

2022-1

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

2022 年 6 月 5 日(日) 実施

■ 試験時間

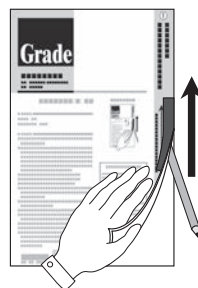
筆記試験 (90分)

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6/20(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。

(<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) After considering the case, the judge decided to show () and only gave the man a warning. She said that he was clearly very sorry for his crime.
1 disgrace **2** closure **3** mercy **4** seclusion
- (2) Lisa looks exactly like her twin sister, but she has a completely different (). She is very calm and rarely gets angry, unlike her sister.
1 temperament **2** accumulation **3** veneer **4** glossary
- (3) **A:** Annabel, don't just () your shoulders when I ask you if you've finished your homework. Give me a clear answer.
B: Sorry, Mom. I'm almost done with it.
1 echo **2** bow **3** dump **4** shrug
- (4) When there is a big business convention in town, it is almost impossible to find a hotel with a (). Most hotels quickly get fully booked.
1 sprain **2** segment **3** transition **4** vacancy
- (5) The detective () the gang member for hours, but he would not say who had helped him commit the crime. Eventually, the detective stopped trying to get information from him.
1 discharged **2** converted **3** interrogated **4** affiliated
- (6) To treat an injured ankle, doctors recommend (). This can be done by wrapping a bandage tightly around the injury.
1 depression **2** progression **3** compression **4** suspicion
- (7) **A:** It suddenly started raining heavily on my way home, and I got completely wet.
B: You should have () my advice and taken an umbrella with you.
1 molded **2** heeded **3** twisted **4** yielded
- (8) As a way of attracting more () customers, the perfume company began advertising its products in magazines read mainly by wealthy people.
1 theatrical **2** brutal **3** frantic **4** affluent
- (9) The teacher said that, apart from a few () errors, the student's essay was perfect. He gave it the highest score possible.
1 trivial **2** conclusive **3** palatial **4** offensive

- (10) The injured soccer player watched () as his replacement played in the final game. He had really wanted to continue playing.
 1 substantially 2 previously 3 enviously 4 relevantly
- (11) The new hotel in front of Abraham's apartment building is not tall enough to () his view of the mountains beyond the city. He can still see them clearly.
 1 obstruct 2 delegate 3 entangle 4 boost
- (12) Having spilled red wine on the white carpet, Martha tried to remove the () with soap and water. However, she could not remove it completely.
 1 stain 2 slit 3 bump 4 blaze
- (13) The war continued for a year, but neither side could (). With victory seemingly impossible, the two countries agreed to stop fighting.
 1 devise 2 prevail 3 evolve 4 reconstruct
- (14) The leader used the political instability in his country as a () for introducing strict new laws aimed at preventing any opposition to his rule.
 1 trance 2 downfall 3 rampage 4 pretext
- (15) The suspect continued to () his innocence to the police. He told them repeatedly he had been nowhere near the place where the crime had occurred.
 1 conceal 2 counter 3 expire 4 assert
- (16) Good writers make every effort to () mistakes from their work, but occasionally they miss some errors and have to make corrections later.
 1 eliminate 2 expend 3 stabilize 4 oppress
- (17) After the kidnappers returned the child to its parents in exchange for a large (), they tried to escape with the money. Police soon caught them, however, and returned the money to the couple.
 1 ransom 2 applause 3 monopoly 4 prank
- (18) Gaspar applied to go to a () university. Unfortunately, his grades were not good enough, so he had to go to a lesser-known one.
 1 prestigious 2 spontaneous 3 cordial 4 petty

- (19) The spies () themselves as army officers in an attempt to enter the military base without being noticed.
1 chronicled **2** disguised **3** rendered **4** revitalized
- (20) Timothy is a very () employee. He is reliable and eager to help, and he always shows loyalty to his company and coworkers.
1 grotesque **2** defiant **3** devoted **4** feeble
- (21) To help Paul lose weight, his doctor recommended that he () his diet. Specifically, she suggested that he eat fewer fatty foods and more fiber.
1 modify **2** pluck **3** exclaim **4** distill
- (22) *A:* I've been so busy at work, and now I have to () training our newest employee.
B: That's too much. You should ask your boss if someone else can do it instead.
1 turn over **2** contend with **3** prop up **4** count off
- (23) The young boy tried to blame his dog for the broken vase. However, his mother did not () the lie and sent him to his room.
1 fall for **2** hang on **3** see out **4** flag down
- (24) In his speech, the CEO () his plan for the company's development over the next five years. He hoped this would help guide everyone's work as the company grew.
1 mapped out **2** leaped in **3** racked up **4** spaced out
- (25) Last year, Harold spent all his money buying shares in various companies. He was () the stock market performing well over the next few years.
1 casting away **2** putting down **3** stepping up **4** betting on

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.

The Peter Principle

A theory known as the Peter Principle may explain why there are many people in managerial positions who (**26**). According to the theory, employees who perform well in lower-level positions will eventually rise to positions they are not prepared for. The reason for this is that employees generally get promoted based on how well they perform in their current positions. Although this kind of promotion policy may seem logical, failing to fully consider employees' strengths and weaknesses results in them eventually reaching positions for which their abilities are unsuited.

One study examined the careers of salespeople who were promoted to managerial positions. As expected, the study found that the best salespeople were the most likely to receive promotions, but it also found that they performed the worst in managerial roles. The study showed that promoting employees based solely on current performance (**27**). Not only do companies end up with poor managers but they also lose their best workers in lower-level positions.

The researchers who carried out the study say that one problem is that companies make the mistake of simply assuming that high-performing employees will naturally be good managers. In most companies, new employees receive specialized training in how to do their jobs. (**28**), new managers are often given little or no training. This seems to suggest that one way to lessen the effects of the Peter Principle is to provide proper training for new managers.

- (26) **1** earn lower-than-average salaries
 2 love their jobs
 3 have worked for several companies
 4 perform poorly
- (27) **1** has two disadvantages **2** cannot be avoided
 3 is a gamble worth taking **4** prevents creative thinking
- (28) **1** Of course **2** On the other hand
 3 What is more **4** For a similar reason

Nearsightedness

Nearsightedness has been increasing around the world at a rapid rate. People with this condition can see objects that are close to them clearly, but objects that are far away appear blurry. Many people blame this trend on the use of digital screens. They claim that using devices such as computers and smartphones leads to eyestrain, and that blue light, which is produced by digital screens, damages light-sensitive cells in the back of the eye. However, there is no clear evidence that digital screens (**29**).

In fact, the rise in nearsightedness began before digital screens became widely used. Some research suggests that the real issue is that people (**30**). This results in a lack of exposure to natural light. Nearsightedness is caused by the stretching of the lens in the eye, which reduces its ability to focus light. However, the release of dopamine, a chemical produced by the brain, can prevent this from occurring, and exposure to natural light leads to greater dopamine production.

Some experts say that being outdoors for about three hours a day can help prevent nearsightedness. For many people, however, doing this is impossible due to school and work schedules. (**31**), it may be more practical for people to change the kind of lighting they use in their homes. There is already lighting available that provides some of the benefits of natural light, and it is hoped that research will provide more alternatives in the future.

- (29)
- 1 have long-term effects on eyesight
 - 2 can help solve the problem
 - 3 can be used on all devices
 - 4 will improve in the future

- (30)
- 1 sit too close to their screens
 - 2 rely too much on vision
 - 3 spend too much time indoors
 - 4 fail to do enough physical exercise

- (31)
- 1 In the same way
 - 2 For example
 - 3 Despite this
 - 4 Instead

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.

Honey Fungus

The largest living organism on Earth is not a whale or other large animal. Rather, it belongs to the group of organisms which includes mushrooms and toadstools. It is a type of fungus commonly known as honey fungus, and its rootlike filaments spread underground throughout a huge area of forest in the US state of Oregon. DNA testing has confirmed that all the honey fungus in the area is from the same organism, and, based on its annual rate of growth, scientists estimate it could be over 8,000 years old. They also calculate that it would weigh around 35,000 tons if it were all gathered together.

As impressive as this honey fungus is, it poses a problem for many trees in the forest. The fungus infects the trees and absorbs nutrients from their roots and trunks, often eventually killing them. Unfortunately, affected trees are usually difficult to spot, as the fungus hides under their bark, and its filaments are only visible if the bark is removed. In the late fall, the fruiting bodies of the fungus appear on the outside of the trees, but only for a few weeks before winter. Although the trees attempt to resist the fungus, they usually lose the battle in the end because the fungus damages their roots, preventing water and nutrients from reaching their upper parts.

Full removal of the honey fungus in Oregon has been considered, but it would prove to be too costly and time-consuming. Another solution currently being researched is the planting of tree species that can resist the fungus. Some experts have suggested, however, that a change of perspective may be necessary. Rather than viewing the effects of the honey fungus in a negative light, people should consider it an example of nature taking its course. Dead trees will ultimately be recycled back into the soil, benefiting the area's ecosystem.

(32) According to the passage, what is one thing that is true about the honey fungus in Oregon?

- 1 It is a combination of different mushroom species that started to grow together over time.
- 2 It grew slowly at first, but it has been expanding more rapidly in the last thousand years.
- 3 It shares the nutrients it collects with the trees and other types of plant life that it grows on.
- 4 It is a single organism that has spread throughout a wide area by growing and feeding on trees.

(33) Honey fungus is difficult to find because

- 1 the mushrooms it produces change color depending on the type of tree that it grows on.
- 2 it is generally not visible, except when it produces fruiting bodies for a short time each year.
- 3 not only does it grow underground, but it also has an appearance that is like that of tree roots.
- 4 it is only able to survive in areas that have the specific weather conditions it needs to grow.

(34) What do some experts think?

- 1 People should regard the honey fungus's effects on trees as a natural and beneficial process.
- 2 The only practical way to deal with the honey fungus is to invest more time and money in attempts to remove it.
- 3 Trees that have been infected by the honey fungus can be used to prevent it from spreading further.
- 4 The honey fungus can be harvested to provide people with an excellent source of nutrients.

Intentional Communities

For hundreds of years, people have formed self-sustaining communities, often referred to as intentional communities, which are characterized by shared ideals, collective ownership, and common use of property. The first known intentional community was established in the sixth century BC by a Greek philosopher. Over the following centuries, a number of such communities were created by religious groups wishing to live outside mainstream society. Some of these, such as Christian monasteries and the collective farms called kibbutzim in Israel, remained successful for generations, while others lasted only a few years.

In the twentieth century, philosophical idealism, as seen in the back-to-the-land movement of the 1960s and 1970s, also motivated people to form intentional communities. By the early 1970s, it has been estimated that there were thousands of such communities in the United States alone, though many of those later disbanded. The Foundation for Intentional Communities now lists fewer than 800 communities in the United States and just under 250 in the rest of the world. Intentional communities that failed generally faced a similar challenge. Some people who came to stay were committed to ideals of shared work, growing their own food, and living collectively, but others were less serious. A cofounder of one community recalled, “We had an impractical but noble vision that was constantly undermined by people who came just to play.”

Not all intentional communities are destined to fall apart, however. The ongoing success of Damanhur, a spiritual and artistic collective near Turin, Italy, is attributed to open communication and a practical approach. Damanhur organizes its members into family-like groups of 15 to 20 people. The community has found that creating intimacy becomes difficult if a “family” has more than 25 people. In contrast, when there are too few people in the “family,” there is not enough collective knowledge to allow for effective decision-making. Damanhur’s ideals, which are outlined in its constitution, are upheld by elected leaders, and tensions in the community are handled by holding playful mock battles where people fight with paint-filled toy guns.

It seems that all successful intentional communities share a common trait: the ability to constantly think ahead. As one Damanhur member put it, “You should change things when they work—not when they don’t work.” This strategy of making changes before problems occur has worked well for Damanhur and other successful communities, which suggests it is an effective way for intentional communities to fulfill the needs of their members in the long term.

(35)

A common issue faced by intentional communities that failed was that

- 1** a majority of the community was in favor of someone joining, but a small number of individuals opposed it.
- 2** people joined the community with genuine interest, but they lacked the skills or knowledge to contribute effectively.
- 3** some members worked hard to follow the community's ideals, while others took a more casual approach to communal living.
- 4** the community set out to complete an ambitious project, but it could not complete it because of a lack of knowledge and financial resources.

(36)

What is true of the social structure at Damanhur?

- 1** "Families" are free to create their own rules and do not necessarily have to follow the rules contained in the community's constitution.
- 2** The number of people in a "family" is controlled to create the best conditions for resolving group issues and maintaining good relationships.
- 3** The mock battles that are intended to solve disagreements sometimes become serious and result in some members leaving their "families."
- 4** The community contains "families" of different sizes so that members can choose whether to live in a large or a small group setting.

(37)

According to the passage, how is Damanhur similar to other successful intentional communities?

- 1** Members of the community are allowed to exchange their responsibilities from time to time to prevent them from becoming exhausted.
- 2** The type of work the community does to earn income changes periodically so that members can learn new skills.
- 3** Members of the community take turns carrying out maintenance on the buildings and equipment that are owned collectively.
- 4** The community continually finds ways to satisfy the needs of its members rather than simply reacting to problems when they arise.

The British in India

Established in 1600, the British-owned East India Company was one of the world's largest corporations for more than two centuries. By trading overseas with various countries, such as India and China, it was able to import luxury items from these countries into Britain. The British government received a portion of the company's vast profits, so it was more than willing to provide political support. Due to its size, power, and resources, which included a private army of hundreds of thousands of Indian soldiers, the company pressured India into accepting trade contracts that, in general, were only of benefit to the company. After winning a battle against a local ruler in the 1750s, the company seized control of one of the wealthiest provinces in India. As a result, the East India Company was no longer solely acting as a business but also as a political institution, and it began forcing Indian citizens to pay it taxes.

The East India Company gained a reputation among the countries it did business with for being untrustworthy. It also started to lose popularity within the British Parliament because the company's dishonest trading habits damaged foreign relations with China. Then, in the 1850s, angered by the way they were being treated, a group of soldiers in the East India Company's army rebelled. They marched to Delhi to restore the Indian emperor to power, and their actions caused rebellion against the British to spread to other parts of India. The rebellion was eventually brought under control after about two years, but it triggered the end of the East India Company. The British government, which blamed the East India Company for allowing the rebellion to happen, took control of India, and an era of direct British rule began. The British closed down the East India Company, removed the Indian emperor from power, and proceeded to rule India for almost a century.

While some claim that India benefited from British rule, typically using the construction of railways as an example, many historians argue that the country was negatively affected. In an effort to reinforce notions that British culture was superior, Indians were educated to have the same opinions, morals, and social preferences as the British. The British also implemented a policy known as "divide and rule," which turned Indians from different religious backgrounds against each other. The British government used this strategy to maintain its control over India, as members of these religions had joined forces during the earlier rebellion. However, nationalist feelings among Indians increased from the early 1900s, and India eventually gained its independence in the late 1940s.

Although the East India Company stopped operating more than a century ago, it has had a lasting influence. Some experts say it pioneered the concept of multinational corporations and ultimately led to the economic system of capitalism that is widespread today. Moreover, the connection between the British government and the East India Company set a precedent for using political power to help achieve business objectives.

(38)

What was one result of India doing business with the East India Company?

- 1** India could afford to increase the size of its military because it was able to make trade deals with other countries.
- 2** India had little choice but to agree to business agreements that were unfavorable to it.
- 3** The Indian government needed to raise taxes in order to pay for losses from failed trade contracts.
- 4** The Indian government's relationship with China became worse, which almost resulted in a break in trade between the two countries.

(39)

What led to the British government taking control of India?

- 1** The British government held the East India Company responsible for an uprising that occurred.
- 2** The Indian people voted for British rule after losing confidence in the Indian emperor's ability to rule the country effectively.
- 3** The Indian people asked for the help of the British in preventing a war between India and China.
- 4** The Indian emperor decided to join forces with the British as a political strategy to maintain control of India.

(40)

One effect that British rule had on India was that

- 1** Indians were able to take part in the process of building a government that reflected their economic and social needs.
- 2** schools made an effort to educate their students to have an awareness of both Indian and British cultures.
- 3** divisions were created between different groups of Indians to prevent them from challenging British rule.
- 4** many of the railroads and other transportation systems built by the Indian government were destroyed.

(41)

What does the author of the passage say about the East India Company?

- 1** The company prevented the British government from achieving its aim of expanding its rule to other countries in Asia.
- 2** While the company may have been successful during its time, its business model would not be effective in today's economy.
- 3** Although the company no longer exists, it has had a large impact on the present-day global economic landscape.
- 4** If the company had never been established, another one would likely have ended up having similar political and economic influence.

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 people's salaries be based on their job performance?

POINTS

- *Age*
- *Company profits*
- *Motivation*
- *Skills*

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** He no longer drives to work.
 - 2** His car is being repaired.
 - 3** He cannot afford to buy gas.
 - 4** His new bicycle was stolen.
- No. 2**
- 1** He wants to move out.
 - 2** He likes to have parties.
 - 3** He is not very open.
 - 4** He is very messy.
- No. 3**
- 1** The other candidates were more qualified.
 - 2** He forgot to call the manager yesterday.
 - 3** The manager did not like him.
 - 4** He missed the interview.
- No. 4**
- 1** The woman needs to pass it to graduate.
 - 2** It does not match the woman's goals.
 - 3** It is too advanced for the woman.
 - 4** Passing it could help the woman find a job.

- No. 5**
- 1** The woman should take a break from school.
 - 2** Working as a server is physically demanding.
 - 3** Restaurant workers do not make much money.
 - 4** Students should not get part-time jobs.
- No. 6**
- 1** Buy a gift from the list.
 - 2** Decline the wedding invitation.
 - 3** Speak to Carla and Antonio.
 - 4** Return the silver dining set.
- No. 7**
- 1** It has large portions.
 - 2** It is a short drive from home.
 - 3** It is cheaper than other places.
 - 4** It has a good reputation.
- No. 8**
- 1** Spend time hiking.
 - 2** Go fishing at a lake.
 - 3** Take a ski trip.
 - 4** Go sightseeing.

Listening Test

- No. 9**
- 1** Some customers complained about it.
 - 2** One of the posts needs to be revised.
 - 3** Kenneth should not edit the latest post.
 - 4** It should be updated more frequently.
- No. 10**
- 1** Her wallet is missing.
 - 2** Her train pass expired.
 - 3** She missed her train.
 - 4** She wasted her money.
- No. 11**
- 1** She did not like the pianist's playing.
 - 2** She arrived at the concert late.
 - 3** She could not focus on the concert.
 - 4** She was unable to find her ticket.
- No. 12**
- 1** Call him back in the evening.
 - 2** Give him new delivery instructions.
 - 3** Change her delivery option online.
 - 4** Tell him what time she will be home.

Part 2

- (A) No. 13
- 1 Water levels have decreased in many of them.
 - 2 Laws to protect them need to be stricter.
 - 3 Countries sharing them usually have the same usage rights.
 - 4 They often make it difficult to protect borders.
- No. 14
- 1 To suggest a solution to a border problem.
 - 2 To suggest that poor nations need rivers for electricity.
 - 3 To show that dams are often too costly.
 - 4 To show how river usage rights can be complicated.
-
- (B) No. 15
- 1 It could be used as a poison.
 - 2 It was tested on snakes.
 - 3 It was difficult to make.
 - 4 It was the first medical drug.
- No. 16
- 1 It took many days to make.
 - 2 Only small amounts could be made daily.
 - 3 Production was very loosely regulated.
 - 4 People there could watch it being made.

Listening Test

- (C)** **No. 17**
- 1** They hunted only spirit bears with black fur.
 - 2** They tried to keep spirit bears a secret.
 - 3** They thought spirit bears were dangerous.
 - 4** They believed spirit bears protected them.

- No. 18**
- 1** It is easier for them to catch food.
 - 2** They are less sensitive to the sun.
 - 3** It is harder for hunters to find them.
 - 4** Their habitats are all well-protected.

-
- (D)** **No. 19**
- 1** They generate power near where the power is used.
 - 2** They are preferred by small businesses.
 - 3** They do not use solar energy.
 - 4** They are very expensive to maintain.

- No. 20**
- 1** Governments generally oppose its development.
 - 2** Energy companies usually do not profit from it.
 - 3** It can negatively affect property values.
 - 4** It often pollutes community water sources.

- (E)** **No. 21** **1** Caring for them costs too much money.
 2 They are too difficult to capture.
 3 They suffer from serious diseases.
 4 They rarely live long after being caught.
- No. 22** **1** Zoos need to learn how to breed them.
 2 Governments must make sure laws are followed.
 3 They must be moved to new habitats.
 4 Protecting them in the wild is not possible.
-
- (F)** **No. 23** **1** They are more numerous than is typical.
 2 They are similar to those of a distant area.
 3 They are the largest in the region.
 4 They include images of Europeans.
- No. 24** **1** To indicate certain times of the year.
 2 To warn enemies to stay away.
 3 To show the way to another settlement.
 4 To provide a source of light.

Listening Test

Part 3

(G) No. 25

Situation: You want to feed your parrot, Toby, but cannot find his pet food. You check your cell phone and find a voice mail from your wife.

Question: Where should you go to find Toby's food?

- 1 To the kitchen.
- 2 To the living room.
- 3 To the front door.
- 4 To the garage.

(H) No. 26

Situation: You want to read a book written by the author Greta Bakken. You want to read her most popular book. A bookstore clerk tells you the following.

Question: Which book should you buy?

- 1 *The Moon in Budapest.*
- 2 *Along That Tree-Lined Road.*
- 3 *Mixed Metaphors.*
- 4 *Trishaws.*

(I) No. 27 *Situation:* Your company's president is making an announcement about a change in office procedures. You want to take time off next week.

Question: What should you do?

- 1** Speak to your manager.
- 2** Submit a request on the new website.
- 3** E-mail the members of your department.
- 4** Contact ABC Resource Systems.

(J) No. 28 *Situation:* Your professor is showing your class a course website. You want to get extra credit to improve your grade.

Question: What should you do?

- 1** Submit an extra research paper through the website.
- 2** Complete additional reading assignments.
- 3** Create an online resource for the class.
- 4** Sign up for a lecture via the news section.

(K) No. 29 *Situation:* You are a writer for a newspaper. You arrive home at 8:30 p.m. and hear the following voice mail from your editor. You need two more days to finish your column.

Question: What should you do?

- 1** Send the file to Bill.
- 2** Send the file to Paula.
- 3** Call Bill's office phone.
- 4** Call Bill on his smartphone.

■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>) 6月6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、6月28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6月28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6月28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）。

6月29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：7月3日(日) C日程：7月17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・大阪は下記、島部・海外は右記参照 ※受験地は周辺エリアを含む

北海道	大館	1202	竜ヶ崎	2102	本庄	2410	佐渡	4104	三島	5102	福知山	6202	福山	7402	北九州	9102	都城	9603		
札幌	0101	横手	1203	日立	2103	千葉	2501	加茂	4105	浜松	5103	大阪 ⑧	三次	7403	久留米	9103	鹿児島	9701		
函館	0102	盛岡	1301	つくば	2104	鎌子・飯沼	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	市川・船橋	2504	富山	4201	名古屋	5201	新宮	6503	山口	7501	伊万里	9202	奄美	9704	
釧路	0105	花巻・北上	1304	取手	2107	習志野	2505	高岡	4202	豊橋	5202	神戸	6601	周南	7502	唐津	9203	沖永良部	9706	
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	加古川	6605	岩国	7504	長崎	9301	本島南部	9801	
網走	0108	米沢	1403	小山	2203	成田	2507	小松	4303	岐阜・各務原	5301	尼崎・西宮	6606	萩	7505	佐世保	9302	本島中部	9802	
苫小牧	0109	新庄	1404	前橋	2301	船・我孫子	2509	福井	4401	高松	5302	豊岡	6608	宇部	7506	諫早	9304	本島北部	9803	
小樽	0110	酒田	1405	沼田	2302	横浜市	2601	小浜	4402	高山	5303	淡路島	6609	四国	高松	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	鳥取	7101	善通寺	8102	日田	9403			
稚内	0112	石巻	1502	桐生	2304	・逗子		大月	4502	大垣	5304	中国	高松	8101	竹田	9402	宮古	9805		
滝川	0113	大崎	1503	太田	2305	川崎	2607	富士吉田	4503	津	5401	鳥取	7101	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・東野	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 ⑨		上田	4604	近畿	出雲	7203	宇和島	8303	八代	9502				
八戸	1102	いわき	1604	春日部	2406	甲信越・北陸		飯田	4605	大津	6101	岡山	7301	高知	8401	天草	9503			
五所川原	1103	白河	1605	草加	2407	新潟	4101	諏訪	4606	近江八幡	6103	津山	7302	四万十	8402	人吉	9504			
秋田	1104	関東		飯能	2408	長岡	4102	東海	彦根	6104	倉敷	7303	九州・沖縄	宮崎	9601					
弘前	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			

⑧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

⑨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。

島部・海外

北海道	0199
東京	3199
中国	7299
九州・沖縄	9399
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	9901
海外本会場	9902
ロンドン	9902
ニューヨーク	9903
ロサンゼルス	9904
ホノルル	9905

英検

公益財団法人

日本英語検定協会