

令和6年度入学 総合政策研究科 博士前期課程（第1次募集）試験問題の出典
英語 一般

種別	大問 番号	著者名	著作物名	書名等	版元
英語	1	読売新聞社	「社説 自分で考える 力を失わぬよう」	読売新聞 2023年7月7日付朝刊 対語訳 一部改変 ※『2023年7月7日付朝刊「社説 自分で考える力を失わぬよう」の 対語訳』は2023年7月8日【The Japan News】掲載の 「Editorial/AI use in schools/ Ensure students do not lose the ability to think for themselves」記事と同じです。 ・一部改変としていますが、文言 修正は行っておりません。	読売新聞社

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入学試験問題

英 語

志願区分：一 般

注意事項：

1. この試験は、13 時 00 分から 14 時 30 分までである。
2. 「始め」の合図があるまで、問題を見てはいけません。
3. 試験中に、問題冊子および解答用紙の印刷不鮮明、ページの脱落などがあった場合には、手を挙げて試験監督者に知らせなさい。
4. 解答は、黒鉛筆（シャープペンシルも可）で記入しなさい。万年筆、ボールペン等は使用してはいけません。
5. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

英語

注意事項：

解答用紙の所定の欄に、志願区分、受験番号および氏名を記入しなさい。

1 以下の英文を全訳しなさい。

When children do not understand something, they might immediately turn to artificial intelligence tools and accept the answer without questioning it. Schools need to deal carefully with this issue to ensure that casual use of AI does not spread among children.

The Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Ministry has released guidelines for elementary, junior high and high schools on how to handle ChatGPT and other generative AI models in schools.

In the guidelines, the ministry highlighted risks associated with AI -- including personal data leaks, copyright infringement and the proliferation of false information -- and concerns about the technology's impact on students' thinking abilities and motivation to learn. With these in mind, the ministry stated that "at first it would be appropriate to limit the use of AI" in schools.

In particular, the ministry urged schools to be cautious about allowing elementary school students, who do not have sufficient ability for information literacy, to use AI. It stated that the technology should be introduced on a trial basis in some schools that are able to cope with the risks.

Generative AI may lead to the creation of a new set of values depending on how it is used, but there are too many problems involved in allowing children to use the technology at its current stage. The guidelines are meant to call attention to the premature use of AI in educational settings. It can be said that the content of the guidelines is appropriate as it takes into consideration the developmental stages of children.

While the guidelines presented examples of using AI as an English conversation partner, they also included examples of inappropriate use, such as students submitting reports created with generative AI as their own. With the summer vacation approaching, those examples will be a useful reference for schools when assigning homework.

The challenge is to improve the abilities of teachers regarding AI use.

Many teachers are not comfortable teaching information technology, which is a highly specialized field. They need to improve their knowledge of the benefits and challenges of using AI, and cases of copyright infringement. The hope is that boards of education will make an effort to improve the content of their teacher training sessions.

In schools, some students have already started submitting English composition assignments that were copied and pasted from ChatGPT.

In the case of high school students, in general, study achievements and essay writing prizes, among other things, are used to determine whether applicants pass or fail comprehensive university entrance exams, formerly known as AO (admissions office) entrance exams, and school recommendation-based selections. Detecting fraudulent acts is a challenging issue.

Regarding AI use for evaluations and entrance examinations, it is necessary not only to check the submitted materials, but also to carefully measure the level of understanding of applicants through presentations and interviews.

One of the aims of education is building character. Thinking for yourself, acting independently and taking responsibility for consequences: That is what it means to have autonomy. Who will bear responsibility if people stop thinking for themselves, act according to AI and fail as a result?

AI is just a tool, not a panacea. It is hoped that schools will make children first learn the principle of ultimately thinking for themselves and making a judgment.

(『読売新聞』2023年7月7日付朝刊, 「社説 自分で考える力を失わぬよう」の対語訳より, 一部改変)