the group (3. _____). Sharing the responsibility gives the bank assurance that (4. _____).

5 / Personalized services also help many people succeed. Sometimes this is (1. _____) come to collect the weekly loan payment. Most microfinance customers are women. Often they have small children (2. _____). Saving a weekly trip (3. _____).

6 / Bangladesh is considered the birthplace of microfinance. Muhammad Yunus started (1. _____) the Grameen Bank and its microfinance model in 1976. He started (1. _____), and now the bank serves (2. _____) in many countries. Yunus and the Grameen Bank received

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