

2020-3

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

2021 年 1 月 24 日 (日) 実施

■ 試験時間

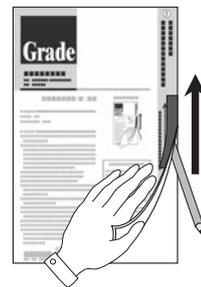
筆記試験 (85分)

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 2/8 (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。

*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	<input type="text"/>	氏名	<input type="text"/>								
暗証番号	<input type="text"/>										



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

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) *A* : It looked like you were enjoying the party, Don. I saw you laughing a lot.
B : Yeah. Rachel was telling some really () stories about her father.
1 marine **2** amusing **3** native **4** silent
- (2) *A* : How many people work at your company, Mr. Seward?
B : We () have 30 employees, but we plan to hire 5 more at the end of the year.
1 seriously **2** instantly **3** currently **4** especially
- (3) The computers in the library should be () for school projects or homework. Students are not allowed to use them for playing games or watching videos on the Internet.
1 utilized **2** satisfied **3** flavored **4** reflected
- (4) In Franklin City, water () has become a big concern. The city is asking people to use as little water as possible.
1 conservation **2** publication **3** revolution **4** ambition
- (5) In science class, students learn the names of the () that can be found in nature. They have to know that CO₂ is made of carbon and oxygen.
1 duties **2** narrations **3** witnesses **4** elements

(6) After Susan got married, she chose to keep working at the same company, but on a part-time ().

- 1 rating 2 sense 3 basis 4 charge

(7) *A* : Did people at the art show like your paintings?

B : Yes. I got a lot of (). One person said they were the most beautiful paintings he had seen in a long time.

- 1 mysteries 2 detectives 3 compliments 4 structures

(8) *A* : How much does it cost to travel to Dubai?

B : Well, the prices (). They are high over the new year holidays but much lower at other times of the year.

- 1 vary 2 navigate 3 pause 4 struggle

(9) Karen () her time between working at a bank and taking care of her children. She would like to spend more time at home, but she also needs to make money.

- 1 publishes 2 divides 3 scratches 4 attaches

(10) *A* : Kevin, did you call the hotel to () my reservation for tomorrow?

B : Yes, Ms. Harris. They said you can check in anytime after two o'clock.

- 1 distinguish 2 confirm 3 promote 4 govern

- (16) Victor likes his new job because he is always (). He uses taxis, trains, and airplanes every day to visit clients all around the country.
- 1 above all else 2 out of place
3 at a distance 4 on the go
- (17) Becky was () her low test scores, so she did not want to speak to any of her friends at college on Friday.
- 1 ashamed of 2 rid of
3 accustomed to 4 familiar to
- (18) Breakfast () to be the most important meal of the day. Experts say that it gives people the energy they need to get through the day.
- 1 has said 2 says 3 is saying 4 is said
- (19) It is because the Bluestreet Girls sing and dance so well () they are so popular with teenagers.
- 1 that 2 if 3 how 4 why
- (20) *A* : This project is going to be very difficult and expensive, Mr. Ford. () cancel it?
B : No. It will make a lot of money for the company later.
- 1 What about 2 What for 3 How come 4 Why not

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。

Cycles of Change

The bicycle is an efficient means of transportation. It was invented in the 19th century, and since then, it has been improved many times. Recently, electric bicycles, or “e-bikes,” have become widely used. Unlike a regular bicycle, an e-bike has a motor, which allows the rider to go up hills more easily. Some cycling fans think that it is “cheating” to use a bike with a motor. Nevertheless, e-bikes are quickly (**21**). In fact, e-bike sales in the United States were eight times greater in 2018 than in 2014 according to one survey.

Researchers say this is good news. They claim that e-bikes may have a positive effect on people’s health and the environment. One major advantage of e-bikes is that older people and those who do not exercise regularly can cycle. This makes it easier for them to commute to work by bike, which is better for the environment than traveling by car. (**22**), e-bikes allow more people to cycle as a hobby. People who could not ride along rough roads or up mountains, for example, can now do so.

Some cycling experts, however, point out problems with the increased use of e-bikes. For one, riders of e-bikes are more likely to be involved in accidents. In response, some people want speed limits to be lowered and other measures to increase safety, such as bike paths. Most importantly, experts say riders of both e-bikes and regular bikes should be careful. It does not matter if a bike has a motor or not. The important thing is to enjoy cycling (**23**).

-
- | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (21) | 1 reducing electricity use | 2 causing new problems | 3 growing in popularity | 4 improving the environment |
| (22) | 1 What is more | 2 Therefore | 3 By contrast | 4 Despite this |
| (23) | 1 during the warm months | 2 together with friends | 3 in order to keep fit | 4 while staying safe |

A Good Way to Save Space

In recent years, farmers in many countries have been finding it more and more difficult to produce enough food to feed everyone. One reason for this is changes in weather patterns caused by global warming. As global temperatures increase, many places have become too hot and dry to be used for agriculture. (24), there is increasing pressure to produce renewable energy, such as solar power. The problem with solar power, though, is that solar panels take up a lot of space. To solve both these problems at once, researchers have recently come up with a way to combine solar power and crop production.

One common challenge in farming is that a lot of direct sunlight (25). Not only can it cause the leaves to turn brown and dry, but the heat from the sunlight also quickly dries up the water in the ground. This means that the plants do not get enough water to survive. The researchers decided to set up solar panels at about 2.5 meters above the ground. These created a space with shade for plants and also reduced the amount of water that dried up, which helped to increase crop production.

The solar panels were also able to benefit from the crops. Solar panels do not perform well (26). However, crops like lettuce and kale create a cooling effect, which stops the solar panels from overheating and allows them to work more efficiently. The results of this research show that it is possible to produce more food, save space, and enjoy the benefits of solar power.

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (24) | 1 Without this
3 After a while | 2 At the same time
4 Indeed |
| (25) | 1 damages crops
3 attracts more insects | 2 is difficult to find
4 makes vegetables taste bad |
| (26) | 1 at high temperatures
3 under large trees | 2 near cool water
4 on cloudy days |

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: Mark Tucker <mtucker@berktonmiddle.edu>
 To: Margaret Lawson <margaret-lawson8@umail.com>
 Date: January 24
 Subject: Sylvia's math grades

Dear Ms. Lawson,
 This is Mark Tucker, your daughter's math teacher at Berkton Middle School. I wanted to talk to you a little about Sylvia's math grades. I know Sylvia had a bad cold a couple of weeks ago, so she missed a few classes. Unfortunately, the students learned some very important things during that week. I sent Sylvia's homework to her while she was absent from school, but she missed some important explanations about triangles during the class. She said she understood the topic, but she did very poorly on yesterday's test. I know that this is not her fault. However, it is very important for her to learn this topic. If she doesn't, she will have trouble in the future because we will use the concepts again in the next chapter.
 I am available for half an hour before school begins to help students who are having trouble with their schoolwork. Also, math students from West Bridgeville College come to the school library to give free tutoring every Wednesday after school. Sylvia says that you take her to school and pick her up every day. Which would be more convenient for you? Please send me an e-mail and let me know if you'd like to bring Sylvia in earlier or pick her up later on Wednesdays.
 Sincerely,
 Mark Tucker

- (27) A couple of weeks ago, Sylvia
- 1 started going to Berkton Middle School.
 - 2 received a bad grade in math class.
 - 3 got a new math teacher at school.
 - 4 was not well enough to attend classes.
- (28) What is it important for Sylvia to do?
- 1 Explain about triangles to the class.
 - 2 Study harder for tests in the future.
 - 3 Understand a topic from math class.
 - 4 Read the next chapter carefully.
- (29) What does Mark Tucker want Sylvia to do?
- 1 Read some books in the school library.
 - 2 Get some extra help with her math studies.
 - 3 Ask her mother to help with her homework.
 - 4 Go to West Bridgeville College for special lessons.

Hagfish

The oceans contain many strange and mysterious creatures. One example is the hagfish. Hagfish look like snakes or eels, but their mouths are a special shape, and they have teeth on their tongues. They live deep in the ocean and eat the bodies of fish that have died and sunk to the ocean floor. A hagfish fossil has been found that is 330 million years old. Scientists who study evolution think hagfish are the ancestors of all creatures with backbones, including human beings.

In most countries, few people have heard of hagfish. In South Korea, however, hagfish are used in a popular dish. Their meat is cooked in oil and then served with salt. In particular, older Korean men enjoy eating hagfish while drinking alcohol. This has led to overfishing in Asia. As a result, other countries, such as the United States, have begun catching hagfish in their seas and exporting them to Korea. Hagfish skin is also used to make bags, boots, and other products.

Hagfish have a special way of protecting themselves from animals that attack them, such as sharks. Hagfish produce a thick liquid which is full of thin fibers. When hagfish are attacked, they shoot out this liquid from small holes in the sides of their bodies. When the liquid mixes with seawater, it rapidly expands, turning into a kind of jelly. This jelly protects the hagfish by making it difficult for the fish that is attacking it to breathe.

Douglas Fudge and a group of scientists at the University of Guelph in Canada have seen a possible use for this hagfish liquid. They say that the fibers in the liquid are like very strong silk. They believe that these could be used to replace artificial fabrics, such as nylon, which are made from fossil fuels. The hagfish fibers would be much more environmentally friendly. These scientists are now trying to create similar fibers in the laboratory in order to make a new fabric that is both very strong and light. Clothing manufacturers would be interested in using such a high-quality fabric for their products.

(30)

Which of the following is true about hagfish?

- 1 Other fish swim to deep areas of the ocean in order to catch them.
- 2 People and many other animals may actually have evolved from them.
- 3 They are the ancestors of all modern fish that do not have backbones.
- 4 They are a type of snake that does not have any teeth or a tongue.

(31)

People in the United States have started catching hagfish because

- 1 their meat has become more and more popular among Americans.
- 2 Koreans use oil taken from hagfish to make health products.
- 3 other types of more popular fish have already been overfished.
- 4 their numbers in Asia have declined since too many were caught.

(32)

How do hagfish protect themselves from other fish?

- 1 By expanding their bodies so that they appear much larger.
- 2 By shooting out thin fibers that make holes in the bodies of other fish.
- 3 By releasing a liquid from their bodies that changes in seawater.
- 4 By covering other fish with a jelly that makes it hard to see.

(33)

What benefit might hagfish provide in the future?

- 1 They could be used to develop a material that is better for the environment.
- 2 They could break down nylon fibers that are polluting the sea.
- 3 They could help clean up fossil fuels that spill in laboratories.
- 4 They could be easily changed to produce very strong silk for the fashion industry.

Recycling Old Ideas

Today, people often recycle items to prevent them from being thrown away in landfills. Recycling metals, in particular, is important because when metals are produced from natural rocks, much harm is caused. Not only is land damaged when taking resources out of the ground, but also many poisons are released into the environment. Furthermore, large amounts of electricity are used. For these reasons, people are looking for ways to recycle metals instead.

Recycling metals actually has a long history. It has always been much easier to reuse metals than to produce them. Metals like iron, copper, and tin are common, but they are difficult to separate from the rocks in which they are found. This is why, in ancient times, Roman armies took metal statues from other countries after wars and melted the statues down to make new weapons. Even as late as the 18th century, Americans were encouraged to donate iron items to be recycled for George Washington's army.

During the 19th century, large companies specializing in recycling were established to meet a higher demand for metals. However, in the 20th century, producing metals became faster and more efficient. Around this time, many product makers began to change the way they increased their profit. Instead of reducing production costs as usual, they started using an approach called "planned obsolescence." This means making products that are designed to break or become unusable after a short period of time, so customers have to buy products more frequently.

These days, such items include devices like smartphones, which must be replaced every few years. They also contain many rare metals. In fact, Americans put around \$60 million worth of gold and silver into landfills each year just by throwing away used phones. Although many people already see the importance of recycling large appliances such as refrigerators and washing machines, some do not understand why smaller electronics should be recycled. The amount of metal in the world is limited, so it may be better to learn from old ideas to preserve the world's supply.

- (34) What is one way producing metals damages the environment?
- 1 A lot of living things need metals from the ground in order to survive.
 - 2 A lot of the electricity that is used in the process causes fires.
 - 3 The majority of metals are thrown away and take up space in landfills.
 - 4 The process leads to the release of dangerous substances.

- (35) Why did people melt down metal items in the past?
- 1 Because weapons were needed for wars against the United States.
 - 2 Because it was easier than separating new metals from rock.
 - 3 In order to mix them with rocks to make them stronger.
 - 4 In order to reuse them to make new statues of their war heroes.

- (36) During the 20th century,
- 1 people started to make companies that specialized in recycling.
 - 2 it became faster and more efficient to use metals to make money.
 - 3 product makers made more money by reducing production costs.
 - 4 businesses began to make goods that quickly became useless.

- (37) How can people preserve the supply of rare metals?
- 1 By trying to recycle small electronics instead of throwing them away.
 - 2 By replacing their old phones with ones that run more efficiently.
 - 3 By increasing the number of large appliances used for recycling.
 - 4 By leaving devices that contain gold and silver in landfills.

- (38) Which of the following statements is true?
- 1 George Washington introduced the idea of recycling iron to the United States.
 - 2 There was an increase in the need for metals during the 19th century.
 - 3 Metals can reduce the amount of poisons released by electricity production.
 - 4 Companies spend about \$60 million each year on gold for new smartphones.

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

Some people say that more apartment buildings should allow pets such as dogs and cats. Do you agree with this opinion?

POINTS

- *Cleanliness*
- *Lifestyles*
- *Neighbors*

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 He is going to meet his wife's father.
 - 2 He and his wife will visit his grandmother.
 - 3 He and his wife will take her on a trip.
 - 4 His wife is going to have a baby.
- No. 2*
- 1 Getting a job at a restaurant.
 - 2 Lending him some money.
 - 3 Having dinner together.
 - 4 Going on a trip to Peru together.
- No. 3*
- 1 It takes an hour to get there.
 - 2 It has some walking trails.
 - 3 It will not be open today.
 - 4 It is located nearby.
- No. 4*
- 1 It is inexpensive.
 - 2 It is in a good location.
 - 3 It has a pretty garden.
 - 4 It is bigger than the other houses.

- No. 5*
- 1** His teacher announced it in science class.
 - 2** He heard about it from her mother.
 - 3** He asked his mother about it.
 - 4** His school newspaper had a story on it.
- No. 6*
- 1** Return after four o'clock.
 - 2** Drive more slowly.
 - 3** Park in a parking lot.
 - 4** Change her parking sticker.
- No. 7*
- 1** He was looking after his son.
 - 2** He was away on a business trip.
 - 3** He has been feeling ill.
 - 4** He went on a vacation.
- No. 8*
- 1** They have studied German before.
 - 2** They look forward to new adventures.
 - 3** They are not happy about moving to Germany.
 - 4** They do not like food from abroad.

Listening Test

- No. 9**
- 1** Look for recipes.
 - 2** Make spaghetti.
 - 3** Go shopping.
 - 4** Clean the bathroom.
- No. 10**
- 1** She wants to watch them again soon.
 - 2** She wants to find out his opinion of them.
 - 3** She forgot which ones she lent him.
 - 4** She forgot the ending of *Lost in Brazil*.
- No. 11**
- 1** Put them on her desk.
 - 2** Hand them to her.
 - 3** Deliver them to another building.
 - 4** Take them back to his pizza shop.
- No. 12**
- 1** It does not sell video games.
 - 2** It is too violent for children.
 - 3** It only sells new items.
 - 4** It is not on sale yet.

- No. 13*
- 1** It will start at 6:00.
 - 2** It will finish a little early.
 - 3** It will be longer than usual.
 - 4** It will be held at a different field.
- No. 14*
- 1** Sell his hard drive to the woman.
 - 2** Have his computer repaired.
 - 3** Work at Computer Plaza.
 - 4** Get a new computer.
- No. 15*
- 1** Her new teacher is strict.
 - 2** The school offers free classes.
 - 3** She will start studying Chinese.
 - 4** Learning Chinese is easier than she thought.

Listening Test

第2部

- No. 16*
- 1** He did not like the food his mother had made.
 - 2** He could not eat all his food.
 - 3** She had left her lunch at home.
 - 4** She had given him a snack from the cafeteria.
- No. 17*
- 1** They are expected to become the champions.
 - 2** They are going to start training next month.
 - 3** They will go to Capton City next week.
 - 4** They have been preparing overseas.
- No. 18*
- 1** To promote a traditional kind of music in Florida.
 - 2** To teach people about new kinds of instruments.
 - 3** To protect people while they are underwater.
 - 4** To help people learn about marine life.
- No. 19*
- 1** He will study only on the weekends.
 - 2** He will study for four hours every day.
 - 3** He will start studying in the mornings.
 - 4** He will start studying earlier in the evenings.

- No. 20**
- 1** People in Egypt cook it in special pots.
 - 2** It can be kept and eaten for a long time.
 - 3** Scientists find new types of it every day.
 - 4** Over 3,000 pots of it were found in pyramids.
- No. 21**
- 1** Make costumes for comic book events.
 - 2** Start a website about comic books.
 - 3** Sell her collection of comic books.
 - 4** Join a comic book fan club.
- No. 22**
- 1** A \$2,000 discount.
 - 2** A discount on snow tires.
 - 3** A weekend trip for a family.
 - 4** A chance to be on a TV show.
- No. 23**
- 1** He took her on a trip this summer.
 - 2** He took her to swimming lessons.
 - 3** He bought her some new toys.
 - 4** He bought her some summer clothes.

Listening Test

- No. 24**
- 1** By spending \$25 at the gym.
 - 2** By joining a boxing class.
 - 3** By introducing two new members.
 - 4** By coming to the gym every day for a month.
- No. 25**
- 1** He does not like staying at hotels.
 - 2** He does not want to go to Thailand.
 - 3** He likes going to the beach.
 - 4** He is interested in temples.
- No. 26**
- 1** Watch many documentaries.
 - 2** Interview 15 movie directors.
 - 3** Start writing fantasy stories.
 - 4** Make a movie about real people.
- No. 27**
- 1** They live in dangerously high places.
 - 2** They like to go near people.
 - 3** They are considered to be dangerous.
 - 4** They have shorter legs than most birds.

- No. 28**
- 1** His boss wants him to transfer.
 - 2** His office in Canada is closing.
 - 3** He got a new job in an office there.
 - 4** He wants to be near his mother.
- No. 29**
- 1** It is a place where people have business meetings.
 - 2** It is a gift given to friends and co-workers.
 - 3** It is a time to relax and chat.
 - 4** It is a type of coffee from Sweden.
- No. 30**
- 1** Playing for a new soccer team.
 - 2** Training young soccer players.
 - 3** Coaching his old teammates.
 - 4** Managing a new club.

■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25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、2月16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16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2月16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17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21日(日) B日程:2月28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、英検ウェブサイトの【二次試験のA/B日程の区分けについて】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、【二次試験のA/B日程の区分けについて】のとおり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■ ※横浜・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	札幌	旭川	帯広	釧路	名寄	室蘭	網走	苫小牧	小樽	北見	稚内	滝川	留萌	岩見沢	東北	青森	八戸	五所川原	弘前	秋田	大館	
0101	0102	0103	0104	0105	0106	0107	0108	0109	0110	0111	0112	0113	0114	0116	1101	1102	1103	1104	1201	1202		
盛岡	一関	釜石	花巻	山形	鶴岡	米沢	新庄	酒田	仙台	石巻	大崎	気仙沼	福島	郡山	会津若松	いわき	白河	関東	水戸	竜ヶ崎	日立	
1203	1301	1302	1303	1304	1401	1402	1404	1405	1501	1502	1503	1504	1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	2101	2102	2103		
つばし	常総	鹿嶋	取手	宇都宮	足利	小山	前橋	沼田	高崎	桐生	さいたま	川越	深谷	所沢	春日部	草加	飯能	志木	本庄	千葉	鎌ヶ	
2104	2105	2106	2107	2201	2202	2203	2301	2302	2303	2304	2401	2402	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2501	2502	
館山	市川	船橋	船橋	木更津	成田	船橋	横浜	横浜	川崎	大月	小田原	平塚	逗子	東京	甲信越	新潟	長岡	上越	佐渡	加茂	柏崎	
2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2509	2509	2606	2606	2607	2608	2610	2611	2612	2606	2606	4101	4102	4103	4104	4105	4106	
南魚沼	富山	高岡	金沢	七尾	小松	福井	小浜	甲府	大月	富士吉田	松本	伊那	上田	飯沼	近畿	東海	静岡	三島	浜松	掛川	富士	
4107	4201	4202	4301	4302	4303	4401	4402	4501	4502	4503	4602	4603	4604	4606	6103	6104	5101	5102	5103	5104	5105	
名古屋	豊橋	岡崎	豊田	春日井	岐阜	各務原	高山	多治見	大垣	米子	伊勢	伊弉	出雲	出雲	津山	彦根	京都	福知山	宮津	大阪	奈良	
5201	5202	5203	5207	5209	5301	5301	5302	5303	5304	5402	5403	5404	5404	6103	6104	6201	6202	6203	6203	6401	6401	
和歌山	紀伊田辺	新宮	神戸	姫路	加古川	尼崎	豊岡	淡路島	中国	鳥取	松江	浜田	出雲	出雲	津山	倉敷	広島	福山	三つ	北広島	広島	
6501	6502	6503	6601	6603	6605	6606	6608	6609	中国	7101	7201	7202	7203	7203	7302	7303	7401	7402	7403	7404	7404	7404
呉	山口	周南	下関	岩国	加古川	尼崎	豊岡	淡路島	中国	鳥取	松江	浜田	出雲	出雲	津山	倉敷	広島	福山	三つ	北広島	広島	
7405	7501	7502	7503	7504	7505	7506	7506	7506	8101	8201	8301	8302	8303	8401	8402	9101	9102	9103	9104	9105	9201	
伊万里	唐津	鳥栖	長崎	佐世保	萩	萩	萩	高松	普通寺	徳島	新居浜	宇和島	高知	高知	九州・沖縄	福岡	北九州	久留米	大牟田	奄美	霧島	
9202	9203	9204	9301	9302	9304	9304	9304	9403	8102	8201	8302	8303	8401	8402	9602	9603	9102	9103	9104	9105	9201	
沖永良部	指宿	那覇	本島中部	本島北部	八重山	宮古	本島南部	日田	中津	佐伯	熊本	八代	天草	人吉	延岡	都城	鹿児島	鹿屋	鹿屋	奄美	霧島	
9706	9707	9801	9802	9803	9804	9805	9807	9403	9404	9405	9501	9502	9503	9504	9601	9602	9701	9702	9703	9704	9705	

北海道	0199
東京	3199
中国	7299
九州・沖縄	9399
鹿児島県	9799
沖縄県	9899
海外準会場	9901
海外本会場	9902
ロンドン	9903
ニューヨーク	9904
ロサンゼルス	9905
ホノルル	9905

- ①横 浜
 西区・保土ヶ谷区・瀬谷区およびその周辺.....2601
 港北区・鶴見区およびその周辺.....2602
 港南区およびその周辺.....2603
 青葉区・都筑区・緑区およびその周辺.....2604

- ②東 京
 千代田区・中央区・台東区・足立区.....3101
 荒川区・江東区およびその周辺.....3101
 新宿区・中野区・杉並区およびその周辺.....3102
 豊島区・北区・板橋区およびその周辺.....3103
 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
 八王子市およびその周辺.....3106
 町田市およびその周辺.....3107

- ③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。

注意事項

- 団体申込の場合の受験者の個人情報は、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いたします。
- 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。