

2021-3

# 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 1 月 23 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2/7(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) Roberto was a true ( ), so he immediately volunteered to join the army when his country was attacked by its neighbor.  
 1 villain      2 patriot      3 spectator      4 beggar
- (2) “Let’s take a break now,” said the chairperson. “We’ll ( ) the meeting in about 15 minutes to talk about the next item on the agenda.”  
 1 parody      2 resume      3 impede      4 erect
- (3) The first time Dan tried skiing, he found it difficult, but on each ( ) ski trip, he got better. Now he is an expert skier.  
 1 sufficient      2 arrogant      3 subsequent      4 prominent
- (4) The professor is an expert in his field but his ( ) behavior is a source of embarrassment to his colleagues. “He’s always doing or saying strange things,” said one.  
 1 secular      2 eccentric      3 vigilant      4 apparent
- (5) Because the vegetable stand was unable to ( ) that the vegetables it sold were organic, Eddie refused to buy them. It was his strict policy to eat only organic foods.  
 1 diverge      2 certify      3 evade      4 glorify
- (6) As a school guidance counselor, Ms. Pereira specializes in helping students find their ( ). She believes people should have careers that fit their personality and skills.  
 1 boredom      2 vocation      3 insult      4 publicity
- (7) The marathon runner was so thirsty after the race that she drank a large sports drink in just a few ( ) and then quickly asked for another one.  
 1 herds      2 lumps      3 gulps      4 sacks
- (8) The sleeping baby was ( ) by the loud music coming from her brother’s room. She woke up crying, and it took a long time before she fell asleep again.  
 1 startled      2 improvised      3 prolonged      4 tolerated
- (9) A: I’ve been living in this apartment for a year now, and the ( ) is about to end. I have to decide if I should stay or move.  
 B: If your rent will be the same, I recommend renewing your contract and staying.  
 1 token      2 lease      3 vicinity      4 dialect

- (10) The presidential candidate blamed the ( ) economy on the current president. He promised he would improve it if he were elected.  
 1 bulky                      2 functional                      3 ethnic                      4 sluggish
- (11) *A:* Annie, how have you been? Did you enjoy your trip to Italy last year?  
*B:* I did, Pablo. Actually, I loved it so much that I've been ( ) moving there. I'd have to wait until my son graduates from high school, though.  
 1 contemplating                      2 emphasizing  
 3 vandalizing                      4 illustrating
- (12) All the senators said they supported the new law, so it was no surprise when they voted for it ( ).  
 1 unanimously                      2 abnormally                      3 mockingly                      4 savagely
- (13) *A:* Did you go to Professor Markham's lecture?  
*B:* I did, but it was so boring I could only ( ) it for 15 minutes. After that, I left and went to a café.  
 1 execute                      2 discern                      3 endure                      4 relay
- (14) Houses built in cold regions can be surprisingly ( ) during the winter. Fireplaces, wood furniture, and nice carpets give the homes a warm, comfortable feeling.  
 1 rigid                      2 rash                      3 cozy                      4 clumsy
- (15) Mrs. Wilson was angry when her son broke the window, but she was more disappointed that he tried to ( ) her by telling her that someone else had done it.  
 1 pinpoint                      2 suppress                      3 reroute                      4 deceive
- (16) After Wanda was late for the third time in one month, her manager had a long talk with her about the importance of ( ).  
 1 congestion                      2 drainage                      3 optimism                      4 punctuality
- (17) The young author decided not to follow ( ) storytelling rules and wrote his novel in a unique style.  
 1 vulnerable                      2 clueless                      3 conventional                      4 phonetic
- (18) The items in the box were packaged carefully because they were ( ), but some of them were still damaged when they were being delivered.  
 1 coarse                      2 fragile                      3 immovable                      4 glossy

- (19) The queen ( ) her adviser to the palace, but she became extremely angry when he took a long time to arrive.  
**1** summoned      **2** hammered      **3** mingled      **4** trembled
- (20) The general knew his troops were losing the battle, so he ordered them to ( ). Once they were safely away from the battlefield, he worked on a new plan to defeat the enemy.  
**1** entrust      **2** discard      **3** strangle      **4** retreat
- (21) After Bill began university, he quickly realized that he did not have the ( ) to study advanced math, so he changed his major to geography.  
**1** capacity      **2** novelty      **3** bait      **4** chunk
- (22) The police officer was shocked when his partner suggested they ( ) a suspect in order to force him to admit he had stolen money. Using violence in this way was not allowed.  
**1** rough up      **2** give out      **3** break up      **4** take over
- (23) Julius was lucky to see a rare eagle on his first day of bird-watching. However, 20 years ( ) before he saw another one.  
**1** held out      **2** went by      **3** laid off      **4** cut off
- (24) *A:* Are you going to cancel your weekend beach trip? There's a typhoon coming.  
*B:* We haven't ( ) going yet. It depends on which direction the typhoon moves in.  
**1** ruled out      **2** stood down      **3** dragged into      **4** scooped up
- (25) Jun always saved as much money as possible so he would have something to ( ) if he lost his job.  
**1** look up to      **2** fall back on  
**3** come down with      **4** do away with

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.

## Donor Premiums

In recent years, it has become common for charities to give donor premiums—small gifts such as coffee mugs—to people who donate money to them. Many charities offer them, and it is widely believed that people give more when they receive donor premiums. However, researchers say that donor premiums tend to ( 26 ). Most people initially give money because they want to make the world a better place or help those who are less fortunate. When they receive gifts, though, people can start to become motivated by selfishness and desire. In fact, they may become less likely to donate in the future.

There may, however, be ways to avoid this problem. Research has shown that telling people they will receive gifts after making donations is not the best way to ensure they will contribute in the future. In one study, donors responded better to receiving gifts when they did not expect them. ( 27 ), future donations from such people increased by up to 75 percent. On the other hand, donors who knew that they would receive a gift after their donation did not value the gift highly, regardless of what it was.

Donor premiums may also have indirect benefits. Experts say gifts can ( 28 ). Items such as fancy shopping bags with charity logos, for example, signal that a donor is part of an exclusive group. Such gifts not only keep donors satisfied but also increase the general public's awareness of charities.

- (26) 1 use up charities' resources  
2 change donors' attitudes  
3 encourage people to donate more  
4 improve the public's image of charities
- (27) 1 Instead      2 Nevertheless      3 In contrast      4 Furthermore
- (28) 1 help promote charities      2 easily be copied  
3 have undesirable effects      4 cause confusion among donors

## Government Policy and Road Safety

Traffic-related deaths have declined in the United States due to the introduction of safety measures such as seat belts. Many critics of government policy claim, however, that fatalities could be further reduced with stricter government regulation. In fact, some say current government policies regarding speed limits may ( **29** ). This is because speed limits are often set using the “operating speed method.” With this method, speed limits are decided based on the speeds at which vehicles that use the road actually travel, and little attention is paid to road features that could increase danger. Unfortunately, this means limits are sometimes set at unsafe levels.

Critics also point out that the United States is behind other nations when it comes to vehicle-safety regulations. In the United States, safety regulations are ( **30** ). Although some vehicles have become larger and their shape has changed, laws have not changed to reflect the increased danger they pose to pedestrians. Critics say that regulating only the safety of vehicle occupants is irresponsible, and that pedestrian deaths have increased even though there are simple measures that could be taken to help prevent them.

One measure for improving road safety is the use of cameras at traffic signals to detect drivers who fail to stop for red lights. Many such cameras were installed in the 1990s and have been shown to save lives. ( **31** ), the number of such cameras has declined in recent years. One reason for this is that there is often public opposition to them due to privacy concerns.

- (29)    **1** further support this trend                      **2** reduce seat-belt use  
          **3** encourage dangerous driving                      **4** provide an alternative solution

- (30)    **1** designed to protect those inside vehicles  
          **2** opposed by many drivers  
          **3** actually being decreased  
          **4** stricter for large vehicles

- (31)    **1** For instance    **2** Likewise    **3** Despite this    **4** Consequently

*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.*

## Caligula

The Roman emperor Caligula, also known as the “mad emperor,” became so infamous that it is difficult to separate fact from legend regarding his life. During his reign, Caligula suffered what has been described as a “brain fever.” It has often been said that this illness caused him to go insane, a claim that is supported by his seemingly irrational behavior following his illness. Today, however, some historians argue that his actions may have been a deliberate part of a clever, and horribly violent, political strategy.

After his illness, Caligula began torturing and putting to death huge numbers of citizens for even minor offenses. He also claimed to be a living god. These actions may suggest mental instability, but another explanation is that they were intended to secure his position. While Caligula was ill, plans were made to replace him, since he had not been expected to survive, and he likely felt betrayed and threatened as a result. Similarly, while claiming to be a god certainly sounds like a symptom of insanity, many Roman emperors were considered to become gods upon dying, and Caligula may have made the claim to discourage his enemies from assassinating him.

The story of how Caligula supposedly tried to appoint his horse Incitatus to a powerful government position is also sometimes given as evidence of his mental illness. However, Caligula is said to have frequently humiliated members of the Roman Senate, making them do things such as wearing uncomfortable clothing and running in front of his chariot. Elevating his horse to a position higher than theirs would have been another way to make the Senate members feel worthless. Eventually, though, Caligula’s behavior went too far, and he was murdered. Efforts were made to erase him from history, leaving few reliable sources for modern historians to study. As a result, it may never be known whether he truly was the mad emperor.



**(32)**

Some modern historians argue that

- 1** Caligula's seemingly crazy actions may actually have been part of a carefully thought-out plan.
- 2** the "brain fever" that Caligula suffered was more serious than it was originally believed to be.
- 3** Caligula should not be judged based on the period when he was suffering from a mental illness.
- 4** many of the violent acts that Caligula is reported to have carried out were performed by other Roman emperors.

**(33)**

What may have been one result of Caligula's illness?

- 1** The fact that he almost died caused him to stop being interested in anything except gods and religion.
- 2** He felt that he could no longer trust anyone, leading him to change the way he governed.
- 3** Roman citizens thought he was still likely to die, so he attempted to show them that the gods would protect him.
- 4** He began to doubt old beliefs about Roman emperors, which led to serious conflicts with other members of the government.

**(34)**

According to the passage, how did Caligula feel about the members of the Roman Senate?

- 1** He felt the people should respect them more, since they would do anything to protect him from his enemies.
- 2** He wanted to show his power over them, so he often found ways to make them feel they had no value.
- 3** He disliked them because he felt that they were physically weak and had poor fashion sense.
- 4** He was grateful for their support, so he held events such as chariot races in order to honor them.

## *The Friends of Eddie Coyle*

In 1970, American writer George V. Higgins published his first novel, *The Friends of Eddie Coyle*. This crime novel was inspired by the time Higgins spent working as a lawyer, during which he examined hours of police surveillance tapes and transcripts in connection with the cases he was involved in. What he heard and read was the everyday speech of ordinary criminals, which sounded nothing like the scripted lines of TV crime dramas at the time. Higgins learned how real criminals spoke, and their unique, often messy patterns of language provided the basis for *The Friends of Eddie Coyle*. The novel's gritty realism was far removed from the polished crime stories that dominated the bestseller lists at the time. Higgins neither glamorized the lives of his criminal characters nor portrayed the police or federal agents in a heroic light.

One aspect that distinguishes *The Friends of Eddie Coyle* from other crime novels is that it is written almost entirely in dialogue. Given the crime genre's reliance on carefully plotted stories that build suspense, this was a highly original approach. Important events are not described directly, instead being introduced through conversations between characters in the novel. Thus, readers are given the sense that they are secretly listening in on Eddie Coyle and his criminal associates. Even action scenes are depicted in dialogue, and where narration is necessary, Higgins writes sparingly, providing only as much information as is required for readers to follow the plot. The focus is primarily on the characters, the world they inhabit, and the codes of conduct they follow.

Although Higgins's first novel was an immediate hit, not all readers liked the author's writing style, which he also used in his following books. Many complained that his later novels lacked clear plots and contained too little action. Yet Higgins remained committed to his belief that the most engaging way to tell a story is through the conversations of its characters, as this compels the reader to pay close attention to what is being said. Despite writing many novels, Higgins was never able to replicate the success of his debut work. Toward the end of his life, he became disappointed and frustrated by the lack of attention and appreciation his books received. Nevertheless, *The Friends of Eddie Coyle* is now considered by many to be one of the greatest crime novels ever written.

- (35) According to the passage, George V. Higgins wrote *The Friends of Eddie Coyle*
- 1 because he believed that the novel would become a bestseller and enable him to quit the law profession to write full time.
  - 2 after becoming frustrated about the lack of awareness among ordinary Americans regarding the extent of criminal activity in the United States.
  - 3 because he wanted to show readers how hard lawyers worked in order to protect the victims of crime.
  - 4 after being inspired by what he found during the investigations he carried out while he was a lawyer.
- 
- (36) In the second paragraph, what do we learn about *The Friends of Eddie Coyle*?
- 1 Higgins wanted to produce a novel which proved that the traditional rules of crime fiction still held true in modern times.
  - 2 The novel is unusual because Higgins tells the story through interactions between the characters rather than by describing specific events in detail.
  - 3 Higgins relied heavily on dialogue throughout the novel because he lacked the confidence to write long passages of narration.
  - 4 Although the novel provides an authentic description of the criminal world, Higgins did not consider it to be a true crime novel.
- 
- (37) Which of the following statements would the author of the passage most likely agree with?
- 1 Despite the possibility that Higgins could have attracted a wider readership by altering his writing style, he remained true to his creative vision.
  - 2 The first book Higgins produced was poorly written, but the quality of his work steadily increased in the years that followed.
  - 3 It is inevitable that writers of crime novels will never gain the same level of prestige and acclaim as writers of other genres.
  - 4 It is unrealistic for writers of crime novels to expect their work to appeal to readers decades after it was first published.

## Mummy Brown

Thousands of years ago, ancient Egyptians began practicing mummification—the process of drying out the bodies of the dead, treating them with various substances, and wrapping them to preserve them. It was believed this helped the dead person’s spirit enter the afterlife. Beginning in the twelfth century, however, many ancient mummies met a strange fate, as a market arose in Europe for medicines made using parts of mummies. People assumed the mummies’ black color was because they had been treated with bitumen—a black, petroleum-based substance that occurs naturally in the Middle East and was used by ancient societies to treat illnesses. However, while ancient Egyptians did sometimes preserve mummies by coating them with bitumen, this method had not been used on many of the mummies that were taken to Europe. Furthermore, an incorrect translation of Arabic texts resulted in the mistaken belief that the bitumen used to treat mummies actually entered their bodies.

By the eighteenth century, advances in medical knowledge had led Europeans to stop using mummy-based medicines. Nevertheless, the European public’s fascination with mummies reached new heights when French leader Napoleon Bonaparte led a military campaign in Egypt, which also included a major scientific expedition that resulted in significant archaeological discoveries and the documentation of ancient artifacts. Wealthy tourists even visited Egypt to obtain ancient artifacts for their private collections. In fact, the unwrapping and displaying of mummies at private parties became a popular activity. Mummies were also used in various other ways, such as being turned into crop fertilizer and fuel for railway engines.

One particularly unusual use of mummies was as a pigment for creating brown paint. Made using ground-up mummies, the pigment, which came to be known as mummy brown, was used as early as the sixteenth century, though demand for it grew around the time of Napoleon’s Egyptian campaign. Its color was praised by some European artists, who used it in artworks that can be seen in museums today. Still, the pigment had more critics than fans. Many artists complained about its poor drying ability and other negative qualities. Moreover, painting with a pigment made from deceased people increasingly came to be thought of as disrespectful—one well-known British painter who used mummy brown immediately buried his tube of the paint in the ground when he learned that real mummies had been used to produce it.

Even artists who had no objection to mummy brown could not always be certain its origin was genuine, as parts of dead animals were sometimes sold as mummy parts. Also, the fact that different manufacturers used different parts of mummies to produce the pigment meant there was little consistency among the various versions on the market. Additionally, the mummification process itself, including the substances used to preserve the bodies, underwent changes over time. These same factors make it almost impossible for researchers today to detect the presence of mummy brown in specific paintings. Given the pigment’s controversial origins, however, perhaps art lovers would be shocked if they discovered that it was used in any of the paintings they admire.

- (38) According to the author of the passage, why were ancient Egyptian mummies used to make medicines in Europe?
- 1 Disease was widespread in Europe at the time, so Europeans were willing to try anything to create effective medicines.
  - 2 Because the mummies had not turned black in spite of their age, Europeans assumed they could provide health benefits.
  - 3 Europeans mistakenly believed that a substance which was thought to have medical benefits was present in all mummies.
  - 4 The fact that the mummies had religious significance to ancient Egyptians caused Europeans to believe they had special powers.
- 
- (39) What is one thing we learn about Napoleon Bonaparte's military campaign in Egypt?
- 1 A number of leaders saw it as a reason to also invade Egypt, which led to the destruction of many ancient artifacts.
  - 2 It revealed information about ancient Egyptian culture that led Europeans to change their opinion of medicines made from mummies.
  - 3 It was opposed by wealthy Europeans, who thought it would result in their collections of ancient artifacts being destroyed.
  - 4 It led to an increased interest in mummies and inspired Europeans to use them for a number of purposes.
- 
- (40) The author of the passage mentions the British painter in order to
- 1 provide an example of how the use of mummy brown was opposed by some people because it showed a lack of respect for the dead.
  - 2 explain why mummy brown remained popular among well-known artists in spite of its poor technical performance.
  - 3 give support for the theory that mummy brown was superior to other paint pigments because of its unique ingredients.
  - 4 describe one reason why some artists developed a positive view of mummy brown after initially refusing to use it.
- 
- (41) What is one thing that makes it difficult to determine whether a painting contains mummy brown?
- 1 The substances that were added to the pigment to improve its color destroyed any biological evidence that tests could have detected.
  - 2 The way that ancient Egyptians prepared mummies changed, so the contents of the pigment were not consistent.
  - 3 Artists mixed the pigment with other types of paint before applying it to paintings, so it would only be present in very small amounts.
  - 4 The art industry has tried to prevent researchers from conducting tests on paintings because of concerns that the results could affect their value.

# 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 stop using goods that are made from animals?*

### POINTS

- *Animal rights*
- *Endangered species*
- *Product quality*
- *Tradition*

MEMO

# Listening Test

**There are three parts to this listening test.**

<b>Part 1</b>	<b>Dialogues:</b> 1 question each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 2</b>	<b>Passages:</b> 2 questions each	Multiple-choice
<b>Part 3</b>	<b>Real-Life:</b> 1 question each	Multiple-choice

※ Listen carefully to the instructions.

## Part 1

- No. 1**
- 1** His recent test scores.
  - 2** Having to drop the class.
  - 3** Finding a job.
  - 4** Staying awake in class.
- No. 2**
- 1** The man could lose his job.
  - 2** The man forgot his mother's birthday.
  - 3** The man did not reply to her e-mail.
  - 4** The man is not liked by the CEO.
- No. 3**
- 1** They take turns driving.
  - 2** They were in a serious accident.
  - 3** They work in a car repair shop.
  - 4** Neither of them can drive next week.
- No. 4**
- 1** He cannot use his credit card.
  - 2** He forgot to contact his card issuer.
  - 3** He is short of cash today.
  - 4** He lost his debit card.



- No. 5**
- 1** He is not suited to the call-center job.
  - 2** He is learning the wrong interview techniques.
  - 3** He should go to the interview he has been offered.
  - 4** He should prioritize finding his dream job.
- No. 6**
- 1** Have the man take some tests.
  - 2** Encourage the man to exercise more.
  - 3** Give the man advice about work-related stress.
  - 4** Recommend the man to a specialist.
- No. 7**
- 1** He will take his vacation later in the year.
  - 2** He will meet with the personnel manager.
  - 3** He will do what his manager asks him to do.
  - 4** He will ask the woman to help him.
- No. 8**
- 1** It needs brighter colors.
  - 2** It fits the company's image.
  - 3** It is too similar to the current one.
  - 4** It needs to be redesigned.

## *Listening Test*

- No. 9**
- 1** He has not read Alice's book yet.
  - 2** He cannot attend Alice's party.
  - 3** He is no longer friends with Alice.
  - 4** He was disappointed with Alice's book.
- No. 10**
- 1** Make sure she catches an earlier train.
  - 2** Use a different train line.
  - 3** Ride her bicycle to the office.
  - 4** Go into the office on weekends.
- No. 11**
- 1** Garbage collection has become less frequent.
  - 2** Garbage bags will become more expensive.
  - 3** Local taxes are likely to rise soon.
  - 4** The newspaper delivery schedule has changed.
- No. 12**
- 1** Try using some earplugs.
  - 2** Have Ranjit talk to her neighbors.
  - 3** Complain about her landlord.
  - 4** Write a message to her neighbors.

## Part 2

**(A)**    *No. 13*

- 1** There are too many food choices available.
- 2** Schools often prepare uninteresting food.
- 3** They copy their parents' eating habits.
- 4** They have a desire to lose weight.

*No. 14*

- 1** Getting children to help make their own meals.
- 2** Encouraging children to play more sports.
- 3** Sometimes letting children eat unhealthy foods.
- 4** Rewarding children for eating vegetables.

---

**(B)**    *No. 15*

- 1** Ching Shih's pirates gained a number of ships.
- 2** Many pirate commanders were captured.
- 3** Most of the pirates were killed.
- 4** Ching Shih agreed to help the Chinese navy.

*No. 16*

- 1** She left China to escape punishment.
- 2** She gave away her wealth.
- 3** She formed a new pirate organization.
- 4** She agreed to stop her pirate operations.

## *Listening Test*

- (C)**    **No. 17**
- 1** Their numbers increase at certain times.
  - 2** They are being hunted by humans.
  - 3** Their habitats have become smaller recently.
  - 4** They have been eating fewer snowshoe hares.

- No. 18**
- 1** They only travel when looking for food.
  - 2** They sometimes travel long distances.
  - 3** They live much longer than other wildcats.
  - 4** They always return to their original territories.

- 
- (D)**    **No. 19**
- 1** Modern burial places are based on their design.
  - 2** They were used for religious purposes.
  - 3** They were only used by non-Christians.
  - 4** The entrances were only found recently.

- No. 20**
- 1** Women used to be priests long ago.
  - 2** The tunnels were not used as churches.
  - 3** Few early Christians were women.
  - 4** Priests used to create paintings.

- (E)**     **No. 21**
- 1** They often have successful family members.
  - 2** They often have low levels of stress.
  - 3** They may miss chances to enjoy simple pleasures.
  - 4** They may make people around them happy.

- No. 22**
- 1** They do not need family support to stay happy.
  - 2** Their incomes are not likely to be high.
  - 3** Their positive moods make them more active.
  - 4** They are more intelligent than unhappy people.

- 
- (F)**     **No. 23**
- 1** They are becoming better at fighting disease.
  - 2** Their numbers are lower than they once were.
  - 3** Many of them are not harvested for food.
  - 4** The waters they live in are becoming cleaner.
- No. 24**
- 1** Native American harvesting practices helped oysters grow.
  - 2** Native American harvesting methods included dredging.
  - 3** Native Americans still harvest oysters.
  - 4** Native Americans only harvested young oysters.

## Listening Test

### Part 3

**(G)** No. 25

**Situation:** You are about to take a tour bus around a town in Italy. You want to join the guided walking tour. You hear the following announcement.

**Question:** Which bus stop should you get off at?

- 1** Stop 4.
- 2** Stop 7.
- 3** Stop 9.
- 4** Stop 13.

**(H)** No. 26

**Situation:** You are abroad on a working-holiday program. You call the immigration office about renewing your visa and are told the following.

**Question:** What should you do first?

- 1** Fill out an application online.
- 2** Request salary statements from your employer.
- 3** Show evidence of your savings.
- 4** Obtain a medical examination certificate.

**(I) No. 27** *Situation:* You are a supermarket manager. You want to reduce losses caused by theft. A security analyst tells you the following.

*Question:* What should you do first?

- 1 Give some staff members more training.
- 2 Install more security cameras.
- 3 Review customer receipts at the exit.
- 4 Clearly mark prices for fruit.

**(J) No. 28** *Situation:* You want a new washing machine. You currently own a Duplanne washing machine. You visit an electronics store in July and hear the following announcement.

*Question:* What should you do to save the most money?

- 1 Download the store's smartphone app.
- 2 Apply for the cash-back deal.
- 3 Exchange your washing machine this month.
- 4 Buy a new Duplanne washing machine in August.

**(K) No. 29** *Situation:* You see a suit you want in a local store, but it does not have one in your size. You do not want to travel out of town. A clerk tells you the following.

*Question:* What should you do?

- 1 Wait until the store gets some new stock.
- 2 Have the clerk check the other store.
- 3 Order the suit from the online store.
- 4 Have the suit delivered to your home.

## ■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>) 1月24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、2月15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2月15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2月15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）。

2月16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：2月20日(日) C日程：3月6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	鎌倉・西武	2502	柏崎	4106	掛川	5104	奈良	6401	北広島 (広島県)	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 ・習志野	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			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	金沢	2505	七尾	4302	春日井	5209	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	小松	4303	岐阜・ 5301	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	福井	4401	各務原	5302	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	船橋	2509	小浜	4402	高山	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	甲府	4501	多治見	5303	淡路島	6609	四国	7507	大分	9401	八重山	9804
北見	0111	仙台	1501	高崎	2303	横須賀 ・逗子	2606	大月	4502	大垣	5304	中国	7601	高松	8101	竹田	9402	宮古	9805
稚内	0112	石巻	1502	桐生	2304			富士吉田	4503	津	5401	鳥取	7101	善通寺	8102	日田	9403		
滝川	0113	大崎	1503	太田	2305	川崎	2607	長野	4601	四日市	5402	米子	7102	徳島	8201	中津	9404		
留萌	0114	気仙沼	1504	さいたま	2401	藤沢・平塚	2608	松本	4602	伊勢	5403	松江	7201	松山	8301	佐伯	9405		
岩見沢	0116	福島	1601	川越	2402	厚木・秦野	2609	伊那	4603	伊賀・名張	5404	浜田	7202	新居浜	8302	熊本	9501		
東北	郡山	1602	深谷	2404	小田原	2610		上田	4604	近畿	5405	出雲	7203	宇和島	8303	八代	9502		
青森	1101	会津若松	1603	所沢	2405	東京 ⑨		飯田	4605	大津	6101	岡山	7301	高知	8401	天草	9503		
八戸	1102	いわき	1604	春日部	2406	甲信越・北陸		諏訪	4606	近江八幡	6103	津山	7302	四万十	8402	人吉	9504		
五所川原	1103	白河	1605	草加	2407	新潟	4101	東海	⑫	彦根	6104	倉敷	7303	九州・沖縄	⑬	宮崎	9601		
秋田	1104	関東	⑪	飯能	2408	長岡	4102	静岡	5101	京都	6201	広島	7401	福岡	9101	延岡	9602		
弘前	1201	水戸	2101	志木	2409	上越	4103												

### 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	9899
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