

2022-2

Grade

Pre-1

## 実用英語技能検定

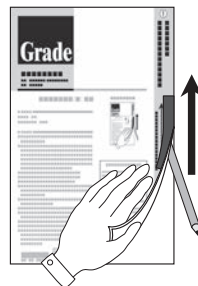
主催：公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会

後援：文部科学省

準1級

2022年10月9日(日)実施

問題冊子の開け方



### ■ 試験時間

筆記試験 (90分)

リスニングテスト (約31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。筆記①②③・リスニングの解答欄は解答用紙のA面(表面)、筆記④の解答欄は、解答用紙のB面(裏面)にあります。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発生させた場合は、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。

### 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10/24(月) 12:00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>)

### 【本会場で受験の方】

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。

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



A1-15-1059A

Grade Pre-1

→ *Start from the next page.*

## 1

To complete each item, choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

- (1) **A:** Mom, can you make hamburgers for dinner tonight?  
**B:** Yes, but I'll have to take the meat out of the freezer and let it ( ) first.  
**1** reckon      **2** thaw      **3** stray      **4** shatter
- (2) Jocelyn always reminded her son not to tell lies. She believed it was important to ( ) a strong sense of honesty in him.  
**1** remodel      **2** stumble      **3** overlap      **4** instill
- (3) Zara was very angry with her boyfriend, but she forgave him after hearing his ( ) apology. She was sure that he really was sorry.  
**1** detectable      **2** earnest      **3** cumulative      **4** underlying
- (4) At first, the Smiths enjoyed their backyard swimming pool, but keeping it clean became such a ( ) that they left it covered most of the time.  
**1** bureau      **2** nuisance      **3** sequel      **4** metaphor
- (5) Throughout the course of history, many great thinkers were at first ( ) for their ideas before eventually being taken seriously.  
**1** saturated      **2** flattered      **3** ingested      **4** ridiculed
- (6) At first, the little girl felt ( ) in front of the large audience at the speech contest, but after about a minute she began to feel more confident.  
**1** mortal      **2** bashful      **3** pious      **4** concise
- (7) Typewriters are a ( ) of the past. They remind us how far technology has advanced since they were common in offices and homes.  
**1** jumble      **2** relic      **3** fraud      **4** treaty
- (8) When the man approached the tiger's cage, the huge animal ( ) deeply. The man stepped back in fear at the terrifying sound.  
**1** sparkled      **2** leered      **3** disproved      **4** growled
- (9) Police officers must promise to ( ) the law. This includes, of course, following the law themselves.  
**1** gravitate      **2** detach      **3** uphold      **4** eradicate

- (10) All employees have a ( ) medical checkup every year. Companies are required by law to make sure all their workers do it.  
**1** gloomy      **2** compulsory      **3** reminiscent      **4** muddled
- (11) Biology students must learn how cell ( ) works, as this process of a single cell splitting into two is commonly found in nature.  
**1** division      **2** appliance      **3** imposition      **4** longitude
- (12) After the two companies ( ), several senior employees became unnecessary and lost their jobs.  
**1** merged      **2** posed      **3** conformed      **4** flocked
- (13) In order to avoid becoming ( ) while exercising, one should always drink enough water. The longer the workout, the more water is necessary.  
**1** dehydrated      **2** eternal      **3** punctuated      **4** cautious
- (14) Ken was always well behaved at home, so his mother was shocked when his teacher said he was one of the most ( ) students in his class.  
**1** momentary      **2** miniature      **3** disobedient      **4** invincible
- (15) The police questioned ( ) at the scene of the crime, hoping someone who had been nearby had seen what happened.  
**1** bystanders      **2** reformers      **3** mourners      **4** pioneers
- (16) Several generals attempted to ( ) the country's prime minister. However, they were unsuccessful, and he remains in power.  
**1** irrigate      **2** harmonize      **3** outpace      **4** overthrow
- (17) Caleb finished a draft of his proposal, so he asked his manager to ( ) it. Unfortunately, she thought it still needed a lot of improvement.  
**1** scrub      **2** enchant      **3** prune      **4** evaluate
- (18) American presidents Thomas Jefferson and John Adams exchanged letters with each other for over 50 years. This ( ) is an important part of American history.  
**1** matrimony      **2** federation      **3** horizon      **4** correspondence

- (19) During the riot, the town was in a state of ( ). People were out in the streets fighting and breaking windows, and many stores were robbed.  
**1** disclosure    **2** admittance    **3** attainment    **4** anarchy
- (20) The flowers of some plants are actually ( ) and can be used to make salads both more delicious and more visually attractive.  
**1** stationary    **2** candid    **3** edible    **4** hideous
- (21) No one was surprised when the famous scientist made many mistakes during his speech. He is ( ) for his poor speaking skills.  
**1** treacherous    **2** momentous    **3** flirtatious    **4** notorious
- (22) All of Brad's hard work and long hours ( ) when his boss gave him a promotion last month.  
**1** paid off    **2** wrote back    **3** chopped up    **4** made over
- (23) Since the CEO's speech was so vague, it took Gina a while to ( ) to the fact that the company was in serious financial trouble.  
**1** fill in    **2** duck out    **3** catch on    **4** give up
- (24) Each member of the team has a job to do for the new project, but the responsibility for coordinating all of their efforts ( ) the manager.  
**1** falls on    **2** squares with    **3** drops by    **4** stacks up
- (25) The employee tried to ( ) his theft from the company by destroying files and other evidence that proved his guilt.  
**1** tuck away    **2** latch onto    **3** cover up    **4** doze off



## The Good Roads Movement

Beginning in the late nineteenth century, the Good Roads Movement transformed America's landscape, helping to create the nation's system of roads and highways. This movement ( **29** ). While most people today assume that the road system was first developed in response to the needs of automobile drivers, this is a myth. Actually, the demand started mainly with cyclists. The invention of the modern bicycle led to a cycling craze in the 1890s, and millions of Americans wanted better, safer roads to cycle on.

Cyclists began pressuring local governments to improve the quality of roads, which were often poorly maintained and dangerous. At first, the movement was resisted by farmers, who did not want their tax dollars to be spent supporting the leisure activities of cyclists from cities. Gradually, however, farmers ( **30** ). One reason for this was an influential pamphlet called *The Gospel of Good Roads: A Letter to the American Farmer*. It convinced many farmers by emphasizing the benefits of roads, such as making it easier for them to transport their crops to markets.

As automobiles became common, the movement quickly gained momentum. ( **31** ), the invention of the Ford Model T in the early 1900s led to many new drivers, who were also eager for better roads. Millions of these affordable cars were sold, and the increase in drivers put pressure on governments to build more roads and improve the quality of existing ones.

- (29)    **1** was started by car manufacturers  
          **2** had a surprising origin  
          **3** created disagreement among drivers  
          **4** angered many cyclists
- (30)    **1** increased their protests                      **2** started using different roads  
          **3** began to change their minds                **4** turned against cyclists
- (31)    **1** By contrast      **2** In particular      **3** Nonetheless      **4** Therefore

*Read each passage and choose the best answer from among the four choices for each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.*

## *Recognizing Faces*

Humans are generally very good at recognizing faces and quickly interpreting their expressions. This is achieved by having specific areas of the brain that specialize in processing facial features. The development of this ability makes sense in terms of evolution, since early humans would have needed to judge, for example, whether those around them were angry and therefore potentially dangerous. One unintended consequence, however, is that people often think they see faces on objects in their environment. People perceive these so-called false faces on a variety of objects, from clouds and tree trunks to pieces of food and electric sockets.

Researchers in Australia recently performed a study to learn more about how the brain processes false faces. Previous studies have revealed that for real faces, people's judgment of what emotion a face is expressing is affected by the faces they have just seen. Seeing a series of happy faces, for example, tends to make people assess the face they next see as expressing happiness. In the Australian study, the researchers showed participants a series of false faces that expressed a particular emotion. They found that, as with real faces, the participants' judgments of the emotions expressed by the false faces were affected by the ones they had just been shown. Based on this finding, the researchers concluded that the brain processes false faces in a way similar to how it processes real ones.

The researchers also noted that any object with features that even loosely resemble the layout of a human face—two eyes and a nose above a mouth—can trigger the brain to assess those features for emotional expression. In other words, the brain's criteria for recognizing a face are general rather than specific. The researchers say this is one reason the brain can assess facial expressions so quickly.



(32) In the first paragraph, why does the author of the passage mention objects such as clouds?

- 1 To support the idea that people's surroundings can affect how well they are able to judge the emotions of others.
- 2 To describe how people who cannot identify faces also have trouble identifying certain other objects.
- 3 To help explain that our reactions to everyday objects in our environment are controlled by different areas of the brain.
- 4 To provide examples of everyday things on which people imagine they can see faces.

(33) Previous studies have shown that

- 1 people's judgments about what emotions real faces are expressing are influenced by other real faces they have seen immediately before.
- 2 people attach emotional meaning to false faces more quickly than they do to real faces.
- 3 people tend to judge the emotions expressed by false faces as happier and more positive than those expressed by real faces.
- 4 people take longer to distinguish false faces when the faces are not expressing any emotions.

(34) What do the researchers in Australia say about the brain's ability to assess the emotions expressed by faces?

- 1 The ability will likely disappear over time as it no longer provides an advantage to humans in terms of survival.
- 2 The fact that the brain uses loose criteria to identify faces allows people to quickly judge the emotions faces express.
- 3 The brain is only able to accurately identify the emotions faces express if those faces have very specific features.
- 4 The evolution of this ability occurred even though it created disadvantages as well as benefits for humans in the past.

## *Durians and Giant Fruit Bats*

The football-sized durian fruit is well known for its unpleasant smell and creamy, sweet flesh. Known as the “king of fruits,” durians are believed to have originated in Borneo, but they are now cultivated more widely, with over half of all durians consumed worldwide being grown in Thailand. Durians have long been popular throughout Southeast Asia, but their popularity is now spreading to other parts of the world. There are hundreds of kinds of durians, but the Musang King variety, which is grown almost exclusively in Malaysia, is one of the most highly valued. Durians contain high levels of vitamins, so they are often promoted for their health benefits, which has led to rising exports. In fact, experts predict there will be a 50 percent increase in shipments from Malaysia to China alone during the next decade. In order to take advantage of this situation, many Malaysian farmers have stopped producing crops such as palm oil in favor of producing durians.

Durian trees are not easy to grow, however. They require regular watering and feeding with fertilizer, and they are highly sensitive to temperature. Furthermore, they do not naturally grow in groves, but rather thrive when grown among other trees and shrubs, so growing them in an orchard as a single crop presents a challenge. Ensuring sufficient pollination of the flowers for the trees to produce a good harvest of fruit is a further difficulty for farmers. One characteristic of durian trees is that their flowers only release pollen at night, so insects such as honeybees that feed during the day do not pollinate them. Animals that are active at night take over the role of pollination, but only about 25 percent of a durian tree’s flowers ever get pollinated naturally. Because of this, many farmers resort to the labor-intensive practice of pollinating by hand.

Studies have shown that giant fruit bats are the main natural pollinators of durian flowers. However, these bats are chased away or killed by many farmers, who simply see them as pests because they cause damage and reduce profits by feeding on the fruit. The bats are also threatened as a result of being hunted and sold as food, since there is a belief in some Southeast Asian cultures that eating the bats’ meat helps to cure breathing problems. Without educating people about the benefits of giant fruit bats, the bats’ numbers may decline further, which could have serious consequences for durian farming.

(35)

According to the first paragraph, what is true about durian production?

- 1 Durians are now mainly grown in Malaysia because there is no longer enough land available to cultivate them in other Southeast Asian countries.
- 2 Although durians have been selling well in places where they were traditionally grown, they have yet to gain popularity in other countries.
- 3 Premium varieties of durians have been criticized by consumers because they have no more nutritional value than cheaper varieties.
- 4 Because of the increasing demand for durians, Malaysian farmers are switching from growing other crops to growing durians.

(36)

One factor that durian farmers need to consider is that

- 1 although durian trees can be grown in almost any warm climate, they do best in areas where there are few other plants growing.
- 2 the tendency of durian trees to push out other plants is causing a sharp decline in the number of native plants.
- 3 durian trees should be grown in a location where they can be easily found by honeybees and other daytime pollinators.
- 4 if durian trees are left alone to be pollinated naturally, the trees are unlikely to produce a large amount of fruit.

(37)

What is one thing the author of the passage says regarding giant fruit bats?

- 1 Durian production might suffer if awareness is not raised about the important role giant fruit bats play in durian flower pollination.
- 2 Many people in Southeast Asia have become ill as a result of eating bat meat that was sold illegally at some markets.
- 3 Some durian farmers deliberately attract giant fruit bats to their orchards so that they can catch them and sell their meat.
- 4 There has been a significant drop in natural pollinators of durian flowers because many giant fruit bats have died from breathing problems.

## *The Long Range Desert Group*

During World War II, the British fought against Germany and Italy in the deserts of North Africa. Desert warfare was characterized by small battles between troops that were widely spread out, and there was a need to move quickly and at night to avoid both detection and the dangerous daytime heat. The area's vast size and sandy terrain made transporting supplies difficult, and the lack of water severely limited operations.

However, for one British army officer, Major Ralph Bagnold, these harsh conditions presented a strategic opportunity. Having spent years exploring the North African desert before the war, Bagnold knew the terrain well, and he was convinced that a small, highly mobile motorized unit that could observe and track enemy forces would be invaluable. At first, British commanders rejected his proposal to form such a unit, believing airplanes were better suited for such long-range intelligence gathering. Bagnold insisted, however, that gathering information on the ground would be advantageous, and his persistence led to the formation of the Long Range Desert Group (LRDG), with Bagnold as commander, in June 1940.

The LRDG was an unconventional unit from the outset. Usual distinctions between ranks did not apply; officers and regular soldiers were on first-name terms, and they were all expected to perform the same tasks. Rather than seeking men who would fight bravely on the battlefield, Bagnold wanted individuals with great stamina, resourcefulness, and mental toughness—men who could, for example, remain motivated and alert for extended periods despite limited access to drinking water. With specialized trucks adapted to desert conditions, the LRDG's patrols were equipped to operate independently for around three weeks and over a range of more than 1,600 kilometers. All necessary items, such as fuel, ammunition, and food, were carried by the unit, so careful supply planning was extremely important.

The LRDG's work mainly involved traveling deep behind enemy lines to observe their movements. The unit had access to a range of weaponry, and while the men were primarily trained to gather intelligence, they also planted mines and launched attacks against enemy airfields and fuel depots. When the Special Air Service (SAS)—a British army unit formed in 1941 to conduct raids behind enemy lines—suffered heavy casualties after parachuting into enemy territory on its first mission, the LRDG was tasked with bringing back the survivors. The rescue mission was a success, and because of its men's extensive knowledge of the desert, the LRDG was given the responsibility of bringing the SAS to and from all future targets by land, providing both transportation and navigation. This almost certainly helped the SAS accomplish its raids with greater success and fewer casualties.

The LRDG's greatest achievement came in 1943, when the unit found a route that enabled British forces to get around heavily defended enemy lines without being detected, allowing them to attack at weaker points in the defenses. This was a crucial turning point in the campaign in North Africa and contributed greatly to the British victory there. The LRDG went on to make significant contributions to the war effort in Europe until 1945.

- (38) Major Ralph Bagnold was able to convince British army commanders that
- 1 their soldiers were having limited success on missions in the desert because they were not being supplied with the right resources.
  - 2 the airplanes being used to fly over enemy territory and make observations in the desert were in need of major improvements.
  - 3 he could lead a unit of men on missions in the desert despite the fact that he had little experience in such an environment.
  - 4 using a ground-based unit to gather information about enemy activities in the desert would be an effective strategy.

- (39) What is true regarding the Long Range Desert Group (LRDG)?
- 1 The characteristics of the men chosen for it and the way it operated were different from those of traditional military units.
  - 2 Because of its limited budget, it had to manage with fewer resources and older weapons than other units.
  - 3 There were a large number of men in its patrols, so the officers had to have special training in management techniques.
  - 4 The success of its missions was heavily dependent on the group having supplies sent to it behind enemy lines on a regular basis.

- (40) Which of the following best describes the relationship between the LRDG and the Special Air Service (SAS)?
- 1 The two units were combined so that land and air raids could be performed at the same time.
  - 2 The similar nature of their operations led to competition between the two units and their unwillingness to assist each other.
  - 3 The LRDG used its knowledge of the desert to help the SAS improve both the effectiveness and safety of its missions.
  - 4 The involvement of the SAS in LRDG missions made it more difficult for the LRDG to stay behind enemy lines for long periods of time.

- (41) According to the author of the passage, what happened in 1943?
- 1 A mistake made by the LRDG allowed enemy forces to strengthen their hold on territory that the British hoped to gain.
  - 2 The transfer of the LRDG to Europe meant the SAS had no choice but to attack enemy forces in a heavily defended area without LRDG support.
  - 3 The activities of the LRDG made it possible for the British army to gain a significant advantage that led to it defeating enemy forces in the area.
  - 4 British commanders decided the LRDG would be better put to use defending British-held territory than observing enemy activities.

# 4

## English Composition

- Write an essay on the given TOPIC.
- Use TWO of the POINTS below to support your answer.
- Structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion
- Suggested length: 120–150 words
- Write your essay in the space provided on Side B of your answer sheet.  
Any writing outside the space will not be graded.

### TOPIC

*Should people trust information on the Internet?*

### POINTS

- *Learning*
- *News*
- *Online shopping*
- *Social media*

MEMO

# Listening Test

**There are three parts to this listening test.**

<b>Part 1</b>	<b>Dialogues:</b> 1 question each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 2</b>	<b>Passages:</b> 2 questions each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 3</b>	<b>Real-Life:</b> 1 question each	Multiple-choice

※ Listen carefully to the instructions.

## Part 1

- No. 1*
- 1 Get a blood test today.
  - 2 Try to eat less for breakfast.
  - 3 Go to lunch with Noah.
  - 4 Have a medical checkup next week.
- No. 2*
- 1 She needs to take more time off.
  - 2 She should be less concerned about money.
  - 3 She is not ready for so much responsibility.
  - 4 She deserves more pay.
- No. 3*
- 1 He needs to undergo further tests.
  - 2 He will not be able to play in the game.
  - 3 He needs to find a different form of exercise.
  - 4 He has to stay at the hospital.
- No. 4*
- 1 Contact the new employee.
  - 2 Speak to the manager.
  - 3 Work the shift herself.
  - 4 Change shifts with him.



- No. 5**
- 1** Contact the hotel about Internet access.
  - 2** Confirm the meeting schedule.
  - 3** Finish preparing the presentation.
  - 4** Buy a ticket for the flight.
- No. 6**
- 1** Take a taxi home.
  - 2** Order more wine.
  - 3** Catch the last train home.
  - 4** Walk to the closest bus stop.
- No. 7**
- 1** Pick up the children from school.
  - 2** Cook dinner for his family.
  - 3** Buy the ingredients for tonight's dinner.
  - 4** Order food from a new restaurant.
- No. 8**
- 1** He has to pay an unexpected fee.
  - 2** He canceled his insurance policy.
  - 3** He is late for a meeting.
  - 4** The company cannot find his policy number.

## *Listening Test*

- No. 9**
- 1** The man should not change his major.
  - 2** A career in communications might suit the man better.
  - 3** Graphic design is a good choice for the man.
  - 4** The man is not doing well in class.
- No. 10**
- 1** Find another online chat tool.
  - 2** Prepare a request for a software upgrade.
  - 3** Get more people to join online meetings.
  - 4** Ask to increase the company's budget.
- No. 11**
- 1** Go to the plant.
  - 2** Study Spanish.
  - 3** Meet with Barbara.
  - 4** Look for an interpreter.
- No. 12**
- 1** Radio for an ambulance.
  - 2** Move the woman's car for her.
  - 3** Give the woman a parking ticket.
  - 4** Wait in his police car.

## Part 2

- (A) No. 13
- 1 It could not fly high enough.
  - 2 It was too small and light.
  - 3 It could only fly short distances.
  - 4 It used a rare kind of fuel.

- No. 14
- 1 It was tougher than other planes.
  - 2 It had a new kind of weapon.
  - 3 It could land very quickly.
  - 4 It could drop bombs accurately.

- 
- (B) No. 15
- 1 Water supplies decreased.
  - 2 The air became less polluted.
  - 3 Many people had to leave the island.
  - 4 The number of trees increased.

- No. 16
- 1 How to classify the new ecosystem.
  - 2 What to use the water supply for.
  - 3 Whether native plants should be protected.
  - 4 Where agriculture should be allowed.

*Listening Test*

- (C)**    **No. 17**
- 1** She carried her camera everywhere.
  - 2** She made friends with emergency workers.
  - 3** She lent her camera to the children she took care of.
  - 4** She went to many places as a tourist.

- No. 18**
- 1** She became famous early in her career.
  - 2** She mainly took photos at auctions.
  - 3** She held very large exhibitions.
  - 4** She did not show people her photos.

- 
- (D)**    **No. 19**
- 1** It does not require the use of fresh water.
  - 2** It can only be done in certain climates.
  - 3** It produces a large amount of gas.
  - 4** It uses less meat than it did in the past.

- No. 20**
- 1** The machines it uses are very expensive.
  - 2** It is damaging to wide areas of land.
  - 3** It releases chemicals into nearby farmland.
  - 4** It is frequently dangerous for workers.

- (E)**    **No. 21**
- 1** Young people's changing interests.
  - 2** Young people's increasing need for exercise.
  - 3** Young people's economic situation.
  - 4** Young people's passion for nature.

- No. 22**
- 1** They are unlikely to survive long.
  - 2** They do not do well outside of cities.
  - 3** They rarely employ local people.
  - 4** They take up too much space.

- 
- (F)**    **No. 23**
- 1** Alligators have efficient jaws.
  - 2** Alligators are related to dinosaurs.
  - 3** Alligators have muscles in unusual places.
  - 4** Alligators evolved at the same time as *T. rex*.

- No. 24**
- 1** To help with food digestion.
  - 2** To sense other animals.
  - 3** To create new blood vessels.
  - 4** To control their body temperature.

*Listening Test*

**Part 3**

**(G)** No. 25

**Situation:** You are on a plane that has just landed, and you need to catch your connecting flight. A flight attendant is making an announcement.

**Question:** What should you do first after getting off the plane?

- 1 Collect your luggage.
- 2 Take a bus to another terminal.
- 3 Find a gate agent.
- 4 Get a new boarding pass printed.

**(H)** No. 26

**Situation:** You want to buy some stick-type incense to burn to help you relax. A store clerk tells you the following.

**Question:** Which incense brand should you buy?

- 1 Bouquet Himalaya.
- 2 Magnolia's Sanctuary.
- 3 Akebono.
- 4 Shirley's Gift.

**(I) No. 27** *Situation:* It is Monday, and you receive a voice mail from a representative at your new Internet provider. You have to work this Thursday from noon to 8 p.m.

*Question:* What should you do?

- 1 Reschedule for this weekend.
- 2 Reschedule for a weekday next week.
- 3 Reschedule for this Thursday morning.
- 4 Reschedule for this Friday after 6 p.m.

**(J) No. 28** *Situation:* You are applying to a college to study psychology. An admissions officer is talking to you about your application.

*Question:* What should you do?

- 1 Pay your application fee.
- 2 Go to a campus event next week.
- 3 Get a letter of recommendation.
- 4 Submit your high school records.

**(K) No. 29** *Situation:* You are on a trip abroad and want to take a free local tour. You get carsick easily. You are told the following at your hotel's information desk.

*Question:* Which tour is the best for you?

- 1 The one from 1 p.m.
- 2 The one from 2:30 p.m.
- 3 The one from 3 p.m.
- 4 The one from 5 p.m.

■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>) 10月10日 13:00以降

2) 結果通知方法

◆個人申込みの場合

一次個人成績表に可否結果を記載して、11月1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11月1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)。

◆団体申込みの場合

一次個人成績表は11月1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)。  
11月2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:11月6日(日) C日程:11月23日(水祝)

- 二次試験の受験日は、A日程・C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とおりの日程とならない場合があります。
- 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	千葉	2501	加茂	4105	浜松	5103	大阪	◎	三次	7403	久留米	9103	鹿児島	9701
函館	0102	盛岡	1301	つくば	2104	鎌子	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	呉	7405	佐賀	9201
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	伊万里	9202	奄美	9704
釧路	0105	花巻	1304	取手	2107	習志野	2505	高岡	4202	豊橋	5202	新宮	6503	山口	7501	唐津	9203	霧島	9705
名寄	0106	山形	1401	宇都宮	2201	松戸	2506	金沢	4301	岡崎	5203	神戸	6601	周南	7502	沖永良部	9204	指宿	9706
室蘭	0107	鶴岡	1402	足利	2202	木更津	2507	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	横濱市	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	四国	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	7601	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	善通寺	8102	日田	9403		
留萌	0114	気仙沼	1504	さいたま	2401	藤沢	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	松江	8301	佐伯	9405		
青森	1101	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		
八戸	1102	いわき	1604	春日部	2406	甲信越・北陸	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	1605	飯能	2408	長岡	4102	東海	4606	彦根	6104	倉敷	7303	九州・沖縄	8402	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		

島部・海外

北海道	9603
北海道島部	0199
東京	
東京都島部	3199
中国	
島根県島部	7299
九州・沖縄	
長崎県島部	9399
鹿児島県島部	9799
沖縄県島部	9899
※離島地区は、団体申込書に島部受験地番号がプリントされている団体のみ。個人は不可。	
海外準会場	
海外特別会場	9901
海外本会場	
ロンドン	9902
ニューヨーク	9903
ロサンゼルス	9904
ホノルル	9905

- ①東京  
千代田区・中央区・台東区・足立区・荒川区・江東区およびその周辺……………3101  
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武蔵野市・三鷹市・立川市・国分寺市およびその周辺……………3105  
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- ②大阪  
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堺市周辺……………6304

※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。