

2022-3

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

2023年1月22日(日)実施

### 試験時間

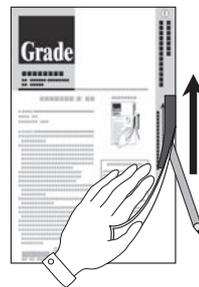
筆記試験 (90分)

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。

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2/6(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。

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



A1-15-1059A

英検

後援：文部科学省

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) Fernando has been ( ) to the success of the company, so everyone is worried about what will happen after he quits next month.  
**1** desperate      **2** philosophical      **3** inadequate      **4** instrumental
- (2) Some people feel the film was ( ). Although it did not win any awards, there are those who believe it was a great work of art.  
**1** overtaken      **2** overridden      **3** underfed      **4** underrated
- (3) More than 50 million people ( ) during World War II. That is more deaths than in any other war in history.  
**1** worshiped      **2** perished      **3** haunted      **4** jeered
- (4) Walt's restaurant serves dishes that were traditionally eaten by poor people in the countryside. He says ( ) were skilled at creating delicious meals from cheap ingredients.  
**1** correspondents      **2** janitors  
**3** captives      **4** peasants
- (5) The discovery of a serious ( ) in the design plans for the new building caused the construction to be delayed by several months.  
**1** clog      **2** boom      **3** flaw      **4** dump
- (6) When it came time to deliver her presentation, Rachel found herself ( ) with fear. She simply stood in front of everyone, unable to speak.  
**1** trimmed      **2** teased      **3** paralyzed      **4** acquired
- (7) Despite the fact that the two countries had once fought each other in a war, they now enjoy an ( ) relationship and are, in fact, allies.  
**1** alleged      **2** amicable      **3** abusive      **4** adhesive
- (8) Tina's new goal is to get healthy. In addition to including more vegetables in her diet, she has decided to ( ) an exercise program into her daily routine.  
**1** commemorate      **2** alienate  
**3** liberate      **4** incorporate
- (9) Some historians believe the ( ) of dogs occurred over 10,000 years ago. They have been kept as pets and used to work on farms ever since.  
**1** elevation      **2** domestication  
**3** deception      **4** verification

- (10) Oscar is well-known for his friendly personality and good manners. Every morning, he ( ) greets everyone in the office as he walks toward his desk.  
**1** scarcely      **2** courteously      **3** tediously      **4** obnoxiously
- (11) The plan for a new library was put on hold because of a lack of funds. A few years later, however, the plan was ( ), and construction work started.  
**1** deprived      **2** revived      **3** obstructed      **4** agitated
- (12) Maggie's grandmother has recently become very ( ). She now needs help to walk and cannot climb stairs by herself.  
**1** poetic      **2** savage      **3** frail      **4** rash
- (13) The novelist likes to work in ( ). She says she can only write well when she is in her country house, which is located in an area with no people around.  
**1** solitude      **2** corruption      **3** excess      **4** consent
- (14) Archaeologists found many ( ), including pieces of jewelry and pottery, while digging at the ancient burial ground. These will be given to the local history museum.  
**1** setbacks      **2** artifacts      **3** pledges      **4** salutes
- (15) With faster Internet connections and better computers, more information can be ( ) at high speed than ever before.  
**1** transmitted      **2** rejoiced      **3** nauseated      **4** offended
- (16) Maria criticized her brother and called him ( ) after she learned that he had lost all of his money gambling.  
**1** pathetic      **2** analytical      **3** dedicated      **4** ceaseless
- (17) The architect was famous for designing buildings in a ( ) style. He wanted his designs to reflect current social and cultural trends.  
**1** preceding      **2** simultaneous      **3** plentiful      **4** contemporary
- (18) A lack of media ( ) left the town uninformed about the chemical leak. The media only started reporting about the incident once the leak was out of control.  
**1** enrollment      **2** coverage      **3** assortment      **4** leverage

- (19) After years of spending more money than taxes brought in, the government now has a ( ) of trillions of dollars.  
**1** fatigue      **2** petition      **3** deficit      **4** conspiracy
- (20) The artist made a living by ( ) detailed figures out of stone. In order to cut such a hard substance, she used a number of special tools.  
**1** carving      **2** luring      **3** soothing      **4** ranking
- (21) Ruth watched from the bench as her team ran up and down the court. Unfortunately, a shoulder injury had forced her to ( ) from the game.  
**1** withdraw      **2** bypass      **3** upgrade      **4** overload
- (22) Jocelyn could see the storm ( ) from the west. The skies began to darken, and the wind gradually grew stronger.  
**1** rolling in      **2** adding up      **3** holding out      **4** passing down
- (23) The company suffered from five years of decreasing sales until it finally ( ). It closed its doors forever last week.  
**1** dialed up      **2** went under      **3** came along      **4** pulled through
- (24) The print on the contract was so small that Gus needed a magnifying glass to ( ) the words.  
**1** make out      **2** tune up      **3** draw up      **4** blow out
- (25) The cat was ( ) her newborn kittens. She became nervous whenever anyone stepped too close to them.  
**1** packing up      **2** looking into  
**3** watching over      **4** showing up

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

## California Chinatown

In the late nineteenth century, Chinese immigrants to the United States faced significant discrimination from White Americans when looking for employment and accommodation. ( **26** ), they tended to live in neighborhoods known as Chinatowns, where there were better opportunities to find jobs and housing. One of the largest Chinatowns was in the city of San Jose, California, but because it was destroyed in a fire in 1887, little has been known about the lives of its inhabitants.

It was long assumed that the food items supplied to San Jose's Chinatown originated in Hong Kong and China. Recently, however, archaeologists' analysis of fish bones at a former trash pit has provided evidence that ( **27** ). These particular bones stood out because they belonged to a species known as the giant snakehead. Since the fish is native not to China or Hong Kong but rather to Southeast Asian nations, archaeologists believe it was transported to Hong Kong after being caught elsewhere, then shipped to the United States for consumption.

While the discovery offers insight into the complexity of the trade networks that supplied San Jose's Chinatown, other discoveries at the site have revealed information about the lifestyles of the neighborhood's immigrant residents. For example, it seems residents ( **28** ). While the presence of cow remains suggests residents had adopted the Western habit of eating beef, pig bones were the most common type of animal remains archaeologists discovered. As pork was a staple of the diets in their home country, the bones indicate the custom of raising and consuming pigs continued among the immigrants.

(26)    **1** Consequently    **2** Despite this    **3** Similarly    **4** In contrast

(27)    **1** has led to more mystery                      **2** many foods were of poor quality  
**3** this was not always the case                      **4** not all shipments arrived safely

(28)    **1** were more divided than previously thought  
**2** often sent packages to China  
**3** struggled to obtain enough food  
**4** maintained some of their food traditions

## Plant Plan

Most flowering plants rely on insects for pollination. When an insect makes contact with a flower, it gets pollen on its body. Then, when the insect moves around on the plant or visits another plant of the same species, this pollen comes into contact with the female part of that plant. This pollination process allows plant reproduction to occur. ( **29** ), the plants usually provide something the insect needs, such as a meal of nectar.

Flowering plants succeed in attracting pollinating insects in various ways. For example, some plants draw the attention of flies with the use of brightly colored petals. Researchers recently found that one plant, *Aristolochia microstoma*, attracts flies by smelling like the dead beetles that some flies lay eggs in. But the plant does more than simply ( **30** ). It temporarily traps them within its flowers; as a fly moves around inside, the pollen on its body spreads onto the plant. The plant also ensures its own pollen gets onto the fly's body so that the insect can pollinate another plant after being released.

The researchers found the plant actually releases the same chemical that gives dead beetles their smell. Because this chemical is rarely found in plants, the researchers believe the plant has evolved specifically to target flies that use dead beetles as egg-laying sites. They also say that ( **31** ). This comes from the fact that the plant's flowers are located among dead leaves and rocks on the ground—exactly where the flies usually search for dead beetles.

(29)    **1** Rather                      **2** In short                      **3** Nonetheless              **4** In exchange

(30)    **1** collect dead insects                      **2** hide its smell from insects  
**3** trick the flies with its smell                      **4** provide a safe place for flies

(31)    **1** there is further support for this theory  
**2** the chemical has another purpose  
**3** the plant is an important food source  
**4** many insects see the plant as a danger

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.

## Fences and Ecosystems

Fences help to divide property and provide security, among other things. They can also affect ecosystems. A study in the journal *BioScience* concluded that fences create both “winners” and “losers” among animal species in the regions in which they are placed. According to the study, generalist species—those that can consume a variety of foods and can survive in multiple habitats—have little problem with physical boundaries. On the other hand, specialist species, which require unique conditions to survive, suffer from being cut off from a particular food source or geographical area. Because specialist species outnumber generalist species, the study found that for every winner, there are multiple losers.

The impact of fences is not limited to ecosystems. In the mid-twentieth century, Botswana in Southern Africa erected fences to address international regulations designed to prevent the spread of a disease affecting cattle. While the fences have helped protect cattle, they have prevented the seasonal movements of animals such as wildebeests and blocked their access to water. The resulting decline in wildebeest populations threatens not only the ecosystem but also the region’s wildlife tourism. The government’s continued reliance on fences has led to concerns that limiting animal migration will hurt wildlife tourism, which is valuable to Botswana’s economy.

The negative ecological effects of fences can be limited by making changes to them to allow certain animals through. Nevertheless, the study’s authors believe a more fundamental change is necessary. Eliminating all fences, they say, is not a realistic option; instead, fence planning should be carried out with an eye on the big picture. For example, fences are often constructed to obtain short-term results and then removed, but researchers have found that months—or even years—later, some animals continue to behave as if the fences are still there. Consideration should therefore be given to all aspects of fence design and location to ensure a minimal impact on ecosystems.

(32)

The study introduced in the first paragraph showed that

- 1 fences that cross through more than one type of habitat benefit animals more than those built within a single habitat.
- 2 although fences create many problems, they have less of an effect on the ability of animal populations to survive than previously thought.
- 3 fences are effective at protecting some species from other harmful species that tend to use up the resources many animals need to survive.
- 4 although fences are not harmful to some species, they can have serious negative effects on a large number of animals.

(33)

What is true with regard to the fences that were built in Botswana?

- 1 The changes that they caused in the migration patterns of animals resulted in the spread of disease among cattle.
- 2 They could be responsible for indirectly affecting an industry that is important to the country's economy.
- 3 They are considered necessary in order to increase the safety of tourists who visit the country to see wildlife.
- 4 The success they have had in reducing disease-spreading species has benefited ecosystems in unexpected ways.

(34)

What is one reason that careful planning is necessary when constructing fences?

- 1 Changing the design of a fence after it has been built can actually cause more problems than building a new one.
- 2 It is possible that fences will continue to have an effect on animals in an area even after the fences have been removed.
- 3 Putting up multiple fences in a given area without a clear plan beforehand has not stopped animals from entering dangerous areas.
- 4 The number of animal species that make use of fences to protect themselves from predators has increased.

## *The Soccer War*

In July 1969, there was a short yet intense war between the Central American countries of El Salvador and Honduras following a series of World Cup qualifying soccer matches they played against each other. Although the conflict is often called the “Soccer War,” its causes went far beyond sports.

Honduras is much larger than El Salvador but is far less densely populated. Since the late 1800s, land in El Salvador had been controlled primarily by elite families, which meant there was little space for ordinary farmers. By the 1960s, around 300,000 Salvadorans had entered Honduras illegally to obtain cheap land or jobs. The Honduran government blamed the immigrants for its economic stresses and removed them from their lands, forcing them out of the country. Wealthy Salvadorans feared the negative economic effects of so many immigrants returning home and threatened to overthrow the Salvadoran president if military action was not taken against Honduras. This, combined with border disputes that had existed for many years, brought relations between the countries to a low point.

Tensions were raised further by the media of both countries, which made up or exaggerated stories that fueled their bitterness toward one another. The Salvadoran press accused the Honduran government of cruel and illegal treatment of Salvadoran immigrants, while the Honduran press reported that those same immigrants were committing serious crimes. Such reports were made at the request of the countries’ governments: in El Salvador, the goal was to convince the public that military force against its neighbor was necessary, while in Honduras, the government wanted to gain public support for its decision to force Salvadoran immigrants out of the country.

The World Cup qualifying matches were happening at the same time as the migrant situation was intensifying. On the day of the last match, El Salvador accused Honduras of violence against Salvadorans and cut off relations, and within weeks, El Salvador’s military attacked Honduras, beginning the war. Historians note that the term Soccer War was misleading. At the time, the United States was part of an alliance with Central American nations, but it chose to stay out of the war. In fact, according to an American diplomat, the inaccurate belief that a sporting event was behind the conflict led the US government to overlook its seriousness. Issues such as land ownership, which were the true origin of the conflict, remained unresolved. This led to continued political and social instability and, ultimately, a civil war in El Salvador in the following decades.

(35) According to the second paragraph, in what way were Salvadoran immigrants to Honduras a cause of the “Soccer War”?

- 1 El Salvador’s president believed the removal of the immigrants from their homes in Honduras was a sign that Honduras was going to attack.
- 2 The Honduran government began sending poor Hondurans to seek land in El Salvador, causing upset Salvadoran farmers to move to Honduras in response.
- 3 Rich Salvadorans pressured their government to make war against Honduras after the immigrants were forced out of their homes.
- 4 The immigrants’ constant movement back and forth between the countries created trouble for Honduran border officials.

(36) In the time before the start of the Soccer War, the media in each country

- 1 attempted to pressure both governments to ensure that the Salvadoran immigrants received better treatment.
- 2 were prevented by their governments from reporting on illegal acts that were being committed against citizens.
- 3 put so much emphasis on the soccer rivalry that they failed to report more-important news about illegal acts.
- 4 were asked by their governments to make up untrue or misleading news stories that made the other country look bad.

(37) What does the author of the passage suggest in the final paragraph?

- 1 American diplomats still continue to worry that fighting will break out between Honduras and El Salvador again.
- 2 The terrible effects of the Soccer War made Honduras and El Salvador realize that their actions leading up to the war were wrong.
- 3 A mistaken belief about the Soccer War meant that its real causes were not recognized, resulting in another conflict.
- 4 The US government’s policies caused many Central American nations to cut off relations, making the conflict in the region worse.

## *Competing against Braille*

Although Braille is the standard writing system for blind people today, this alphabet of raised dots representing letters was not always the only system. Another system, Boston Line Type, was created in the 1830s by Samuel Gridley Howe, a sighted instructor at a US school for blind people. Howe's system utilized the letters in the standard English alphabet used by sighted people, but they were raised so they could be felt by the fingers. Blind students, however, found it more challenging to distinguish one letter from another than they did with Braille. Nevertheless, Howe believed that the fact that reading materials could be shared by both blind and sighted readers outweighed this disadvantage. His system, he argued, would allow blind people to better integrate into society; he thought Braille encouraged isolation because it was unfamiliar to most sighted people.

It gradually became clear that a system using dots was not only easier for most blind people to read but also more practical, as the dots made writing relatively simple. Writing with Boston Line Type required a special printing press, but Braille required only simple, portable tools, and it could also be typed on a typewriter. Still, despite students' overwhelming preference for Braille, Boston Line Type remained in official use in schools for the blind because it allowed sighted instructors to teach without having to learn new sets of symbols. Even when Boston Line Type lost popularity, other systems continued to be introduced, leading to what became known as the "War of the Dots," a situation in which various writing systems competed to become the standard.

One of these, called New York Point, was similar to Braille in that it consisted of raised dots. Its main advantage was that typing it required only one hand. Braille, though, could more efficiently and clearly display capital letters and certain forms of punctuation. There were other candidates as well, and debates about which was superior soon became bitter. Blind people, meanwhile, were severely inconvenienced; books they could read were already in short supply, and the competing systems further limited their options, as learning a new system required great time and effort. At one national convention, a speaker reportedly summed up their frustrations by jokingly suggesting a violent response to the next person who invents a new system of printing for the blind.

The War of the Dots continued into the 1900s, with various groups battling for funding and recognition. In the end, the blind activist Helen Keller was extremely influential in ending the debate. She stated that New York Point's weaknesses in regard to capitalization and punctuation were extremely serious and that reading it was hard on her fingers. Braille won out, and other systems gradually disappeared. Although the War of the Dots interfered with blind people's education for a time, it had a silver lining: the intense battle stimulated the development of various technologies, such as new typewriters, that greatly enhanced blind people's literacy rates and ability to participate in modern society.

- (38) What did Samuel Gridley Howe believe about Boston Line Type?
- 1 The time it saved blind people in reading made up for the fact that it took much longer to write than Braille.
  - 2 The fact that it combined raised dots with other features made it easier for blind people to use it when communicating with one another.
  - 3 Although it was difficult for students to learn, the fact that it could be read more quickly than Braille was a major advantage.
  - 4 It was worth adopting because of the role it could play in helping blind people to better fit in with people who are able to see.
- 
- (39) In the second paragraph, what does the author of the passage suggest about Boston Line Type?
- 1 Its continued use was not in the best interests of blind people, whose opinions about which system should be used were seemingly not taken into account.
  - 2 Teachers at schools for the blind convinced students not to use it because they thought systems with fewer dots would be easier for students to read.
  - 3 Despite it causing the “War of the Dots,” its popularity among students was a key factor in the development of other tools for blind people.
  - 4 It was only successfully used in writing by students in schools for the blind after the introduction of the typewriter.
- 
- (40) The suggestion by the speaker at the national convention implies that blind people
- 1 felt that neither Braille nor the New York Point system could possibly meet the needs of blind readers.
  - 2 were unhappy that the debates over which system to use were indirectly preventing them from accessing reading materials.
  - 3 did not like that they were being forced to use a writing system that had not been developed by a blind person.
  - 4 were starting to think that other types of education had become much more important than learning to read books.
- 
- (41) What conclusion does the author of the passage make about the War of the Dots?
- 1 It was so serious that it is still having a negative influence on the research and development of technology for the blind today.
  - 2 It would have caused fewer bad feelings if Helen Keller had not decided that she should become involved in it.
  - 3 It had some positive effects in the long term because the competition led to improvements in the lives of blind people.
  - 4 It could have been avoided if people in those days had been more accepting of technologies like the typewriter.

# 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

*Agree or disagree: The government should do more to promote reusable products*

### POINTS

- *Costs*
- *Effect on businesses*
- *Garbage*
- *Safety*

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 the man to fill in for the receptionist.
  - 2 Ask the man to fire the receptionist.
  - 3 Do the receptionist's job herself.
  - 4 Warn the receptionist about being late.
- No. 2*
- 1 He has to improve his class performance.
  - 2 He cannot change his work schedule.
  - 3 He will quit his part-time job.
  - 4 He does not go to science class.
- No. 3*
- 1 He cannot pay his children's college fees.
  - 2 He lives too far from his company.
  - 3 He believes he is being underpaid.
  - 4 He feels unable to leave his current job.
- No. 4*
- 1 She is frequently given new goals.
  - 2 She is not paid enough for overtime work.
  - 3 Her vacation request was denied.
  - 4 Her report received negative feedback.

- No. 5*
- 1** She should complete her master's degree next year.
  - 2** She should get some work experience.
  - 3** She can rely on his help for one year.
  - 4** She should save some money first.
- No. 6*
- 1** Review the website more carefully.
  - 2** Choose the same plan as the man.
  - 3** Request a meeting with personnel.
  - 4** Look for another insurance plan.
- No. 7*
- 1** He got stuck in heavy traffic.
  - 2** He had trouble with his car.
  - 3** He slept for too long.
  - 4** He got lost on the highway.
- No. 8*
- 1** Jason's teachers should make more effort.
  - 2** Jason should transfer to a private school.
  - 3** Jason's homework load has increased.
  - 4** Jason should be sent to a tutor.

## *Listening Test*

- No. 9**
- 1** The man should return to his previous position.
  - 2** She will change her position soon.
  - 3** The man should spend more time at home.
  - 4** She would like to travel for work more.
- No. 10**
- 1** The station renovations are behind schedule.
  - 2** Her train was more crowded than usual.
  - 3** She had trouble changing trains.
  - 4** The station she always uses was closed.
- No. 11**
- 1** To keep her mind active.
  - 2** To improve her job skills.
  - 3** To take her mind off work.
  - 4** To get ideas for her fiction writing.
- No. 12**
- 1** He is an experienced mountain climber.
  - 2** He has not gotten much exercise recently.
  - 3** He wants to take a challenging trail.
  - 4** He dislikes riding in cable cars.

## Part 2

- (A) *No. 13*
- 1 To improve her failing health.
  - 2 To show off her cycling technique.
  - 3 To challenge a gender stereotype.
  - 4 To test a new kind of bicycle.
- No. 14*
- 1 She helped companies to advertise their products.
  - 2 She made and sold women's clothing.
  - 3 She founded a spring water company.
  - 4 She took jobs that were usually done by men.
- 
- (B) *No. 15*
- 1 The images reminded them of Germany.
  - 2 The images were made by professional artists.
  - 3 The images were believed to bring good luck.
  - 4 The images were painted on strips of fabric.
- No. 16*
- 1 More people have begun sewing as a hobby.
  - 2 Tourism has increased in some areas.
  - 3 Competition among farms has increased.
  - 4 More barns have been built on farms.

## Listening Test

- (C)** **No. 17**
- 1** It lasted a little under a century.
  - 2** It led to new discoveries about weather patterns.
  - 3** It had the largest effect on people near volcanoes.
  - 4** It had a global impact on farming.
- No. 18**
- 1** Europeans in North America started building large cities.
  - 2** Forests expanded across the Americas.
  - 3** The growing global population increased pollution.
  - 4** Disease killed off many trees across Europe.
- 
- (D)** **No. 19**
- 1** The increase in noise caused by growing cities.
  - 2** People's attempts to catch them.
  - 3** The brightness of urban areas.
  - 4** Growing competition with other insects.
- No. 20**
- 1** Locate fireflies that are not producing light.
  - 2** Help them to get more funding for research.
  - 3** Use a different type of light around their homes.
  - 4** Make reports on any fireflies they see.

- (E)**    **No. 21**
- 1** To study dogs' understanding of words.
  - 2** To study dogs' responses to different voices.
  - 3** To study various ways of training dogs.
  - 4** To study how dogs react to their owners' emotions.

- No. 22**
- 1** It was consistent with their owners' reports.
  - 2** It varied depending on the breed of the dog.
  - 3** It was opposite to that of human brains.
  - 4** It increased in response to familiar commands.

- 
- (F)**    **No. 23**
- 1** They help people to keep warm in winter.
  - 2** They are useful for storing some vegetables.
  - 3** Their name comes from their shape.
  - 4** They are used to grow vegetables all year round.

- No. 24**
- 1** They help to support the local economy.
  - 2** They provide a model for surrounding villages.
  - 3** They help the fishing industry to survive.
  - 4** They were found to contain valuable minerals.

*Listening Test*

**Part 3**

**(G)** No. 25

**Situation:** You have just landed at the airport. You need to get downtown as soon as possible. You are told the following at the information desk.

**Question:** How should you go downtown?

- 1 By bus.
- 2 By subway.
- 3 By taxi.
- 4 By light-rail.

**(H)** No. 26

**Situation:** You speak some Italian but want to brush up before your vacation in Italy in three months. You are free on Mondays and Thursdays. A language-school representative tells you the following.

**Question:** Which course should you choose?

- 1 Martina's.
- 2 Giovanni's.
- 3 Teresa's.
- 4 Alfredo's.

**(I) No. 27** *Situation:* You have just arrived at a shopping mall to buy a new business suit. You want to save as much money as you can. You hear the following announcement.

*Question:* Which floor should you go to first?

- 1 The first floor.
- 2 The second floor.
- 3 The third floor.
- 4 The fourth floor.

**(J) No. 28** *Situation:* You and your family are at a theme park. Your children are very interested in animals and nature. You hear the following announcement.

*Question:* Which attraction should you go to?

- 1 Lizard Encounter.
- 2 Discovery Drive.
- 3 Into the Sky.
- 4 Dream Fields.

**(K) No. 29** *Situation:* You want your son to learn a new skill. He already takes swimming lessons after school on Wednesdays. A school administrator makes the following announcement.

*Question:* Who should you speak to?

- 1 Mr. Gilbert.
- 2 Ms. DeLuca.
- 3 Mr. Roth.
- 4 Ms. Santos.

■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>) 1月23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、2月14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2月14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2月14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)。  
2月15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:2月19日(日) C日程:3月5日(日)

- 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 6202	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	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	習志野 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 7508	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・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
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  
新宿区・中野区・杉並区・豊島区・北区・板橋区およびその周辺……………3102  
世田谷区・渋谷区・目黒区・大田区・品川区およびその周辺……………3104  
武蔵野市・三鷹市・立川市・国分寺市およびその周辺……………3105  
八王子市・町田市およびその周辺……………3106

②大阪  
梅田周辺、阪急京都線・千里線・北大阪急行線沿線……………6301  
天王寺周辺、近鉄奈良線・大阪線沿線……………6302  
京橋周辺、京阪本線沿線……………6303  
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。