

2025-2

Grade Pre-1

ライティングテストの出題は2題です。
忘れずに、2つの問題に解答してください。

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

2025年10月5日(日) 実施

試験時間

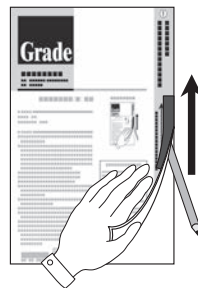
リーディング・ライティングテスト (90分)

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。リーディング・ライティング[4]・リスニングの解答欄は解答用紙のA面(表面)、ライティング[5]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

一次試験の合否結果閲覧は10/27(月) 11:00から開始となります。(公開開始時間は級別に異なります。)

なお、合否結果の閲覧には「生涯学習アカウント」が必要です。公開当日は閲覧サイトが混雑するため、事前登録をおすすめいたします。※既にお持ちの方は事前登録不要です。

詳細は英検ウェブサイトからご確認ください。

<https://www.eiken.or.jp/eiken/result/lifelong-learner/>



【本会場で受験の方】

合否結果閲覧には、生涯学習アカウントと英検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、申込完了メールにも記載されています。

※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) The couple decided not to buy the house in the countryside because it was so (). The nearest town was over two hours away by car.
1 stocky **2** cheery **3** ambitious **4** remote
- (2) Dogs have excellent hearing compared with humans. There are many sounds that cannot be heard by people but are () to dogs.
1 commendable **2** impressionable
3 audible **4** eligible
- (3) The new highway should be good for () who drive to work from the suburbs. The amount of time needed to drive into the city is expected to drop by 10 percent.
1 invaders **2** commuters **3** composers **4** installers
- (4) Roger was eager to sell as many cars as possible because he earned a 20 percent () on every sale. He planned to use the extra money to travel around the world.
1 commission **2** script **3** fragment **4** molecule
- (5) The doctor told Emma she was suffering from () due to overwork. He said that with a break and plenty of rest, however, she would recover quickly.
1 virtue **2** fatigue **3** oversight **4** perception
- (6) Kevin nearly drove into the truck in front of him when it stopped (). He stepped hard on the brakes and just managed to avoid crashing into it.
1 indifferently **2** appealingly **3** abruptly **4** timidly
- (7) The professor told the class that she would not () lateness. She said that any papers not turned in on time would receive a failing grade.
1 clarify **2** implement **3** tolerate **4** humiliate
- (8) While the sun may look small from Earth, it is (). In fact, it is many times bigger than any planet in the solar system.
1 massive **2** amusing **3** graceful **4** hesitant

- (9) *A:* Majid, remind me how many people we can () in Conference Room B.
B: Fifteen, so it should be fine for today's meeting.
1 outlaw **2** elevate **3** plead **4** accommodate
- (10) The company president was not () about the reasons for the layoffs. When asked, he gave only vague answers and avoided any direct comments.
1 alleged **2** forthcoming **3** blissful **4** fainthearted
- (11) The politician claimed he was () to no one, but everyone knew he had received donations from many companies to help his campaign.
1 sinister **2** indebted **3** perilous **4** doomed
- (12) Parents were asked to () their children to and from the school dance. Since the event would be held in the evening, school officials did not want children going on their own.
1 appoint **2** import **3** acquaint **4** escort
- (13) The cookie factory made one () of cookies with salt instead of sugar. They had to throw the entire lot away.
1 aggression **2** substitute **3** relegation **4** batch
- (14) The documentary on the war was so powerful that it () strong feelings of sadness and anger in the viewers.
1 dehydrated **2** evoked **3** acquired **4** posed
- (15) The travel agent warned the couple not to () the discount airline's flights being on time. They were often delayed or canceled.
1 take in **2** even out **3** figure on **4** make do
- (16) The country's military was able to () the enemy's spy drone before it could gather any information about the country's defenses.
1 hold out **2** shoot down **3** get over **4** snap up

(17) The city plans to () the old theater and build a new one in the same place, but many residents are unhappy about the plan.

- 1** tune up **2** touch on **3** tear down **4** free up

(18) *A:* How long will it take to () from the mountaintop, Jane?

B: About three hours, but it will take longer if we walk at a slow pace.

- 1** get down **2** round out **3** die away **4** lay out

Striking Schoolchildren

School authorities attempted to play down the importance of the school strikes by pointing out that only a small percentage of the national school population participated. While this was true, it (**21**) the protests. For one thing, they represented one of the first times that schoolchildren in the United Kingdom had felt sufficiently empowered to stand up for their rights. The strikes also provided the stimulus for societal reforms that would end up improving child welfare in the United Kingdom.

- (19) **1** In contrast **2** As a result **3** Despite this **4** For instance
- (20) **1** made little sense **2** remains a mystery
 3 differed between schools **4** was more complex
- (21) **1** did not lessen the significance of
 2 was not a good reason to support
 3 made people suspicious of
 4 discouraged schoolchildren from joining

One-Hit Wonders

It is said that nearly half of musicians with songs in America's top one hundred pop song rankings become what are known as "one-hit wonders," or artists who never achieve a second musical success. When researcher Justin Berg looked into which bands (22), he discovered two key factors. The first was novelty, or how different songs are from other current music. The second key factor for career longevity was diversity, or the degree of variety among an artist's own songs. Berg found that artists whose songs had both these qualities early in their careers were far less likely to be one-hit wonders.

This seems logical since novelty and diversity should allow artists to produce work that is entertaining to fans over the long term. (23), too much of these things is not always ideal. According to Berg, songs that are too different from what is currently fashionable have a lower probability of climbing the music rankings in the first place.

Berg also claims that "once artists reach that first hit, then the (24)." Of course, artists who prioritize innovation over fame and fortune can continue producing work that is new and unique. However, artists who desire multiple hits benefit from producing work that is similar to their first success, with only small changes to adapt to new trends. Berg believes that the balance between producing work that reminds listeners of the artist's initial hits while still sounding up-to-date is the true recipe for continued success.

-
- | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (22) | 1 were the most imitated | 2 had the biggest hits |
| | 3 proved this was true | 4 were able to avoid this |
| (23) | 1 Therefore | 2 In other words |
| | 3 On the other hand | 4 In return |
| (24) | 1 time for creativity is over | 2 situation gets even worse |
| | 3 profits increase greatly | 4 audiences tend to reject them |

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.

Rocket Science

Some US astronauts became household names in the 1950s and '60s, partly due to the media coverage of their achievements. Behind the scenes, however, others played a crucial role in making US space missions, including the moon landing, successful. Unlike the astronauts, many of these unsung heroes were female. These women, who came to be called human computers, conducted complex calculations in areas such as spacecraft navigation, rocket aerodynamics, and orbital physics. The human computers' calculations—mostly done by hand—were mentally and physically demanding, sometimes each taking a week to complete. Without them, it would have been impossible to launch spacecraft, and any inaccuracies could have had life-threatening consequences for the astronauts.

The women were standing on the shoulders of others who had gone before them. As fields such as astronomy, navigation, and surveying expanded in the nineteenth century, so did the need for mathematical computation. This need only skyrocketed in World War I and World War II. Early computation work had been mainly undertaken by men. However, partly due to the discriminatory nature of contemporary societal norms, employing women meant that salaries—and therefore overall costs—could be dramatically reduced. Gradually, these jobs came to be seen by some as “women’s work.” Historian Mar Hicks believes that one reason these “pre-electronic computation jobs were feminized is they were seen as rote and de-skilled.” Although human-computer work was sometimes repetitive, Hicks points out that it often required advanced math skills.

Around the mid-twentieth century, when Cold War tensions with the Soviet Union escalated, the United States turned more of its attention to space. NASA’s predecessor, NACA, employed many women to conduct calculations. The agency was seen as progressive in a few respects—women’s pay was relatively high, some women were supervisors, and married women with children were employed. Nevertheless, women were not treated as equals. African American women faced an additional layer of discrimination as they were forced to conduct much of their work in segregated facilities. When NASA was established in 1958, it abolished that policy and also improved other conditions for women.

Time, however, was not on the human computers’ side. Space missions became more complex, and the transition to electronic computation negated the need for most human computers. Nonetheless, it was a while before electronic data would be wholly trusted: In the early 1960s, for example, astronaut John Glenn asked Katherine Johnson, an African American human computer, to personally verify computer-calculated orbital equations before he would fly.

(25) What does the author of the passage say about US space missions in the 1950s and '60s?

- 1 Given the physical demands of space travel, it was understandable that men rather than women were being sent into space.
- 2 The missions were considered too important to rely on the calculations of human computers.
- 3 The astronauts at the time felt the media should have given women working on the missions more credit.
- 4 The missions could only be effectively completed thanks to the precision of the calculations made by human computers.

(26) Which of the following statements would Mar Hicks most likely agree with?

- 1 The view that computation work was for women stemmed partly from a misunderstanding of the nature of the work.
- 2 Male mathematicians still played a vital role in the interwar period as the women employed sometimes lacked the necessary math skills.
- 3 Reducing costs by paying low wages to women ultimately had a negative effect on overall data reliability.
- 4 The two world wars brought about significant societal changes that benefited women much more than men.

(27) The author of the passage points out that after NASA was established,

- 1 the focus of the Cold War began to turn away from conducting space-related missions.
- 2 it made efforts to address some of the inequities that certain human computers had experienced.
- 3 female supervisors were awarded additional compensation to make up for their historically low wages.
- 4 it realized that winning the space race would only be possible if it recruited some of the Soviet Union's human computers.

Relying on Nature

It was once thought that the use of medicine was a uniquely human trait, but over the past fifty years or so, scientists have reported many cases of animals using natural remedies to self-medicate. Plants produce many chemical substances to protect themselves against disease or prevent themselves from being eaten by animals and insects, and some of these chemicals have medicinal properties. A growing body of research shows that animals have learned to recognize and consume these substances to treat and prevent illnesses.

Self-medication by animals was first recorded in the 1970s by researchers studying a group of chimpanzees in Tanzania. They observed some chimpanzees in the group swallowing the leaves of plants that were not a part of their regular diet. Since the chimpanzees were swallowing the leaves whole without chewing them, they were obviously not consuming them for nutritional purposes, and further observations revealed that the behavior occurred more frequently when stomach parasites were common among the group. The researchers hypothesized that the leaves were being used to remove the parasites, and they used the term “zoopharmacognosy” to refer to this self-medicating behavior.

For many years, it was believed by most scientists that this behavior was limited to animals with advanced intellectual ability. This belief originated mainly from the initial observations of chimpanzees, which suggested that the behavior had to be learned and passed on from generation to generation. However, a recent review of research has shown that self-medication is much more common than was previously thought and is even demonstrated by some insects. This suggests that self-medication must also occur by instinct, and many scientists now believe that it can be both innate and learned, even in more intelligent animals.

One of the best-studied examples of self-medication in insects is that of fruit flies. These tiny flies are often targeted by a type of parasitic wasp that lays its eggs inside the flies’ bodies. Research has shown that fruit flies infected by parasitic wasps deliberately consume food containing alcohol, such as rotting fruit. The alcohol prevents the development of the wasp larvae and protects the flies. Consuming food with high alcohol content is normally harmful to the flies, so they avoid doing so when they are healthy. This implies that something triggers them to seek out such food only when they have wasp larvae inside them, and scientists seem to have determined the chemical compound that causes it. In other studies, it has also been found that the use of natural medication by some social insects goes beyond self-medication. When bacterial and fungal infections occur within an ant colony, for example, the insects collect resin from nearby trees and take it back to the colony. The resin has antibacterial and antifungal properties, so by doing this, the ants are performing a form of “social medication.”

Many scientists believe it is likely that our human ancestors gained knowledge of medicinal plants by observing the behavior of animals. They also hope that further research into zoopharmacognosy will help to improve human health care by providing clues to new sources of medicines.

(28)

What did a group of researchers in the 1970s conclude?

- 1** Most of the reported cases of animals using natural substances for medicinal purposes were false.
- 2** Most chemical substances produced by plants were harmful to animals even when only consumed in small amounts.
- 3** Chimpanzees supplemented their diets with leaves when they could not get adequate nutrition from their usual food sources.
- 4** Chimpanzees deliberately ate the leaves of certain plants when they were suffering from parasitic infections.

(29)

What did most scientists believe for many years?

- 1** Animals did not self-medicate because consuming unknown substances went against their natural instincts.
- 2** The kinds of plants that animals used for medicinal purposes changed from one generation to the next.
- 3** Animals with low intelligence could not self-medicate because they lacked the ability to learn how to do so.
- 4** All animals were born with the ability to recognize natural substances that have medicinal properties.

(30)

What is one thing the author of the passage says about fruit flies?

- 1** Consuming alcohol is damaging to their health but overall beneficial when they are infected by parasitic wasps.
- 2** The consumption of food containing alcohol weakens them and makes them more vulnerable to parasitic wasps.
- 3** They intentionally become infected by parasitic wasps in order to reduce the harmful effects of alcohol.
- 4** They have developed a strategy to prevent parasitic wasps from being able to lay eggs inside them.

(31)

Research has shown that some social insects

- 1** produce a substance that can protect themselves and their colony from bacterial and fungal infections.
- 2** leave their colony when they are suffering from infectious diseases to prevent the disease from spreading.
- 3** use natural medication in a way that benefits their whole colony rather than just themselves.
- 4** have the ability to teach other members of their colony how to deal with bacterial and fungal infections.

4

English Summary

The writing section consists of two tasks ([4] and [5]). Please remember to complete both tasks.
Write your summary in answer box [4] English Summary on Side A of your answer sheet.

- Read the article below and summarize it in your own words as far as possible in English.
- Summarize it between 60 and 70 words.
- Write your summary in the space provided on Side A of your answer sheet. Any writing outside the space will not be graded.

Some crops, such as rice and wheat, are harvested by cutting off the top of the plant. When farmers gather such crops, they leave the bottom part in the ground. This part is called stubble. Farmers need space to plant their next crops, so some of them burn the stubble. Now, some countries want to make a law that stops farmers from doing this.

Supporters of the law believe it is important. People's health will be protected. This is because when stubble is burned, smoke containing harmful chemicals is released. It can travel long distances, so the law would benefit the health of both rural and urban populations. There is another advantage to stopping stubble burning. The quality of soil on farms can be maintained. There are small organisms, such as bacteria, in the soil that make crops grow more easily. When stubble is burned, the ground becomes extremely hot, which kills these organisms. This will not happen if stubble burning is banned.

However, opponents of the law are worried. Removing stubble from fields can be very difficult. Without fire, farmers need to buy specialized mechanical equipment to get rid of it. This equipment often costs a lot, so it is impossible for many farmers to afford.

→ ***Continue to the next page.***

The writing section consists of two tasks. Please remember to complete both tasks.

MEMO

5

English Composition

The writing section consists of two tasks (4 and 5). Please remember to complete both tasks.
Write your essay in answer box 5 English Composition on Side B of your answer sheet.

- 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 who live in cities be required to use public transportation?

POINTS

- *Convenience*
- *Costs*
- *Pollution*
- *Safety*

MEMO

Listening Test

There are three parts to this listening test.

Part 1	Dialogues: 1 question each	Multiple-choice
Part 2	Passages: 2 questions each	Multiple-choice
Part 3	Real-Life: 1 question each	Multiple-choice

※ Listen carefully to the instructions.

Part 1

- No. 1**
- 1** It is useful for staying connected with her friends.
 - 2** He does not want her to communicate with strangers.
 - 3** It can negatively affect communication skills.
 - 4** He agrees with her about its effects.
- No. 2**
- 1** He does not enjoy his program.
 - 2** He may be taking on too much.
 - 3** He may not graduate on time.
 - 4** He wants to graduate early.
- No. 3**
- 1** Take away Jared's tablet computer.
 - 2** Get the screen of Jared's tablet computer fixed.
 - 3** Buy Jared a new tablet computer.
 - 4** Control Jared's use of his tablet computer.
- No. 4**
- 1** The repairs will take a long time.
 - 2** The manufacturer has gone out of business.
 - 3** She will not have to pay for the repairs.
 - 4** She lost it last month.

- No. 5**
- 1** Try a different recruiting method.
 - 2** Take classes at the business school.
 - 3** Use an employment agency.
 - 4** Add work experience to her résumé.
- No. 6**
- 1** He does not like any of the houses.
 - 2** He would prefer a house with fewer stairs.
 - 3** He has decided not to buy a house.
 - 4** He wants to live close to a station.
- No. 7**
- 1** Go to bed early.
 - 2** Go out for dinner.
 - 3** Take turns washing the dishes.
 - 4** Buy a dishwasher.
- No. 8**
- 1** Their next-door neighbor had something stolen.
 - 2** Neighborhood traffic problems are getting worse.
 - 3** One of their neighbors has been acting strangely.
 - 4** Their house may be robbed.

Listening Test

- No. 9**
- 1** Whether or not to lower the price.
 - 2** Ways to increase the battery life.
 - 3** The wording of the advertisements.
 - 4** Adding more features to the product.
- No. 10**
- 1** He was bothering the other children.
 - 2** He was not concentrating on the lessons.
 - 3** He damaged the classroom's window.
 - 4** He was rude to the teacher.
- No. 11**
- 1** The woman should choose a different recipe.
 - 2** It will be difficult to get the ingredients.
 - 3** The woman should follow the recipe.
 - 4** Creativity is the most important part of cooking.
- No. 12**
- 1** He is planning to sell it.
 - 2** It may be worth a lot of money.
 - 3** It does not work well anymore.
 - 4** He does not like the design on the back.

Part 2

(A) No. 13

- 1 It fed on the fish that followed it around.
- 2 It could bring benefits for fishermen.
- 3 It protected Norway from attack by ships.
- 4 It killed a powerful Norwegian king.

No. 14

- 1 Their natural habitat is declining.
- 2 They are smaller than people think.
- 3 There has been little research into them.
- 4 They were not described scientifically until the 2000s.

(B) No. 15

- 1 It worked together with police officers.
- 2 Its staff had more medical training.
- 3 It operated all over the city.
- 4 Its ambulances drove faster.

No. 16

- 1 Some of the patients were prejudiced.
- 2 They were unable to save patients.
- 3 They could not help people in their own area.
- 4 Some doctors did not trust their skills.

Listening Test

(C) **No. 17**

- 1** It made much larger stitches.
- 2** It was much less expensive.
- 3** It could produce lines that were straighter.
- 4** It could do more types of sewing patterns.

No. 18

- 1** He could not meet the demand for his machines.
- 2** People did not like to use payment plans.
- 3** Men thought women could not use his machines.
- 4** Most people preferred sewing by hand.

(D) **No. 19**

- 1** Its soldiers were sent to fight in Belgium.
- 2** Few of its soldiers were Muslims.
- 3** None of its soldiers returned to Britain.
- 4** Its soldiers were not allowed in hospitals in Britain.

No. 20

- 1** British Indian Army soldiers did not deserve their awards.
- 2** The stories of British Indian Army soldiers need to be told.
- 3** Khan probably died in battle in World War I.
- 4** The king initially refused to visit Khan.

(E) **No. 21**

- 1** She had to do chores instead of her mother.
- 2** She was more interested in aviation than her brothers.
- 3** She had to give up her education.
- 4** Her brothers found her a teaching job.

No. 22

- 1** She decided to care for her injured brother.
- 2** She wanted to focus on improving women's rights.
- 3** She wanted to travel abroad to support her brothers.
- 4** She was better at business than at teaching.

(F) **No. 23**

- 1** It causes infected trees' branches to fall off.
- 2** It has spread throughout the United Kingdom.
- 3** It is most common in parks.
- 4** It is not known what causes it.

No. 24

- 1** It can affect many kinds of trees.
- 2** There is no way to protect trees from it.
- 3** Some trees can survive being infected by it.
- 4** It will probably disappear naturally.

Listening Test

Part 3

(G) No. 25

Situation: You want a part-time job with the best hourly pay rate possible. You take a computer class on Tuesday evenings. You call a job agency and are told the following.

Question: Which store should you choose?

- 1 Snow's Supermarket.
- 2 Heely Good Shoe Plaza.
- 3 HCE.
- 4 Mega-Z Music.

(H) No. 26

Situation: You are in a meeting at work when you hear the following announcement. The meeting room is on the second floor of Building B.

Question: Where should you go?

- 1 To the main lobby.
- 2 To the north wing.
- 3 To the atrium.
- 4 To Stetson Hall.

(I) No. 27 ***Situation:*** You need a supplier of sensors for your company's automatic doors. Your budget is \$180 per unit, and you need eight hundred of them. You hear the following message from a coworker.

Question: Which company should you contact?

- 1** NexusFlow.
- 2** OmniSensor.
- 3** Briarson Technologies.
- 4** Winchester Electronics.

(J) No. 28 ***Situation:*** Your son Carlos wants to join the band at his school. Your budget for instrument rental is \$150 per school term. The band instructor tells you the following.

Question: Which instrument should Carlos choose?

- 1** The flute.
- 2** The trumpet.
- 3** The clarinet.
- 4** The drums.

(K) No. 29 ***Situation:*** You want to adopt a dog that is already trained and will get along with your six-year-old daughter. You call a local animal shelter and hear the following recorded message.

Question: Which dog should you inquire about?

- 1** Tiffany, the black Labrador.
- 2** Roger, the honey-colored Labrador.
- 3** Fluffy, the spaniel.
- 4** Wildy, the poodle.

■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6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、11月4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5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11月4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5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9日(日) B日程：11月16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・奈良・徳島は下記、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 ⑧	三	7403	久留米	9103	鹿児島	9701	
函館	0102	盛岡	1301	つくば	2104	鎌倉	2502	柏崎	4106	掛川	5104	奈良 ⑨	北広島	7404	大牟田	9104	鹿児島内	9702	
旭川	0103	一関	1302	常総	2105	館山	2503	南魚沼	4107	富士	5105	和歌山	6501	呉	7405	佐賀	9201	奄美	9704
帯広	0104	釜石	1303	鹿嶋	2106	市川・船橋	2504	富山	4201	名古屋	5201	紀伊田辺	6502	山口	7501	伊万里	9202	霧島	9705
釧路	0105	花巻・北上	1304	取手	2107	習志野		高岡	4202	豊橋	5202	新宮	6503	山形	7502	唐津	9203	沖永良部	9706
名寄	0106	山形	1401	宇都宮	2201	松戸	2505	金沢	4301	岡崎	5203	神戸	6601	周南	7503	鳥栖	9204	指宿	9707
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	7504	長崎	9301	本島南部	9801
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	佐世保	9302	本島中部	9802
苫小牧	0109	新庄	1404	前橋	2301	船橋	2509	福井	4401	各務原		尼崎	6606	萩	7505	宇部	9303	本島北部	9803
小樽	0110	酒田	1405	沼田	2302	横須市	2601	小浜	4402	高山	5302	淡路島	6608	宇部	7506	徳島	9401	八重山	9804
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	8101	竹田	9402	宮古	9805
稚内	0112	石巻	1502	桐生	2304	逗子		大月	4502	大垣	5304	中国	8101	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・平塚	2608	長野	4601	四日市	5402	米子	7102	徳島	⑩	中津	9404		
岩見沢	0116	福島	1601	川越	2402	厚木・秦野	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・名張	5404	浜田	7202	新居浜	8302	熊本	9501			
青森	1101	会津若松	1603	所沢	2405	東京 ①		上田	4604	近畿	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		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	近江八幡	6103	津山	7302	四万十	8402	人吉	9504		
秋田	1104	関東	飯能	2408	長岡	4102	東海	彦根	6104	倉敷	7303	九州・沖縄	9101	宮崎	9601				
弘前	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		

⑧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

⑨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

⑩奈良

奈良市および周辺市町……………6401

⑪徳島

徳島市および周辺市町……………8201

※申込状況により、近隣受験地の会場へ変更させていただきます。
※2023年度第2回より、一部の受験地を変更しております。

島部・海外

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

英検

公益財団法人

日本英語検定協会