

2021-1

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

2021年5月30日(日)実施

試験時間

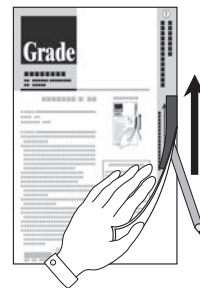
筆記試験 (90分)

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6/14(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) **A:** Thanks for showing me the outline of your sales presentation. It's good, but it's a bit () in some places.
B: I guess I do repeat some information too much. I'll try to take some of it out.
1 decisive **2** subjective **3** redundant **4** distinct
- (2) Lisa went to the interview even though she thought there was a low () of her getting the job. As she expected, she was not hired.
1 restoration **2** credibility **3** contention **4** probability
- (3) It is sadly () that, in developing countries, many of the farmers who grow nutritious crops for export do not have enough food to feed their own families.
1 indefinite **2** ironic **3** restless **4** superficial
- (4) The explosion at the chemical factory () great damage on the local environment. It will take years for wildlife to fully recover in the region.
1 inflicted **2** enhanced **3** vanished **4** perceived
- (5) Some say the best way to overcome a () is to expose oneself to what one fears. For example, people who are afraid of mice should try holding one.
1 temptation **2** barricade **3** phobia **4** famine
- (6) English classes at the university were required, but students were () from them if they could prove they had advanced ability in the language.
1 exempted **2** prosecuted **3** commanded **4** quantified
- (7) E-mail and text messaging have () the way people write. Many people shorten words and ignore traditional rules of grammar.
1 transformed **2** officiated **3** synthesized **4** disarmed
- (8) Some analysts think the new treaty on CO₂ emissions is a () in the fight against global warming. "This is the most important environmental treaty ever signed," said one.
1 milestone **2** vigor **3** backlog **4** confession
- (9) Lying on the sunny beach with her husband on their vacation, Roberta felt () happy. She had never been so content.
1 barely **2** profoundly **3** improperly **4** harshly

- (10) Nadine spends an hour thoroughly cleaning her apartment every day, so the entire place is ().
1 spotless **2** minute **3** rugged **4** impartial
- (11) After many poor performances, the rugby player was () from his club's first team to its second team.
1 inclined **2** clinched **3** demoted **4** adapted
- (12) With no clear winner in the election, the new government consists of a () that includes socialist, liberal, and green parties.
1 gradation **2** casualty **3** coalition **4** warranty
- (13) Mark spent more than a month in the hospital after becoming the victim of a () bear attack.
1 dazed **2** vicious **3** heartfelt **4** superior
- (14) People have been growing a variety of plants for thousands of years, but wheat was one of the first food crops to be () by humans.
1 omitted **2** thawed **3** cultivated **4** harassed
- (15) *A:* Jan, how much of a tip do you think I should leave the waiter?
B: The () has already been added to the bill, so you don't have to leave anything.
1 gratuity **2** module **3** arsenal **4** allotment
- (16) Glenn had no choice but to borrow money from his father to pay his rent. He had () all his other options.
1 delighted **2** retraced **3** revolted **4** exhausted
- (17) Although a smile generally () happiness, some people also smile to cover up negative emotions, such as anger.
1 monitors **2** signifies **3** vomits **4** regulates
- (18) The supermarket chain's expansion plans are based on the () that consumer spending will continue to increase for the next five years at least.
1 malfunction **2** institution **3** assumption **4** transcription

- (19) Some of the people living on the tropical island are the () of French sailors who arrived there 200 years ago.
1 garments **2** descendants **3** inhabitants **4** compartments
- (20) In the past, many people believed the sun () around the earth. Advances in science and math eventually proved that, in fact, the earth moves around the sun.
1 revolved **2** renewed **3** relieved **4** restrained
- (21) *A:* Why are you so () to accept the job offer at DTP?
B: Well, I'm concerned that I'd be even busier than I am now, so I'd really like something that'd give me a better work-life balance.
1 frank **2** reluctant **3** spiteful **4** righteous
- (22) *A:* If you don't come to the party tomorrow night, you'll () on all the fun.
B: Sorry, I really have to finish my presentation. You can tell me about the party later.
1 miss out **2** add up **3** get over **4** join in
- (23) Marty spent many hours () the problem before he realized that the solution was much simpler than he thought.
1 living down **2** clearing out **3** snapping off **4** wrestling with
- (24) As the suspect was being arrested by the police, he () an officer's gun. Luckily, he was stopped before he could get it.
1 went for **2** let up **3** picked over **4** set off
- (25) After living in a remote jungle for three months, the researcher was glad when he could finally access the Internet and () the news in his home country.
1 catch up on **2** change out of
3 open up to **4** put up with

Memory and Language

The outcomes of court cases often depend on evidence given by people who witnessed crimes or accidents. But can their memories always be trusted? In one famous psychology experiment, students were divided into groups and shown a video of a car accident. One group was asked, "About how fast were the cars going when they smashed into each other?" For another group, the words "smashed into" were replaced with "hit." The results showed that those who were asked the question with the words "smashed into" estimated an average speed of 65.2 kmh, compared with 54.7 kmh for those asked with "hit." This demonstrates that the descriptions witnesses give can depend on (**29**).

In a follow-up experiment, students were shown another video of an accident and asked similar questions using the words "smashed" and "hit." This time they were also asked if they had noticed any broken glass. The windows were undamaged in the video, but the students who had been asked the question using "smashed" were far more likely to report having seen broken glass. This tendency is even more disturbing because the students had (**30**).

Watching a video of a car crash, however, is not the same as being present at the scene of one, critics argue. They say that the students' memories were more easily influenced because they did not have the emotional experience of seeing the accident in person. (**31**), the students were likely less motivated to give accurate answers. Other studies have also shown that manipulative questions have less effect on people who have witnessed real crimes, suggesting that the experiments' conditions may have played a role in shaping the results.

- (29) **1** who is asking the question **2** when they see an accident
 3 why they are being questioned **4** how they are being asked

- (30) **1** expected to be asked something different
 2 been told that the accident was fake
 3 remembered something that never happened
 4 described the wrong part of the video

- (31) **1** As a result **2** On the contrary
 3 Surprisingly **4** Otherwise

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.

Impostor Syndrome

Many people will experience “impostor syndrome” at some point in their lives. Those who are affected by this condition have trouble accepting or believing in their own success, no matter how capable or experienced they may be. Often, they think their achievements are due to good fortune or outside circumstances rather than their actual ability. Impostor syndrome affects people of various backgrounds working in many fields, and it can have different consequences for each person. Some feel they must prove their worth by working far harder than they need to. Others fear they will lose their job when their supposed lack of skill is discovered, so they distance themselves from colleagues as much as possible.

The cause of impostor syndrome has been debated by experts. It may have something to do with people’s basic personality traits, such as a tendency to worry, or it could possibly have its roots in an individual’s upbringing. For instance, when children are constantly praised, even for minor achievements, it can cause them to lose faith in their real abilities. Impostor syndrome can also arise in adulthood due to factors out of a person’s control. One such factor is institutional discrimination, where the atmosphere in a work or academic environment makes people who are not of a certain race, gender, or other characteristic stand out.

Several studies have shown that individuals in minority groups who report feelings of “impostorism” also experience higher levels of anxiety and depression. This may be due not only to discrimination but also to a lack of representation among professors, managers, and other authority figures. According to psychology professor Thema Bryant-Davis, when people in the working world do not see others of their gender or race in positions of power, there is no “signal of the possibility of advancement.” Without this, it is often difficult to have self-confidence and maintain a positive attitude in life.

- (32) What is one effect that “impostor syndrome” may have on workers affected by it?
- 1 They feel that they have no choice but to do extra work in order to compensate for their coworkers’ weaknesses.
 - 2 They become afraid they will be fired and attempt to isolate themselves from their coworkers.
 - 3 It becomes easier for them to dishonestly take credit for the achievements of their coworkers.
 - 4 It can cause them to exaggerate their experience and abilities when communicating with their coworkers.

- (33) One possible cause of impostor syndrome is when
- 1 people have difficulty finding a job, mainly due to companies discriminating against them.
 - 2 adults tend to worry more than they should about criticism they received when they were young.
 - 3 companies refuse to seriously consider workers’ claims that they are feeling anxious or worried.
 - 4 children are given praise too frequently, even for things that are not actually difficult to do.

- (34) According to Thema Bryant-Davis, which of the following is true?
- 1 Individuals who avoid discrimination at school are less likely to have impostor syndrome when they start working.
 - 2 Minorities are more likely to suffer from impostor syndrome if they are treated in the same way as those in the majority.
 - 3 People who do not see others like themselves in higher positions are more likely to lose hope that they will be promoted.
 - 4 Minorities are less likely to experience discrimination in schools with a greater amount of diversity.

Climate Change and the Sámi

The Sámi people, who are native to the Arctic regions of Europe, have historically made a living through fur trading and reindeer farming. However, the reindeer herds they rely on are under severe pressure due to climate change and the resulting habitat loss. Unstable temperatures in winter cause snow to melt and then freeze into ice, which prevents reindeer from accessing the plants they need for food. Though this has also occurred in the past, rapid climate change has caused it to happen more frequently. Due to this, reindeer herds are losing more animals to starvation, and lack of nutrition has reduced birthrates. Furthermore, as global warming makes northern areas more accessible, companies are moving into traditional Sámi territory to pursue mining, carry out oil and gas exploration, and promote tourism. This has further restricted the food available to the Sámi's reindeer herds, and many Sámi worry that increased activity in their traditional lands could end their way of life altogether.

The decline of reindeer herds has caused many Sámi to experience financial and emotional difficulties. Some teenagers and young adults have fled to cities for work, and these urban Sámi have found themselves alienated and the target of discrimination due to their heritage. With their lives uprooted and their cultural traditions being lost without access to vibrant Sámi social groups, many suffer from significant mental health problems. The problem extends to traditional Sámi communities, with higher-than-average suicide rates reported, especially among young males. Few seek help, though, as mental health is a taboo topic for the Sámi. Although exact numbers are unknown, surveys suggest that most Sámi have a relative or friend who has committed suicide.

Efforts are under way to tackle some of these problems, however. Social programs, for example, are being introduced to offer emotional support to young Sámi and encourage discussion about the discrimination they experience. Mental health issues in traditional Sámi communities, though, are often said to be based on economic uncertainty and worries related to the impact of climate change. To address these fears, politicians have been listening to the Sámi and taking greater care to consider the potential consequences that government decisions may have on their communities. By giving the Sámi a way to influence decisions that affect them directly, the stress and hardship associated with environmental or economic decline can be reduced. More importantly, it is hoped that the Sámi themselves can have greater control over maintaining their traditional way of life.

(35)

Climate change has affected the Sámi lifestyle by

- 1** reducing many plant species that the Sámi rely on as a source of food when reindeer are not available.
- 2** impacting both the living areas and food sources of the animals that the Sámi depend on economically.
- 3** forcing the Sámi to adopt farming methods that are financially less rewarding than their traditional ones.
- 4** attracting corporations that have put pressure on the Sámi to give up their land for oil and gas exploration.

(36)

According to the passage, what difficulties are the Sámi facing?

- 1** The organizations that provide financial support in their communities have been negatively affected by changes to their society.
- 2** Sámi who have been forced to move from rural regions to urban areas are choosing to reject their culture in order to be accepted.
- 3** The conflict between younger Sámi and the older generation regarding reindeer farming is leading many to suffer from mental health issues.
- 4** Younger Sámi are struggling with mental health issues caused by isolation from their families and the loss of their cultural traditions.

(37)

What is being done to help the Sámi?

- 1** Concerns expressed by the Sámi are being used to shape government policies and actions as a way to avoid causing them further harm.
- 2** Volunteer groups are being established to promote wider understanding of Sámi culture throughout countries with large Sámi populations.
- 3** Greater efforts are being made to encourage younger Sámi to enter politics and represent their communities in local governments.
- 4** Financial support is being offered to Sámi suffering from mental health issues that arise due to the stress of living in urban areas.

Lemons and the Mafia

The organized-crime group known as the Mafia first appeared on the island of Sicily in the 1800s. In the years since its emergence, its illegal activities, which include bribery and fraud, have become well known, but its origins were unclear. Recent research by a group of economic historians has, however, uncovered an unexpected connection between the Mafia and a common fruit.

In the 1700s, it was discovered that lemon juice prevented a deadly disease called scurvy, leading to greatly increased demand for lemons, which caused revenues from the fruit to skyrocket. Sicily was one of the few places where lemons could grow, but lemon farming was limited to certain locations on the island due to the fruit's sensitivity to frost. In addition, the shift to large-scale lemon growing required huge financial investments to build facilities and develop irrigation systems. High walls were also constructed to protect lemon trees from thieves, as without such safeguards, an entire year's harvest could go missing overnight.

Rising demand for the fruit saw profits continue to increase in the 1800s, but the situation was complicated by the fact that Sicily was ruled by kings with ancestral ties to the Spanish royal family. The rulers were regarded as outsiders, and unpopular policies like forced military service caused dissatisfaction and unrest among the population. Local poverty and a lack of public funding, particularly in rural areas, led to an increase in crime. This forced farmers to find their own way to deal with the threat of lemon theft. They began employing local strongmen, who eventually became the Mafia, to protect their orchards, offering lemons as payment.

While the Mafia may have originally provided a legitimate service that kept lemon crops safe from thieves, that did not stay true for long. It began forcing farmers to accept its services against their will, using violence and intimidation when it encountered resistance. Mafia members then began acting as middlemen between sellers and exporters, manipulating the market to ensure substantial profits. They soon forced their way into other areas of the industry, such as transportation and wholesaling, and eventually their power grew to cover all aspects of lemon production. Some politicians attempted to address these activities, but widespread government corruption allowed the Mafia to extend its influence to many areas of politics and law enforcement.

According to researcher Arcangelo Dimico, one of the historians who researched the connection between lemons and the Mafia, the group's rise is an example of the "resource curse." He explains that the combination of a source of extreme wealth together with weak social and political systems can lead to the rise of conflicts or illegal activities, which can leave a country worse off economically than if it had not possessed the valuable resource in the first place. Examples can be seen in modern times, such as wealth from diamonds funding the growth of private armies in some African nations. Like Sicily's Mafia, these groups often employ criminal methods to gain control over resources and local populations. Using Dimico's study, economists, sociologists, and political scientists can better understand this phenomenon and help governments fight against it.

(38)

What is one difficulty Sicilian farmers faced in the 1700s?

- 1 While lemons had once been believed to cure a serious disease, profits from growing the fruit declined when this was discovered not to be true.
- 2 Although large amounts of money could be earned from growing lemons, setting up a lemon farm could only be done at great expense.
- 3 Because of Sicily's unpredictable climate, farmers new to growing lemons regularly had to throw away large amounts of bad lemon crops.
- 4 Due to rules about where lemons could be grown, purchasing enough land to make the business profitable was a serious issue.

(39)

Which of the following statements best describes the situation that led to the rise of the Mafia?

- 1 The government was unable to provide Sicilians with suitable public services, causing some private citizens to find ways to protect their crops.
- 2 Owners of lemon farms refused to trade with those who supported Sicily's foreign rulers, causing the economy to worsen and crime to rise.
- 3 People were unhappy about profits from Sicilian lemons going to the Spanish royal family and did not mind when thieves stole from wealthy farmers.
- 4 The government's desire to profit from lemon farming caused it to accept illegal payments from farmers who were connected with criminals.

(40)

The Mafia used its involvement with lemon farmers to

- 1 control both the people who grew lemons and those who sold them overseas as part of its way to make more money and increase its power.
- 2 successfully generate greater profits from the lemon industry by demanding that farmers grow larger amounts of lemons.
- 3 persuade a few politicians to ignore its criminal activities, despite overwhelming opposition from the government.
- 4 gain control over the entire lemon industry, despite being unable to obtain the cooperation of key members of the police.

(41)

Arcangelo Dimico would likely say that the "resource curse"

- 1 is more closely related to the poor economic performance of a nation than to the level of support its government provides for social issues.
- 2 occurs when governments are willing to overlook criminal activities as long as they help boost the country's supply of resources.
- 3 is caused by a country's resources being overvalued by its leaders and then failing to generate the amount of profit that was expected.
- 4 can happen due to unethical groups taking advantage of a lack of governance to profit from valuable national assets.

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

Agree or disagree: Big companies have a positive effect on society

POINTS

- *Products*
- *The economy*
- *The environment*
- *Work-life balance*

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 The man should be more apologetic.
 - 2 The man should have bought a present.
 - 3 The man worries too much.
 - 4 The man is not very reliable.
- No. 2*
- 1 She is confident.
 - 2 She is cautious.
 - 3 She is worried.
 - 4 She is disappointed.
- No. 3*
- 1 She is looking for a new job.
 - 2 She is keeping her current job.
 - 3 She failed her job interview.
 - 4 She started a new job.
- No. 4*
- 1 The noise is disturbing his work.
 - 2 The air conditioner is broken.
 - 3 The heat is making him uncomfortable.
 - 4 The window cannot be opened.

- No. 5**
- 1** Purchase a new computer.
 - 2** Renew their security program.
 - 3** Help the woman with her report.
 - 4** Take the computer in for repairs.
- No. 6**
- 1** Take out a loan for university expenses.
 - 2** Attend a community college.
 - 3** Work full time for two years.
 - 4** Go to a university out of town.
- No. 7**
- 1** Getting a new prescription from his doctor.
 - 2** Starting to eat more healthily.
 - 3** Going to see the woman's doctor.
 - 4** Stopping his prescription medicine.
- No. 8**
- 1** Go fishing with Ronan.
 - 2** Attend a teaching conference.
 - 3** Take his wife to a movie.
 - 4** Look after the children.

Listening Test

- No. 9**
- 1** Paying to have the driveway cleared.
 - 2** Looking for a new snow shovel.
 - 3** Starting to exercise more regularly.
 - 4** Having his back checked by a doctor.
- No. 10**
- 1** Increase the number of channels.
 - 2** Stop paying for the movie channels.
 - 3** Keep their current cable plan.
 - 4** Let their children watch only educational TV.
- No. 11**
- 1** The band did not play many hits.
 - 2** The band's performance lacked energy.
 - 3** The band's tour schedule changed.
 - 4** The band was rude to the audience.
- No. 12**
- 1** The woman should train her dog.
 - 2** The woman should buy a dog-training book.
 - 3** The woman's dog may have a medical problem.
 - 4** The woman's dog is too old to train.

Part 2

(A) No. 13

- 1 It gives food a bitter taste.
- 2 It is produced by drying plants.
- 3 It gives some plants their color.
- 4 It is found in a type of insect.

No. 14

- 1 It should be replaced with other options.
- 2 It can be harmful to plants.
- 3 It should be used as a medicine.
- 4 It is too valuable to use in cosmetics.

(B) No. 15

- 1 They lasted longer than wooden houses.
- 2 They were easier to rebuild than stone houses.
- 3 They were well suited to the environment.
- 4 They could be constructed very quickly.

No. 16

- 1 They no longer exist today.
- 2 They were often connected to each other.
- 3 They could only be built on hilltops.
- 4 They were also popular in other countries.

Listening Test

- (C)** **No. 17**
- 1** They combine with grease to block sewer tunnels.
 - 2** They endanger people working in sewer tunnels.
 - 3** They block household pipes when flushed.
 - 4** They cannot be recycled cheaply.

- No. 18**
- 1** They were not created using laboratory tests.
 - 2** They are not based on actual sewer-tunnel conditions.
 - 3** The damage to sewer tunnels was not addressed.
 - 4** The blockage issue cannot be solved with guidelines.

-
- (D)** **No. 19**
- 1** Farmers are more interested in larger ones.
 - 2** Caring for their wool requires much effort.
 - 3** Raising them is no longer profitable.
 - 4** The quality of their wool can vary.

- No. 20**
- 1** The rabbits often spoil it by chewing it.
 - 2** It has to be cut at least once a month.
 - 3** It can cause harm to the rabbits.
 - 4** The rabbits do not like having it removed.

- (E)** **No. 21**
- 1** To raise money to help hungry people.
 - 2** To share his concerns about the government.
 - 3** To encourage citizens to work harder.
 - 4** To address public worries about the economy.

- No. 22**
- 1** Roosevelt used casual language.
 - 2** Roosevelt interviewed famous people.
 - 3** Roosevelt performed patriotic music.
 - 4** Roosevelt visited people's homes.

-
- (F)** **No. 23**
- 1** They no longer use traditional fishing equipment.
 - 2** They often have their spleens removed.
 - 3** They have a physical advantage when under the water.
 - 4** They practice holding their breath on land.

- No. 24**
- 1** Help Bajau people adapt to new lifestyles.
 - 2** Study Bajau people in more detail.
 - 3** Help protect the local environment.
 - 4** Study divers from around the world.

Listening Test

Part 3

(G) No. 25

Situation: You want an apartment that is just a short walk from a train station. You need at least two bedrooms. A real estate agent tells you the following.

Question: Which apartment should you look at?

- 1 The one in Wilson Heights.
- 2 The one in Downtown Hills.
- 3 The one in Bronte Towers.
- 4 The one in Norton Villas.

(H) No. 26

Situation: You have had stomach pain for a few days. You are busy for the next two days. You call your doctor, and he tells you the following.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Get some additional pain medication.
- 2 Take the medicine you received earlier.
- 3 Call your doctor again at a later date.
- 4 Book an appointment with a specialist.

(I) No. 27 *Situation:* You are checking in at a resort hotel. You made a reservation online through ExTravel because they offered a 20 percent discount on a spa treatment. A receptionist tells you the following.

Question: What should you do first?

- 1 Make a reservation at the spa.
- 2 Contact ExTravel for confirmation.
- 3 Ask the manager for a room upgrade.
- 4 Print the e-mail containing the offer.

(J) No. 28 *Situation:* You are enrolling your daughter in a new school. She is allergic to dairy products. The school principal tells you the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Get a letter from a doctor.
- 2 List your daughter's requirements.
- 3 Pay for school lunch.
- 4 Sign up for special meals.

(K) No. 29 *Situation:* It is winter, and you want to visit Alexandra Park by car this weekend. You do not own tires that can be used in the snow. You call Park Information and hear the following.

Question: What should you do?

- 1 Purchase snow chains for your tires.
- 2 Take Grand Point Road.
- 3 Change your tires to studded tires.
- 4 Rent chains in Alexandra Park.

■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>) 5月31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22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22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22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23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:6月27日(日) C日程:7月11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 6202	三次 7403	久留米 9103	鹿児島 9701
函館 0102	盛岡 1301	つくば 2104	鎌子 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 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 7506	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 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 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 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 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。