

速報

2024年度（予定）より  
実用英語技能検定（英検）の問題形式 一部リニューアルのお知らせ  
【対象：1級・準1級・2級・準2級・3級】

公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会（東京都新宿区：理事長 松川孝一）は、2024年度より、実用英語技能検定（以下、「英検」）の3級以上の級（1級、準1級、2級、準2級、3級）につきまして、一部新たな形式での出題を加えてリニューアルを予定しておりますことを、まずは速報としてご案内申し上げます。

【リニューアル決定に至った背景】

- ✓ 英検はこれまで、その時々々の学習指導要領に表わされる英語能力観を踏まえた出題を目指してきた。
- ✓ 現行学習指導要領の「外国語」では、複数の技能（領域）を統合した言語活動の充実を図ることが目指されている。また、知識や技能の習得だけでなく、コミュニケーションを行う目的や場面、状況等に応じた言語の運用を考える中で思考力、判断力、表現力等の育成も求められている。
- ✓ これらを踏まえ、できるだけ早いタイミングで、新たな英語能力観を反映した出題形式を取り入れてリニューアルする必要があると、英検協会として判断した。対象級は1級から3級とする。

【リニューアルの時期】

- ✓ 2024年度 第1回検定を予定

【リニューアルの内容】（該当箇所を水色枠で示しています。※①②③の出題例は次頁以降をご参照ください。）

級	一次試験			二次試験	
	筆記試験			Listening	Speaking
	Reading	Writing	試験時間		
1級	語彙問題・長文問題の設問数を一部削減（試験時間調整のため）	英作文問題の出題を1題から2題に増加 既存の「意見論述」の出題に加え、「要約」問題を出題 ※①	変更なし（100分）	変更なし	変更なし
準1級			変更なし（90分）	変更なし	受験者自身の意見を問う質問（No.4）に話題導入文を追加 ※③
2級			変更なし（85分）	変更なし	変更なし
準2級		英作文問題の出題を1題から2題に増加	時間延長（75→80分）	変更なし	変更なし
3級		変更なし	既存の「意見論述」の出題に加え、「Eメール」問題を出題 ※②	時間延長（50→65分）	変更なし

なお上記リニューアル時期、並びに出題形式、問題構成等につきましては、今後変更が生じる場合がございます。その際は、速やかに弊協会ウェブサイト等でご案内いたします。

また、2024年度の検定料を含む詳細につきましては、今年度9月中を目途に改めてご案内する予定でございます。次頁以降で、リニューアルを予定する各級の出題例をご紹介します。

- **Instructions: Read the article below and summarize it in your own words as far as possible in English.**
- **Suggested length: 90–110 words**
- **Write your summary in the space provided on your answer sheet. Any writing outside the space will not be graded.**

Poyang Lake is China's biggest freshwater lake. Although people have fished it for generations, these days, a new resource is being removed—sand. Up to 10,000 tons of sand are dug up from the lake floor per hour, making this the world's largest sand mine. Much of the sand is shipped to Shanghai—a city whose population has risen by 7 million since 2007—where it is used in the construction of high-rises, roads, and other structures. Massive mining operations exist not only in China but also in other nations, including Australia and the United States. Globally, the largest importer of sand is Singapore, which has used the resource to increase its territorial landmass by 20 square miles.

The consequences of sand mining are a major concern. Removing sand from water bodies increases water sediment, blocking out sunlight; this interferes with underwater plants' production of oxygen, making survival for fish and other organisms difficult. In the case of Poyang Lake, sand removal has made the channels leading out of the lake much deeper and wider, doubling the amount of water flowing outward. Consequently, the lake's water level has dropped dramatically. This threatens the water supply to neighboring wetlands, which are home to numerous bird species and other wildlife.

Many countries are becoming increasingly aware of the damage caused by sand mining. Demand for the resource has taken a toll on Indonesia, Malaysia, and Cambodia, which have banned sand exports in efforts to preserve local ecosystems. However, increasing demand means that when mining stops in one area, other areas take on the burden of supply. China's Yangtze River, for example, was formerly a major sand-mining site, but by the late 1990s so much had been removed that bridges collapsed along with large sections of the riverbank. When sand mining was banned on the Yangtze in 2000, operations shifted to Poyang Lake.

## 【① の出題例】

準 1 級	Writing	既存の「意見論述」の出題に加え、「要約」問題を出題
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- **Instructions: Read the article below and summarize it in your own words as far as possible in English.**
- **Suggested length: 60–70 words**
- **Write your summary in the space provided on your answer sheet. Any writing outside the space will not be graded.**

From the 1980s to the early 2000s, many national museums in Britain were charging their visitors entrance fees. The newly elected government, however, was supportive of the arts. It introduced a landmark policy to provide financial aid to museums so that they would drop their entrance fees. As a result, entrance to many national museums, including the Natural History Museum, became free of charge.

Supporters of the policy said that as it would widen access to national museums, it would have significant benefits. People, regardless of their education or income, would have the opportunity to experience the large collections of artworks in museums and learn about the country's cultural history.

Although surveys indicated that visitors to national museums that became free increased by an average of 70 percent after the policy's introduction, critics claimed the policy was not completely successful. This increase, they say, mostly consisted of the same people visiting museums many times. Additionally, some independent museums with entrance fees said the policy negatively affected them. Their visitor numbers decreased because people were visiting national museums to avoid paying fees, causing the independent museums to struggle financially.

## 【① の出題例】

2 級	Writing	既存の「意見論述」の出題に加え、「要約」問題を出題
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- 以下の英文を読んで、その内容を英語で要約し、解答欄に記入しなさい。
- 語数の目安は 45 語～55 語です。
- 解答欄の外に書かれたものは採点されません。
- 解答が英文の要約になっていないと判断された場合は、0 点と採点されることがあります。英文をよく読んでから答えてください。

When students go to college, some decide to live at home with their parents, and others decide to rent an apartment by themselves. There are other choices, too. These days, some of them choose to share a house with roommates.

What are the reasons for this? Some students have a roommate who is good at math or science and can give advice about homework. Other students have a roommate from abroad and can learn about a foreign language through everyday conversations. Because of this, they have been able to improve their foreign language skills.

On the other hand, some students have a roommate who stays up late at night and watches TV. This can be noisy and make it difficult for others to get enough sleep. Some students have a roommate who rarely helps with cleaning the house. As a result, they have to spend a lot of time cleaning the house by themselves.

【② の出題例】

準 2 級

Writing

既存の「意見論述」の出題に加え、「Eメール」問題を出題

- あなたは、外国人の知り合い（Alex）から、Eメールで質問を受け取りました。この質問にわかりやすく答える返信メールを、に英文で書きなさい。
- あなたが書く返信メールの中で、Alex の Eメール文中の下線部について、あなたがより理解を深めるために、下線部の特徴を問う具体的な質問を2つしなさい。
- あなたが書く返信メールの中でに書く英文の語数の目安は40語～50語です。
- 解答欄の外に書かれたものは採点されません。
- 解答が Alex の Eメールに対応していないと判断された場合は、0点と採点されることがあります。Alex の Eメールの内容をよく読んでから答えてください。
- の下の Best wishes, の後にあなたの名前を書く必要はありません。

Hi!

Guess what! My father bought me a robot pet last week online. I wanted to get a real dog, but my parents told me it's too difficult to take care of dogs. They suggested that we get a robot dog instead. I'm sending a picture of my robot with this e-mail. My robot is cute, but there's a problem. The battery doesn't last long. Do you think that robot pets will improve in the future?

Your friend,  
Alex

Hi, Alex!

Thank you for your e-mail.

解答欄に記入しなさい。

Best wishes,

【② の出題例】

3 級	Writing	既存の「意見論述」の出題に加え、「Eメール」問題を出題
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- あなたは、外国人の友達 (James) から以下の E メールを受け取りました。E メールを読み、それに対する返信メールを、 に英文で書きなさい。
- あなたが書く返信メールの中で、友達 (James) からの 2 つの質問 (下線部) に対応する内容を、あなた自身で自由に考えて答えなさい。
- あなたが書く返信メールの中で  に書く英文の語数の目安は、15 語～25 語です。
- 解答欄の外に書かれたものは採点されません。
- 解答が友達 (James) の E メールに対応していないと判断された場合は、0 点と採点されることがあります。友達 (James) の E メールの内容をよく読んでから答えてください。
- の下の Best wishes, の後にあなたの名前を書く必要はありません。

Hi,

Thank you for your e-mail.

I heard that you went to your friend's birthday party. I want to know more about it. How many people were at the party? And how was the food?

Your friend,  
James

Hi, James!

Thank you for your e-mail.

解答欄に記入しなさい。

Best wishes,

【③ の出題例】

準 1 級	Speaking	受験者自身の意見を問う質問 (No.4) に話題導入文を追加
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面接カード	<p>You have <b>one minute</b> to prepare.</p> <p><u>This is a story about a couple who was interested in nature.</u> You have <b>two minutes</b> to narrate the story.</p> <p>Your story should begin with the following sentence: <b><u>One day, a couple was at home.</u></b></p>

受験者自身の意見を問う質問 No.1～4 (面接委員から口頭で出題)

Preparation for narration: Here's your card. You have one minute to prepare before you start your narration.

Narration: Please begin your narration. You have two minutes.

No. 1 Please look at the fourth picture. If you were the woman, what would you be thinking?

No. 2 Do zoos play an important role in the protection of animals?

No. 3 Do you think that marriage is losing its importance in society?

No. 4 The wealth gap between rich countries and poor countries often becomes a topic for discussion.  
Should rich countries do more to help poor countries develop?

No.4 の質問で、話題導入文 (下線) を追加

以上