

2021-1

Grade

2

実用英語技能検定

主催：公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会
後援：文部科学省

2 級

2021年5月30日(日)実施

■ 試験時間

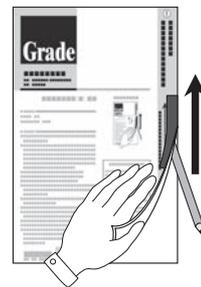
筆記試験 (85分)

リスニングテスト (約25分)

■ 注意事項

1. 合図があるまでシールを破いてはいけません。ミシン目に沿って丁寧に破いてください。問題冊子が破れても交換できません。
2. 試験開始まで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
3. 解答は、HBの黒鉛筆かシャープペンシルを使用して解答用紙(マークシート)に記入してください。解答用紙以外に記入した解答は、すべて無効となります。問題冊子にはメモをしてもかまいませんが、後で解答用紙に解答を書き写す時間はありません。
4. 問題内容に関する質問は一切受けつけません。
5. 不正行為をした場合は、答案は無効となります。
6. 他の受験者に迷惑をかける行為を禁じます。
7. リスニングテストの準備時間、およびリスニングテスト中に教室外へ出た場合は、その後教室に戻りテストを受けることはできません。
8. 携帯電話などは必ず電源を切ってカバンにしまい、絶対に使用しないでください。
9. 電子機器(ウェアラブル端末を含む)の使用を禁じます。
10. 携帯電話などの着信音・バイブ音、その他試験を妨げる音を生させた場合は、失格とすることがあります。
11. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。
12. 採点結果等については、一切異議申し立てはできません。
13. この試験問題の複製(コピー)を禁じます。また、この試験問題の一部または全部を協会の許可なく他に伝えたり、漏えい(インターネット上に掲載することを含みます)することを禁じます。

問題冊子の開け方



英検ウェブサイト上での合否結果閲覧について

英検協会が運営する「英ナビ!」サイトと連携した新しい合否結果閲覧サービスをご案内します。従来のサービスより快適に合否結果を閲覧いただけます。

一次試験の合否結果閲覧は6/14(月) 13:00から開始となります。合否結果の公開時間は級別に異なります。

なお、新サービスをご利用いただくためには「英ナビ!」への会員登録が必要です。英検対策に役立つサービスを提供している「英ナビ!」を是非ご利用ください。

(<https://www.ei-navi.jp>)

【準会場受験の方】

合否結果閲覧には、個人番号と暗証番号が必要です。

- ◆個人番号は解答用紙に記載されています。
- ◆暗証番号は自分で決めて解答用紙にマークした6桁の数字です。(6桁のみ有効)
- ※解答用紙の暗証番号が未設定・記入不備の場合、サービスは利用できません。成績表の到着をお待ちください。
- ※協会では個人番号・暗証番号に関するお問い合わせには一切お答えできません。この問題冊子に記入し、大切に保管してください。

【本会場受験の方】

合否結果閲覧には、英検IDとパスワードが必要です。

- ◆英検IDは本人確認票に記載されています。
- ◆パスワードは本人確認票に記載されています。ネット申込の方は、申込時に使用したパスワードです。
- ※本人確認票は二次試験でも使用します。試験後も大切に保管してください。

*自分の学校や団体など(準会場)で受験する場合のみ記入してください。

個人番号										氏名						
暗証番号																



合図があるまでシールを破いてはいけません

筆記用具などを使って開けてください

英検

後援：文部科学省

Grade 2

筆記試験は次のページから始まります。

1

次の(1)から(20)までの()に入れるのに最も適切なものを **1, 2, 3, 4** の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

- (1) At first, the marketing department and the sales department were working on the project together. But people in the sales department were too busy, so now the project is being run () by the marketing department.
1 needlessly **2** entirely **3** scientifically **4** violently
- (2) Experts at the art gallery discovered that one of their paintings, which they had thought was a () Picasso, was actually just a copy.
1 genuine **2** severe **3** logical **4** portable
- (3) The musician Jimmy Baker had a lot of () when he was a child. His family was very poor before he became a rich and famous rock star.
1 permission **2** membership
3 concentration **4** hardship
- (4) Mother Teresa helped many sick people and gave food to many hungry children in India. She was known as a person who cared about ().
1 generation **2** gravity **3** hesitation **4** humanity
- (5) As Liam walked down the dark street, he began to feel afraid. He had the () that someone was watching him.
1 feature **2** translation **3** sensation **4** property

- (6) Risa buys water that comes from a mountain stream. She says that drinking it is good because it has many () that her body needs.
1 campaigns **2** operations **3** illustrations **4** minerals
- (7) The lifeguard ran into the ocean to help a young girl who looked like she was () in the big waves.
1 proposing **2** converting **3** drowning **4** exporting
- (8) Yesterday was a hot day at the zoo, so Heather bought an ice cream. It melted so quickly that she could not help () some on her dress.
1 arguing **2** spilling **3** convincing **4** maintaining
- (9) In the past, sailors had to use the stars to () when they were on an ocean. These days, ships have modern equipment that shows sailors which way to go.
1 satisfy **2** respect **3** permit **4** navigate
- (10) Daisuke's grandmother eats a lot of vegetables, drinks green tea, and goes for a long walk every evening to () her health.
1 interpret **2** replace **3** preserve **4** betray

(11) Theresa knew () first sight that Joe was a nice person because he had a gentle smile and kind eyes.

- 1** in **2** of **3** at **4** to

(12) *A* : I'm thinking of buying Dad some wine for his birthday.

B : Well, he's very () about wine. You'd better ask him what kind he wants.

- 1** sweet **2** guilty **3** enormous **4** particular

(13) *A* : Sam, what time do you want me to () you off at the movie theater?

B : The film starts at 7:00, so how about 6:45?

- 1** pick **2** drop **3** take **4** mark

(14) *A* : Excuse me. Is this belt included in today's half-price sale?

B : I'm sorry, sir. The sale does not () belts or wallets.

- 1** apply to **2** vote for **3** put off **4** tie up

(15) Reika wants a purple kimono. There is a kimono shop in the mall. However, she does not know if she can get one there, so she is going to shop online to find one ().

- 1** for sure **2** for instance **3** in short **4** in vain

- (16) A heavy storm () in Montaine Valley last month. The farmers in the area could not sell their vegetables because they were damaged.
- 1** had some difficulty **2** did a lot of harm
3 took a break **4** found fault
- (17) When Jocelyn graduates from college, she wants to work for a volunteer organization. She wants to spend her time working () other people.
- 1** at the sight of **2** for a change of
3 for the benefit of **4** at the thought of
- (18) *A* : What time does our train leave?
B : In 20 minutes. It's time we () for the station.
- 1** left **2** have left **3** had left **4** will have left
- (19) It was so noisy at the concert that Jane struggled to (). She had to shout to communicate with her friend.
- 1** make heard herself **2** make herself heard
3 hearing herself made **4** herself made heard
- (20) Mr. Martinez is loved by all the students in the school. However, Ms. Garcia is not () as he is, so she is less popular than Mr. Martinez.
- 1** as kind a person **2** a kind as person
3 as a kind person **4** as person a kind

次の英文 **A**, **B** を読み、その文意にそって(21) から(26) までの ()に入れるのに最も適切なものを **1, 2, 3, 4** の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

Self-Sufficient Communities

Recently, many people have been trying to change their lives in order to (**21**). One way they do this is by choosing products that create less pollution, such as vegetables that have been grown without using chemicals. Also, by buying from local producers, they reduce the amount of fossil fuel needed to transport products. Some people even join “self-sufficient communities.” In these communities, people work together to produce everything they need to live—food, clothes, furniture, fuel, and medicines.

In the 1970s, an Englishman named John Seymour promoted the idea of self-sufficiency. He had spent much of his life (**22**). For example, he went to South Africa and managed a sheep farm. While he was there, he spent time with local people who taught him how to find food in the wild. He also made a journey from Europe to India, observing how different agricultural communities lived. These experiences gave Seymour the idea of trying to get away from cities, offices, and factories.

Seymour published a book in 1976 which explained how to do things like growing crops and keeping bees. At the time, the book inspired thousands of people to join self-sufficient communities. However, most of these people found the lifestyle challenging, and they had given up by the early 1980s. Now, though, the idea is attracting interest again. Many young people are turning away from city life and becoming farmers. This time, many of them have decided not to be completely self-sufficient. (**23**), they are using modern technology to earn enough money to buy things that are difficult to produce themselves.

- (21) **1** spend more time away from work **2** bring home more money
 3 be kinder to the environment **4** become stronger and healthier

- (22) **1** traveling and learning about farming
 2 living and working on big ships
 3 studying to become a great chef
 4 writing about interesting cultures

- (23) **1** At last **2** Meanwhile **3** Like before **4** Rather

Masters of the Desert

“Bedouin” is a name given to some of the people who live in North Africa and the Middle East. Unlike most people, many Bedouins do not (**24**). Instead, they are nomads, which means that they are always moving about. They walk around the hot deserts of countries like Egypt and Israel, leading their camels and sheep to grass and water. Life in the desert is not easy, but over thousands of years, Bedouins have developed unique skills to help them survive.

Some people estimate that there are around 20 million Bedouins in the world today. However, (**25**). Because many of them are traveling, it is impossible to count them all. In recent years, however, many Bedouins have given up their traditional way of life. This is because the amount of land controlled by governments has increased, which has made it harder for the Bedouins to travel freely. Some of them now live in urban areas and have regular jobs, such as driving taxis and working in restaurants.

Some Bedouins have found work with the Israeli army as trackers. A tracker is a person who follows people by using signs left on the ground, such as the marks left by feet or tires. Trackers must know their environment well and be quick to notice anything unusual. (**26**), with their desert survival skills, Bedouins are excellent trackers. About 1,600 of them are now serving in the Israeli army, and their ability to notice dangers along Israel’s borders is helping to protect the country.

-
- | | | |
|-------------|--|---|
| (24) | 1 sleep lying down
3 eat meat or fish | 2 live in one place
4 use paper money |
| (25) | 1 their exact numbers are unknown
3 the groups have no government | 2 there were many more in the past
4 they all meet once every year |
| (26) | 1 Naturally 2 Occasionally | 3 Secondly 4 Equally |

3

A

次の英文 **A**、**B**、**C** の内容に関して、(27) から (38) までの質問に対して最も適切なもの、または文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを **1**、**2**、**3**、**4** の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

From: Peter Decker <p-decker@yourworldls.org>
 To: Feng Li <feng.li@mymail.com>
 Date: May 30
 Subject: Teaching Chinese

Dear Ms. Li,

Thank you for your interest in teaching at the Your World Language School in London. During your online interview, we thought you had some great ideas for making learning fun and exciting for children, and we would like to offer you a position teaching Chinese at our school. The official start date for the position is August 1, but we would like you to attend a two-week training program here before then.

As you know, our language school offers classes to students of all ages, and each lesson is designed to help students achieve their unique goals. Your experience of teaching children will certainly be a big advantage. However, our Chinese program is also very popular with businesspeople, so I would like you to become familiar with that area of teaching as well.

The school will cover your moving costs up to £1,500. Expenses like airline tickets and hotel stays are covered, but food and other personal expenses are not. You will need to submit all original receipts along with the form attached to this e-mail. Also, please look over the attached contract of employment, which describes your work duties, and let me know if you have any questions. We are really looking forward to having you join our team!

Sincerely,
 Peter Decker

(27) Before starting her job at Your World Language School, Ms. Li must

- 1 have an online interview with Peter Decker.
- 2 receive training for two weeks in London.
- 3 come up with fun ideas for teaching children.
- 4 teach some trial Chinese lessons at the school.

(28) What does Peter Decker ask Ms. Li to do?

- 1 Design lessons for classes of all ages.
- 2 Learn about teaching business Chinese.
- 3 Get some experience of teaching children.
- 4 Become familiar with the area near the school.

(29) What will Your World Language School do for Ms. Li?

- 1 Send her details about her work duties.
- 2 Reserve her flight tickets and hotel.
- 3 Cover her food and personal expenses.
- 4 Help pay for her to move to London.

In the Air

In many of the world's large cities, air pollution is a serious problem. According to experts, about 7 million people around the world die every year from the effects of dirty air. London, the capital city of the United Kingdom, is one example of a city with this problem. London is said to have some of the worst levels of air pollution in the world. However, because much of this pollution cannot be seen, few people are asking the government to take action to improve the situation.

A man called Pierre Duquesnoy, though, came up with a way to make people more aware of the problem. Duquesnoy's idea was to use a team of pigeons—a bird common in many big cities—to measure levels of air pollution and send the results to a website. At first, Duquesnoy thought about using drones, but he was told that it was against the law to fly drones in London. After that, he realized he could use pigeons instead.

Over a million pigeons are estimated to live in London. They are not popular with residents because they make a mess on buildings and public places. The pigeons that Duquesnoy decided to use were not ordinary pigeons, but homing pigeons. These pigeons have an amazing ability to find their way back from the place where they are released to the place where they live, so they have been used since ancient times for sending messages. Duquesnoy used these pigeons because he could be sure that they would return to their homes and not just fly away.

With help from an expert, Duquesnoy put together a team of pigeons. A small device was attached to the back of each pigeon. These devices measure gases in the air and send the results to a website. During the project, people could look at the website and see where each pigeon was and the level of air pollution in that area. The website had many visitors, and they began to discuss Duquesnoy's project and the problem of air pollution. As a result, more people are saying that the government should do more to clean up London's air.

(30)

In London in the United Kingdom,

- 1 the government is looking at new ways to deal with pollution.
- 2 the quality of the air is worse than in many other large cities.
- 3 over a million people die every year from the effects of dirty air.
- 4 a new kind of pollution has been damaging people's eyes.

(31)

What is one reason that Pierre Duquesnoy decided to use pigeons for his project?

- 1 Pigeons are not as affected by high levels of air pollution as other birds.
- 2 Pigeons are cheap to use because they are common in many big cities.
- 3 He found out that using drones in the city of London was not allowed.
- 4 He thought that using birds would make more people interested in his project.

(32)

What is special about the pigeons that Duquesnoy used?

- 1 They are less likely to make a mess on buildings and public places.
- 2 They can deliver messages to people living all over London.
- 3 They have been used since ancient times to perform amazing tricks.
- 4 They have the ability to find their way back to their homes.

(33)

What has happened because of Duquesnoy's project?

- 1 More people have started talking about the dangers of air pollution.
- 2 Visitors to London have been using his devices to measure pollution.
- 3 The government has promised to do more to clean up London's air.
- 4 Experts have begun using pigeons to collect data about other problems.

Building a Better Future

Estonia is a country in northern Europe. Before World War II, it was an independent country, but by the end of the war, it was part of the Soviet Union. In those days, there was a shortage of houses in many parts of the Soviet Union, so the government built many apartment buildings. These were meant to be temporary homes, and they were not designed or built well. After the Soviet Union broke up in 1991, Estonia and other countries became independent again. Most of these countries have been destroying their old apartment buildings.

Estonia, however, is turning its apartment buildings into environmentally friendly homes that use energy efficiently. The project began in 2016 with 17 apartment buildings in Tartu, a city in the south of the country, and is known as SmartEnCity. Estonia is now a member of the European Union (EU), and it received financial help from the EU for the project. The aim is not only to reduce the amount of energy consumed by the apartments, but also to turn them into modern, good-looking homes.

Work on the 17 apartment buildings in Tartu has now been completed. Changes have been made to prevent heat from escaping through the walls and windows. A new, efficient heating system has been added. Each apartment has a control panel which lets residents monitor and control the amount of energy they consume. As a result, the residents now use 80 percent less gas to heat their apartments. Also, solar panels have been installed on the buildings, and these produce three times more electricity than the residents need.

Some critics said the project would be a waste of money. However, so far, it seems to be working. The EU paid for half of the cost, and the rest was paid for by residents using money borrowed from banks. The residents are spending less than they used to on energy bills, so they have extra money to repay the loans. Moreover, the work on the apartments has improved the way the city looks. The Estonian government hopes to upgrade some of the other 6,000 old apartment buildings in the country in a similar way.

(34)

By the end of World War II,

- 1 there were empty apartment buildings in many parts of the Soviet Union.
- 2 Estonia had lost its independence and become part of the Soviet Union.
- 3 most people in Europe were living in temporary apartment buildings.
- 4 many people in northern Europe had left their countries to find new homes.

(35)

What is one of the goals of the SmartEnCity project?

- 1 To teach people in Tartu how to make their homes environmentally friendly.
- 2 To improve old apartment buildings so that they are more energy-efficient.
- 3 To provide financial help for poor people in a city in the south of Estonia.
- 4 To reduce the amount of energy used to build houses in the European Union.

(36)

What is the control panel in the apartments in Tartu for?

- 1 It allows people to see and change how much energy they are using.
- 2 It reduces the amount of heat escaping through the walls of the apartments.
- 3 It controls the amount of electricity produced by the solar panels.
- 4 It lets residents choose whether to use gas or electricity to heat their apartments.

(37)

How are residents of the apartments helping to pay for the project?

- 1 By helping to upgrade 6,000 similar apartment buildings.
- 2 By using money that would have been spent on bills.
- 3 By carrying out many of the improvements themselves.
- 4 By working for the European Union to pay for half of the cost.

(38)

Which of the following statements is true?

- 1 The SmartEnCity project has helped to turn Tartu into a more attractive city.
- 2 The European Union gave money to build 17 new apartment houses in Estonia.
- 3 Countries decided to leave the Soviet Union because of housing shortages.
- 4 Over 80 percent of gas consumption in Estonia is for heating private homes.

4

ライティング

- 以下の TOPIC について、あなたの意見とその理由を2つ書きなさい。
- POINTS は理由を書く際の参考となる観点を示したものです。ただし、これら以外の観点から理由を書いてもかまいません。
- 語数の目安は80語～100語です。
- 解答は、解答用紙のB面にあるライティング解答欄に書きなさい。なお、解答欄の外に書かれたものは採点されません。
- 解答が TOPIC に示された問いの答えになっていない場合や、TOPIC からずれていると判断された場合は、0点と採点されることがあります。 TOPIC の内容をよく読んでから答えてください。

TOPIC

It is often said that restaurants and supermarkets should try to reduce the amount of food that they throw away. Do you agree with this opinion?

POINTS

- *Cost*
- *Health and safety*
- *The environment*

MEMO

Listening Test

2級リスニングテストについて

①このリスニングテストには、第1部と第2部があります。

★英文はすべて一度しか読まれません。

第1部……対話を聞き、その質問に対して最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選びなさい。

第2部……英文を聞き、その質問に対して最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選びなさい。

②No. 30のあと、10秒すると試験終了の合図がありますので、筆記用具を置いてください。

第1部

- No. 1*
- 1 Shop at a flea market.
 - 2 Watch a play.
 - 3 Go fishing with the man.
 - 4 Drive to Bakersville.
- No. 2*
- 1 He will be showing his cousin around.
 - 2 He will visit his boss in the hospital.
 - 3 He will have lunch with his friend.
 - 4 He will be working late.
- No. 3*
- 1 Order a gift catalog.
 - 2 Help his mother buy a gift.
 - 3 Ask the woman for a gift idea.
 - 4 Look for a gift somewhere else.
- No. 4*
- 1 Using an old helmet.
 - 2 Studying in the library alone.
 - 3 Riding her bike home at night.
 - 4 Being late for class.

- No. 5**
- 1** He cannot find it.
 - 2** He is away until then.
 - 3** He is still reading it.
 - 4** He does not have to pay a fee.
- No. 6**
- 1** He got it at a cheap electronics store.
 - 2** He hopes the woman will buy it.
 - 3** It has too much data on it.
 - 4** It does not work anymore.
- No. 7**
- 1** Get help from the girl.
 - 2** Help the girl study for a test.
 - 3** Have more tough tests.
 - 4** Get a private teacher.
- No. 8**
- 1** Talk to a college employee.
 - 2** Go to the shopping mall.
 - 3** Look for a bank on campus.
 - 4** Use an ATM across the street.

Listening Test

- No. 9**
- 1** He can start working again soon.
 - 2** He should come back tomorrow.
 - 3** He needs to take more pills.
 - 4** He has to get another x-ray.
- No. 10**
- 1** They will camp in the mountains.
 - 2** They usually travel by airplane.
 - 3** They have moved to California.
 - 4** They are too busy to travel.
- No. 11**
- 1** Getting some sleep during the daytime.
 - 2** Eating lunch more slowly.
 - 3** Going to bed 20 minutes earlier.
 - 4** Working until late at night.
- No. 12**
- 1** Show her some pictures of his trip.
 - 2** Give her some magazines.
 - 3** Make a hotel reservation for her.
 - 4** Take her around in Thailand.

- No. 13*
- 1** There have been many sunny days.
 - 2** There was a mistake in the weather report.
 - 3** The rainy season seems worse than usual.
 - 4** The rainy season started a week ago.
- No. 14*
- 1** A bigger place to live.
 - 2** Some time off from work.
 - 3** A less expensive apartment.
 - 4** Some help with their housework.
- No. 15*
- 1** He left his ticket at home.
 - 2** He is not old enough.
 - 3** It is sold out already.
 - 4** It is not being shown at the theater.

Listening Test

第2部

- No. 16*
- 1** She found an old bicycle.
 - 2** She helped a man near a station.
 - 3** She took a bus back from her office.
 - 4** She went for a walk with her neighbor.
- No. 17*
- 1** She called them and told them about it.
 - 2** She showed it to them on a train.
 - 3** They saw it in pictures sent by her.
 - 4** They heard about it at an amusement park.
- No. 18*
- 1** Many ships are made there.
 - 2** A warm ocean meets a cold one there.
 - 3** Visitors damage the beautiful beaches there.
 - 4** The daily temperature changes quickly there.
- No. 19*
- 1** Visit stores to see products.
 - 2** Go to a customer center.
 - 3** Send an e-mail on Sunday.
 - 4** Look for answers on a website.

- No. 20*
- 1** It has been read in many countries.
 - 2** It has been translated into their language.
 - 3** It was brought to Lebanon in 1923.
 - 4** It was used to learn about Western countries.

- No. 21*
- 1** She did not like the design of her old ones.
 - 2** She could not read well with her old ones.
 - 3** She lost her old ones at school.
 - 4** She left her old ones in Osaka.

- No. 22*
- 1** There are not enough staff members today.
 - 2** There are no computers that can use the Internet.
 - 3** There is a problem with the Internet service.
 - 4** There is a show before the next event.

- No. 23*
- 1** Many cities needed strong plants in parks.
 - 2** Factory workers from England took it abroad.
 - 3** Cotton plants grew easily in many factories.
 - 4** Strong material could be made from it.

Listening Test

- No. 24**
- 1** Change her workdays.
 - 2** Start work early on Fridays.
 - 3** Work late every Wednesday.
 - 4** Take piano lessons on weekends.
- No. 25**
- 1** By sending an application in the mail.
 - 2** By logging in to a smartphone application.
 - 3** By talking to the event staff.
 - 4** By going to the Parkville mall.
- No. 26**
- 1** Her friend works at a ballet theater.
 - 2** Her dance teacher recommended it.
 - 3** She saw a program about dancers on TV.
 - 4** She had a picture taken with dancers.
- No. 27**
- 1** By selling things he does not need.
 - 2** By canceling his trip to Germany.
 - 3** By borrowing money from his father.
 - 4** By teaching students to play the guitar.

- No. 28**
- 1** Her house is too small for her.
 - 2** The area she lives in is getting too noisy.
 - 3** There are no stores near her house.
 - 4** She does not like the animals in her area.
- No. 29**
- 1** The afternoon is too hot for a marathon.
 - 2** The roads are not quiet enough in the afternoon.
 - 3** The hotels have special breakfasts in winter.
 - 4** The buildings look good at sunrise.
- No. 30**
- 1** The suit he wanted to wear was too small.
 - 2** The suit he wanted to wear was not clean.
 - 3** He could not find the suit he wanted to wear.
 - 4** He left the suit he wanted to clean at home.

■一次試験の結果について■

1) 英検ウェブサイトでの解答速報 (https://www.eiken.or.jp) 5月31日 13:00以降

2) 結果通知方法

◆個人申込の場合

一次個人成績表に可否結果を記載して、6月22日までに送付します(合格の場合は、一次個人成績表の右上部分が二次受験票になります)。未着の場合は6月22日以降に英検サービスセンター03(3266)8311(平日9:30~17:00)までお問い合わせください(お問い合わせの際には個人番号もお知らせください)。

◆団体申込の場合

一次個人成績表は6月22日までに申込責任者あてに送付します(個人あてには送付しません)。
6月23日までに二次受験票を受け取っていない場合は、申込責任者へお問い合わせください。

■二次試験について(一次試験合格者のみ)■ ※試験日程は必ずご自身で事前にご確認ください。

1) 試験日 A日程:6月27日(日) B日程:7月4日(日)

- 二次試験の受験日は、A日程・B日程のうち、申込方法・希望受験地等に基づき協会が指定します。試験日・受験会場・集合時間は二次受験票(一次個人成績表の右上部分)で通知します。これを切り離して受験会場にお持ちください。
- いかなる場合も二次受験票で指定された試験日・受験会場・集合時間での受験となり、変更はできません。
- 日程区分については、英検ウェブサイトをご確認ください。
- ダブル受験(隣接した2つの級を一緒に受験)の場合、それぞれの級について二次受験票に記載の日程での受験となり、級により異なる日程での受験となる場合があります。
- 年齢は申込時に申請した生年月日に基づいて算出します(一次試験の答案に異なる生年月日を記入されても反映されません)。
- 申込情報に不備がある場合、協会が指定した日時での受験となり、英検ウェブサイトのおりの日程と異なる場合があります。
- 一部特別会場(海外・離島等)、障がい等のある方に関する受験上の配慮にて受験する場合はA日程です。

2) 受験地(希望の受験地を選べます)

- 下記の二次試験受験地番号表をみて、希望の受験地番号を解答用紙(準会場で受験している場合は志願票)の所定欄に記入・マークしてください。

■二次試験受験地番号表■ ※東京・大阪は下記、島部・海外は右記参照 ※受験地は周辺エリアを含む

北海道	大館	1202	竜ヶ崎	2102	本庄	2410	佐渡	4104	三島	5102	福知山	6202	福山	7402	北九州	9102	都城	9603	
札幌	0101	横手	1203	日立	2103	千歳	2501	加茂	4105	浜松	5103	大阪	6401	三次	7403	久留米	9103	鹿児島	9701
函館	0102	盛岡	1301	つばし道	2104	箕子	2502	柏崎	4106	掛川	5104	奈良	6401	北広島	7404	大牟田	9104	薩摩川内	9702
旭川	0103	一関	1302	常総	2105	館山	2503	南魚沼	4107	富士	5105	和歌山	6501	紀伊田辺	6502	飯塚	9105	鹿屋	9703
帯広	0104	釜石	1303	鹿嶋	2106	市川	2504	富山	4201	名古屋	5201	紀伊田辺	6502	呉	7405	佐賀	9201	奄美	9704
釧路	0105	花巻	1304	取手	2107	曾志野	2504	高岡	4202	豊橋	5202	新宮	6503	山口	7501	伊万里	9202	霧島	9705
名寄	0106	山形	1401	宇都宮	2201	松戸	2505	金沢	4301	岡崎	5203	神戸	6601	周南	7502	唐津	9203	沖永良部	9706
室蘭	0107	鶴岡	1402	足利	2202	木更津	2506	七尾	4302	春日井	5209	姫路	6603	下関	7503	鳥栖	9204	指宿	9707
網走	0108	米沢	1403	小山	2203	成田	2507	小松	4303	岐阜	5301	加古川	6605	岩国	7504	長崎	9301	本島南部	9801
苫小牧	0109	新庄	1404	前橋	2301	船橋	2509	福井	4401	各務原	5301	尼崎	6606	萩	7505	佐世保	9302	本島中部	9802
小樽	0110	酒田	1405	沼田	2302	横浜市	2601	小浜	4402	高山	5302	豊岡	6608	宇部	7506	諫早	9304	本島北部	9803
北見	0111	仙台	1501	高崎	2303	横須賀	2606	甲府	4501	多治見	5303	淡路島	6609	中国	7507	大分	9401	八重山	9804
稚内	0112	石巻	1502	桐生	2304	逗子	2606	大月	4502	大垣	5304	中国	7507	高松	8101	竹田	9402	宮古	9805
滝川	0113	大崎	1503	太田	2305	川崎	2607	富士吉田	4503	津	5401	鳥取	7101	普通寺	8102	日田	9403		
留萌	0114	気仙沼	1504	さいたま	2401	蕨	2608	長野	4601	四日市	5402	米子	7102	徳島	8201	中津	9404		
岩見沢	0116	福島	1601	川越	2402	厚木	2609	松本	4602	伊勢	5403	松江	7201	松山	8301	佐伯	9405		
東北	郡山	1602	深谷	2404	小田原	2610	伊那	4603	伊賀	5404	浜田	7202	新居浜	8302	熊本	9501			
青森	1101	会津若松	1603	所沢	2405	東京	2610	上田	4604	近畿	5404	出雲	7203	宇和島	8303	八代	9502		
八戸	1102	いわき	1604	春日部	2406	甲信越	2610	飯田	4605	大津	6101	岡山	7301	高知	8401	天草	9503		
五所川原	1103	白河	1605	草加	2407	新潟	4101	諏訪	4606	近江	6103	津山	7302	四万十	8402	人吉	9504		
弘前	1104	関東	飯能	2408	長岡	4102	東海	彦根	6104	倉敷	7303	九州	9101	宮崎	9601				
秋田	1201	水戸	2101	志木	2409	上越	4103	静岡	5101	京都	6201	広島	7401	福岡	9101	延岡	9602		

北海道	0199
東京	3199
中国	7299
九州・沖縄	9399
鹿児島	9799
沖縄	9899
海外準会場	9901
海外本会場	9902
ロンドン	9903
ニューヨーク	9904
ロサンゼルス	9905
ホノルル	9905

- ①東京
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※申込状況により、近隣受験地の会場へ変更させていただくことがあります。
※2021年度より、一部の受験地を変更しております。

注意事項

- 団体申込の場合の受験者の個人情報、団体申込責任者を通じて協会が取得します。また取得した個人情報は、英語検定業務の円滑な実施、合格者に対する「合格証明書」発行等のサービスの実施、および英語検定統計のために利用いたします。なお、業務運営に際し、委託先に預託することがあります。また、これ以外の目的に利用する場合は、皆様のご同意を得た上で行います。
- 団体申込の場合の受験者の可否結果は、原則として団体申込責任者宛に送付されます。また、志願者情報、および可否結果は団体申込責任者が知り得ることをご承知おください。
- 同一回と同じ級を重複して申し込みおよび受験することはできません。受験した場合は、両方とも失格になります。