

2018年度

GA

英 語

3月12日(月) 情 報 学 部

【後 期 日 程】 (情報社会学科, 行動情報学科)

9 : 30 ~ 10 : 50

注 意 事 項

試験開始前

- 1 監督者の指示があるまで, 問題冊子, 解答用紙に手を触れてはいけません。
- 2 監督者の指示に従って, 全部の解答用紙(3枚)に受験番号を記入しなさい。

試験開始後

- 3 この問題冊子は, 6ページあります。はじめに, 問題冊子, 解答用紙を確かめ, 枚数の不足や, 印刷の不鮮明なもの, ページの落丁・乱丁があった場合は, 手をあげて監督者に申し出なさい。
- 4 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- 5 問題は, 声を出して読んではいけません。
- 6 配点は, 比率(%)で表示してあります。

試験終了後

- 7 問題冊子は, 必ず持ち帰りなさい。

1 次の英文を読んで、問1～問5に答えなさい。(配点30%)

Could violence in games or on TV make children feel less safe and see the world as a more frightening place? A quarter of the children interviewed in a survey (24 percent of boys and 26 percent of girls) reported being afraid of getting hurt by someone at school at least once in the previous month. One in three girls and almost one in four boys did not feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood at night. However, no ⁽¹⁾significant link between game play and perceived danger was found.

Boys in several of the focus groups were more concerned about violence on television news than about blood in video games. For some, TV news violence could make video game violence more disturbing.

Ryan: "I don't really think video games will influence kids as much as the news. That can influence kids, and that's real."

Shawn: "Yeah."

Researcher: "How do you think kids who watch a lot of news might feel different about the world?"

Ryan: "I don't like to watch the news."

Shawn: "I don't either."

Ryan: "I'll tell my dad to turn it off if I'm in the same room, or I'll just leave."

Researcher: "But how does that make you feel, when you watch the news?"

Ryan: "Well, I play video games, and I think, 'Oh, that stuff won't happen.' And if I see it happen on the news, it makes me feel afraid."

Researcher: "So, it's not a fantasy after all?"

Ryan: "Yeah."

Shawn: "It's scary, because you don't feel safe."

Parents do not generally think about news as being (1) to children or that children even watch news programs. But surveys show that children and teens watch TV news regularly; sometimes, they just happen to be in the room when an adult turns the news on. A child who sees a lot of violence on television, whether it is police dramas or news programs, is more likely to see the world as a frightening place with exaggerated levels of danger. But realistic images of violence, such as those on the news, are thought to be more likely to scare children. As one child told the researchers, "In video games, ⁽²⁾you know it's fake."

Considering that older children and teens believe that news represents reality and that TV news programs increasingly show graphic or sensationalized violence, there is a real risk of harm. Parents can help by following their kids' watching of TV news and ⁽³⁾ helping them put it into context — for example, stories get on the news because they are rare, and that events on the news, whether it is losing your house to a storm or winning the lottery, are not likely to happen to them.

Research on television coverage of war shows that children of different ages are upset by different aspects, with younger ones more disturbed by the visual images and teens by the complex issues, such as morality and justice, that are raised by news events.

(出典： *Grand Theft Childhood: The Surprising Truth about Violent Video Games and What Parents Should Know* by Lawrence Kutner and Cheryl K. Olson, Simon & Schuster, 2008. 出題にあたり一部改編した。)

問 1 下線部(1)はどのようなことを指すか、日本語で答えなさい。

問 2 次の英語の問いに対し、本文の内容に即して英語で答えなさい。

How does Ryan feel when he watches the news?

問 3 空所(イ)に入るもっとも適切な語句を次のなかから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(a) grateful (b) harmful (c) useful (d) wasteful

問 4 下線部(2)と同じ意味になるように、下記の英文の空所()に適切な英単語を1つ入れなさい。

you know it's not ().

問 5 下線部(3)は具体的にどのようなことを指すか、日本語で説明しなさい。

2 英文【A】は“artificial intelligence”について説明した文章です。この内容を踏まえ、英文【B】を読んで問1～問5に答えなさい。(配点40%)

【A】

“Artificial Intelligence” (AI) is the science and engineering of developing machines and programs that are able to “think” like humans. Soon, AI machines and programs will be able to solve problems and respond to various situations in their environments just like humans, but also much more quickly, efficiently, and cheaply. As AI research advances, robots and computers will be able to perform many types of jobs now performed by humans.

【B】

According to a recent study published by a British business research firm, up to 30 percent of British jobs are at risk of being taken over by robots and Artificial Intelligence (AI) by the early 2030s. The study claims that the likelihood of this happening is highest in fields including transport, manufacturing, and sales. Education, health, and social work are less at risk and, therefore, male workers are more likely than their female counterparts to see their jobs taken over by robots. Despite the threat, though, the research firm says that the rise of automation is actually likely to increase productivity and create additional jobs elsewhere in the economy in the long run.

“Automating more physical labor and repetitive tasks will eliminate some existing jobs, but could also enable some workers to focus on higher value, more rewarding and creative work, removing the boredom from our daily jobs,” said the chief researcher at the firm. “By increasing productivity — a major British weakness over the past decade — and so creating wealth, advances in robotics and AI should also make additional jobs in other areas of the economy as this extra wealth is spent,” he added. The researcher pointed out that the UK employment rate is now at its highest level in decades, “despite all the advances (イ) digital and other labor-saving technologies we have seen since.” He said that it is therefore “not clear that the future will be very different (オ) the past in terms of how automation will affect overall UK employment rates.”

The report also points out that while it is possible many industries may shift to full automation, it is also possible that economic, legal, and political concerns mean that this may never happen. The researcher said that this “may not be a bad thing if it gives existing workers and businesses more time to adapt (ハ) our new world.”

The study shows that the UK is not the only country threatened by job losses from AI. It shows that 38 percent of US jobs could at some point be done by robots, and 35 percent of

German jobs. Last month, a major telecommunications company announced plans to introduce AI technology capable (二) performing the same job as customer service staff. That technology is expected to launch in the UK next year and will enable the company to cut customer service costs.

Another research institution recently published a report showing that (ホ) could replace almost 250,000 UK (ヘ) over the next 15 years. The group at the time said that use of websites and “chat bots”(注) would remove the need for 130,000 national government employees, around 90 percent of the total, by 2030, saving £2.6 billion a year. A further 90,000 jobs in the UK’s National Health System and 24,000 (ト) working in doctors’ offices could also be replaced by (チ) in a similar way, with savings of more than £1.7 billion, the report claimed.

(出典：“Robots and AI are threatening close to a third of UK jobs, study reveals,” *The Independent*, March 24, 2017. www.independent.co.uk. 一部改編)

注) chat bots : iPhone の「Siri」のような、簡単な会話や決まった内容の問い合わせ対応機能を持っている AI のアプリ。

問 1 AI の導入によって、女性より男性の方が多く失業すると予測される理由は何か、日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

問 2 AI の職場進出によって将来起こりうることのうち、本文の主張と合致しないものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) AI may make human work more interesting and pleasant.
- (b) AI can automate any jobs now performed by humans.
- (c) AI will affect some types of jobs more than others.
- (d) AI labor is cheaper than human labor.

問 3 文中の(イ)~(ニ)の空欄に入る前置詞を答えなさい。

問 4 本文で述べられている現在の UK の状況について、もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ
選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (a) Productivity has been increasing for ten years.
- (b) The unemployment rate is at its lowest level in decades.
- (c) A change of government is bringing developments towards digitization.
- (d) Robots and AI have taken over at least 30 percent of jobs.

問 5 文中の(ホ)~(チ)に入る組み合わせとして適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、記
号で答えなさい。

- (a) ホ(public workers) — へ(robots and computers) — ト(receptionists) — チ(robots)
- (b) ホ(public workers) — へ(robots and computers) — ト(robots) — チ(receptionists)
- (c) ホ(robots and computers) — へ(public workers) — ト(receptionists) — チ(robots)
- (d) ホ(robots and computers) — へ(public workers) — ト(robots) — チ(receptionists)

3 As Artificial Intelligence (AI) becomes available, more and more companies will probably try to cut their operating costs by using machines instead of human workers whenever possible. Give your opinion of the influence of AI in our lives and communities in coming years. Write an essay of about 120 words in English. (配点 30 %)