

2021-2

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

2021年10月10日(日)実施

試験時間

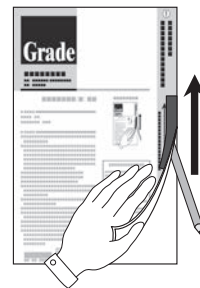
筆記試験 (90分)

リスニングテスト (約30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。

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!」サイトと連携した新しい合否閲覧サービスをご案内します。従来のサービスより快適に合否結果を閲覧いただけます。

一次試験の合否結果閲覧は10/25(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、新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。

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【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) Kevin's boss believes the need for safety () the time savings that come with taking risks. He would rather deal with delays in construction projects than with careless accidents.
1 grasps **2** outweighs **3** declares **4** captivates
- (2) **A:** Why do you want to move? Your apartment is so nice.
B: I need somewhere more (). This place is too small for all my possessions.
1 tragic **2** legible **3** tentative **4** spacious
- (3) The publishers of *Nature Lover* magazine are worried about its (). The number of readers has declined from over 40,000 five years ago to 15,000 today.
1 aviation **2** circulation
3 commencement **4** imprisonment
- (4) The young politician has a small but () following. His supporters are extremely enthusiastic at his campaign events, and they travel long distances just to hear him speak.
1 holistic **2** fanatical **3** mellow **4** illogical
- (5) A () built shelf would have supported Salma's heavy books, but the cheap one she decided to use broke under the weight.
1 loyally **2** fondly **3** sturdily **4** vastly
- (6) The ambassador worked hard to () a close relationship between the two countries so that they would never go to war again.
1 tickle **2** swallow **3** litter **4** nurture
- (7) The climate expert said that vehicle () were a major cause of global warming. He presented data showing how much CO₂ cars released into the environment each year.
1 withdrawals **2** collisions **3** settlements **4** emissions
- (8) Robert lives in a log cabin in a very () area. The nearest village is more than 90 minutes away by car.
1 remote **2** virtual **3** blunt **4** swift
- (9) Yesterday, Rhett () while working in the garden. When he woke up, his wife and children were standing around him with worried faces.
1 diluted **2** fainted **3** persisted **4** corrected

- (10) The writer edited his essay for (), making an extra effort to improve the parts where his writing was difficult to understand.
1 clarity **2** appetite **3** shelter **4** preference
- (11) The company had a () in sales last year, so it has launched a more aggressive advertising campaign to regain customers.
1 suite **2** coma **3** dip **4** ramp
- (12) Randy was known for his () lying, so no one believed his stories about his incredible trip even though they were true.
1 miserly **2** sacred **3** habitual **4** stale
- (13) As a young man, Stephano was extremely (). He was so concerned about his appearance that he spent nearly all his salary on clothes, shoes, and skin products.
1 crafty **2** inopportune **3** unsound **4** vain
- (14) Although Suzanne was puzzled by the bright blue lights in the night sky, as a scientist, she knew there had to be a () explanation for them.
1 steep **2** lawless **3** rational **4** downcast
- (15) The () members at the college have a great reputation, and young people come from across the country to be taught by them.
1 custody **2** faculty **3** retainer **4** seizure
- (16) When Bert and Eva were asked how they have been able to () their relationship for 40 years, they said the key is to always communicate honestly with each other.
1 dispatch **2** mistrust **3** impair **4** sustain
- (17) At the newspaper, the editors work on () shifts. For one month, some of them work early shifts and some work late shifts. The following month, they switch.
1 rotating **2** dissolving **3** devoting **4** exerting
- (18) Nora did not enjoy watching the horror movie. Every time something frightening happened, she had to resist the () to scream.
1 pessimism **2** pitch **3** impulse **4** vacuum

- (19) The man's hike through the forest was cut short when he was arrested for (). He had no idea that he had accidentally entered land owned by the government.
1 trespassing **2** endorsing **3** swaying **4** convening
- (20) Leo played well in the final game of the chess tournament, but he was unable to () his opponent. She was just too good.
1 outsmart **2** inflame **3** update **4** shepherd
- (21) Martin had spent four hours cleaning up his yard. When he realized that he was only half finished, he suddenly felt very ().
1 steady **2** hasty **3** weary **4** sly
- (22) When the man saw a young girl fall off the boat, he immediately () the sea and swam to rescue her.
1 wheeled out **2** whipped up **3** plunged into **4** tucked in
- (23) *A:* This wind is perfect for flying our kite.
B: Yeah, you're right. We should head to the park before it ().
1 dies down **2** acts up **3** falls apart **4** peels away
- (24) *A:* Honey, we may have to () the family picnic this week. The weather forecast is predicting rain.
B: In that case, we can just have a pizza party at home instead.
1 get by **2** opt for **3** call off **4** play up
- (25) Greg enjoyed his part-time job at the café, but he found he could not () the salary he was getting, so he started looking for a full-time job.
1 roll around **2** rip up **3** wash down **4** live on

Aquaculture and Wild Fish Stocks

For decades, the world's wild fish populations have been declining, mainly due to overfishing. As the situation has become increasingly serious, it has often been suggested that aquaculture, also known as fish farming, should be promoted as an alternative to commercial fishing. It appears, however, that the aquaculture industry has (**29**). In a recent study, researchers analyzed historical data on both aquaculture and traditional fishing over a 44-year period. In eight out of nine cases, aquaculture did nothing to relieve the pressure on wild fish populations, despite having greatly increased the production of farmed fish.

The idea that a resource can be conserved by using another, more easily replaceable one seems logical. However, cases in various industries suggest that the opposite is true. For example, it was once assumed that replacing traditional energy sources with renewable ones would lower demand for fossil fuels, but the increased supply has actually led to greater overall energy consumption. (**30**), it is now believed that the availability of farmed fish has merely encouraged people to consume fish in greater quantities.

There is also another problem related to aquaculture. For years, many aquaculture companies have focused on farming species such as salmon and tuna, which unfortunately have to be fed smaller fish that are caught in the wild. Experts say this problem (**31**), however. By focusing on farming types of fish that eat algae or other common plantlike organisms, fish farms can become more ecologically friendly instead of making the situation worse.

- (29) **1** not developed as quickly as expected
 2 provided a solution to the problem
 3 not had the effect that was intended
 4 benefited from lessons learned by fishermen
- (30) **1** Similarly **2** Regardless **3** In contrast **4** For one thing
- (31) **1** is difficult to measure **2** has helped wild fish populations
 3 was not caused by aquaculture **4** can easily be fixed

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.

The Rebirth of the Scottish Whiskey Industry

During the 1980s, the Scottish whiskey industry was in a slump. Falling sales led to the closure of a number of long-established whiskey makers, and many experts believed the decline to be irreversible. At that time, rival beverages, such as vodka and rum, were aggressively marketed, so they became fashionable among younger people. Prior to the 1980s, the custom of consuming whiskey had been passed down from generation to generation. This had led the whiskey industry to assume its consumer base was guaranteed, but the younger generation became less likely to follow family traditions, and the industry paid a heavy price in the form of falling sales.

A further problem was that the Scottish whiskey industry had greatly increased production in the 1970s. This was risky because whiskey requires aging, a process that can take several decades. The aging process made adjusting production to meet demand a near impossibility. By the 1980s, the falling demand for whiskey, which was made worse by an economic downturn, had created a massive surplus. Fierce competition between whiskey manufacturers led to severe price cuts and the manufacturing of new, lower-quality products that harmed the industry's overall reputation. Even famous manufacturers with long-established reputations for excellence went out of business.

Fortunately, the situation was not permanent. Scottish whiskey producers started focusing on promoting high-quality products known as single-malt whiskeys. Also important were their efforts to inform consumers about the merits of these whiskeys, why they commanded a higher price, and how they could be paired with food or cigars. This strategy was highly successful and encouraged consumers abroad to open their wallets for premium Scottish whiskeys. This, in turn, led to whiskey makers in other nations imitating the strategy and creating their own luxury brands. Today, interest in and demand for whiskey has never been stronger.

- (32) In the years before the 1980s, the Scottish whiskey industry
- 1 realized it needed to focus its marketing on various age groups, rather than trying to appeal mainly to younger people.
 - 2 mistakenly believed younger people would always consume whiskey without makers having to promote it.
 - 3 was charging extremely high prices for its products despite the fact that many people could not afford them.
 - 4 had cooperated with makers of other types of alcoholic beverages to prevent a decline in overall alcohol consumption and sales.
-
- (33) What was one problem that was faced by the Scottish whiskey industry?
- 1 Lack of expertise made it impossible for companies to offer the level of quality that their customers expected.
 - 2 An inability to supply the market with large quantities of whiskey caused consumers to lose interest in the product.
 - 3 Consumers made it clear they were no longer interested in cheaper brands that were only aged for a short time.
 - 4 Difficulties in predicting what quantity could be sold in the future caused manufacturers to produce too much.
-
- (34) What conclusion can be made about the changes to whiskey production that have taken place since the 1980s?
- 1 The foreign market has shrunk because most whiskey drinkers in other countries prefer single-malt whiskeys over other types.
 - 2 Whiskey consumers have become more aware of the value of single-malt whiskeys and are willing to pay higher prices for them.
 - 3 Although the popularity of Scottish whiskey has been reestablished, makers in other countries have yet to experience similar growth.
 - 4 Competition between whiskey makers has led to lower prices, which has caused overall whiskey sales to rise again.

Richard III

In 2012, the body of Richard III, king of England from 1483 to 1485, was found beneath a parking lot in the English city of Leicester. Richard was the subject of one of William Shakespeare's most well-known plays and was one of England's most infamous rulers. He is commonly remembered as a physically disabled man who was desperate to become king and murdered his brother and two nephews in order to achieve his goal. Richard's reputation does not originate in Shakespeare's play, but further back, in Thomas More's *History of King Richard III*. Modern-day experts view many of the details in More's book as highly questionable, since they were written in support of the family that won the throne from Richard, but the book's portrayal of Richard as evil became the basis for the negative reputation of him that remains to this day.

The Richard III Society, formed in 1924 with the aim of researching the king's life, strongly disputes the common image of Richard. In the hope of restoring his reputation, the society helped sponsor the research that led to the discovery of his body, and some of the findings of the society and other researchers have been particularly eye-opening. According to analysis of the skeleton, it turns out that Richard's reported physical disabilities were largely a myth. In fact, some of the injuries observed on the bones suggest that Richard likely fought in battle, which supports historical reports that suggest he was a skilled soldier.

Debate continues, however, about how Richard became king and the things he did during his two years in power. The Richard III Society points to his notable social and political reforms and claims that he is innocent of the murders that were the source of his unfortunate reputation. However, while acknowledging that some of Richard's policies were beneficial, many historians believe he was far from a generous or caring king and may very well have committed cruel acts. In the end, it is probably wisest to see Richard as a ruler who operated in a manner typical of the time in which he lived, and to realize that exactly how he came to power may not really matter that much. As Cardinal Vincent Nichols, archbishop of Westminster, explains, "In his day, political power was invariably won or maintained on the battlefield and only by ruthless determination, strong alliances and a willingness to employ the use of force."

(35) What is one thing the passage says about Thomas More's *History of King Richard III*?

- 1 It is not reliable because it was influenced by the play that was written about Richard III by William Shakespeare.
- 2 It provided many important clues that helped researchers involved in the recent discovery of the body of Richard in Leicester.
- 3 It strongly influenced people's image and opinion of Richard despite some of the information in it likely being inaccurate.
- 4 It contains evidence that proves that Richard did not actually murder his brother and other family members.

(36) As a result of analysis of Richard's body, it was learned that

- 1 he died in a way that was very different from that which people in the past believed to be the case.
- 2 not only was he mostly free from physical disabilities, but he may also have been a capable fighter.
- 3 the injuries he suffered in his final battle were serious, but they were probably not the cause of his death.
- 4 his physical appearance likely had a greater influence on people's impression of him than his ability as king.

(37) Which of the following statements would the author of the passage most likely agree with?

- 1 It is a mistake to judge Richard's ability based only on the losses he suffered on the battlefield and not on the reforms he introduced.
- 2 The historians who claim that Richard knowingly carried out terrible acts are likely to be incorrect in their assessment of him.
- 3 The crimes that Richard committed while he was king greatly exceed the positive things he did for the country.
- 4 Richard was likely no better or worse as a ruler than other kings who ruled England in the distant past.

The Temples of Jayavarman VII

At the height of King Jayavarman VII's rule, his Khmer empire covered most of Southeast Asia, with its center at Angkor, in present-day Cambodia. Prior to Jayavarman's rule, the political situation in the region had been unstable as a result of ongoing military struggles between shifting alliances of powerful local warlords, as well as battles between these alliances and the neighboring Cham people. After a Cham invasion defeated the Khmer empire's previous ruler, however, Jayavarman and his allies not only drove out the invaders but also managed to crush other warlords who hoped to rule the empire themselves. Jayavarman gained the throne in 1181.

Jayavarman's rule, which lasted for more than 30 years, brought peace and prosperity to the region, but he also seems to have been obsessed with constructing as many Buddhist temples as possible during his reign. Though promotion of religion had long been a fundamental part of Khmer culture, Jayavarman took it to a whole new level, building temples faster and in greater numbers than any previous king. Some researchers suggest he did this because he felt his time may be limited—he became king relatively late in life, at the age of 61, and he suffered from a long-term medical condition.

Jayavarman was a passionate follower of Buddhism, which was reflected in his concern for the well-being of his people. In addition to the many temples he built, he also built over a hundred hospitals, each employing doctors, pharmacists, and other healthcare professionals. The quality of care was advanced for the time: pulse readings were used to aid diagnoses, and butter and honey were prescribed as medicines. Supplies from the government arrived at these hospitals frequently, and it appears that any citizen in the empire, regardless of income or social standing, was eligible for treatment at no cost. Such a visible demonstration of generosity likely helped convert people to Buddhism as well as solidify Jayavarman's reputation as a king who had genuine compassion for his people.

While Jayavarman's time as king is considered by many to be the Khmer empire's golden age, it may also have paved the way for the empire's downfall. According to some researchers, Jayavarman's temple construction was evidence of his policy of centralizing power. As the king himself took ownership of the temples' lands, a unified, government-controlled system emerged, depriving local landowners of power. Meanwhile, construction of the temples required that tens of thousands of people relocate to cities, which meant there were far fewer people in rural areas to farm the land and produce food for the empire. Furthermore, the building projects used up a significant amount of the empire's wealth. These factors combined became a huge problem for later Khmer kings when the empire suffered because of droughts and monsoons. The highly centralized system lacked the wealth, agricultural labor force, and flexibility to overcome the effects of these natural disasters, leading to the empire's eventual collapse.

- (38) What is one thing that we learn about Jayavarman VII?
- 1 By successfully making the Cham people allies rather than enemies, he was able to take control of the Khmer empire.
 - 2 He was able to become the king of the Khmer empire by cooperating with other leaders in the region.
 - 3 After tricking the previous king into attacking an enemy kingdom, he was able to take over that region as well as his own.
 - 4 He gradually strengthened the Khmer empire in order to make it powerful enough to invade and defeat the neighboring kingdom.
-
- (39) The passage suggests that one reason Jayavarman built so many temples was that
- 1 people demanded that the Khmer empire open itself up to Buddhism to stop the spread of a deadly disease.
 - 2 he hoped to use the temples as a way to keep other Khmer rulers satisfied and prevent them from rebelling against his government.
 - 3 he wanted to show his people that he was different from the previous ruler, who they felt had not been as religious as he should have been.
 - 4 he likely believed that he did not have very long to live and wished to achieve as much as possible during his time as king.
-
- (40) What is true of the hospitals built by Jayavarman?
- 1 They were well staffed but lacked adequate medical supplies for the large numbers of people who required treatment.
 - 2 They provided medical treatment at the government's expense to all Khmer people who were in need of it.
 - 3 They demonstrated that Jayavarman only had compassion for Khmer people who had accepted Buddhism.
 - 4 They were seen by leaders in the region as an inappropriate use of funds that were supposed to be solely for the purpose of promoting Buddhism.
-
- (41) What was one result of Jayavarman's temple building?
- 1 Local landowners felt betrayed by Jayavarman, causing many to refuse to support him when the Khmer empire was attacked.
 - 2 It angered rural people who were forced to move to cities, so they attempted to remove Jayavarman from power.
 - 3 It required the use of so many resources that it left the Khmer empire unable to deal with problems it faced in the future.
 - 4 It proved valuable in diverting the attention of Khmer citizens away from the effects of frequent natural disasters in the region.

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

Is it beneficial for workers to change jobs often?

POINTS

- *Career goals*
- *Motivation*
- *The economy*
- *Working conditions*

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 will find it hard to get the money.
 - 2 She barely knows the bride.
 - 3 She can no longer attend the wedding.
 - 4 She already bought a gift.
- No. 2*
- 1 Take the 6:30 flight.
 - 2 Change his flight.
 - 3 Pay extra for an upgrade.
 - 4 Give up his window seat.
- No. 3*
- 1 She has a high fever.
 - 2 She requested a different room.
 - 3 The air conditioner is not working properly.
 - 4 Room service has not arrived yet.
- No. 4*
- 1 Sharing the responsibilities.
 - 2 Shortening Patty's visit.
 - 3 Making the decision later.
 - 4 Postponing the visit.

- No. 5*
- 1** The class is not challenging enough.
 - 2** The professor is too busy to help them.
 - 3** The study guide is not helpful.
 - 4** The book is difficult to understand.
- No. 6*
- 1** Susan invited her coworkers to lunch.
 - 2** Susan's farewell party is tomorrow.
 - 3** The man does not know Susan's e-mail address.
 - 4** The man could not organize a farewell party.
- No. 7*
- 1** She is not used to being married yet.
 - 2** She does not like being busy at work.
 - 3** She needs to adjust to her new job.
 - 4** She is ready for another vacation.
- No. 8*
- 1** Reschedule the appointment.
 - 2** Come back tomorrow.
 - 3** Speak with his secretary.
 - 4** Call Mr. Phelps another time.

Listening Test

- No. 9**
- 1** The man should not complain about the noise.
 - 2** The man should not have taken the train.
 - 3** The other passengers should be more polite.
 - 4** The baby's parents should be more careful.
- No. 10**
- 1** The school he graduated from is not well known.
 - 2** He has never cooked French food before.
 - 3** He did not have a job over the summer.
 - 4** His résumé contained too many mistakes.
- No. 11**
- 1** The woman should prepare more for the audition.
 - 2** The woman's career plan is unrealistic.
 - 3** He chose the wrong major in college.
 - 4** He should have pursued a career in music.
- No. 12**
- 1** Purchase more blankets.
 - 2** Replace their heating unit.
 - 3** Call the electric company.
 - 4** Use the heating less at night.

Part 2

(A) No. 13

- 1 They do not share genetic similarities.
- 2 They met and had children centuries ago.
- 3 They shared knowledge about building rafts.
- 4 They had little experience as sailors.

No. 14

- 1 A raft could be used to cross the Pacific Ocean.
- 2 It is unlikely Native Americans crossed the Pacific Ocean.
- 3 Polynesians' rafts were superior to their canoes.
- 4 Some Pacific islands could not be reached by boat.

(B) No. 15

- 1 It has little effect on people's productivity.
- 2 It helps students perform better on tests.
- 3 It might make certain tasks more difficult to do.
- 4 It improves people's mental health.

No. 16

- 1 It can be effective during breaks.
- 2 It can actually make work less enjoyable.
- 3 It improves communication between workers.
- 4 It only has a small effect on concentration.

Listening Test

- (C)** *No. 17* **1** They make more sounds than dolphins.
2 The sounds they make have meaning.
3 Their sounds are not very complex.
4 Their communication system has changed.
- No. 18* **1** They recorded the sounds that sleeping bats made.
2 They matched bat sounds to those of other animals.
3 They monitored bats in their natural environment.
4 They used a computer program to categorize bat sounds.
-
- (D)** *No. 19* **1** The rivers and lakes there are polluted.
2 It is home to a number of rare species.
3 Important products are developed there.
4 It is no longer open to tourists.
- No. 20* **1** It would not affect local residents.
2 It could bring long-term benefits.
3 It would boost the tourist industry.
4 It could do more harm than good.

- (E)** **No. 21** **1** It was discovered by chance.
2 It was smaller than archaeologists expected.
3 It is the oldest tomb in Egypt.
4 It has never been photographed.
- No. 22** **1** The writings in the tomb could not be translated.
2 The body of Hetepheres was not in the tomb.
3 All of the tomb's treasures had disappeared.
4 They were not allowed to study the jewelry.
-
- (F)** **No. 23** **1** It causes more problems for wealthy families.
2 It has been occurring less frequently.
3 It may especially affect teenagers.
4 It has a significant impact on adults' health.
- No. 24** **1** Moving increases the rate of divorce.
2 Moving helps solve problems at school.
3 Moving can damage parent-child relationships.
4 Moving can lead to behavior problems.

Listening Test

Part 3

(G) No. 25

Situation: You are an international student at a US university. You want to apply for a graduate program but are worried about funding. An academic adviser tells you the following.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1** Apply for a scholarship.
- 2** Renew your visa.
- 3** Apply for financial aid.
- 4** Choose a supervisor.

(H) No. 26

Situation: You are at an airport. Your flight to London has been canceled, but you need to get there as soon as possible. You hear the following announcement.

Question: What should you do?

- 1** Take the charter flight.
- 2** Pay for a seat upgrade.
- 3** Go to the airport hotel.
- 4** Take the flight to Amsterdam.

- (I) No. 27** *Situation:* You are attending an academic conference on teaching English to university students. Your main interest is student motivation. You hear the following announcement.
- Question:* Which room should you go to?
- 1** Room 210.
 - 2** Room 212.
 - 3** Room 214.
 - 4** Room 216.
-

- (J) No. 28** *Situation:* You are a teacher. You teach classes every weekday and supervise basketball practice after school on Tuesdays. You receive the following voice mail from a colleague on Monday morning.
- Question:* When should you meet with your colleague?
- 1** During lunchtime on Tuesday.
 - 2** On Wednesday evening.
 - 3** On Thursday evening.
 - 4** Next Monday.
-

- (K) No. 29** *Situation:* You want to become a volunteer language interpreter. You do not have experience volunteering. The director of a local volunteer center tells you the following.
- Question:* Which option should you choose?
- 1** Helping at hospitals.
 - 2** The school program.
 - 3** Helping at police stations.
 - 4** The youth mentorship program.

■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11日 13:00以降

2) 結果通知方法

◆個人申込みの場合

一次個人成績表に可否結果を記載して、11月2日までに送付します(合格の場合は、一次個人成績表の右上部分が二次受験票になります)。未着の場合は11月2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)。

◆団体申込みの場合

一次個人成績表は11月2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4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7日(日) C日程:11月23日(火祝)

- 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 6202	三次 7403	久留米 9103	鹿児島 9701
函館 0102	盛岡 1301	つばし浦 2104	鎌子・鹿 2502	柏崎 4106	掛川 5104	奈良 6401	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	佐賀 9201
帯広 0104	釜石 1303	鹿嶋 2106	前川・船橋 2504	富山 4201	名古屋 5201	紀伊田辺 6502	新宮 6503	山口 7501	伊万里 9202
釧路 0105	花巻・北上 1304	取手 2107	習志野 2505	高岡 4202	豊橋 5202	新宮 6503	神戸 6601	周南 7502	唐津 9203
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	船・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	四国 7202	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 6609	高松 8101	竹田 9402	宮古 9805
滝川 0113	大崎 1503	太田 2305	川崎 2607	富士吉田 4503	津 5401	鳥取 7101	善通寺 8102	日田 9403	
留萌 0114	気仙沼 1504	さいたま 2401	藤沢・平塚 2608	長野 4601	四日市 5402	米子 7102	徳島 8201	中津 9404	
岩見沢 0116	福島 1601	川越 2402	厚木・栗野 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 2610	上田 4604	近畿 5404	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 2610	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 1605	飯能 2408	長岡 4102	東海 4606	彦根 6104	倉敷 7303	九州・沖縄 8402	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

※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。
※2021年度より、一部の受験地を変更しております。