

2019-3

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

2020年1月26日(日) 実施

■ 試験時間

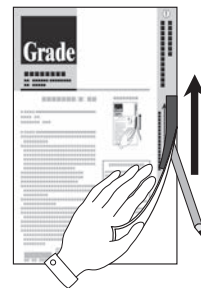
筆記試験 (85分)

リスニングテスト (約24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2/10(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。

*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"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	氏名	<input type="text"/>
暗証番号	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<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) Rick decided to quit his job because the pay was not (). He could not live on just \$400 a week.
1 obvious **2** adequate **3** ridiculous **4** intensive
- (2) Until last year, the school chess tournament was held (), but then the principal decided that this was not enough. Now, the tournament is held twice a year.
1 innocently **2** visually **3** annually **4** objectively
- (3) Many different kinds of (), from motorbikes to huge trucks, took part in the New Year's parade.
1 liquids **2** barriers **3** vehicles **4** thermometers
- (4) The actor got so many messages from fans that he could not () to all of them himself. He decided to employ an assistant to help answer them.
1 confess **2** respond **3** drag **4** frown
- (5) Beethoven was a famous composer and musician who created several (). They are believed to be some of the best works of music ever made.
1 masterpieces **2** debts **3** proposals **4** traps

- (6) Richard Wilson is now a successful businessman, but he grew up in (). During his childhood, his family had almost no money.
1 accuracy **2** quantity **3** curiosity **4** poverty
- (7) Stacy watched a horror movie with her friend at the theater. During the movie, she was so scared that she began to (), so her friend held her hand.
1 commit **2** tremble **3** migrate **4** insist
- (8) Ben's roommate always listened to loud music late at night. Ben could not () the noise anymore, so he decided to move to another apartment.
1 tolerate **2** stimulate **3** disturb **4** inform
- (9) Sally had () that she would have to pay about \$80 for electricity in July. She was surprised when the amount was twice as much as she had expected.
1 accompanied **2** constructed **3** estimated **4** stretched
- (10) Yukio will go on a trip around Hokkaido next summer. He has a small (), so he will travel by bicycle and stay in cheap hotels.
1 budget **2** scar **3** flame **4** label

- (11) The girl begged her parents to let her go to the pop concert, but it was in (). They completely refused to let her go.
1 trouble **2** love **3** vain **4** mind
- (12) The reporter spent all day sitting in the courtroom () what everyone said in his notebook. He had a lot of notes to read by the end of the trial.
1 giving in **2** taking down **3** booking into **4** coming across
- (13) *A* : Are you going to fly directly from Japan to South Africa?
B : No, I have to go () of Singapore. I'll wait in the airport for eight hours before I take the second flight.
1 by way **2** in charge **3** for fear **4** on behalf
- (14) The government built five new schools in Valley City last year. () of cost, it was very expensive, but people think it was necessary for the children's future.
1 In place **2** By means **3** In terms **4** On top
- (15) *A* : When you get to Redville, how will you () to the hotel from the bus station? You don't have a map.
B : I'll just ask someone for directions. It's a small town, so I'm sure it won't be too difficult.
1 change your mind **2** find your way
3 keep your word **4** raise your hand

- (16) Instead of doing his homework, Naoki spent all his time playing with his friends. He did poorly in his classes () effort.
1 in time for **2** for lack of **3** in danger of **4** of service to
- (17) *A* : Wow, Amanda. How can you carry such a heavy suitcase?
B : Oh, I've been () at a gym three times a week.
1 keeping up **2** standing up **3** giving out **4** working out
- (18) The art teacher decorated the walls of her classroom with pictures () by her students.
1 drawing **2** draw **3** have drawn **4** drawn
- (19) Greg started playing the violin when he was a child. By the time he graduates from high school this spring, he () playing it for 15 years.
1 will have been **2** has been
3 will be **4** was
- (20) Daniel is a model who appears in many fashion magazines. Many people think that he looks good () he wears.
1 no telling where **2** no matter what
3 anything but **4** in which case

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。

The Cost of Tourism

In many cities around the world, tourism brings money into the local economy, helping to create jobs and improving public facilities. However, sometimes a city (**21**). This is the situation now being faced by Amsterdam in the Netherlands, a city well known for its historic and cultural attractions. Amsterdam currently attracts about 18.5 million visitors a year, and this number is rising.

City officials are concerned that the huge number of tourists is negatively affecting the lives of the 850,000 permanent residents of Amsterdam, putting pressure on public facilities. For instance, tour buses cause traffic jams in the city's old, narrow streets, and people must wait for hours to enter popular museums. Amsterdam's leaders also worry that tourism will (**22**). This problem has already happened in Venice, Italy. In fact, most non-tourism jobs have already moved to other areas of Italy, and Venice now has more tourists than residents.

While Amsterdam's leaders are looking for solutions to these problems, their options are limited. This is because Amsterdam depends so much on tourism that the city cannot survive without it. As a result, city officials are looking for ways to keep the current level of tourism while also reducing the stress that tourism creates. For instance, one idea is to decrease traffic by having tour buses stop at the edge of the city and making tourists travel into the center on public transportation. (**23**), Amsterdam may be able to keep the benefits of its tourism industry but avoid many of the negative effects.

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (21) | 1 provides better attractions | 2 creates too many jobs |
| | 3 attracts too many visitors | 4 improves its economy |
| (22) | 1 become its only industry | 2 decrease in the future |
| | 3 cause damage to the streets | 4 make museums lose money |
| (23) | 1 By doing such things | 2 On the other hand |
| | 3 For these reasons | 4 In the same way |

Portable Light

Today, around one in ten people in the world do not have access to electricity. Instead, they rely on things like batteries, oil lamps, or wood for energy and light. However, these are often expensive and cause damage to the environment. Now, Sheila Kennedy and Juan Frano Violich have come up with a solution to these problems. They have developed a new device that (**24**). It is called the Portable Light and uses solar energy to create light and charge batteries.

Because the device is very flexible, the Portable Light can be rolled or folded into different shapes. This means it can be used to (**25**). For instance, Native American women in Mexico attach the device to their traditional bags. When people carry the bags around during the day, sunlight charges batteries that can power their cell phones. In Nicaragua, the Portable Light has been rolled up and made into lights that can help protect sea turtles on beaches, and in South Africa, it has been turned into a blanket that can keep sick patients warm.

The Portable Light Project is part of a growing movement to provide small-scale electricity systems to the developing world. Not only does it allow people in developing countries to access electricity, it could also help solve a global problem. By allowing each person to produce light and electricity through solar power, such new inventions are reducing the amount of fossil fuels being burned around the world. (**26**), these inventions could help to reduce global pollution, creating long-term benefits for the whole planet.

- (24) **1** needs batteries and wood
 2 uses less money and more oil
 3 is healthy and easy to use
 4 is cheap and environmentally friendly

- (25) **1** help poor people find jobs
 2 meet a wide range of needs
 3 improve the health of young people
 4 protect the environment from harm

- (26) **1** For example **2** In contrast **3** As a result **4** In exchange

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: Jenna Smith <help@arbank.com>
 To: Brett Walters <brettwalters9@cmail.com>
 Date: January 24
 Subject: Your password

Dear Mr. Walters,
 Thank you for contacting ARP Bank. As always, we thank you for your business. You said in your e-mail that you have recently been unable to log in to our online banking system. After checking your account, I found that it has been locked because an incorrect password was entered three times. To fix this, you will have to reset your password. If you did not try to access your account and think that someone else did, please contact our customer support center at 1-800-555-3458. To gain access to your account, please reset your password by clicking on this link: www.arbank.com/pwr. From there, you need to get a reset code. To get the code, click "send code," and it will be sent to you in an e-mail. Then, enter your username and the reset code, and set a new password. Please remember that passwords must be at least eight characters long and include at least one number. Please keep your password in a safe place. After you change your password, you will need to change your security questions. These can be used to change your password if you forget it. Be sure to choose questions and answers that will not be easy for people to guess. If you still have trouble, you can call our customer support center at the number above.

Sincerely,
 Jenna Smith
 ARP Bank Online Account Manager

- (27) Why did Mr. Walters contact ARP Bank?
- 1 He does not know how to set up online banking.
 - 2 He cannot log in to his online bank account.
 - 3 He thinks someone tried to access his account.
 - 4 He forgot to set a new password for his account.

- (28) What does Jenna Smith say about a reset code?
- 1 It is sent after the username is changed.
 - 2 It needs to be at least eight characters long.
 - 3 Mr. Walters should call the bank to get one.
 - 4 Mr. Walters needs one to fix his account.

- (29) Jenna Smith tells Mr. Walters that he has to
- 1 select some new security questions.
 - 2 try to guess his password one more time.
 - 3 call her at the customer support center.
 - 4 find a safe place where he can use his computer.

Forever Young

Over the last 200 years, people have begun to live longer and longer. This trend began in the more economically developed countries, and for some time there was a growing gap between the average length of life in rich countries and poor countries. Over the past few decades, however, many poor countries have also made improvements and they are now close to catching up with the wealthier ones. As a result, every year there is a growing number of older people in countries all over the world.

It is a good thing that people are living longer, but it does have some difficult aspects. One of these is that more and more people are suffering from diseases associated with getting older. The number of cases of high blood pressure, heart disease, cancer, and other illnesses is increasing. In Australia, for instance, a recent report said that people, on average, live 25 years longer than they did a hundred years ago. Now, there are many more people suffering from serious illnesses. One consequence is that each year countries have to spend more and more on medical care for older people.

Many governments have begun to promote healthier lifestyles for young people, such as losing weight and exercising regularly, as a way to prevent serious illnesses. However, as the body gets older, even people who have lived healthily are likely to become ill. Recently, research has begun to show that this is the result of people's DNA getting older. When DNA breaks down, important information to control the body's functions is lost. Eventually, serious illnesses may occur.

However, David Sinclair, a researcher at the University of New South Wales in Australia, is working on a way to keep DNA healthy. He used a chemical called nicotinamide mononucleotide (NMN) to see if he could reduce the effects of age on mice. Mice that were given NMN became stronger and healthier than they had been, showing that the chemical was effective. He believes that one day this chemical could be used to make a medicine for humans. In this way, old people may be able to live both longer and healthier lives.

(30)

What has happened in the past few decades?

- 1 There has been an increase in the gap between how much money rich and poor countries have.
- 2 The length of life in rich countries has become longer than that in poor countries.
- 3 Wealthy countries have begun helping poor countries to pay for healthcare.
- 4 Fewer people living in developing countries are dying young.

(31)

What is one challenge that countries today have?

- 1 The number of people under the age of 25 that suffer from diseases such as cancer has increased rapidly.
- 2 The cost of providing healthcare is increasing because more people are living with serious illnesses.
- 3 People are unhappy with the way that governments try to prevent diseases.
- 4 People continue to cure illnesses in the same way they did a hundred years ago.

(32)

What is one reason that even people who have lived healthily get serious illnesses?

- 1 They have harmed their bodies by doing too much exercise.
- 2 They are unable to produce as much DNA as they were able to do in the past.
- 3 Their DNA gets older and loses the ability to manage how the body works.
- 4 Their bodies need more food than the amount they are eating.

(33)

David Sinclair believes that

- 1 mice will be able to live for as long as humans live.
- 2 nicotinamide mononucleotide could be used instead of DNA in the body.
- 3 a chemical that is produced by mice can help people become stronger.
- 4 a medicine could be made to help old people live healthier lives.

Adult Brains and Reading

The human brain is one of the most mysterious organs in the body. In recent years, though, scientists have been learning more and more about it. One aspect they have been studying is the ability of brains to change over time. In the past, researchers used to think that only children's brains could change easily, but recent research suggests that adult brains are more flexible than originally thought. One study has shown that learning to read can have a surprising effect on adult brains.

The international team of scientists who carried out the study wanted to see if learning something like reading could affect the physical structure of an adult brain. They chose 30 adults in India who had never learned to read or write. Twenty-one of these adults were taught to read for six months, while the other nine were not taught. The scientists scanned the brains of all the participants before they began and after they finished.

While the 21 participants learned to read as expected, the scientists were surprised by their brain scans. These showed that changes occurred not only in the surface part of the brain—the part that adults use to learn new facts—but also in the parts deep inside. These deep areas of the brain control the body's physical movements and also sort the information that comes in through the senses. Based on where the changes occurred, the scientists believe that the participants' brains began to work in a way that helped their eyes focus clearly on the words written on the page and allowed information to be sent to the appropriate parts of the brain easily.

Furthermore, the scientists hope that this research can be used to support people with dyslexia—a condition in which people have difficulty learning to read. Dyslexia is often caused by problems with the way the deep area of the brain works, and by gaining a better understanding of the way that part of the brain works, better treatments can be developed. Scientists believe that they will be able to create new techniques to make reading easier for such people.

(34)

What has recent research begun to show?

- 1 The organs in the body have more functions than scientists originally believed.
- 2 The brains of adults are able to change more than previous researchers thought.
- 3 Some children's experiences prevent their brains from growing over time.
- 4 Scientists are better at learning new information than other people.

(35)

What did an international team of scientists do?

- 1 They examined adults to find out if learning to read changed their brains.
- 2 They opened a school to help Indian children learn to read and write.
- 3 They spent six months creating a special brain activity to improve schools in India.
- 4 They created a survey to find out what learning activities adults should participate in.

(36)

The group of 21 participants

- 1 learned how to control the surface part of the brain better.
- 2 became able to read by using glasses to improve their eyesight.
- 3 sent information that they wrote down to the team of researchers.
- 4 showed changes in the way the deep areas of their brains worked.

(37)

The scientists suggest that their research can be used to

- 1 create treatments for people who have trouble reading.
- 2 develop a surgery to fix problems on the surface of the brain.
- 3 help teachers who teach young children how to read.
- 4 discover new tools that can be used to develop children's skills.

(38)

Which of the following statements is true?

- 1 A group of 30 adults in India spent six months teaching at a school.
- 2 Dyslexia is a condition that prevents children from being able to go to school.
- 3 One function of deep areas of the brain is to control movements of the body.
- 4 Scientists believe that it is difficult for children's brains to change.

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 prefer to buy food produced in their local area. Do you think more people will buy locally produced food in the future?

POINTS

- *Local economies*
- *Safety*
- *The environment*

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 Where he can get an influenza shot.
 - 2 Whether he can play sports tomorrow.
 - 3 What information to give to the doctor.
 - 4 How often he should take his medicine.

- No. 2*
- 1 He sold his house recently.
 - 2 He damaged the fence in his garden.
 - 3 He has become interested in gardening.
 - 4 He is going to paint the fence in his yard.

- No. 3*
- 1 Her phone bill has not arrived yet.
 - 2 Her phone bill has a mistake on it.
 - 3 Her phone number has changed.
 - 4 Her phone has stopped working.

- No. 4*
- 1 She did not like the people there.
 - 2 She was offered a better one.
 - 3 It was far from where she lives.
 - 4 It did not offer enough money.

- No. 5**
- 1** She needs to pass the ball more.
 - 2** She needs to score more goals.
 - 3** She needs to practice every day.
 - 4** She needs to speak to a teammate.
- No. 6**
- 1** She wants to report a theft.
 - 2** She wants directions to her town.
 - 3** She wants a better parking space.
 - 4** She wants them to remove a car.
- No. 7**
- 1** Eat some of Gary's meal.
 - 2** Finish her shrimp curry.
 - 3** Order another dish.
 - 4** Complain to the waiter.
- No. 8**
- 1** Get some eggs for Mrs. Adams.
 - 2** Bake a cake for Mrs. Adams.
 - 3** Go to the store for some eggs.
 - 4** Ask his mother for some eggs.

Listening Test

- No. 9**
- 1** Get her a copy of the paper.
 - 2** Finish an article he is writing.
 - 3** Come to work early tomorrow.
 - 4** Talk to the mayor for her.
- No. 10**
- 1** He was hurt recently.
 - 2** He wants to try a new sport.
 - 3** He is good at ice hockey.
 - 4** He will change schools.
- No. 11**
- 1** Go to Anna's house with him.
 - 2** Call him to tell him Anna's address.
 - 3** Draw him a map to Anna's house.
 - 4** Tell Anna that he will be late.
- No. 12**
- 1** By buying the first thing he sees.
 - 2** By going to another store.
 - 3** By asking her what she wants.
 - 4** By following the clerk's advice.

- No. 13*
- 1** It is too far away.
 - 2** The tables are dirty there.
 - 3** There may be too many people there.
 - 4** He brought sandwiches from home.

- No. 14*
- 1** Looking for a hotel near the beach.
 - 2** Inviting some relatives to the hotel.
 - 3** Eating dinner at another hotel.
 - 4** Checking what the beach rules are.

- No. 15*
- 1** Whether she knows the way to his house.
 - 2** Whether she can lend him a jacket.
 - 3** Whether she has found his camera.
 - 4** Whether she will come to his party.

Listening Test

第2部

- No. 16*
- 1** The food is too expensive.
 - 2** The seats are not comfortable.
 - 3** It is not easy to read the menu.
 - 4** It is too noisy to talk to teachers.
- No. 17*
- 1** She had never been hiking before.
 - 2** She wore the wrong kind of shoes.
 - 3** She did not eat enough.
 - 4** She packed too many things.
- No. 18*
- 1** How much a Gold membership costs.
 - 2** What to bring to a swimming pool.
 - 3** The location of a training room.
 - 4** The opening of a swimming pool.
- No. 19*
- 1** She wants to fall asleep more quickly.
 - 2** She has trouble seeing the screen.
 - 3** She needs more time to read.
 - 4** She has to write many articles.

- No. 20**
- 1** Insects like their smell.
 - 2** Insects are scared of them.
 - 3** Humans like to eat them.
 - 4** Humans are attracted to them.
- No. 21**
- 1** He threw all of them away.
 - 2** He sold them cheaply.
 - 3** He started making soup with them.
 - 4** He planted them outside his store.
- No. 22**
- 1** Add syrup to them.
 - 2** Bake them in an oven.
 - 3** Mix them with cookies.
 - 4** Put them on top of hot drinks.
- No. 23**
- 1** Trying a new kind of drink at work.
 - 2** Using plastic bags for groceries.
 - 3** Taking a bottle of tea to work.
 - 4** Drinking less tea every day.

Listening Test

- No. 24**
- 1** He worked for his father's company.
 - 2** He made a kind of soap popular.
 - 3** He was born in 1949.
 - 4** He sold soap in London.
- No. 25**
- 1** By applying for a credit card.
 - 2** By going to a store early.
 - 3** By spending over \$100.
 - 4** By selling an old TV.
- No. 26**
- 1** Finish her homework before class.
 - 2** Belong to only one club.
 - 3** Relax with her teammates after class.
 - 4** Spend time studying English.
- No. 27**
- 1** He wants to work for a Korean company.
 - 2** He is moving to Korea for his job.
 - 3** To get better at speaking Korean with his friends.
 - 4** To build a better relationship with his clients.

- No. 28**
- 1** When their bodies are wet.
 - 2** When the air is cold or dry.
 - 3** When they are three years old.
 - 4** When there is a lot of rain.
- No. 29**
- 1** He could not find his report on Monday.
 - 2** He could not print his report.
 - 3** He did not like his history class.
 - 4** He did not listen to his teacher.
- No. 30**
- 1** Flowers are half price today.
 - 2** The spring sale has ended.
 - 3** Shoppers can get free tools.
 - 4** The store sells many types of seeds.

■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 (http://www.eiken.or.jp) 1月27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18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18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18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19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23日(日) B日程:3月1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日程の分け方について】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日程の分け方について】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)、障がい者特別措置にて二次試験を受験する場合についてはA日程とします。

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

Table with columns for regions (北海道, 東北, etc.) and exam numbers (e.g., 札幌 0101, 仙台 1101, etc.).

Table for island and overseas exam locations (島部・海外), including Hokkaido, Tokyo, China, etc., with exam numbers like 北海道 0199, 東京都 3199, etc.

- A 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

- B 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... 3102, 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

- C 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。