

2023-3

Grade

Pre-1

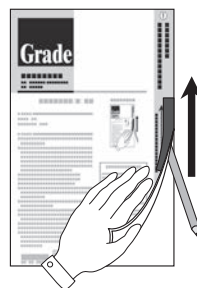
実用英語技能検定

主催：公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会
後援：文部科学省

準1級

2024年1月21日(日) 実施

問題冊子の開け方



■ 試験時間

筆記試験 (90分)

リスニングテスト (約31分)

■ 注意事項

1. 合図があるまでシールを破いてはいけません。ミシン目に沿って丁寧に破いてください。問題冊子が破れても交換できません。
2. 試験開始まで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
3. 解答は、HBの黒鉛筆かシャープペンシルを使用して解答用紙(マークシート)に記入してください。筆記①②③・リスニングの解答欄は解答用紙のA面(表面)、筆記④の解答欄は、解答用紙のB面(裏面)にあります。解答用紙以外に記入した解答は、すべて無効となります。問題冊子にはメモをしてもかまいませんが、後で解答用紙に解答を書き写す時間はありません。
4. 問題内容に関する質問は一切受けつけません。
5. 不正行為をした場合は、答案は無効となります。
6. 他の受験者に迷惑をかける行為を禁じます。
7. リスニングテストの準備時間、およびリスニングテスト中に教室外へ出た場合は、その後教室に戻りテストを受けることはできません。
8. 携帯電話などは必ず電源を切ってカバンにしまい、絶対に使用しないでください。
9. 電子機器(ウェアラブル端末を含む)の使用を禁じます。
10. 携帯電話などの着信音・バイブ音、その他試験を妨げる音を発生させた場合は、失格とすることがあります。
11. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。
12. 採点結果等については、一切異議申し立てはできません。
13. この試験問題の複製(コピー)を禁じます。また、この試験問題の一部または全部を協会の許可なく他に伝えたり、漏えい(インターネット上に掲載することを含みます)することを禁じます。

英検ウェブサイト上での合否結果閲覧について

英検協会が運営する「英ナビ!」サイトと連携した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2/5(月)12:00から開始となります。合否結果の公開時間は級別に異なります。

なお、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>)

【本会場で受験の方】

合否結果閲覧には、英検IDとパスワードが必要です。

◆英検IDは本人確認票に記載されています。

◆パスワードは本人確認票に記載されています。ネット申込の方は、申込時に使用したパスワードです。

※本人確認票は二次試験でも使用します。試験後も大切に保管してください。

合図があるまで
シールを破いてはいけません

筆記用具などを使って開けてください



A1-15-1059A

英検

後援：文部科学省

Grade Pre-1

→ *Start from the next page.*

1

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

- (1) The factories in the valley are a major source of environmental pollution. Their chimneys () thick black smoke into the atmosphere.
1 ascribe **2** emit **3** rattle **4** allocate
- (2) Rainforests are disappearing faster than ever, but many environmental groups are working to save them from being () by agriculture.
1 interpreted **2** facilitated **3** reprimanded **4** devastated
- (3) Carly () over the decision about whether to accept the new job. She knew it would be a huge benefit to her career, but she did not want to move to another city.
1 agonized **2** delighted **3** expanded **4** generated
- (4) The hotel has a swimming pool, free Internet access, large flat-screen TVs, and many other ().
1 entrepreneurs **2** amenities **3** leftovers **4** receptacles
- (5) The discovery of a 2,000-year-old clay pot provided valuable () into the city's ancient past. Historians said the pot gave them important clues about how people used to live.
1 misery **2** insight **3** hassle **4** literacy
- (6) When she first became famous, the actor loved the media attention she received. Soon, however, she grew tired of reporters () on her private life.
1 deforming **2** investing **3** discarding **4** intruding
- (7) The mayor announced that in the () of the huge storm, government offices and schools would be closed until the town was cleaned up.
1 treaty **2** inclusion **3** fortune **4** aftermath
- (8) As Kiernan hiked along the mountain (), he could see that there was a large lake to the east, and that the valley to the west was covered mostly by forest.
1 pledge **2** ridge **3** quota **4** stock
- (9) Cathy felt () after lunch, so she drank some coffee to help her stay awake for the rest of the day.
1 rigid **2** notable **3** acute **4** drowsy

- (10) All the staff members at the hotel are very (), so famous people who book rooms there know that nothing about their stays will be told to the media.
1 discreet **2** artificial **3** realistic **4** temporary
- (11) Hundreds of fans waited for hours outside the band's hotel hoping to get even a brief () of the famous rock stars.
1 couch **2** sip **3** glimpse **4** pinch
- (12) *A:* I'm glad you finally made it, Carl. Did you receive any () from the airline because your flight was canceled?
B: Well, they paid for a hotel for the night, but that's all.
1 glances **2** fabric **3** installations **4** compensation
- (13) Killing another human being is generally considered to be a crime unless it is (), as in the case of self-defense.
1 adjacent **2** justified **3** integral **4** peculiar
- (14) For people trying to lose weight, many doctors advise choosing () meats, such as chicken breast, over meats that are fatty.
1 sacred **2** grim **3** sheer **4** lean
- (15) KBC is an organization that helps children who lost their parents. It helps these () find new homes where they can be well cared for.
1 orphans **2** phases **3** leases **4** allies
- (16) The man () himself in the crime when he lied about where he was on the night of the murder.
1 discriminated **2** implicated **3** eliminated **4** constrained
- (17) While borrowing books is free, most libraries will charge a late fee for those that are ().
1 furious **2** bilateral **3** potent **4** overdue
- (18) John and Tina made the () decision to end their relationship. Neither one was happy, and they both wanted to start dating other people.
1 monetary **2** judicial **3** mutual **4** indifferent

- (19) Before cooking a potato, its skin should be () with a fork. This lets steam escape from the small holes, preventing the potato from exploding.
1 pierced 2 radiated 3 ceased 4 rejected
- (20) After trimming the tree, the men gathered up the cut branches and placed them all in one big ().
1 bid 2 heap 3 vice 4 grain
- (21) In English, the () form of a noun is usually created by adding an “s” to the end of it. However, there are some exceptions, like “feet” and “mice.”
1 empirical 2 fiscal 3 verbal 4 plural
- (22) As the man walked up into the hills, the noises of the city began to () until the only thing he could hear was the birds singing.
1 die away 2 rub down 3 back out 4 call off
- (23) Scientists have yet to () an exact cause for food allergies, but they believe that both genetics and the environment play a role.
1 see out 2 pin down 3 juice up 4 book in
- (24) The manager interviewed several applicants, but he has yet to find someone who () to his standards for the job.
1 sends off 2 measures up
3 knuckles down 4 sums up
- (25) Laura thought the dog looked friendly, so she walked toward it. She () in shock, however, when it started barking at her.
1 drew back 2 made up
3 pulled through 4 cooled off

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.

Bears and Diabetes

Grizzly bears, which can be found in the western United States, Canada, and Alaska, hibernate during the coldest part of the year. In preparation for this period of inactivity, the bears behave in a way that (**26**). To build up necessary fat reserves in the months leading up to hibernation, the bears increase their daily food consumption to around 20,000 calories and they gain over three kilograms of body weight per day. In humans, excessive consumption is the prime cause of a condition known as Type 2 diabetes, which can lead to blindness, heart attacks, and strokes.

Hundreds of millions of people worldwide suffer from Type 2 diabetes. As in many animals, the human body regulates sugar levels by producing a hormone called insulin, which controls how much sugar is absorbed into the body's cells from the blood. Type 2 diabetes develops when high blood sugar levels over a long period—often due to overconsumption—cause the body's cells to become resistant to the effects of insulin. (**27**), the body can no longer adjust sugar levels.

A recent study at the University of Washington may help to explain why grizzly bears do not get Type 2 diabetes. According to one of the study's leaders, it seems that the bears are able to regulate resistance to insulin. The study suggests this process is controlled by eight proteins, which (**28**). It is hoped a greater understanding of this process in bears could lead to improved treatments for Type 2 diabetes in humans.

- (26) **1** scientists cannot yet explain
2 can lead to environmental damage
3 would likely cause health problems in humans
4 sometimes puts them at risk
- (27) **1** Alternatively **2** Despite this **3** For instance **4** As a result
- (28) **1** grizzly bears do not create naturally
2 are also found in humans
3 cause Type 2 diabetes in bears
4 are responsible for other diseases

Secrets of the Argonaut

Female argonaut octopuses are known for their beautiful shells. In the early 1920s, zoologist Adolf Naef theorized that the shell had evolved to protect the argonaut's eggs after mating, but he also argued that it negatively impacted the creature's chances of survival. This was because air bubbles often became trapped in the shells, causing the octopuses to rise to the surface, where Naef thought they were more likely to be consumed by predators. However, Naef (**29**). Modern research has confirmed that although Naef's theory about the protective nature of the shell was accurate, the air bubbles do indeed serve a beneficial function.

In an experiment, researchers dropped three female argonauts into the sea. All three swam to the surface and appeared to intentionally allow air into their shells. They then moved back down and were able to maintain their vertical positions in the ocean without swimming or making any other apparent effort. This seems to be because the pressure from the air in their shells balanced out their body weight. It therefore appears that the shells (**30**).

The researchers also believe that Naef was mistaken about the shells making argonauts more likely to be eaten by predators near the ocean surface. Argonauts spend a brief time in shallow waters because they only rise to take in air. After quickly descending, they are able to control how far they dive. (**31**), this gives argonauts a considerable advantage over other octopus species. While most are limited to hunting on the ocean floor, argonauts can search for prey at a wide variety of depths.

- (29) **1** denied the air bubble theory **2** also made another prediction
 3 had been confused by the eggs **4** was only partially correct
- (30) **1** are damaged by bubbles **2** are lighter than they appear
 3 help them save energy **4** actually frighten predators
- (31) **1** In fact **2** Regardless **3** For one thing **4** In exchange

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.

A Daring Escape

Robert Smalls was born in South Carolina in the United States in 1839, a time when slavery was common. He was the son of an enslaved woman, and when he was still only a boy, his mother persuaded her owner to send Smalls to work on the docks in Charleston City, believing her son would be safer there. Smalls later married an enslaved woman and had two children, but he constantly feared they would be sold to a different owner and he would never see them again. He was unable to raise enough money to buy his family's freedom, so escape became the only option.

In 1861, the American Civil War began between President Abraham Lincoln's Union forces and the southern Confederate States. The Confederates controlled Charleston, and because of his experience working on the docks, Smalls was taken to work on a Confederate ship that carried supplies of weapons and ammunition. This created a situation that gave Smalls the opportunity he had been waiting for. The captain of the ship often went ashore at night, leaving Smalls and the other enslaved crew members alone on the ship. Smalls persuaded the other crew members to join him in a daring escape.

Smalls's plan was risky, however. First, he and the rest of the crew had to pick up Smalls's family and leave the harbor without being discovered by Confederate guards. If they managed this, they still risked being fired on by the Union Navy, which had formed a blockade around the harbor to prevent Confederate ships from leaving. Fortunately, during his time working on the ship, Smalls had learned the signals for gaining safe passage through Confederate checkpoints. Once the ship was out of the harbor, he lowered its Confederate flag and replaced it with a white flag of surrender to discourage the Union ships from attacking. The escape was successful, and Smalls not only gained freedom for his family but was also paid half the value of the ship he handed over.

(32)

According to the first paragraph, what is true about Robert Smalls?

- 1 He was forced to go to Charleston to prevent his mother from being harmed by the man who owned her.
- 2 He was concerned that he would be separated from his wife and children forever if they were bought by a different owner.
- 3 He earned enough money to buy freedom for his family, but his owner refused to let them go.
- 4 He took his family to live in Charleston because he thought it was a safe place to raise his children.

(33)

When the American Civil War began, Smalls

- 1 persuaded the Confederates to let him work on one of its ships so that he could use the ship to get back to his hometown.
- 2 lost his job on the docks because the Confederates no longer had a need for enslaved workers.
- 3 was made to work on a ship that was used by the Confederates to transport weapons needed to fight the civil war.
- 4 gained favor with the Confederates by helping them find a way to get their ships out of Charleston harbor.

(34)

What was one factor that helped Smalls escape with his family?

- 1 He had managed to obtain a Union flag, which he raised to prevent the Union Navy from attacking his ship.
- 2 His knowledge of the harbor allowed him to find a route that avoided Confederate guards.
- 3 He had friends in the Union Navy who were sympathetic to his situation and helped him get out of the harbor.
- 4 His experience had taught him how to trick the Confederate checkpoints into letting his ship pass safely.

The Bet

In 1980, environmentalist Paul Ehrlich and economist Julian Simon made a bet about the future of mankind. Ehrlich predicted that population growth and increased demand for goods would put a strain on limited resources, leading to starvation and catastrophe. Simon, however, did not share Ehrlich's pessimism, arguing that human creativity and intelligence would allow society to obtain the necessary resources or find alternatives. The purpose of the bet, therefore, was to show whose theory was correct. Since Ehrlich's side of the argument was far more familiar to the general public, Simon hoped the bet would attract attention to his side. He bet \$1,000 that in a decade, the price of five commonly used metals, including copper and nickel, would be lower. These were chosen because they were often used for manufacturing essential goods and seemed certain to be in short supply if Ehrlich's prediction was correct.

Ten years later, Simon won—prices of the metals fell by around 50 percent overall when adjusted for inflation. However, economists say that, to some extent, Simon got lucky. If different materials or starting times had been chosen, there would have been numerous scenarios where Simon ended up paying Ehrlich. In the 1990s, for example, factors like the collapse of Communist governments in Eastern Europe led to substantial declines in raw material prices, and in the years following, they tended to rise due to the recovery of the formerly Communist economies and reductions in supply. Therefore, there would have been a large increase in prices over ten years if the bet had been delayed. It is now generally agreed that Simon was correct overall, however, and would inevitably win on a longer timescale.

Today, Ehrlich's prediction has failed to become reality. Thanks to technology, when population growth increases demand for materials, improvements in production methods tend to counter its effects, or substitutes are found. While this seems like positive news, there are worries about the impact of debates like Ehrlich and Simon's. The fact that technology appears to have lessened the effects of population growth is often taken as evidence that humans will also be able to overcome environmental problems in the same way. This is not necessarily the case, however, as the climate crisis shows. Furthermore, the fact that environmental debates are set out in the same way, with extreme warnings of catastrophe, such as global warming, being countered by incredibly optimistic predictions, tends to make constructive dialogue impossible and divide people into two opposing camps.

- (35) Julian Simon bet Paul Ehrlich \$1,000 because
- 1 he did not think that the prices of certain essential goods were related to the prices of things like common metals.
 - 2 he believed that the price of the metals would not be affected even if they became rare due to the increased demand.
 - 3 he wanted to demonstrate that increases in population would not result in serious shortages of the materials that humans needed to live.
 - 4 he did not accept the idea that the world's population was going to increase as much as Ehrlich predicted it would.
-
- (36) What is implied in the second paragraph about the bet between Simon and Ehrlich?
- 1 The specific metals and the time period that were chosen for the bet seem to have had an effect on the result.
 - 2 Although the prices of a few metals did decrease, Ehrlich was correct about the increasing shortages due to population growth.
 - 3 It demonstrated that neither Ehrlich nor Simon was actually correct about the long-term trends that were occurring.
 - 4 Simon would still have won, even if the governments of countries in Eastern Europe had not had problems in the 1990s.
-
- (37) According to the author of the passage, what impact do debates like the one between Simon and Ehrlich seem to have had on modern society?
- 1 They have made it clear that finding alternatives to common metals will become important in the very near future.
 - 2 They have made people realize that the way common metals are used has more effect on the environment than had previously been known.
 - 3 They have increased debates about how current population increases are going to affect the supply of necessary materials in the future.
 - 4 They have influenced the way that people see modern environmental problems and made it more difficult to have meaningful communication about them.

Meritocracy

Meritocracy, a system in which people are rewarded based on talent and effort rather than class or wealth, is widely regarded as an ideal basis for a fair society. Efforts to implement this system in the United States began with noble intentions as institutions, such as elite universities and large corporations, realized that wealthy white males enjoyed an unreasonable degree of privilege. The institutions sought to make themselves more accessible to females, minorities, and people from working-class backgrounds. While these attempts initially led to improved admission and hiring rates for disadvantaged people, there are indications that people with higher incomes have come up with ways to gain an unfair share of educational opportunities. Access to superior schools and private tutoring, after all, greatly increases the odds that their children will be admitted to an elite university, which in turn enhances their earning potential. Although things like college scholarships for minorities may create the illusion of fairness, meritocracy can often be manipulated.

Furthermore, it appears that attempts to implement meritocracy can be problematic. In one disturbing psychological experiment, managers were shown statements about a company's values and then instructed to decide on bonus payments for employees. In cases where the statements emphasized that the company was a meritocracy, subjects awarded larger amounts to males than they did to females with identical performance evaluations. When shown statements that did not mention meritocracy, however, this phenomenon did not appear. It has been suggested that this reflects the belief that operating in an organization that emphasizes it is a meritocracy makes people neglect to examine their own behavior, and without this self-assessment, they are more likely to show bias.

Critics of meritocracy, such as legal scholar Daniel Markovits, suggest that it even has negative effects on the elite. America's wealthy were once known as the "leisure class" because their inheritances and investments allowed them to devote most of their time to recreation. Now, however, as Markovits writes, "those who manage to claw their way to the top must work with crushing intensity." They are constantly monitored and assessed, and if their performance slips, they face the threat of demotion or firing. People in the middle and lower classes are also constantly struggling to move up or maintain their position, and there is so much pressure from the fear that others will take one's place that it seems to be having an effect on people's psychological well-being in all levels of society.

America has long had a reputation as an immigrant nation where anyone, regardless of race or social class, could become wealthy, and surveys indicated that most Americans believed that intelligence and hard work were the primary factors that led to success. In recent years, however, surveys have indicated that some two-thirds of Americans are coming to accept that the nation's wealthy hold their position due to advantages gained early in life, while just one-third attribute the wealthy's success mainly to hard work. Furthermore, seven in ten Americans now view poverty as the result of obstacles that people have faced in life rather than a lack of effort.

(38) What point does the author of the passage make about education in the first paragraph?

- 1 Efforts to ensure that a wider range of students are able to attend elite universities have not always been successful.
- 2 Although efforts at instituting meritocracy were unsuccessful at first, great progress has been made recently.
- 3 Efforts to make education more open to a wide variety of people have been more effective than efforts to open up companies.
- 4 Bringing the ideal of meritocracy to universities cannot be done unless it first comes to ordinary schools.

(39) What is one possible reason for people's behavior in the experiment introduced in the second paragraph?

- 1 Belief in meritocracy can cause managers to evaluate male employees more harshly than they deserve.
- 2 Meritocracies seem to cause significant declines in the job performance of both male and female employees.
- 3 Trying to use financial rewards to encourage belief in meritocracy can have the completely opposite effect.
- 4 People are less likely to be aware of their own prejudices when they believe the company is a meritocracy.

(40) According to Daniel Markovits, one disadvantage of meritocracy is that

- 1 wealthy people have found unfair ways to ensure that they continue to maintain their position without working hard.
- 2 the methods that are usually used to evaluate workers are often unfair, especially to members of the upper class.
- 3 it has created a sense of constant competition that can have negative effects on people's mental health.
- 4 the amount of resentment between members of different social classes has grown significantly because of it.

(41) How have American views on meritocracy changed?

- 1 More people have come to recognize that when people are poor, it may not necessarily be their fault.
- 2 It has caused people to change their views regarding how many immigrants should be allowed into the country.
- 3 People are slowly beginning to lose their prejudices against members of other races and social classes.
- 4 There is more recognition of the effort that wealthy people have made to achieve their high status in life.

4

English Composition

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

TOPIC

Should the government do more to encourage young people to vote in elections?

POINTS

- *Freedom of choice*
- *Social responsibility*
- *Taxes*
- *Trust in politicians*

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 She found a mistake in one source.
 - 2 She may not finish her article in time.
 - 3 She does not like her first draft.
 - 4 She is unfamiliar with the topic.
- No. 2*
- 1 His grades improved this term.
 - 2 He will study harder in the future.
 - 3 He has lost interest in going to college.
 - 4 His homeroom teacher is not supporting him.
- No. 3*
- 1 His son moving away.
 - 2 The cost of sports equipment.
 - 3 How dangerous ice hockey is.
 - 4 The equipment he forgot to buy.
- No. 4*
- 1 He cannot get a refund.
 - 2 The store cannot repair his watch.
 - 3 The store cannot provide another watch.
 - 4 He was charged the wrong amount.

- No. 5*
- 1** She spent too much time fishing.
 - 2** There was too much snow.
 - 3** The weather kept her indoors.
 - 4** She could not find bikes to rent.
- No. 6*
- 1** The other team members may not listen to her.
 - 2** Some members of the team may decide to quit.
 - 3** Her ideas to improve efficiency may not work.
 - 4** The new manager may make unnecessary changes.
- No. 7*
- 1** The interviewer did not explain the job well.
 - 2** The interviewer did not seem impressed by him.
 - 3** He could not answer some of the questions.
 - 4** He did not talk about his work experience.
- No. 8*
- 1** Ask their neighbor to pay for the damage.
 - 2** Get some advice from their neighbor.
 - 3** Install some video surveillance.
 - 4** Build a more secure flowerbed.

Listening Test

- No. 9**
- 1** Send him information about a website.
 - 2** Book a hotel for him.
 - 3** Introduce him to her friend in Spain.
 - 4** Help him pay for his trip.
- No. 10**
- 1** He missed a deadline.
 - 2** He does not like his boss.
 - 3** He made a mistake in his report.
 - 4** He had a meeting with his boss yesterday.
- No. 11**
- 1** It made claims that were not true.
 - 2** It was canceled by the TV network.
 - 3** It was supported by the government.
 - 4** It revealed dishonest politicians.
- No. 12**
- 1** Her parents will support her decision.
 - 2** It will have a negative impact on her career.
 - 3** It will help her decide what she wants to do.
 - 4** Her cousin's advice is not reliable.

Part 2

- (A) *No. 13*
- 1 He was the father of various monsters.
 - 2 He was the ruler of the underworld.
 - 3 He was feared by many gods.
 - 4 He was the god of battle.

- No. 14*
- 1 He created a giant volcano.
 - 2 He stole lightning bolts from Zeus.
 - 3 He climbed a holy mountain.
 - 4 He tried to become the ruler of the gods.

-
- (B) *No. 15*
- 1 Cockatoos can use fruit seeds as tools.
 - 2 Primates and cockatoos make similar tools.
 - 3 Cockatoos can use a set of tools to achieve a goal.
 - 4 Some primates use tools to compete for food.

- No. 16*
- 1 Using different objects to construct a single tool.
 - 2 Helping humans perform a task using tools.
 - 3 Using tools to hide food from other animals.
 - 4 Transporting tools to a specific location.

Listening Test

- (C)** **No. 17**
- 1** Some people thought they were scary.
 - 2** The handles in their backs often broke.
 - 3** The songs they played were not well-known.
 - 4** It was not possible to make large numbers of them.

- No. 18**
- 1** They were not as advanced as people think.
 - 2** They were not marketed very well.
 - 3** They may have been released too early.
 - 4** They should have been sold more cheaply.

-
- (D)** **No. 19**
- 1** Its dry climate makes growing wheat difficult.
 - 2** Its people came from many parts of the world.
 - 3** It may be the oldest nation in the Middle East.
 - 4** It may be where bread was first made.

- No. 20**
- 1** To promote wheat production in Jordan.
 - 2** To encourage Western countries to buy Jordanian wheat.
 - 3** To introduce Western farming methods to Jordan.
 - 4** To teach Jordanians the benefits of consuming bread.

- (E)** **No. 21**
- 1** The technology required to develop them was unavailable.
 - 2** There were difficulties in launching satellites.
 - 3** Many satellites were damaged while in orbit.
 - 4** Governments in some countries banned their use.

- No. 22**
- 1** They work best in urban areas.
 - 2** They will soon replace land-based phones.
 - 3** Their cost makes them impractical.
 - 4** Their usefulness remains limited.

-
- (F)** **No. 23**
- 1** They navigate without GPS.
 - 2** They send false data to satellites.
 - 3** They use special radars.
 - 4** They turn off identification devices.

- No. 24**
- 1** Other birds could be harmed by albatrosses.
 - 2** The albatrosses may eat too many fish.
 - 3** People may try to harm the albatrosses.
 - 4** The devices on the albatrosses may be damaged.

Listening Test

Part 3

(G) No. 25

Situation: Your son, who is in fourth grade, will go on a school trip on Friday. His teacher is Ms. Klein. At a meeting for parents, the principal says the following.

Question: What should your son do first on Friday morning?

- 1 Get on Bus 1.
- 2 Get on Bus 2.
- 3 Go to the school gym.
- 4 Ride with you to Mt. Oakley.

(H) No. 26

Situation: You are at a teaching conference. You want to learn more about testing and marking assignments. You hear the following announcement.

Question: Whose lecture should you attend?

- 1 Manal Abad's.
- 2 Yukari Hatayama's.
- 3 Martin Halpern's.
- 4 Antonio Rossi's.

(I) No. 27 *Situation:* The train you are traveling on has stopped between stations, and you hear the following announcement. You have an important meeting in Pickford at eleven o'clock.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Take a bus from the next stop.
- 2 Take a bus from Filburn.
- 3 Stay on the train until Pickford.
- 4 Stay on the train until the end of the line.

(J) No. 28 *Situation:* It is Monday. You call your local dentist's office to book a checkup. You work every weekday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The receptionist tells you the following.

Question: Which dentist should you see?

- 1 Dr. James.
- 2 Dr. Manganiello.
- 3 Dr. Shah.
- 4 Dr. Manilow.

(K) No. 29 *Situation:* You will take a two-day road trip with your young children, so you need to book a hotel for one night. A friend tells you the following.

Question: Where should you spend the night?

- 1 The Waverton Inn.
- 2 The Ridge Motel.
- 3 The Mountain View Motel.
- 4 Palm Village Suites.

■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22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13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13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2月13日までに申込責任者あてに送付します(個人あてには送付しません)。2月14日までに二次受験票を受け取っていない場合は、申込責任者へお問い合わせください。

■二次試験について(一次試験合格者のみ)■ ※試験日程は必ずご自身で事前にご確認ください。

1) 試験日 A日程:2月18日(日) C日程:3月3日(日)

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

2) 受験地(希望の受験地を選べます)

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

■二次試験受験地番号表■ ※東京・大阪・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

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| 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 ⑥ | 三次 7403 | 久留米 9103 | 鹿児島 9701 |
| 函館 0102 | 盛岡 1301 | つくば市 2104 | 鎌子 2502 | 柏崎 4106 | 掛川 5104 | 奈良 ⑦ | 北広島 7404 | 大牟田 9104 | 薩摩川内 9702 |
| 旭川 0103 | 一関 1302 | 常総 2105 | 館山 2503 | 南魚沼 4107 | 富士 5105 | 和歌山 6501 | 紀伊田辺 6502 | 呉 7405 | 飯塚 9105 |
| 帯広 0104 | 釜石 1303 | 鹿嶋 2106 | 市川 2504 | 富山 4201 | 名古屋 5201 | 紀伊田辺 6502 | 新宮 6503 | 山口 7501 | 伊万里 9201 |
| 釧路 0105 | 花巻 1304 | 取手 2107 | 習志野 2504 | 高岡 4202 | 豊橋 5202 | 新宮 6503 | 神戸 6601 | 周南 7502 | 唐津 9202 |
| 名寄 0106 | 山形 1401 | 宇都宮 2201 | 松戸 2505 | 金沢 4301 | 岡崎 5203 | 姫路 6603 | 下関 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 7503 | 鳥栖 9204 | 指宿 9707 |
| 網走 0108 | 米沢 1403 | 小山 2203 | 成田 2507 | 小松 4303 | 岐阜 5301 | 加古川 6605 | 岩国 7504 | 長崎 9301 | 本島南部 9801 |
| 苫小牧 0109 | 新庄 1404 | 前橋 2301 | 船橋 2509 | 福井 4401 | 各務原 5301 | 尼崎 6606 | 萩 7505 | 佐世保 9302 | 本島中部 9802 |
| 小樽 0110 | 酒田 1405 | 沼田 2302 | 横濱市 2601 | 小浜 4402 | 高山 5302 | 淡路島 6609 | 四国 8101 | 竹田 9402 | 宮古 9805 |
| 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 2606 | 大月 4502 | 大垣 5304 | 鳥取 7101 | 善通寺 8102 | 日田 9403 | |
| 滝川 0113 | 大崎 1503 | 太田 2305 | 川崎 2607 | 富士吉田 4503 | 津 5401 | 鳥取 7101 | 善通寺 8102 | 日田 9403 | |
| 留萌 0114 | 気仙沼 1504 | さいたま 2401 | 藤沢 2608 | 長野 4601 | 四日市 5402 | 米子 7102 | 徳島 ⑧ | 中津 9404 | |
| 岩見沢 0116 | 福島 1601 | 川越 2402 | 厚木 2609 | 松本 4602 | 伊勢 5403 | 松江 7201 | 松山 8301 | 佐伯 9405 | |
| 青森 1101 | 郡山 1602 | 深谷 2404 | 小田原 2610 | 伊那 4603 | 伊賀 5404 | 浜田 7202 | 新居浜 8302 | 熊本 9501 | |
| 八戸 1102 | 会津若松 1603 | 所沢 2405 | 東京 ⑨ | 上田 4604 | 近畿 5404 | 出雲 7203 | 宇和島 8303 | 八代 9502 | |
| 五所川原 1103 | 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 | |
| 弘前 1104 | 白河 1605 | 草加 2407 | 新潟 4101 | 諏訪 4606 | 近江 6103 | 津山 7302 | 四万十 8402 | 人吉 9504 | |
| 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 | |

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| 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、近畿奈良線・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。