

!

シールがあるまで  
シールを破いてはいけません

2025-3

## 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

F日程 2026年1月25日(日)実施

## ■ 試験時間

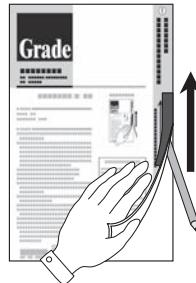
リーディング・ライティングテスト (90分)

リスニングテスト (約32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2/16(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/](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。

↑  
筆記用具などを  
使って開けてください

A 1 - 1 5 - 1 0 5 9 A

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 men who escaped from prison ( ) the police for three weeks, but they were finally caught and brought back.

1 evaded      2 sterilized      3 wrecked      4 commuted

(2) The novel was fascinating because it told the same story from several different ( ). Each character saw the events in a very different way.

1 reductions      2 nominations      3 maneuvers      4 perspectives

(3) Although the bedrooms in the apartment were quite ( ), the kitchen and dining room were small, so the couple decided not to rent it.

1 supernatural      2 cowardly      3 spacious      4 compliant

(4) The university will hold an event next month for graduating high school students who are thinking of ( ) there next semester.

1 enrolling      2 rebelling      3 radiating      4 solidifying

(5) Although the actual battle lasted for almost a week, the writer decided to ( ) all the events into one day in his novel to make it more dramatic.

1 inhale      2 haunt      3 obstruct      4 compress

(6) The ( ) between the two neighboring teams is very strong. Sometimes, the players have even fought during games.

1 forgery      2 candidacy      3 leniency      4 rivalry

(7) A: Are you going anywhere for spring vacation, George?  
 B: I have ( ) plans to visit Spain, but I haven't booked anything yet.

1 nutritious      2 righteous      3 tentative      4 universal

(8) Medical students spend a lot of time studying human ( ). They must memorize the terms for even the smallest parts of the body.

1 reprimand      2 anatomy      3 esteem      4 distress

(9) While the ( ) of the mountain took them two days, the climbers were able to come down in less than twelve hours.

1 warranty      2 fracture      3 hazard      4 ascent

(10) The two fighter jets were flying so close to one another that the pilot of one of them was afraid they would ( ).

1 abide      2 collide      3 subside      4 preside

(11) After carefully removing the screws, the technician was able to ( ) the power supply from the computer and replace it with a newer model.

1 detach      2 tame      3 unfold      4 bundle

(12) The company gave its salespeople ( ) over their daily work. They are now free to make their own decisions without having to get approval from management.

1 ransom      2 precaution      3 autonomy      4 conservation

(13) New Croix City is known for its ( ) culture. People from all over the world come to live in the city, and it is famous for its diverse restaurants and neighborhoods.

1 gloomy      2 tender      3 cosmopolitan      4 menacing

(14) The little girl had a ( ) in her eye as she told her grandmother about the new puppy her mother had given her. It was clear she was very happy.

1 perch      2 breeze      3 gleam      4 sizzle

(15) The children were hungry, so the couple decided to ( ) the nearest town. They thought they could find a restaurant there.

1 live off      2 make for      3 pass on      4 wipe out

(16) Julia has decided her son, Rob, is old enough to ( ) more responsibilities at home, so she will give him two additional jobs to do on weekends.

1 iron out      2 toss in      3 take on      4 size up

(17) The company wants to try all other options first, but it cannot ( ) reducing its staff if its poor sales continue.

**1** sound off      **2** draw back      **3** turn up      **4** rule out

(18) The movie star asked the journalist to ( ) after the interview. She promised to give him an exclusive story if he did.

**1** chip in      **2** pull off      **3** stick around      **4** bear up

**2**

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.

## Early Education for Low-Income Children

It is often said that early childhood education, such as preschool, provides important benefits to children in later life. In particular, many educators believe that providing children from low-income families with the basic skills that they need to avoid falling behind their wealthier peers or even dropping out of school altogether is essential. ( **19** ), many US states have implemented preschool programs that offer such families access to early education.

One such program was started in the state of Tennessee, and researchers were optimistic that it would help to prepare low-income children there for long-term success in school. However, it was discovered that the program ( **20** ). Early on, the program's students appeared to be better prepared for school. When the researchers examined their results in the third grade, though, the students' academic results were poorer than the results of those who had not attended the program. By the sixth grade, they had declined even further.

According to some researchers, the problem with early-education programs for low-income children, like the one in Tennessee, lies in ( **21** ). It had qualified educators who focused on developing the children's basic skills, such as writing letters and numbers. In theory, such methods sound appropriate, but researchers point out that early education programs that are often chosen by wealthier parents emphasize play activities in which children learn to express themselves, develop social skills, and concentrate. There is growing evidence that this would be a more effective approach for programs for low-income students as well.

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<b>(19)</b>	<b>1</b> Similarly	<b>2</b> Nevertheless	<b>3</b> Consequently	<b>4</b> Unexpectedly
<b>(20)</b>	<b>1</b> actually did more than that	<b>2</b> took time to have an effect	<b>3</b> helped only wealthier students	<b>4</b> had the opposite effect
<b>(21)</b>	<b>1</b> an insufficient number of teachers	<b>2</b> how the children were taught	<b>3</b> the length of the program	<b>4</b> how the schools were chosen

## Smuggling in Cornwall

Like people in some other areas of England in the eighteenth century, residents of coastal communities in Cornwall ( 22 ). Fishing, farming, and mining were important industries in Cornwall, but many workers struggled to take enough money home to feed their families. As a result, some turned to smuggling—an illegal trade in goods such as wool, tea, and alcohol. The trade was a way for people to try to avoid paying duties—a kind of tax—on daily items that the government had introduced. Some poor people felt the duties were unfair, and so they became willing participants in the smuggling trade.

Smuggling throughout England caused enormous financial losses for the government. ( 23 ), however. Despite government efforts to prevent them, smuggling operations along the coast had existed since at least the previous century. In Cornwall, they became well organized, which helped them avoid officials who were trying to enforce anti-smuggling laws. The large number of landing places, often small beaches, along with the support of local communities, made law enforcement a challenging task. It could also be dangerous. When officials confronted smugglers, violence was not unusual, and there were instances of officials being killed.

Over time, the government took more decisive action to defeat smuggling. This included patrols by soldiers and greater use of patrol boats. ( 24 ), the government reviewed the duties on some imports, such as tea. These were reduced significantly from the late eighteenth century. Although smuggling was not completely eliminated, such developments made the trade much less appealing.

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(22) **1** benefited from legal protection      **2** supported government policies  
**3** faced economic hardship      **4** did not have to pay taxes

(23) **1** Some officials were very effective  
**2** The problem was not new  
**3** Community leaders opposed the smugglers  
**4** The money was usually recovered

(24) **1** In contrast      **2** Moreover      **3** Even so      **4** In other words

3

*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.*

## Protecting Plants

In order to satisfy global food demand, hundreds of millions of tons of wheat, corn, and other crops are produced annually worldwide. This level of production has only been achieved through modern agriculture's increasing reliance on chemical pesticides to protect crops from insects that feed on plants and microbial pathogens such as bacteria and fungi. These pests can impair plant growth and lead to significantly reduced crop yields. Pesticides have made large-scale crop production possible, but some are also known to harm the environment or pose risks to human health. Pests also develop resistance to pesticides, especially when the pesticides are used in large amounts, so researchers are constantly looking for alternative crop-protection methods.

A promising new approach to crop protection is the concept of induced resistance. This works by activating plants' natural defenses, which range from destroying pathogen-infected cells to releasing toxins to kill insects. Induced resistance can be achieved through a process known as defense priming, which involves applying stress to plants to stimulate a weak defense response. This prepares the plants to recognize and react strongly to threats in the future. Essentially, this "vaccinates" plants against pests in much the same way as human vaccines protect people against diseases such as influenza. Unlike most human vaccines, however, this method can protect plants against several pests at the same time. Furthermore, researchers have found that the protection can even be carried into the next generation, although the genetic mechanism by which this occurs has yet to be determined.

Induced resistance is considered to be very promising, but researchers caution that it has limitations. One is that diverting plants' resources toward defense can lead to reduced growth, which affects crop yields. Also, while induced resistance provides broader protection than most human vaccines, it cannot totally protect the plants. According to one biologist, "Induced resistance is the result of a complex network of developmental and environmental pathways in the plant." She pointed out that using induced resistance effectively was not as simple as introducing a gene for a specific characteristic or using a pesticide with a particular action. She added that many aspects needed to be just right for this method to work, including the growing conditions and agricultural methods used. However, there is hope that when combined with other forms of natural crop protection, induced resistance can help minimize the need for pesticides and make agriculture more sustainable.

(25) Which of the following is true based on the first paragraph?

1 Despite the widespread use of chemical pesticides, modern agriculture is unable to produce enough crops to feed the world's population.

2 Although pesticides have been shown by research to be safe for humans, their negative reputation has led to their use being restricted.

3 Despite the positive role of pesticides in food production, scientists are attempting to find different ways to protect crops.

4 Although pesticides are an effective way to reduce damage caused by pests, they can also lead to reduced crop yields.

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(26) According to the author of the passage, induced resistance

1 has proved effective at killing pathogens that enter plant cells but is unable to protect plants against insects and other external pests.

2 helps plants defend themselves against pests in a similar way to how human vaccines work but has a broader effect.

3 works for the lifetime of a plant just as vaccines do for humans but is not passed on to the plant's offspring because it has no genetic basis.

4 works well in most cases but can sometimes cause damage to plants because of the stress it causes them.

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(27) What did one biologist say about induced resistance?

1 There is a need for further research into it because researchers have yet to prove that it works in the field.

2 There is a reluctance to use it because attempts to switch to other kinds of natural crop-protection methods have been unsuccessful.

3 It is a complicated process, so many factors have to be carefully balanced for it to be used successfully.

4 It will only work if it is combined with the use of pesticides, so it will fail to make agriculture sustainable in the long term.

## The Haymarket Affair

On May 3, 1886, at least two striking workers were killed by the police at a demonstration in Chicago. Angered by the deaths, labor rights activists organized a gathering for the next day at Haymarket Square. Many thousands of flyers—printed not only in English but also in German for German-speaking immigrant workers—were distributed. On May 4, a few thousand people attended, one of them being the Chicago mayor—there to ensure the protest passed peacefully. For the most part, it did just that. Convinced that all was in order, he left early. However, as the event came to a close with passionate speeches, violence erupted when the police tried to break it up. Someone threw a homemade dynamite bomb, and in the following chaos, guns were fired. A number of police officers and attendees were killed.

The Haymarket Affair, as the incident and its aftermath are often called, did not occur in a vacuum. Industrialization had increased in the nineteenth century. Chicago became a center for activists concerned about workers' rights in factories, shipyards, and mills. Some pro-worker groups were radical, some were socialist, while others were less politically oriented. They all, however, wanted protection for workers against what they saw as profit-seeking employers intent on exploiting workers. While issues such as child labor and low wages were all worthy of attention, the movement's main rallying cry was a demand to limit working hours to eight a day. The state of Illinois had introduced legislation in the 1860s that was intended to do that. However, according to Professor William J. Adelman, one obstacle to its success was a lack of strict enforcement. This gave employers room to force employees—often poor immigrants—to sign contracts agreeing to longer working days.

The May 4 incident provoked a strong response from some newspapers, which whipped up public anger and claimed further bombings were planned. The authorities, who felt compelled to act, detained well-known radicals. Eight men were charged in connection with the bombing, and in August, the jury returned with its verdict: guilty. Even though there were concerns about jury bias, a lack of evidence, and the fact that some of the defendants had not even attended the Haymarket gathering, most of the men were given the death penalty. Four of them were hanged the following year. According to Adelman, the trial ranked as “one of the most notorious in American history.”

In the early 1890s, the governor of Illinois reviewed the court proceedings and documents, and he concluded that the trial had been unfair. The surviving men were pardoned and released from prison, a decision that was condemned by some industrialists and sections of the media. Although the governor's ruling came too late for those men who had lost their lives, the Haymarket Affair exposed the social and economic divisions that were commonplace at the time and became a symbol for many modern-day labor leaders and activists. Change did not come quickly, but the incident and its aftermath contributed to important labor reforms and greater recognition of workers' rights.

(28) According to the passage, the mayor of Chicago

- made sure that police officers who had been at the previous day's demonstration would not be on duty for the gathering in Haymarket Square.
- hoped that the number of participants for such an important event would be greater than the actual number of people who attended on May 4.
- realized that as the final speeches became more passionate, he had no choice but to give the police permission to end the gathering using force.
- believed that because the proceedings had generally passed without incident, there were unlikely to be any major problems for the remainder of the protest.

(29) Which of the following statements best describes the opinion given by Professor William J. Adelman in the second paragraph?

- Because employers were focused on profit, it was unreasonable to expect them to support labor rights groups, especially those with socialist tendencies.
- Legislative efforts would have been more successful had the state focused on preventing child labor rather than limiting working hours.
- Because immigrant workers were willing to work longer hours than other workers, they were being blamed for the failure to get legislation passed.
- The law that the state of Illinois had put in place to restrict working hours failed because companies were not being forced to adhere to it.

(30) What does the author of the passage suggest about the events surrounding the trial?

- There was considerable pressure to arrest people and conclude the trial, even though doubts emerged about the defendants' direct involvement in the bombing.
- Adelman's criticism of the trial proceedings does not take into account the fact that the defendants were planning bomb attacks at other demonstrations.
- Although the arrested men were probably innocent, the actions of the police were justified because of the number of people who had been killed on May 4.
- Some of the defendants were more directly involved in the bombing than others, so the court was correct to make such a distinction when it sentenced them.

(31) What is one reason the Haymarket Affair is considered significant?

- It is a reminder that powerful industrialists should not be allowed to influence courts to decrease the punishment for companies that break labor laws.
- It is used to show that while media articles sometimes portray labor disputes inaccurately, the media also has the power to correct its mistakes.
- It is viewed as a turning point in the history of the labor movement because it ultimately helped improve the situation for those who lacked rights.
- It proved that most social and economic divisions would always remain despite the efforts of many activists to bring about equality for all people.

## 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.**

There are many scientists around the world who study animals. One way that they do this is by attaching electronic devices called biologgers to animals. These help scientists gather a variety of data about the animals. Some of this data is related to the animals' body temperature or heart rate. Other important data includes the pollution levels and sounds of the animals' environments.

Supporters say biologgers are beneficial. This is because a wider range of animals can be studied. Some animals live in places that are hard for humans to work in. Other animals are scared of humans and may run away if humans come too close. Biologgers, however, can be used to get data about such animals.

Nevertheless, critics have concerns. They believe that data from biologgers cannot always be trusted. For instance, if animals have something attached to them, they might feel stressed, which could change how they act. In such cases, the data may not be useful to scientists. There is a second problem with biologgers. Some researchers have found that the size and weight of devices can make it more difficult for animals to do important things. These include finding food or escaping from enemies. This difficulty could result in the animals' early deaths.

→ *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 self-driving cars be allowed to drive on public roads?*

## POINTS

- *Convenience*
- *Jobs*
- *Responsibility*
- *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 The 400-meter race is her best event.
- 2 All her events have finished.
- 3 She competes in various events.
- 4 She is better than Jamelia at running events.

**No. 2**

- 1 The man should not take more medicine.
- 2 She cannot help the man with the report.
- 3 The man should ask the boss for more time.
- 4 She wishes she could take a rest.

**No. 3**

- 1 She did not get a promotion.
- 2 She made a mistake with the budget.
- 3 She has to fire some staff members.
- 4 She had an argument with a team member.

**No. 4**

- 1 He is doing poorly in Eastwood.
- 2 He needs to change his message.
- 3 His support is growing.
- 4 His campaign lacks funds.

**No. 5**

- 1** His smartphone could not be repaired.
- 2** He could not return his smartphone case.
- 3** The store clerk gave him incorrect information.
- 4** The store clerk didn't follow the refund policy.

**No. 6**

- 1** The ideas were not original enough.
- 2** The illustrations were not well done.
- 3** The information was not detailed enough.
- 4** The presentation was too long.

**No. 7**

- 1** Recruit some new members to her team.
- 2** Ask her manager to reduce her workload.
- 3** Give some of her work to other people.
- 4** Ask her company for a promotion.

**No. 8**

- 1** He is not free when the group meets.
- 2** He takes a night class on Thursdays.
- 3** He does not have a guitar.
- 4** He cannot play the guitar well enough.

## Listening Test

### No. 9

- 1 Pick the man up from work.
- 2 Stay up until the man calls her.
- 3 Help the man with his work.
- 4 Lend the man her car.

### No. 10

- 1 She lost the earphones he lent her.
- 2 She missed a meeting this morning.
- 3 She used his earphones without permission.
- 4 She forgot his birthday.

### No. 11

- 1 The man thinks Beverly will do well.
- 2 Jun recommended Beverly for the campaign.
- 3 Beverly was her boss's first choice.
- 4 The campaign will be postponed for a month.

### No. 12

- 1 He was once the woman's boss.
- 2 He dislikes his current job.
- 3 He used to run his own company.
- 4 He is one of the woman's clients.

## Part 2

**(A) No. 13**

- 1 It is not known when it was completed.
- 2 It is not known who constructed it.
- 3 It is not known what it was used for.
- 4 It is not known where its stones came from.

**No. 14**

- 1 It was used by all members of the community.
- 2 It was once part of a larger monument.
- 3 It was never used for its intended purpose.
- 4 It was designed to stop sound from escaping.

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**(B) No. 15**

- 1 They use waves to spread across large areas.
- 2 They prevent waves from causing rough conditions.
- 3 They are becoming less suitable as fish habitats.
- 4 They compete with other algae for nutrients.

**No. 16**

- 1 Eating kelp enables them to grow quickly.
- 2 Other fish often prevent them from using kelp.
- 3 Kelp forests help them prey on other fish.
- 4 They are often unable to enter kelp forests.

## Listening Test

**(C) No. 17**

- 1** He was defeated by a world chess champion.
- 2** A famous chess tournament invited him to play.
- 3** Many top players refused to play against him.
- 4** He had great success in Europe.

**No. 18**

- 1** The players were blindfolded.
- 2** It highlighted Morphy's play style.
- 3** Morphy was distracted by the opera.
- 4** It became famous for how quickly it ended.

---

**(D) No. 19**

- 1** It planted seeds less deeply.
- 2** It required less soil.
- 3** It reduced the number of wasted seeds.
- 4** It was less damaging to the seeds.

**No. 20**

- 1** He thought that plants took in soil.
- 2** He thought soil should not be broken up.
- 3** He thought moisture was bad for plants.
- 4** He thought plants should have had short roots.

**(E) No. 21**

- 1** The food they usually consume.
- 2** The way they search for mates.
- 3** Their tendency to remain in one place.
- 4** Their method of breathing.

**No. 22**

- 1** They can help hellbenders in certain areas.
- 2** Their use in agriculture has been decreasing.
- 3** Their removal benefits hellbenders immediately.
- 4** They are often constructed on polluted rivers.

---

**(F) No. 23**

- 1** It has led to the destruction of spiritually important sites.
- 2** It has resulted in people inhabiting underground caves.
- 3** It has extended into areas that are unsafe.
- 4** It has been opposed by government officials.

**No. 24**

- 1** People used them for protection during volcanic eruptions.
- 2** Some of them were not caused by lava flows.
- 3** Knowledge about them could increase public safety.
- 4** Their locations have been incorrectly documented.

## Listening Test

### Part 3

#### (G) No. 25

**Situation:** You are shopping for a new refrigerator. Your main priority is saving energy to keep your electricity bill low. A salesperson tells you the following.

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

- 1 The Glacier Pro.
- 2 The NeoChill 5000.
- 3 The CoolGuard Elite.
- 4 The Slimline 300.

#### (H) No. 26

**Situation:** It is taking a long time for the tap water in your house to heat up. You want to pay as little as possible for repairs. A repair person is talking to you.

**Question:** What should you do?

- 1 Pay for a new valve.
- 2 Join the plumbing plan.
- 3 Change to a monthly rental.
- 4 Replace the water heater.

**(I) No. 27**

**Situation:** You are attending a conference for human resource managers. You are interested in learning how to improve your recruitment strategies. You hear an announcement.

**Question:** Whose lecture should you attend?

- 1** Winston Brown's.
- 2** Joanne Jarrold's.
- 3** Eddie Aitken's.
- 4** Louise Cansler's.

**(J) No. 28**

**Situation:** You want to go on a gentle hike today with your grandfather, who has a bad knee and poor stamina. A staff member in a state park tells you the following.

**Question:** Which trail should you take?

- 1** The Schmidt Trail.
- 2** The Wilson Trail.
- 3** The Redford Trail.
- 4** The Borne Trail.

**(K) No. 29**

**Situation:** You are in the departure lounge at the airport and you hear the following announcement. Your flight is the AM306 to Amsterdam.

**Question:** What should you do?

- 1** Take the airport shuttle to your gate.
- 2** Walk to your gate.
- 3** Wait until your flight is called.
- 4** Change your flight.

## ■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26日 13:00以降

### 2) 結果通知方法

#### ◆個人申込の場合

一次個人成績表に合否結果を記載して、2月24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25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

一次個人成績表に合否結果を記載して、2月24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）。なお、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。

2月25日までに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：3月1日(日) B日程：3月8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つの級と一緒に受験）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る場合があります。
- 一部特別会場（海外・離島等）、障がい等のある方に関する受験上の配慮にて受験する場合はA日程です。

### 2) 受験地（希望の受験地を選べます）

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

## ■二次試験受験地番号表■ ※東京・大阪・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

島部・海外

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	三次	7403	久留米	9103	鹿児島	9701
函館	0102	盛岡	1301	つばさ	2104	鏡子・恵庭	2502	柏崎	4106	掛川	5104	奈良	⑨	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	高岡	7405	飯塚	9105	鹿屋	9703
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	吳	7405	佐賀	9201	奄美	9704
釧路	0105	花巻・北上	1304	取手	2107	・晋志野	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	柏・我孫子	2509	福井	4401	各務原	5301	尼崎・西宮	6606	萩	7505	佐世保	9302	本島中部	9802
小樽	0110	酒田	1405	沼田	2302	横浜市	2601	小浜	4402	高山	5302	豊岡	6608	宇部	7506	諫早	9304	本島北部	9803
北見	0111	仙台	1501	高崎	2303	横須賀	2606	甲府	4501	多治見	5303	淡路島	6609	四国	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	高松	8101	竹田	9402	宮古	9805	
滝川	0113	大崎	1503	太田	2305	川崎	2607	富士吉田	4503	津	5401	鳥取	7101	普通寺	8102	日田	9403		
留萌	0114	気仙沼	1504	さいたま	2401	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	⑪	上田	4604	近畿	5405	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	4701	諫訪	4606	近江八幡	6103	津山	7302	四十万	8402	人吉	9504		
弘前	1104	関東	1606	飯能	2408	長岡	4102	東海	彦根	6104	倉敷	7303	九州・沖縄	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		

※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。

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

※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。

※2023年度第2回より、一部の受験地を変更しております。

### 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  
武藏野市・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

### ③ 奈良

奈良市および周辺市町……………6401

### ④ 徳島

徳島市および周辺市町……………8201