

2024-2

Grade Pre-1

2024年度第1回よりライティングテストの出題が2題になります。
忘れずに、2つの問題に解答してください。

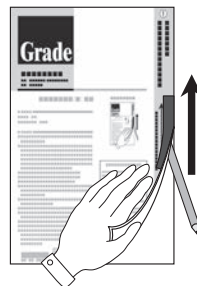
実用英語技能検定

主催：公益財団法人 日本英語検定協会
後援：文部科学省

準1級

2024年10月6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

- 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。
- 試験開始まで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 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①②③④・リスニングの解答欄は解答用紙のA面(表面)、筆記⑤の解答欄は、解答用紙のB面(裏面)にあります。解答用紙以外に記入した解答は、すべて無効となります。問題冊子にはメモをしてもかまいませんが、後で解答用紙に解答を書き写す時間はありません。
- 問題内容に関する質問は一切受けつけません。
- 不正行為をした場合は、答案は無効となります。
- 他の受験者に迷惑をかける行為を禁じます。
- 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。
- 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。
- 電子機器(ウェアラブル端末を含む)の使用を禁じます。
- 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。
- 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。
- 採点結果等については、一切異議申し立てはできません。
- 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

一次試験の合否結果閲覧は10/28(月) 12:00から開始となります。(公開開始時間は級別に異なります。)

なお、合否結果の閲覧には「生涯学習アカウント」が必要です。公開当日は閲覧サイトが混雑するため、事前登録をおすすめいたします。※既にお持ちの方は事前登録不要です。

詳細は英検ウェブサイトからご確認ください。

<https://www.eiken.or.jp/eiken/result/lifelong-learner/>



【本会場で受験の方】

合否結果閲覧には、生涯学習アカウントと英検IDとパスワードが必要です。

◆英検IDは本人確認票に記載されています。

◆パスワードは本人確認票に記載されています。ネット申込の方は、申込完了メールにも記載されています。

※本人確認票は二次試験でも使用します。試験後も大切に保管してください。

筆記用具などを使って開けてください

英検

後援：文部科学省



A1-15-1059A

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) A few characters in the new movie are based on real people, but most of the characters are completely ().
1 tender **2** vigorous **3** influential **4** fictitious
- (2) To protect government secrets, high-level workers must complete a security check before they can view () documents.
1 shrewd **2** defective **3** serene **4** classified
- (3) Rashid was hoping to stay in his university dormitory for two weeks after classes ended, but he was told that all students had to () their rooms immediately.
1 vacate **2** pledge **3** offend **4** squeeze
- (4) Ethan's wife believes he () their daughter. He often allows the girl to do whatever she wants, and he rarely punishes her when she misbehaves.
1 harbors **2** defies **3** retains **4** spoils
- (5) Two students were caught fighting in the school hallway. They were sent to the principal's office for () action.
1 tranquil **2** conceptual **3** disciplinary **4** discriminatory
- (6) A report that one of the company's products was dangerous caused () in the office. Many employees were fired, and others worked nonstop to address the legal problems caused by the report.
1 turmoil **2** sarcasm **3** upkeep **4** heritage
- (7) After the hockey team won the tournament, they celebrated their () by going out to a local pizza restaurant.
1 corridor **2** tag **3** triumph **4** clarity
- (8) **A:** Please () my best wishes to your husband.
B: Thank you. I will. He's away now, but I'll tell him when he gets back.
1 command **2** convey **3** install **4** prescribe

- (9) *A:* Angus, where's that terrible () coming from?
B: Sorry, Salma, that's the garbage. I haven't taken it out in a few days.
1 strain **2** obedience **3** temper **4** odor
- (10) After growing up in a small village, it was a big shock for Shiori to move to a () populated city like Tokyo.
1 densely **2** virtually **3** flexibly **4** suspiciously
- (11) Pedro has a () way of eating waffles. Instead of using something sweet, such as maple syrup, he likes eating them with mustard.
1 charitable **2** numb **3** surplus **4** bizarre
- (12) Kevin could not untie the () in his shoelace, so he asked his father to help him with it.
1 flock **2** knot **3** gleam **4** doom
- (13) There was a () silence in the room after the company president suddenly announced that she was quitting. No one could believe it was really happening.
1 dutiful **2** nutritious **3** stunned **4** cherished
- (14) In one part of the cave, the ceiling was so low that Vikram had to () on his hands and knees for about ten meters.
1 crawl **2** mourn **3** meditate **4** haunt
- (15) *A:* I can't believe you () the ending of the movie!
B: Sorry, I thought you had seen it before.
1 phased out **2** shook up **3** burned off **4** gave away
- (16) Daisuke's parents are very strict, and it can be difficult for him to () their expectations. He needs to spend a lot of time studying to get grades that will satisfy them.
1 live up to **2** hold off on **3** meet up with **4** break in on

(17) Though some of the other students found the class difficult, Deepak () it easily. He was able to get a very high grade despite hardly studying at all.

1 happened upon

2 stayed off

3 sailed through

4 glared at

(18) Mark began his speech with jokes and funny stories to () his audience. Once they were listening carefully, he began talking about what he really wanted to say.

1 scratch out

2 win over

3 rack up

4 indulge in

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.

Liberty Ships

Before the United States entered World War II, it was officially neutral in the conflict. Nevertheless, (**19**). Great Britain and other Allied nations were desperate for material aid to continue the fight against Germany. In the form of steel, foodstuffs, and other essential goods, the United States provided a lifeline. After the United States officially joined the Allied war effort, the expansion of material support, including aircraft, trucks, and ammunition, necessitated a massive boost in cargo shipping.

Much of the aid was ferried across the Atlantic Ocean, and so-called Liberty ships provided the backbone of this effort. Thanks to technological improvements, crossing the often-rough Atlantic had generally become a less dangerous prospect for ships in the 1940s than it had been just a few decades earlier. In wartime, however, (**20**). Liberty ships were slow, and German submarines patrolled Atlantic waters. Attacks were a constant worry, and some ships—along with their crews—were lost.

Submarines were not the only problem. As the war progressed, production of Liberty ships increased, and it eventually ran into the thousands. Unfortunately, some ships had structural issues. Their hulls cracked, and some ships sank at sea. Despite such tragic losses, most Liberty ships operated throughout the war. Some people argue that the role these and other ships played in helping to turn the war in the Allies' favor should not be underestimated. (**21**), the shipyards where the Liberty ships were assembled were often located in relatively low-income areas. The employment that the shipyards provided was a boon to local economies.

- (19) **1** its economy suffered badly **2** it did not help Great Britain
 3 its actions told a different story **4** it needed assistance
- (20) **1** a new threat appeared **2** more ships were available
 3 ships only traveled at night **4** crews had to be paid more
- (21) **1** On the contrary **2** Subsequently
 3 Moreover **4** In exchange

Going Underground

In the mid-nineteenth century, street congestion in London had, some argued, reached unacceptable levels. Various urban transportation solutions had been proposed and rejected. However, the concept of an underground railway appealed to some political leaders, and despite years of debate, construction was approved. In historical terms, the Metropolitan Railway, as it was called, is seen as a (22). Once completed, it became the world's first underground railway line. After ferrying millions of passengers in the first year alone, its success helped kickstart the London Underground subway system.

Nevertheless, the project was (23). Engineers had to ensure the tunnels, branch lines, arches, and maintenance access points were constructed precisely and safely. Though skilled, the engineers lacked the technologically advanced devices that engineering firms possess today. The fear of tunnels collapsing was uppermost in many people's minds. In reality, it was just one of many concerns. Records indicate that in one incident, a boiler exploded, causing fatalities; in another, nearby pipes burst, leading to flooding and delays in construction.

Some observers believe little consideration was given to the effect that early subway construction projects would have on some sections of London's population. Today, subway projects often proceed deep underground with minimal disruption to people's daily lives. (24), early subway tunnels were created in a less sophisticated way. Long holes were dug into the streets; then, tunnels were built and covered with roadways. To facilitate such work, Parliament granted land, sometimes in slum areas, to the construction companies. As a result, thousands of poor people were displaced.

- | | | |
|------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (22) | 1 cost-saving success | 2 waste of time and energy |
| | 3 way to distract the public | 4 revolutionary step |
| (23) | 1 underfunded from the start | 2 not without obstacles |
| | 3 almost canceled | 4 moved to a safer location |
| (24) | 1 Consequently | 2 In contrast |
| | 3 Likewise | 4 On top of that |

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.

Measuring Intelligence

Intelligence quotient, commonly known as IQ, claims to be a numerical representation of a person's cognitive ability or intelligence. The first IQ test was developed in the early 1900s by a French psychologist named Alfred Binet. Binet was asked by the French government to create a test that could be used to identify children who needed educational support. The Binet-Simon test that was created as a result provided the foundation for all IQ tests that have been produced since. Because they were a quick and easy way to categorize people, IQ tests soon became a popular tool in educational and employment settings to measure student performance and assess potential new recruits.

Although IQ tests are now widely used, there is ongoing debate regarding their validity. One issue raised by critics relates to the nature of intelligence. IQ tests are based on the principle that all aspects of intelligence can be measured by one standardized test of general cognitive ability. However, a large-scale study carried out in Canada suggests that this model of intelligence is too simple. In the study, which included over 100,000 participants, researchers asked subjects to answer questions that targeted a range of cognitive skills. As expected, some participants were better at answering the questions than others, but the researchers believed this could only be explained by considering three different aspects of mental ability—short-term memory, reasoning, and verbal skills. Furthermore, MRI scans taken while a small group of the participants were answering questions indicated that each of these abilities was controlled by a different region in the brain.

Despite this criticism, proponents of IQ tests believe they can be beneficial if used appropriately. In US schools, for example, children from ethnic minorities tend to be overlooked for gifted education programs. One reason for this is that, historically, candidates for such programs have been selected based on referrals from teachers. Studies have shown that the academic performance and behavior of students are influenced by their teachers' attitudes toward them, which may, in turn, be affected by the teachers' subconscious racial biases. Since the majority of teachers in US schools are White, students from ethnic minorities tend to have less chance of being selected for such programs. However, in US school districts where IQ tests have been used in the selection process, more students from ethnic minorities have been able to enter the programs. Supporters of the tests say they are a fairer selection method because they provide an objective measure of ability.

(25)

According to the first paragraph, what is true about Alfred Binet?

- 1 The test he developed was not initially intended for the purpose of measuring intelligence in children.
- 2 The test he designed became the basis for all IQ tests that have been developed since.
- 3 He lost his job with the French government because of his strong opinions regarding IQ tests.
- 4 He was not the first person to attempt to create a test that could be used to measure a person's intelligence.

(26)

A study in Canada suggested that

- 1 although intelligence consists of several different aspects, it is dependent on the function of just one part of the brain.
- 2 while most IQ tests are based on valid research, the way they are carried out makes them ineffective.
- 3 IQ tests are designed based on the mistaken concept that intelligence is a single ability that can be measured in isolation.
- 4 evidence from brain scans indicates there is less variation in people's intelligence than was previously believed.

(27)

What does the author of the passage say about gifted education programs in US schools?

- 1 IQ tests are being misused by teachers as a way to determine which students should enter such programs.
- 2 Results of IQ tests provide little help in predicting how well students in such programs will perform.
- 3 Students from ethnic minorities tend to perform better in such programs than White students do.
- 4 The use of IQ tests has given students from ethnic minorities a better chance of entering such programs.

Age and Innovation

One benchmark that is used to measure technological progress is Moore's law. This law, which was originally published by US engineer and businessman Gordon Moore in 1965, states that the number of transistors on a microchip will double every two years. Moore originally intended this as a prediction regarding computer technology, but it became the driving force behind the rapid progress in computer technology that has occurred since then. The law implied that computers would continue to become smaller and more powerful, and tech companies started to plan their product development around this principle. Most experts now consider that Moore's law was responsible for innovations such as home computers and smartphones that have become essential parts of modern life.

Moore's law has largely held true, but only because the amount of manpower and time used to make it possible have also greatly increased. As a paper by researchers from two universities in the United States concludes, "The constant exponential growth implied by Moore's law has been achieved only by a staggering increase in the amount of resources devoted to pushing the frontier forward." In fact, the number of researchers required to maintain the same level of innovation today is around seventy-five times more than it was in the early 1970s. Similarly, there is a general trend in many areas of society for significant progress to take longer. Political and business leaders are getting older, the average age of Nobel Prize winners is rising, and groundbreaking scientific discoveries are being made less frequently.

One theory put forward to explain this tendency is the "burden of knowledge." This states that as more innovations are made, the amount of knowledge required to make new ones grows. Innovations occur as a result of using past knowledge to find solutions to problems, so each generation has to learn an increasing amount of previously accrued knowledge before it can begin to innovate for itself. The only way to do this is to study more, which inevitably takes longer. Some studies in Germany showed that the average age of researchers in the field of mathematics when they published their first journal articles rose by five years between 1950 and 2013. The number of references to other research that were cited in the articles also increased by five times over the same period.

A further obstacle to scientific and technological innovation often cited by economists is the fact that populations are aging. It is believed by some that an aging workforce holds back new discoveries because older workers are less able to learn new skills and less willing to adopt new knowledge. However, some experts believe the opposite to be true. Better diets, advances in medicine, and improved health care mean that people today not only live longer but also stay physically and mentally active until a later age. In addition, because of their experience, older workers are more efficient—and therefore more productive—than their younger colleagues and play valuable roles in passing on knowledge. These factors help to promote innovation and counterbalance the effects of the burden of knowledge.

(28)

What is one thing the author of the passage says about Moore's law?

- 1 It overestimated the impact that advances in computer technology would have on our lives.
- 2 It is unlikely to be accurate in the future because of the increasingly rapid rate at which companies release new products.
- 3 It not only predicted technological progress but also stimulated the development of new technology.
- 4 It was an effective way to predict advances in technology despite the fact that it was intended for a different purpose.

(29)

A paper by researchers in the United States concluded that

- 1 there is evidence to show that Moore's law can also be a useful tool in the field of politics.
- 2 the amount of effort that is necessary for Moore's law to remain true has increased greatly over time.
- 3 while the age of leaders in the worlds of business and politics is increasing, this is not the case for Nobel Prize winners.
- 4 universities in the United States are unlikely to make major new discoveries because they have limited resources.

(30)

What is suggested by the theory mentioned in the third paragraph?

- 1 Breakthroughs in science and technology are becoming more difficult to achieve because of a continually growing pool of knowledge.
- 2 Although researchers today are very knowledgeable, they are less skilled at applying their knowledge to practical situations.
- 3 The quality of journal articles in mathematics has improved despite the fact that the field attracts fewer researchers than it used to.
- 4 New innovations improve society in certain ways, but their overall effect may not be positive in the long term.

(31)

According to the final paragraph, what do some experts believe?

- 1 Mistaken ideas about the effects of an aging workforce lead to companies losing some of their most valuable workers.
- 2 A lack of government spending on health care will cause a rise in the number of older people who are unable to work due to poor health.
- 3 Because younger workers have to make up for the low productivity of their older colleagues, the chance of innovations occurring is reduced.
- 4 Rather than slowing down innovation, an aging workforce may make it more likely to happen.

English Summary

The writing section consists of two tasks (4 and 5). Please remember to complete both tasks.
Write your summary in answer box 4 English Summary on Side A of your answer sheet.

- Read the article below and summarize it in your own words as far as possible in English.
- Suggested length: 60–70 words
- Write your summary in the space provided on Side A of your answer sheet. Any writing outside the space will not be graded.

Government agencies in the United States have long used public funds to explore space. This has led to projects being carried out in space that collect important scientific data. Some people, however, feel that private businesses should also explore space. To make this possible, they want the government to provide such companies with money.

Supporters claim this would benefit the public. With government funds, private companies can create new technology to explore space. This technology could then be used in other useful ways. For example, it could lead to high-quality goods that average people can buy. There is also another advantage. Government agencies are often slow at researching space technology. However, this could change if private companies were also given money to explore space. More scientists would be working together. This would mean discoveries being made faster.

Despite this, critics are concerned. When space exploration first began, laws were created to make sure space and other planets stayed open to everyone. However, they have not been updated, and it is unclear if private companies must follow them. This could become a problem. For instance, a company could build a moon base and say the land is theirs.

→ *Continue to the next page.*

The writing section consists of two tasks. Please remember to complete both tasks.

MEMO

5

English Composition

The writing section consists of two tasks (4 and 5). Please remember to complete both tasks.
Write your essay in answer box 5 English Composition on Side B of your answer sheet.

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

TOPIC

Should a high salary be the most important thing when searching for a job?

POINTS

- *Career opportunities*
- *Quality of life*
- *Social responsibility*
- *Workplace environment*

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 Calling the police.
 - 2 Buying an alarm system.
 - 3 Getting a guard dog.
 - 4 Moving to a different area.
- No. 2*
- 1 Help her find her notes.
 - 2 Finish grading the quizzes.
 - 3 Prepare some presentation slides.
 - 4 Give a lecture himself.
- No. 3*
- 1 She may move back home.
 - 2 She wants to use Jason's room.
 - 3 She needs a new desk.
 - 4 She does not need her own room.
- No. 4*
- 1 Change her management style.
 - 2 Check the job postings more often.
 - 3 Discuss her work with the managers.
 - 4 Think about applying for the position.

- No. 5*
- 1** He became allergic to them.
 - 2** He was spending too much money.
 - 3** He did not have room for them.
 - 4** He did not like the honey they made.
- No. 6*
- 1** His mother should not live alone.
 - 2** His mother needs to save more money.
 - 3** His mother ought to live closer to him.
 - 4** His mother should not sell her home.
- No. 7*
- 1** Prepare for trips more carefully.
 - 2** Purchase some new pajamas.
 - 3** Double-check their travel schedule.
 - 4** Change their departure time.
- No. 8*
- 1** The intern used the wrong data.
 - 2** The audience did not seem interested.
 - 3** He could not present all his research.
 - 4** Next year's conference has been canceled.

Listening Test

- No. 9**
- 1** Sit at an indoor table.
 - 2** Sit at the bar.
 - 3** Go to the patio.
 - 4** Go outside to meet his party.
- No. 10**
- 1** He is worried his novel is too boring.
 - 2** He needs to cut characters from his novel.
 - 3** He is making little progress with his novel.
 - 4** He needs to change his novel's ending.
- No. 11**
- 1** Study for an exam.
 - 2** Speak to their professor.
 - 3** Take their final exam.
 - 4** Start a new course.
- No. 12**
- 1** She attends the gym several times a week.
 - 2** He should watch more Internet training videos.
 - 3** She got injured using a machine incorrectly.
 - 4** He needs to learn from a professional trainer.

Part 2

- (A) *No. 13*
- 1 The Lucayans were not their original inhabitants.
 - 2 They were of little value.
 - 3 They were too difficult to access safely.
 - 4 The local people were hiding gold.

- No. 14*
- 1 They were tools used for constructing canoes.
 - 2 Various factors led to their destruction.
 - 3 Most of them were discovered underwater.
 - 4 They challenged many scholars' theories.

-
- (B) *No. 15*
- 1 Their popularity resulted from high birth rates.
 - 2 They were too humanlike in appearance.
 - 3 Their popularity would not last long.
 - 4 They would cause fewer children to be born.

- No. 16*
- 1 They were considered less dangerous than brown bears.
 - 2 Toys designed to resemble them have lost popularity.
 - 3 People's image of them has changed.
 - 4 They now face a bigger threat than climate change.

Listening Test

- (C)** *No. 17*
- 1** They have been categorized based on structural similarities.
 - 2** Similar languages may not have the same origin.
 - 3** Some languages have been grouped together incorrectly.
 - 4** Languages in the same family may not sound similar.

- No. 18*
- 1** Languages that developed in cold areas are simpler.
 - 2** Most languages have a similar loudness.
 - 3** Warm areas tend to have more languages.
 - 4** Climate influences the sounds of languages.

-
- (D)** *No. 19*
- 1** It is popular with ex-runners.
 - 2** It will lose its Olympic status.
 - 3** It was invented in the 1900s.
 - 4** It tends to be overlooked.

- No. 20*
- 1** The first competitors were wealthy people.
 - 2** Some of the competitors became famous.
 - 3** It was never considered to be a sport.
 - 4** The rules differed in England and the United States.

- (E)** **No. 21**
- 1** Goods were stored in unusual places.
 - 2** It had more space than other kitchens did.
 - 3** It was designed to make cooking more efficient.
 - 4** Every single surface in it was painted.

- No. 22**
- 1** People wanted to be able to bathe in it.
 - 2** It took space away from living rooms.
 - 3** People did not need all the functions it had.
 - 4** It separated women from their families.

-
- (F)** **No. 23**
- 1** To help in the fight against climate change.
 - 2** To boost understanding of the countries' different cultures.
 - 3** To study population growth trends in Indonesia.
 - 4** To regulate the export of wood products to Norway.

- No. 24**
- 1** Other countries will help Norway with the funding.
 - 2** Indonesian experts will help manage Norway's forests.
 - 3** Private logging companies will pay for reforestation.
 - 4** It will include participation by local communities.

Listening Test

Part 3

(G) No. 25

Situation: You are vacationing on a cruise ship. It is 9:30 a.m. You are getting ready to go to a morning yoga class. You hear the following announcement from the captain.

Question: Where should you go?

- 1 The studio.
- 2 The Sun Deck.
- 3 The Paradise Lounge.
- 4 The Rear Deck.

(H) No. 26

Situation: You are staying at a hotel on the north side of the city and need to get to the airport as soon as possible. You hear the following traffic report on the radio.

Question: Which road should you take?

- 1 Haliburton Road.
- 2 Appleton Boulevard.
- 3 Highway 9.
- 4 Regent Parkway.

(I) No. 27 *Situation:* Your company manufactures hand cream, and you want to make your product's packaging more elegant. A consultant is giving you a report after analyzing your product's packages.

Question: What should you change?

- 1** The font used for the name.
- 2** The color of the box.
- 3** The flower illustration.
- 4** The shape of the bottle.

(J) No. 28 *Situation:* You recently applied for a passport and have received a letter from the passport office requesting additional information. You call the office and hear the following automated message.

Question: What should you do?

- 1** Press 1.
- 2** Press 2.
- 3** Press 3.
- 4** Press 4.

(K) No. 29 *Situation:* You are a builder and need a good-quality power drill. Your budget is \$300. You visit a hardware store and speak to a staff member. You do not have a membership.

Question: Which drill should you purchase?

- 1** The Omni-Power drill.
- 2** The Drill Legend drill.
- 3** The Power P3 drill.
- 4** The Bit Plus drill.

■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7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、11月5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5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11月5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6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10日(日) B日程:11月17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

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 9202
釧路 0105	花巻 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 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	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 8101	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 8101	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 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	

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。