

2021-2

# Grade

# 2

## 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

## 2 級



合図があるまで  
シールを破いてはいけません

### 2021年10月10日(日)実施

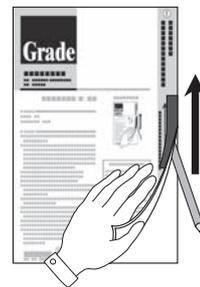
#### ■ 試験時間

筆記試験 (85分)  
リスニングテスト (約25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。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結果閲覧サービスをご案内します。従来のサービスより快適に合否結果を閲覧いただけます。

一次試験の合否結果閲覧は10/25(月) 13:00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>)

#### 【準会場で受験の方】

合否結果閲覧には、個人番号と暗証番号が必要です。

- ◆個人番号は解答用紙に記載されています。
- ◆暗証番号は自分で決めて解答用紙にマークした6桁の数字です。(6桁のみ有効)
- ※解答用紙の暗証番号が未設定・記入不備の場合、サービスは利用できません。成績表の到着をお待ちください。
- ※協会では個人番号・暗証番号に関するお問い合わせには一切お答えできません。この問題冊子に記入し、大切に保管してください。

#### 【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。

筆記用具などを使って開けてください

\*自分の学校や団体など(準会場)で受験する場合のみ記入してください。



個人番号											氏名						
暗証番号																	

## 英検

後援：文部科学省

Grade 2

筆記試験は次のページから始まります。

## 1

次の(1)から(20)までの( )に入れるのに最も適切なものを **1, 2, 3, 4** の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

- (1) Carrie wants her children to speak more ( ), so she often reminds them to say “please” and “thank you” to other people.  
**1** luckily      **2** commonly      **3** politely      **4** silently
- (2) Many people in the United States choose ( ) products instead of foreign ones so as to support American industry.  
**1** manual      **2** routine      **3** domestic      **4** formal
- (3) *A* : I’m going to be away next week, so please ( ) your assignment to Ms. Edwards.  
*B* : OK, Professor Clifton. I’ll give it to her as soon as I’m done.  
**1** submit      **2** beat      **3** convert      **4** imply
- (4) Joe made a web page to sell some of his old items. He put pictures on the web page and wrote a detailed ( ) of each item.  
**1** route      **2** description      **3** hammer      **4** symphony
- (5) The police had ( ) that showed the man had robbed the bank. His face could be seen on a video taken by the bank’s security cameras.  
**1** evidence      **2** harmony      **3** rhythm      **4** praise

- (6) Johann's hobby is ( ) music. He wrote a beautiful song for his wife's birthday and played it on the piano at her birthday party.  
1 rescuing      2 flattering      3 composing      4 declaring
- (7) Andy focused on ( ) for his science report. It was about how certain birds lost the ability to fly over millions of years.  
1 evolution      2 landscape      3 humanity      4 psychology
- (8) Lisa and her brother had an ( ) about whose turn it was to wash the dishes. They each thought that they were the one who had done it last time.  
1 occasion      2 argument      3 identity      4 expense
- (9) *A* : I can't get the Internet to work.  
*B* : You need to ( ) that blue cable to the computer. Then it should work.  
1 reflect      2 define      3 investigate      4 connect
- (10) Kate closed her bedroom window because the sound of the construction on her street was ( ) her.  
1 irritating      2 judging      3 detecting      4 exchanging



- (16) *A* : This car is great, but it costs too much money.  
*B* : Don't worry, honey. Let me see if I can ( ) the car salesperson into giving us a discount, so we can buy it at a cheaper price.  
**1** run                      **2** burst                      **3** talk                      **4** divide
- (17) George is respected by all the other people in the marketing department. Everyone in his section ( ) him for his wonderful ideas and hard work.  
**1** looks up to                      **2** moves on with  
**3** does away with                      **4** takes away from
- (18) If Tom's grandparents ( ) a computer last year, they'd still be using their old typewriter.  
**1** haven't bought                      **2** hadn't bought  
**3** wouldn't buy                      **4** don't buy
- (19) Monica trained very hard for the state tennis championships. ( ) her efforts, she could not win.  
**1** Above                      **2** Despite                      **3** Outside                      **4** Within
- (20) Shuntaro has always tried to help the other members of the chess club. He has been doing so ( ) since he became the club's president earlier this year.  
**1** all the more    **2** all the best    **3** all the better    **4** all the most

次の英文 **A**, **B** を読み、その文意にそって(21) から(26) までの ( ) に入れるのに最も適切なものを **1, 2, 3, 4** の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

## *A Simple Solution*

In the town of Burnham-On-Sea in England, police officer Ashley Jones noticed that there were a number of lonely people. He wanted to find a way to make it easier for these people to ( **21** ). After thinking about the problem, he came up with the idea of turning some of the benches in local parks into “chat benches.” He put a sign on each chat bench which says that if someone sits on the bench, that person does not mind having a conversation with a stranger.

Only a few days after he set up the chat benches, Jones was happy to discover that his idea was working. People who had never met before were sitting on the benches and talking to each other. The benches are making a big difference, especially to ( **22** ). Many of them live on their own and find it difficult to travel to visit family or friends. In fact, some seniors do not have the chance to have a conversation for days or even weeks.

A recent survey found that over 9 million people in the United Kingdom often feel lonely. Many of them find it difficult to make friends because they are scared of speaking to people they do not know. Jones’s simple idea provides an easy and attractive way to solve the problem of loneliness. ( **23** ), chat benches are becoming very popular. More than 40 benches have been set up across the United Kingdom, and the idea is spreading to other countries, such as Australia and the United States.

- |      |                                      |                                    |
|------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (21) | <b>1</b> understand technology       | <b>2</b> find new homes            |
|      | <b>3</b> start talking to others     | <b>4</b> begin doing exercise      |
| (22) | <b>1</b> the lives of elderly people | <b>2</b> the local school students |
|      | <b>3</b> people with pets            | <b>4</b> young parents in the town |
| (23) | <b>1</b> Indeed                      | <b>2</b> Equally                   |
|      | <b>3</b> On the contrary             | <b>4</b> For one thing             |

## *Cows Need Friends*

Milk production is big business. In North America, for example, one person consumes on average over 150 kilograms of milk every year. To supply the huge amount needed, big farms use machines that automatically feed cows and take their milk. Because ( 24 ), the cost of producing milk is lower. On such farms, though, it is easy for diseases to spread from one animal to another. This can lead to many cows dying on one farm. As a result, cows are often kept separately from a young age.

Scientists in Canada researched the effects of keeping young cows in this way. They compared such cows with ones that had been kept with another cow. The researchers showed a red plastic container, which the cows had never seen before, several times to each cow. The cows that had been kept in pairs were interested in the container at first but soon ignored it. ( 25 ), the cows that had been kept alone continued to react as if it was the first time they had seen the container. The researchers concluded that cows kept alone are more sensitive to new things.

This is important news for farmers. If cows cannot get used to the feeding and milking machines, milk production slows down. The researchers believe farmers would have fewer problems with feeding and milking if cows were kept in very small groups, rather than separately. The researchers also say that diseases are not such a big problem for small groups. There should be little risk of ( 26 ) if only two or three of them are kept together.

- |      |  |   |
|------|--|---|
| (24) | <b>1</b> each cow is much larger<br><b>3</b> fewer people are needed | <b>2</b> the milk can be kept longer<br><b>4</b> cheaper food is being used |
| (25) | <b>1</b> Later on<br><b>3</b> In other words                         | <b>2</b> At last<br><b>4</b> On the other hand                              |
| (26) | <b>1</b> feeding cows too much<br><b>3</b> wild animals attacking    | <b>2</b> losing many animals<br><b>4</b> young cows staying healthy         |

3

A

次の英文 **A**, **B**, **C** の内容に関して、(27) から (38) までの質問に対して最も適切なもの、または文を完成させるのに最も適切なものを **1**, **2**, **3**, **4** の中から一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークしなさい。

From: Robert Mitchell <r.mitchell@wmail.com>  
 To: Melissa Robinson <m-robinson@matlockpost.com>  
 Date: October 10  
 Subject: Application for news reporter job

Dear Ms. Robinson,  
 I am writing today to apply for the news reporter job at *The Matlock Post*. I recently graduated from college with a degree in English, and I would like to start a career as a news writer. I saw an advertisement for the job in your newspaper last Sunday. I then visited your website, where I saw some instructions for applying by e-mail. Because I just graduated, I do not have any professional experience yet. However, I wrote for the college newspaper, *The Campus Daily*, for three years. In my third year there, I was also the news editor. *The Campus Daily* is run by the college students, but we published high-quality newspapers every week. During that time, I wrote at least four articles a week for the newspaper. I am attaching one of those to this e-mail. In addition, I am attaching a recommendation letter written by my English professor, Dr. Olson.  
 I am a very hard worker and I get along well with other people. I also do not mind working extra hours or late at night. If you would like to schedule an interview, please call me at (253) 555-6418. I teach English to private students from 8 a.m. until 3 p.m. on Thursdays, but any other time is fine. Thank you.  
 Sincerely,  
 Robert Mitchell

(27) How did Robert Mitchell first learn about the news reporter job?

- 1 He read an advertisement for it in the newspaper.
- 2 He heard about it from someone at his college.
- 3 He saw a posting for it on *The Matlock Post* website.
- 4 He received an e-mail about the job from a friend.

(28) Robert Mitchell

- 1 worked for a professional newspaper for three years.
- 2 is attaching four articles to his job application.
- 3 was the news editor at a college newspaper for a while.
- 4 often writes letters to one of his professors in college.

(29) What will Robert Mitchell be doing on Thursday this week?

- 1 Helping students with English during the day.
- 2 Working extra hours late at night for his job.
- 3 Meeting with some other people that he knows.
- 4 Having an interview with Ms. Robinson for the job.

## *Beards in History*

The hair that grows on a man's face is called a beard. Hair usually starts growing on boys' faces when they are teenagers and their bodies start producing certain chemicals. The scientist Charles Darwin suggested that men produce beards in order to be appealing to females, and many other scientists have supported this theory. Looking at history, however, it is clear that attitudes to beards have varied greatly from culture to culture.

In many cultures, long beards have been seen as a sign of wisdom. In India, for example, religious leaders have often grown long beards. In ancient Israel, there were strict rules preventing men from shaving or cutting their beards. Many of the men in countries near Israel, though, shaved their faces or kept their beards very short. Some historians believe that the ancient Israelites kept their beards long so they would appear different from people in these other nations.

What is perhaps more surprising is that attitudes to beards have not only varied from culture to culture but also from time to time. The ancient Romans, for example, never shaved their faces until about 100 B.C. Then, beards became unpopular, and for about three centuries, important Romans never had beards. However, beards suddenly became fashionable once more. A similar thing happened later in Europe. Beards became unpopular in the 17th century, and men shaved their faces until around the middle of the 19th century. From that time, men in Europe started to grow long beards again.

In the 20th century, too, beards became unpopular in the 1930s, only to come back again in the 1960s. Recently, beards have become popular again among younger men in Europe and North America. This has led to the creation of "beard clubs." These are groups of men who get together and compare their beards. Some of these clubs decided to start the World Beard and Moustache Championships (WBMC), which are held every two years. In 2017, the WBMC were held in Austin, Texas, and 738 competitors from 33 countries were involved. The event even included competitions for fake beards in which women could participate.

(30)

The scientist Charles Darwin

- 1 studied how attitudes to beards have changed in different cultures over time.
- 2 discovered that certain chemicals make hair grow on the faces of teenage boys.
- 3 had the idea that beards are a way for men to be more attractive to women.
- 4 supported a theory about beards that was suggested by a group of scientists.

(31)

According to some historians, what is one reason men in ancient Israel grew long beards?

- 1 Because they did not want to look the same as men in nearby countries.
- 2 Because they did not agree with the rules about shaving their beards.
- 3 Because they hoped to appear wiser than other people in their community.
- 4 Because they were showing their respect for religious leaders in India.

(32)

What was surprising about ancient Romans' attitudes to beards?

- 1 The Romans thought that important people should not be allowed to grow them.
- 2 Roman boys would never shave their faces until they had grown long beards.
- 3 Beards were unpopular for around 300 years before becoming popular again.
- 4 Their attitudes had an effect on fashions in Europe during the 17th century.

(33)

The World Beard and Moustache Championships

- 1 led to the creation of a number of beard clubs.
- 2 have special categories to allow women to take part.
- 3 are held every year in the city of Austin in Texas.
- 4 were canceled in the 1930s and returned in the 1960s.

## *Ocean Treasure*

As economies grow, more goods are manufactured, so there is a constant need for metals. Changes in technology have further increased this demand. For example, computers and smartphones require rare metals such as gold. The amount of metal available on land, however, is limited. It is expensive for mining companies to dig deep into the ground to find metals. For these reasons, mining companies are now looking for metals under the sea.

In the past, finding metals under the sea was considered to be too much of a challenge. In the last few decades, however, places where rare metals can be found have been discovered. These places are called “hydrothermal sea vents.” They are created when seawater flows deep inside the earth, where the rocks are very hot. The rocks are made of substances that contain metals. The water absorbs these substances. As the water gets hotter, it rises, pushes through the seafloor, and returns to the ocean. When the hot water mixes with the cold seawater, the substances in it are dropped on the seafloor.

Because they are deep in the ocean, hydrothermal sea vents were not discovered until the 1970s. Scientists are interested in them not only because of the metals they contain, but also because of the amazing creatures found living near them. The water around the vents is very hot, dark, and full of powerful acids. In spite of these difficult conditions, bacteria and animals have adapted to live in these places. Unlike almost all other living things on the planet, these special creatures do not depend on energy from the sun.

The conditions around the vents mean that mining near them is very challenging. The technology to mine close to the vents now exists, but it is still very expensive. There are other problems with deep-sea mining, too. Scientists believe that sometime soon, companies will be able to afford to mine metals from the seafloor. However, mining around the vents would probably harm the creatures that live there. Consequently, although mining the seafloor for metals will become possible, governments and environmental groups might fight against it and perhaps even try to ban it.

- (34) Why are more companies looking for ways to get metals from the sea?
- 1 Changes in technology have made it easy and cheap to do so.
  - 2 The metals needed for manufacturing goods cannot be found on land.
  - 3 There is more demand for certain kinds of metals which are hard to find.
  - 4 They cannot dig any deeper into the ground to find rare metals.

- (35) Hydrothermal sea vents
- 1 began appearing in rocks on the seafloor during the last few decades.
  - 2 are places where seawater heated by rocks under the seafloor comes out.
  - 3 absorb substances containing metals and keep them deep inside the earth.
  - 4 send up rocks from deep inside the earth and drop them on the seafloor.

- (36) What is one reason that scientists are interested in hydrothermal sea vents?
- 1 They contain special metals that were only discovered recently.
  - 2 They are full of powerful acids that are uncommon in the ocean.
  - 3 Unusual animals that do not rely on the sun for energy live there.
  - 4 The heat they create could be used as a source of energy.

- (37) What challenges will deep-sea mining probably face in the future?
- 1 Governments might fight each other for the best deep-sea mining areas.
  - 2 Scientists will have to work hard to invent the technology needed for it.
  - 3 It will cost a lot of money to move the creatures living around the vents.
  - 4 People might try to stop it because of possible damage to the environment.

- (38) Which of the following statements is true?
- 1 Finding metals in the ocean was thought to be too difficult to do in the past.
  - 2 New computers and smartphones use smaller amounts of rare metals than old ones.
  - 3 Scientists discovered how to get metals from hydrothermal sea vents in the 1970s.
  - 4 Some countries have made it illegal for companies to carry out deep-sea mining.

## 4

## ライティング

- 以下の TOPIC について、あなたの意見とその理由を2つ書きなさい。
- POINTS は理由を書く際の参考となる観点を示したものです。ただし、これら以外の観点から理由を書いてもかまいません。
- 語数の目安は80語～100語です。
- 解答は、解答用紙のB面にあるライティング解答欄に書きなさい。なお、解答欄の外に書かれたものは採点されません。
- 解答が TOPIC に示された問いの答えになっていない場合や、TOPIC からずれていると判断された場合は、0点と採点されることがあります。 TOPIC の内容をよく読んでから答えてください。

## TOPIC

*It is sometimes said that all people should be able to enter museums for free. Do you agree with this opinion?*

## POINTS

- *Donations*
- *Learning environment*
- *Maintenance*

MEMO

# Listening Test

## 2級リスニングテストについて

①このリスニングテストには、第1部と第2部があります。

★英文はすべて一度しか読まれません。

第1部……対話を聞き、その質問に対して最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選びなさい。

第2部……英文を聞き、その質問に対して最も適切なものを1, 2, 3, 4の中から一つ選びなさい。

②No. 30のあと、10秒すると試験終了の合図がありますので、筆記用具を置いてください。

## 第1部

- No. 1*
- 1 Cancel her scuba-diving tour.
  - 2 Take a scuba-diving course.
  - 3 Find a new spot to go diving.
  - 4 Travel to Starfish Island.

- No. 2*
- 1 He left something at home.
  - 2 He missed his train.
  - 3 He was late for work.
  - 4 He had to cancel a meeting.

- No. 3*
- 1 Learning about Brazil.
  - 2 Buying tropical fish.
  - 3 Going on a fishing trip.
  - 4 Working in a fish market.

- No. 4*
- 1 It is going to New York.
  - 2 It is only one hour long.
  - 3 It will arrive in 30 minutes.
  - 4 It will probably arrive early.

- No. 5*
- 1** She brings her baby to the office.
  - 2** She wants to continue working.
  - 3** She wants to work full-time.
  - 4** She lives with her parents.
- No. 6*
- 1** Open a bank account.
  - 2** Exchange some money.
  - 3** Send some money overseas.
  - 4** Get a new passport.
- No. 7*
- 1** His co-worker is having a birthday.
  - 2** His boss will buy him lunch.
  - 3** He has just been promoted.
  - 4** He will be sent to a new city.
- No. 8*
- 1** He has collected stamps for a long time.
  - 2** He has some letters to mail.
  - 3** He may start a new hobby.
  - 4** He will go to England soon.

## *Listening Test*

- No. 9**
- 1** They should try eating something new.
  - 2** They should cook Thai food for dinner.
  - 3** Meat and potatoes is her favorite meal.
  - 4** Her husband should help out in the kitchen.
- No. 10**
- 1** Pay for his tour.
  - 2** Get a visa.
  - 3** Go to a travel agency.
  - 4** Apply for a passport.
- No. 11**
- 1** Write about choosing a college.
  - 2** Start getting the newspaper.
  - 3** Check the news on the Internet.
  - 4** Read the article at the library.
- No. 12**
- 1** Buy Angie a new plant.
  - 2** Water Angie's plants.
  - 3** Call Angie at work.
  - 4** Pick Angie up at the airport.

- No. 13*
- 1** He does not like cheese.
  - 2** He is often away from home.
  - 3** He needs to go somewhere.
  - 4** He wants to order another pizza.

- No. 14*
- 1** She does not want to wait.
  - 2** She does not like noodles.
  - 3** She does not feel very hungry.
  - 4** She does not have enough money.

- No. 15*
- 1** A new bus station was built near his home.
  - 2** Something is wrong with his car.
  - 3** The buses are always on time.
  - 4** It costs less than driving.

*Listening Test*

**第2部**

- No. 16*
- 1** See a doctor.
  - 2** Go for a long walk.
  - 3** Use the pool at the gym.
  - 4** Climb a mountain.
- No. 17*
- 1** To show the main color of the city's flag.
  - 2** To welcome an important guest to the city.
  - 3** Because the builders of the gate liked the color.
  - 4** Because it matches flowers that grow around the city.
- No. 18*
- 1** A bus will arrive late.
  - 2** An exit will be closed soon.
  - 3** There has been an accident.
  - 4** To give directions to get to a station.
- No. 19*
- 1** She wanted to thank him for his help.
  - 2** She lost her wallet on her way home.
  - 3** She needed him to open her door.
  - 4** She had to tell him about her move.

- No. 20**
- 1** It could turn quickly in the air.
  - 2** It could pull big planes in the air.
  - 3** It did not need gasoline to fly.
  - 4** It did not need a pilot to fly.
- No. 21**
- 1** He borrowed a smartphone.
  - 2** He bought a battery charger.
  - 3** He took a taxi to his office.
  - 4** He called his customer.
- No. 22**
- 1** It was made by a group of artists.
  - 2** It is a model of a famous artist's home.
  - 3** It has a grand piano in every room.
  - 4** It can be lived in by children.
- No. 23**
- 1** Borrow money from a bank.
  - 2** Open a special savings account.
  - 3** Help his daughters find a university.
  - 4** Get information about starting a business.

## *Listening Test*

- No. 24**
- 1** She is going to make a French dish at home.
  - 2** She is going to see a movie at a theater.
  - 3** She is going to eat dinner at a restaurant.
  - 4** She is going to order pizza and watch movies.
- No. 25**
- 1** She got a message about it from a friend.
  - 2** She saw information about it at a café.
  - 3** She heard about it from one of her professors.
  - 4** She read about it at college.
- No. 26**
- 1** To water his garden every weekend.
  - 2** To grow some small flowers.
  - 3** To remove some parts of a tree.
  - 4** To plant more grass under a tree.
- No. 27**
- 1** To keep shirts closed.
  - 2** To keep pants from falling down.
  - 3** As toys for animals.
  - 4** As decorations for clothes.

- No. 28**
- 1** By shopping at the supermarket every month.
  - 2** By buying a set of wine glasses.
  - 3** By signing up for a membership card.
  - 4** By spending more than \$60 at the store.
- No. 29**
- 1** By doing his laundry every week.
  - 2** By showing him how to order things online.
  - 3** By cleaning his house when he is tired.
  - 4** By cooking for him at her home.
- No. 30**
- 1** It will be more windy than usual.
  - 2** It will be cold and rainy.
  - 3** It will be sunny with clear skies.
  - 4** It will be warmer than expected.

■一次試験の結果について■

1) 英検ウェブサイトでの解答速報 (https://www.eiken.or.jp) 10月11日 13:00以降

2) 結果通知方法

◆個人申込の場合

一次個人成績表に可否結果を記載して、11月2日までに送付します(合格の場合は、一次個人成績表の右上部分が二次受験票になります)。未着の場合は11月2日以降に英検サービスセンター03(3266)8311(平日9:30~17:00)までお問い合わせください(お問い合わせの際には個人番号もお知らせください)。

◆団体申込の場合

一次個人成績表は11月2日までに申込責任者あてに送付します(個人あてには送付しません)。11月4日までに二次受験票を受け取っていない場合は、申込責任者へお問い合わせください。

■二次試験について(一次試験合格者のみ)■ ※試験日程は必ずご自身で事前にご確認ください。

1) 試験日 A日程:11月7日(日) B日程:11月14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おりの日程と異なる場合があります。
- 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	6401	三次	7403	久留米	9103	鹿児島	9701
函館	0102	盛岡	1301	つばし道	2104	箕子地区	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	飯塚	9105	鹿屋	9703
帯広	0104	釜石	1303	鹿嶋	2106	市川船橋	2504	富山	4201	名古屋	5201	紀伊田辺	6502	呉	7405	佐賀	9201	奄美	9704
釧路	0105	花巻	1304	取手	2107	曾志野	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	船我孫子	2509	福井	4401	各務原	5301	尼崎西宮	6606	萩	7505	佐世保	9302	本島中部	9802
小樽	0110	酒田	1405	沼田	2302	横浜市	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	中国	7507	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	7507	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	普通寺	8102	日田	9403		
留萌	0114	気仙沼	1504	さいたま	2401	蕨	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	近江八幡	6103	津山	7302	四万十	8402	人吉	9504		
弘前	1104	関東	飯能	2408	長岡	4102	東海	彦根	6104	倉敷	7303	九州・沖縄	9101	延岡	9602				
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	0199
東京	3199
中国	7299
九州・沖縄	9399, 9799, 9899
海外準会場	9901
海外本会場	9902, 9903, 9904, 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。

注意事項  
・団体申込の場合の受験者の個人情報、団体申込責任者を通じて協会が取得します。また取得した個人情報は、英語検定業務の円滑な実施、合格者に対する「合格証明書」発行等のサービスの実施、および英語検定統計のために利用いたします。なお、業務運営に際し、委託先に預託することがあります。また、これ以外の目的に利用する場合は、皆様のご同意を得た上で行います。  
・団体申込の場合の受験者の可否結果は、原則として団体申込責任者宛に送付されます。また、志願者情報、および可否結果は団体申込責任者が知り得ることをご承知おください。  
・同一回と同じ級を重複して申し込みおよび受験することはできません。受験した場合は、両方とも失格になります。