

2023-2

# Grade

# 2

## 実用英語技能検定

主催：公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会  
後援：文部科学省

## 2 級

### 2023年10月8日(日) 実施

#### ■ 試験時間

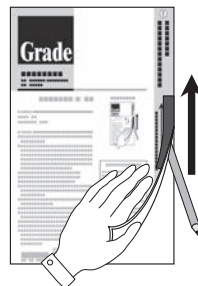
筆記試験 (85分)

リスニングテスト (約25分)

#### ■ 注意事項

1. 合図があるまでシールを破いてはいけません。ミシン目に沿って丁寧に破いてください。問題冊子が破れても交換できません。
2. 試験開始まで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
3. 解答は、HBの黒鉛筆かシャープペンシルを使用して解答用紙(マークシート)に記入してください。解答用紙以外に記入した解答は、すべて無効となります。問題冊子にはメモをしてもかまいませんが、後で解答用紙に解答を書き写す時間はありません。
4. 問題内容に関する質問は一切受けつけません。
5. 不正行為をした場合は、答案は無効となります。
6. 他の受験者に迷惑をかける行為を禁じます。
7. リスニングテストの準備時間、およびリスニングテスト中に教室外へ出た場合は、その後教室に戻りテストを受けることはできません。
8. 携帯電話などは必ず電源を切ってカバンにしまい、絶対に使用しないでください。
9. 電子機器(ウェアラブル端末を含む)の使用を禁じます。
10. 携帯電話などの着信音・バイブ音、その他試験を妨げる音を発生させた場合は、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!」サイトと連携した合否閲覧サービスをご案内します。

一次試験の合否結果閲覧は10/23(月) 13:00から開始となります。合否結果の公開時間は級別に異なります。

なお、当該サービスをご利用いただくためには「英ナビ!」への会員登録が必要です。英検対策に役立つサービスを提供している「英ナビ!」を是非ご利用ください。  
(<https://www.ei-navi.jp>)

#### 【準会場で受験の方】

合否結果閲覧には、個人番号と暗証番号が必要です。

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

#### 【本会場で受験の方】

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。

\*自分の学校や団体など(準会場)で受験する場合のみ記入してください。

個人番号	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	氏名	<input type="text"/>
暗証番号	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		



合図があるまでシールを破いてはいけません

筆記用具などを使って開けてください

英検  
後援：文部科学省

Grade 2

筆記試験は次のページから始まります。

## 1

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

(1) **A** : What do you think of your new high school, Paula?

**B** : It's great, Mr. Morgan. I like it better than my ( ) school.

**1** neutral      **2** exact      **3** previous      **4** appropriate

(2) Having a part-time job is good for Kaoru because she needs extra money to spend, but one ( ) is that she cannot go out with her friends on weekends.

**1** structure      **2** baggage      **3** disadvantage      **4** lecture

(3) After a series of financial scandals, many people began to demand that the government make rules to ( ) banks more strictly.

**1** regulate      **2** reproduce      **3** irritate      **4** impress

(4) David felt the job interview had gone badly, so he thought that the letter from the company would be a ( ). He was surprised to find he had actually got the job.

**1** symptom      **2** rejection      **3** biography      **4** contribution

(5) When the police found the escaped criminal hiding in an old warehouse, they approached him ( ).

**1** partially      **2** temporarily      **3** regionally      **4** cautiously

- (6) Chris ( ) his invitation to the barbecue party to friends, neighbors, and relatives. He wanted as many people as possible to come.  
1 removed      2 extended      3 compared      4 proved
- (7) The rock band's ( ) only lasted a few months. After radio stations stopped playing the band's songs, people soon forgot about it.  
1 shade      2 area      3 fame      4 origin
- (8) Whenever Keith goes traveling, he ( ) his luggage very carefully. He once had a bag stolen on a train, so he always keeps his things where he can see them.  
1 guards      2 carves      3 divorces      4 accelerates
- (9) Louis has worked at the same company since he graduated from college. This year, after four ( ) of working there, he is going to retire.  
1 jails      2 decades      3 principles      4 societies
- (10) Kate took a walk by the sea yesterday. Some of the rocks were wet and slippery, so she often had to ( ) herself to avoid falling into the water.  
1 punish      2 defeat      3 filter      4 steady

(11) Olivia worked for her father for eight years and eventually ( ) his business. She ran the company very successfully and even opened a branch overseas.

- 1** wrote up      **2** took over      **3** kept off      **4** fell through

(12) *A* : Well, tomorrow our vacation ( ) an end, and we have to fly back home.

*B* : I know. I don't want to leave. I wish we could stay here longer.

- 1** goes for      **2** brings up      **3** takes out      **4** comes to

(13) Gary has been having problems with his knees ( ) for several months. Yesterday, they were really painful. They are better today, but he has decided to see his doctor anyway.

- 1** on and off      **2** up and down      **3** side by side      **4** one by one

(14) A storm caused the power to go off in Greenville yesterday. Residents had to ( ) electricity for two hours before the supply was restored.

- 1** drop by      **2** come across      **3** go against      **4** do without

(15) *A* : Where's Gerald? He should have been here half an hour ago.

*B* : That's ( ) him. I don't think he ever arrives on time.

- 1** typical of      **2** inferior to      **3** grateful for      **4** patient with

(16) Ms. Williams said that her students could have one more week to finish their history assignments, but anyone who ( ) their work late would be in trouble.

- 1** brought down                      **2** brought out  
**3** turned in                              **4** turned on

(17) Because Angela's family was ( ), she did not have to worry about the cost of going to university.

- 1** close up      **2** next up      **3** far off      **4** well off

(18) Eisuke is the fastest runner at his school. He is sure ( ) the 100-meter race at the sports festival.

- 1** to win      **2** win      **3** will win      **4** won

(19) *A* : Brian, you ( ) put so much salt on your food. Eating too much salt can be bad for you.

*B* : OK, Mom. I won't.

- 1** to not ought    **2** not ought to    **3** ought not to    **4** to ought not

(20) Miranda screamed for joy ( ) moment she heard that she had got into Budgeforth College.

- 1** the                      **2** on                      **3** at                      **4** a

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

## *Doggerland*

Since the 1930s, fishermen have occasionally found ancient objects made from stone or bone in their nets when fishing in the sea between Britain and northern Europe. Many of these objects were made around 9,000 years ago. Historians used to believe this area was underwater at that time, like it is now. There was also little evidence that ancient Europeans regularly traveled on the sea. ( **21** ), experts had difficulty explaining how these man-made objects had ended up at the bottom of the ocean.

The only possible explanation was that sea levels must have been much lower in the past. In fact, research shows that Britain did not become an island until about 8,000 years ago. Before that, people ( **22** ) the European continent. The huge piece of land that once connected Britain and the European continent has been given the name Doggerland. As the last ice age ended, sea levels rose. Britain was separated from the rest of Europe when most of Doggerland was covered by the sea. By about 7,000 years ago, sea levels had risen further and covered Doggerland completely.

Researchers want to learn more about the people who lived in Doggerland. They have created 3D maps from data that has been collected by companies searching for oil at the bottom of the sea. The researchers are using these maps to choose sites where humans probably lived. At one of these sites, the researchers ( **23** ). As a result, they are hopeful that they will continue to make discoveries about the culture and lifestyles of the people of Doggerland.

- 
- |      |                                |                               |                           |                               |
|------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (21) | 1 What is more                 | 2 Likewise                    | 3 Therefore               | 4 Equally                     |
| (22) | 1 made objects on              | 2 rarely visited              | 3 had heard stories about | 4 could walk to it from       |
| (23) | 1 used a robot to look for oil | 2 found an ancient stone tool | 3 built a small museum    | 4 noticed some recent changes |

## *The Science of False Starts*

A shot is fired at the beginning of a running race to tell athletes to start moving. If one of the athletes moves before the shot is fired, it is known as a “false start,” and the athlete is removed from the race. Interestingly, if an athlete moves before 0.1 seconds have passed after the shot is fired, this is also a false start. Athletics organizations argue that no human can ( 24 ). They say that such an athlete must have been guessing when the shot would be fired rather than waiting to hear it.

To learn more about false starts, scientists have carried out experiments on human response times. One experiment in the 1990s found that athletes responded to the sound of the shot after 0.12 seconds ( 25 ). Some were slightly quicker, while others were slightly slower. However, the athletes who took part in this experiment were amateurs. A more recent experiment showed that some professional athletes might be able to respond in just 0.08 seconds. Both studies, however, involved a small number of athletes.

Some people think that the false start rule is too strict. In some other sports and track-and-field events, athletes ( 26 ) if they break a rule. For example, in the long jump, if an athlete’s foot goes over the line on their first attempt, the athlete still has two more opportunities to try. Some people suggest that instead of removing athletes who make false starts, their start position should be moved back a few meters, and this would make the races fair for everyone.

- 
- |             |  |   |
|-------------|--|---|
| <b>(24)</b> | <b>1</b> react so quickly<br><b>3</b> hear such sounds           | <b>2</b> jump so high<br><b>4</b> lift such weights     |
| <b>(25)</b> | <b>1</b> so far <b>2</b> by then                                 | <b>3</b> on average <b>4</b> in total                   |
| <b>(26)</b> | <b>1</b> have extra chances<br><b>3</b> can watch a video replay | <b>2</b> must pay money<br><b>4</b> return their medals |



3

A

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

From: Melissa Simmons <simmons@wigbylibrary>  
 To: Library staff <staff@wigbylibrary>  
 Date: October 8  
 Subject: Story time

Dear Staff,

One of my goals as the director of Wigby Public Library is to make it a popular place for families. Reading is important for everyone, especially children. If parents and children read books together, they will share happy memories and build better relationships. Also, reading is a great way for parents to help with their children's education. Our library can play a surprisingly important role in making Wigby an even smarter and more caring town!

With this in mind, I have decided to start a weekly storytelling session for children and parents, and I need your help to make it fun. Of course, I want your suggestions for stories. I also need someone to make posters to advertise the sessions and someone to look for items that the person telling the story can use to make the stories more fun. Finally, I think we should take turns telling the stories.

Please let me know if there is something you would really like to do for these sessions. If you have any ideas that could help make them better, I would like to hear them, too. Also, if you have any ideas that will encourage more families to come to the library, please feel free to tell me about them. You can either send me an e-mail or come to my office to talk to me in person.

Best regards,

Melissa

Director, Wigby Public Library

- (27) According to Melissa, one way that reading can help families is by
- 1 giving children a chance to explain their goals to their parents.
  - 2 allowing parents and children to develop better connections.
  - 3 improving parents' chances of getting well-paid jobs.
  - 4 reducing the amount of time that children spend watching TV.

- (28) What is one thing that Melissa asks library staff to do?
- 1 Let her know if they are friends with any writers.
  - 2 Help her to move items to make space for an event.
  - 3 Write a story about a group of young children.
  - 4 Create notices that tell people about an activity.

- (29) Why does Melissa invite staff members to her office?
- 1 To have a meeting to review the duties of staff members.
  - 2 To tell her how to make the library more attractive to families.
  - 3 She is too busy to be able to go and speak to them.
  - 4 She wants to get to know each staff member much better.

## *Purple Straw Wheat*

Wheat is an important crop in the United States, and its seeds are used for making bread, pasta, and other foods. It has been the country's main food grain since the 18th century. Wheat production in the United States, however, has faced challenges throughout its history. During the late 18th century, many types of wheat were attacked by diseases and insects that came from Europe. One type of wheat called purple straw wheat, though, was able to resist these dangers, and for a long time, it was the best choice for many farmers to plant.

Purple straw wheat seeds can be used to make whiskey or produce soft and delicious flour that is good for making cakes and bread. It has been grown since the 18th century, especially in the southern United States. What made purple straw wheat particularly important was its ability to survive winter weather. Unlike other types, purple straw wheat could be planted in late autumn and harvested in early spring. This meant that it avoided summer diseases and insects. As a result, purple straw wheat continued to be widely grown until the mid-20th century.

In the 1960s, scientists developed new types of wheat by mixing the genes of existing ones. These new types produced more seeds per plant and were better able to resist diseases. By using modern farming technology, chemicals that kill insects, and these new types of wheat, farmers could produce large quantities of wheat seeds more cheaply than before. Although flour from purple straw wheat is tastier and healthier, this type of wheat almost completely went out of use.

Some researchers wanted to bring back purple straw wheat. However, its seeds were not easy to obtain because there were only a few sources. The researchers finally managed to get a few grams of purple straw wheat seeds and planted them at Clemson University in South Carolina. They have been gradually increasing the amount of wheat that they can produce, although it is still not enough to make and sell flour. Many chefs, bakers, and whiskey makers are looking forward to being able to use purple straw wheat in their products.

- (30) What happened in the late 18th century in the United States?
- 1 Farmers developed a type of wheat that produced better flour.
  - 2 Diseases and insects that affected wheat plants arrived from overseas.
  - 3 A lack of wheat meant that it had to be imported from Europe.
  - 4 People started to use grains other than wheat to make bread.
- 
- (31) What was one reason that purple straw wheat was better than other types of wheat?
- 1 It could be grown during the coldest part of the year.
  - 2 It could be used to make new kinds of foods and drinks.
  - 3 It could survive the hot summers in the southern United States.
  - 4 It could grow in fields that had low-quality soil.
- 
- (32) Why did people stop growing purple straw wheat in the 20th century?
- 1 It was not suitable for use with modern farming technology.
  - 2 Scientists created types of wheat that gave greater numbers of seeds.
  - 3 People wanted to buy flour that tasted better and was healthier.
  - 4 Chemicals that kill insects destroyed many purple straw wheat plants.
- 
- (33) Researchers who have been growing purple straw wheat
- 1 could only get a small amount of purple straw wheat seeds.
  - 2 tested it in several different locations in the United States.
  - 3 offered flour made from the wheat to chefs, bakers, and whiskey makers.
  - 4 were surprised at how quickly they were able to produce enough to sell.

## Venice's Books

During the Middle Ages, the Italian city of Venice was famous for international trade. Not only was the city's location important, but also there were fewer laws controlling people's behavior than in other parts of Europe. This freedom attracted writers, artists, and craftspeople to the city. Following the invention of printing machines in the 15th century, these people combined their abilities to make Venice the center of the printing and bookmaking industry in Europe. This tradition of making high-quality books by hand survives in the city to this day.

Paolo Olbi is helping to keep this tradition alive. He makes use of techniques that have existed for centuries to produce beautiful books, diaries, and photo albums. The paper inside them is cut by hand, and their covers are made of hand-printed paper, leather, wood, and even a kind of Italian glass called Murano. When Olbi began learning his craft in 1962, there were about 20 bookstores in Venice that made handmade books. Now, though, Olbi's store is one of only three such places that remain.

One of Olbi's heroes is a man called Aldus Manutius. Manutius founded a printing company in 1494 that became one of the most famous printing companies in Venice. Until the late 15th century, books were large, heavy, and very expensive. They were mostly about religion and law. Manutius developed techniques to produce smaller, lighter, and cheaper books. Moreover, he printed novels and books about art and philosophy. These developments made books more popular and easier to buy for ordinary people.

Olbi has a picture of Manutius on the wall of his store. Like Manutius, he loves books and believes they should be beautiful. Over the years, Olbi has taught his skills to many people. In 2018, a former student invited Olbi to display his books at an exhibition of handmade objects. This gave Olbi a chance to get more people interested in traditional bookmaking. Olbi wants to expand his store into a cultural center where tourists can see how he makes books and young people can learn his techniques. By doing so, he hopes to prevent the tradition of bookmaking in Venice from being lost.

(34) What is one reason that writers, artists, and craftspeople were attracted to Venice?

- 1 They could get part-time jobs in the bookmaking industry.
- 2 They could sell their work at higher prices in the city.
- 3 The city's location provided inspiration for their work.
- 4 The city allowed people to live more freely than other places.

(35) Paolo Olbi is a bookmaker who

- 1 uses traditional methods to make his products.
- 2 owns about 20 bookstores in the city of Venice.
- 3 has developed a new technique for printing on glass.
- 4 tries to use recycled materials to produce books.

(36) Aldus Manutius helped to increase the popularity of books by

- 1 opening schools in Venice where people could learn to read.
- 2 printing more and more books about topics such as religion and law.
- 3 writing a series of novels about artists and philosophers in Venice.
- 4 finding ways to reduce the size, weight, and prices of books.

(37) What is one thing that Olbi would like to do?

- 1 Find a picture of Manutius that was lost many years ago.
- 2 Meet his former students to find out what they have been doing.
- 3 Create a place where more people can learn about bookmaking.
- 4 Write a book about the life and achievements of Manutius.

(38) Which of the following statements is true?

- 1 One of the most famous printing companies in Venice was established in 1494.
- 2 The number of stores in Venice making handmade books has increased since 1962.
- 3 Olbi holds an annual exhibition in Venice to display the work of his students.
- 4 Laws to stop international trade were introduced in Venice in the Middle Ages.

## 4

## ライティング

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

## TOPIC

*Today, some customers ask delivery companies to put packages by their doors instead of receiving them directly. Do you think this kind of service will become more common in the future?*

## POINTS

- *Convenience*
- *Damage*
- *Security*

MEMO

# Listening Test

## 2級リスニングテストについて

①このリスニングテストには、第1部と第2部があります。

★英文はすべて一度しか読まれません。

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

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

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

## 第1部

- No. 1*
- 1 Look at a map of the university campus.
  - 2 Walk with her to the corner.
  - 3 Take a different route to the Science Center.
  - 4 Ask the staff at the History Department building.
- No. 2*
- 1 Finding a job at the airport.
  - 2 Becoming a firefighter.
  - 3 Traveling to foreign countries.
  - 4 Traveling safely.
- No. 3*
- 1 To do research for his presentation.
  - 2 To help the girl get a better grade.
  - 3 To use the computers there.
  - 4 To participate in a study group.
- No. 4*
- 1 He does not have the right computer.
  - 2 He does not know what a web camera is.
  - 3 He might have trouble setting up a web camera.
  - 4 He might need some help carrying equipment.



- No. 5*
- 1** Pick her up at the supermarket.
  - 2** Get home as fast as he can.
  - 3** Buy something from the supermarket.
  - 4** Wait for a delivery at home.
- No. 6*
- 1** Show him how to get to Larry's Café.
  - 2** Make him a tuna sandwich.
  - 3** Get him some food.
  - 4** Help him finish his work.
- No. 7*
- 1** Most of them did not turn out well.
  - 2** He printed them out on Thursday.
  - 3** He could not hand them in on time.
  - 4** They were the first ones he took this year.
- No. 8*
- 1** Search for their gate.
  - 2** Look in some stores.
  - 3** Ask someone for directions.
  - 4** Start boarding the plane.

## *Listening Test*

- No. 9**
- 1** It is very expensive.
  - 2** It has a very sweet taste.
  - 3** It is only sold in restaurants in Spain.
  - 4** It goes well with the restaurant's food.
- No. 10**
- 1** He took the bus.
  - 2** He went on foot.
  - 3** He called a taxi.
  - 4** His wife drove him.
- No. 11**
- 1** She has been watering it too much.
  - 2** She gave it the wrong plant food.
  - 3** It is not getting enough sunlight.
  - 4** It is being attacked by insects.
- No. 12**
- 1** Read a review.
  - 2** Fix the elevator.
  - 3** Talk to some artists.
  - 4** See an art exhibition.

*No. 13*

- 1** He dislikes traveling.
- 2** He has just taken a trip.
- 3** He will go to Indonesia soon.
- 4** He took three days off work.

*No. 14*

- 1** Walking around the woman's house.
- 2** Watering the woman's garden.
- 3** Showing his garden to the woman.
- 4** Looking at a picture of the woman's house.

*No. 15*

- 1** Fill out a form in German.
- 2** Send a package to Germany.
- 3** Weigh her package later.
- 4** Leave for Germany within a week.

*Listening Test*

**第2部**

- No. 16*
- 1** Stuart gave her a beautiful card.
  - 2** Stuart took her out to breakfast.
  - 3** Stuart woke up by himself.
  - 4** Stuart cooked breakfast for her.

- No. 17*
- 1** See notes for the class.
  - 2** Buy their textbooks.
  - 3** Discuss topics from class.
  - 4** Send messages to classmates.

- No. 18*
- 1** She found a new pen pal.
  - 2** She joined a club at school.
  - 3** She started a part-time job.
  - 4** She met her brother's friends.

- No. 19*
- 1** There will be a big storm.
  - 2** Her father asked her to clean her room.
  - 3** A friend will move to another city.
  - 4** She has a lot of homework to do.

- No. 20*
- 1** His camera was stolen outside his school.
  - 2** His computer fell down and broke.
  - 3** His uncle bought him a new toy.
  - 4** His teacher took away his smartphone.
- No. 21*
- 1** Helping his sister.
  - 2** Buying a cat.
  - 3** Looking for a new home.
  - 4** Preparing breakfast.
- No. 22*
- 1** He was not born in the United States.
  - 2** He invented a new way to print books.
  - 3** He often wrote fiction with historical events.
  - 4** He did not like his country's president.
- No. 23*
- 1** Give her old car to her daughter.
  - 2** Use her car to deliver items.
  - 3** Help her son look for a sports car.
  - 4** Go for a drive in her new car.

## *Listening Test*

- No. 24**
- 1** It was difficult for him to turn it around.
  - 2** It had nine windows on each side.
  - 3** It took him and his band six years to build.
  - 4** It had enough space inside for concerts.
- No. 25**
- 1** By showing a code on a screen.
  - 2** By answering 10 questions.
  - 3** By buying more than five items.
  - 4** By speaking to a member of staff.
- No. 26**
- 1** To make a video to show people how to cook.
  - 2** To stop eating so much roast beef.
  - 3** To think about becoming a professional chef.
  - 4** To use brown bread when she makes sandwiches.
- No. 27**
- 1** They saw an unusually big plant.
  - 2** They found a very rare animal.
  - 3** They heard some strange animal noises.
  - 4** They found the biggest mouse on Earth.

- No. 28**
- 1** To give people information about park rules.
  - 2** To let people know that the festival is over.
  - 3** To tell people about the festival's final show.
  - 4** To ask some performers to come to the stage.

- No. 29**
- 1** Their names were chosen to match their shapes.
  - 2** Their shapes were created by a famous designer.
  - 3** They were recently discovered by foreign hikers.
  - 4** They are famous for the quality of the water in them.

- No. 30**
- 1** Show him how to draw animals.
  - 2** Buy him a new comic book.
  - 3** Take him to the zoo on his birthday.
  - 4** Teach him to play a song.

■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9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、10月31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10月31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10月31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1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5日(日) B日程:11月12日(日)

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

2) 受験地(希望の受験地を選べます)

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

■二次試験受験地番号表■ ※東京・大阪・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	三次	7403	久留米	9103	鹿児島	9701	
函館	0102	盛岡	1301	つばし道	2104	箕子・西郷	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	紀伊田辺	6502	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	呉	7405	佐賀	9201	奄美	9704	
釧路	0105	花巻・北上	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・各務原	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	大津	5302	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	中国	高松	8101	竹田	9402	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	松江	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			
弘前	1104	関東	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			

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

- 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

※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。

注意事項

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