

令和6年度入学者一般選抜入学試験問題

(A日程 国際地域学部)

英 語

注意事項

- 1 試験時間は、午前10時から午前11時30分までである。
- 2 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
- 3 この試験では、問題冊子(4ページ)、解答用紙2枚及び下書き用紙1枚を配付する。
- 4 試験開始の合図があつてから、解答用紙に受験番号を必ず記入すること(氏名の記入は不要)。解答用紙は2枚あるので、必ず2枚すべてに記入すること。
- 5 解答は、解答用紙の所定の欄に横書きで記入すること。所定の解答欄以外に記入した解答は無効である。
- 6 問題冊子及び解答用紙にページの欠落や印刷不鮮明な部分等がある場合は、手をあげて、試験監督者がそばに来てからその旨申し出ること。
- 7 原則として、試験時間中の途中退室は認めない。
ただし、具合が悪くなった場合、トイレに行きたくなった場合等は、手をあげて、試験監督者がそばに来てからその旨申し出ること。
- 8 試験終了の合図があつたら直ちに筆記用具を置くこと。
- 9 試験終了の合図があつて筆記用具を置いたら、机の上に問題冊子と下書き用紙を重ねて置き、その上に表にした解答用紙を問①の解答用紙が上になるように重ねて置くこと。
- 10 試験監督者の許可があるまで退室しないこと。

※ 解答は解答用紙に書きなさい。

1

Read the passage. Then write a paragraph of about 150 words in English to answer the question below the passage. In your paragraph, use your own words and ideas. (語数を記入する必要はない。)

AI and Creativity

Artificial Intelligence (AI) programs have attracted a lot of attention recently. Systems such as ChatGPT have surprised people with their ability to hold conversations and construct arguments. But there are also concerns about how this technology is being used and whether it is harmful. People who work in creative industries are worried about AI producing art by imitating the works of humans. Already, AI has been used to make paintings in the style of well-known artists and songs that sound like those by famous singers. Is this a new kind of creativity? Is it harmless fun? Or is it stealing? AI developers say that their goal is not for AI to replace humans in the creative arts but rather for AI to support humans and help them to create new things more easily. They say that AI is good at examining data and spotting patterns, but it cannot create new ideas by itself.

Question: Do you feel positive or negative about the use of AI technology to produce creative arts? Give reasons for your answer.

References:

- Blackburn, H. D. (2023). The music industry has an AI problem. *The Japan Times*. Retrieved from <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2023/05/11/commentary/world-commentary/ai-generated-music-forgeries/>
- IBM (n.d.). *The quest for AI creativity*. Retrieved from <https://www.ibm.com/watson/advantage-reports/future-of-artificial-intelligence/ai-creativity.html>
- Leos, D. (2022). Is AI a risk to creativity? The answer is not so simple. *Entrepreneur*. Retrieved from <https://www.entrepreneur.com/science-technology/is-ai-a-risk-to-creativity-the-answer-is-not-so-simple/439525>
- McKendrick, J. (2023). Yes, artificial intelligence has a creative side, sort of. *Enterprise Tech*. Retrieved from <https://www.forbes.com/sites/joemckendrick/2023/02/22/yes-artificial-intelligence-has-a-creative-side-sort-of/?sh=163c3b685664>

2 Read the following article and choose the correct words below to fill the spaces.

Food Environments

Eating good food during your teenage years is important because it (1)_____ habits for a healthy life. However, the food environments in which teenagers live affect their food choices. Researchers have identified three kinds of food environments for modern teenagers. In traditional food environments, teenagers face hunger and (2)_____ to find enough food. (3)_____ they value good food, it is hard for them to find and afford healthy options. In modern food environments, teenagers have more (4)_____ to choose what they eat. They know what is healthy, but they do not always make the best choices because they are (5)_____ by their friends and social media. In mixed food environments, many teenagers recognize that meals made at home are healthy, but they think non-traditional food such as hamburgers is cool and modern. So, they sometimes skip meals or choose unhealthy snacks. To improve teenagers' eating habits, we need to regulate food advertising and make sure that everyone has (6)_____ to healthy food.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| (1) A. establishes | B. exists | C. responds | D. rids |
| (2) A. remind | B. impose | C. criticize | D. struggle |
| (3) A. As if | B. So that | C. Although | D. Also |
| (4) A. silence | B. counter | C. issue | D. freedom |
| (5) A. combined | B. influenced | C. secured | D. included |
| (6) A. account | B. method | C. access | D. sample |

References:

- Neufeld, L. M. (July, 2022). What makes you choose the food you eat? *Social Science Journal for Teens*, 1-4. https://www.sciencejournalforkids.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/nutrition_choice_article.pdf
- Neufeld, L. M., Andrade, E. B., Suleiman, A. B., Barker, M., Beal, T., Blum, L. S., ... & Zou, Z. (2022). Food choice in transition: Adolescent autonomy, agency, and the food environment. *The Lancet*, 399, 185-197. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)01687-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)01687-1)

3

Read the following article and do the task below.

Racial Discrimination and Healthcare in the United States

Doctor Monique Tello was talking with one of her patients, who had a worrying story to share. The patient had visited another hospital with a painful medical condition. Instead of treating her, the hospital staff had questioned whether she was telling the truth. They believed she was lying about her pain to get free medicine. There was nothing to suggest the patient was telling lies. She was a kind middle-aged lady, who had never been involved in crime. She believed that the poor treatment she received was because she is Black. A number of studies suggest that she was right.

Even though all doctors must make a promise to treat patients equally, it seems that not all patients receive equal standards of treatment. How is this possible? Several research studies carried out in the United States suggest that the causes are due to lack of racial equality in society and prejudice among medical staff.

This lack of racial equality in the U.S. is well-known. Black and Hispanic* families have much lower average incomes than other ethnic* groups. They are also less likely to have health insurance. This means that it is more difficult for them to receive medical treatment, and a greater percentage of their income has to be spent on healthcare (20% for Black families, compared with 11% for the average U.S. family). Another disadvantage is that areas with large non-White populations are much more likely to face a shortage of doctors. Because of this, residents find it harder to receive care even when they can afford it.

A second issue is known as implicit bias*. This is an unconscious tendency to make negative assumptions about other groups in society. It has been shown that medical professionals are just as likely as the general population to have implicit biases about other ethnic groups, and this can affect the treatment they provide. One study showed that many White medical students have an incorrect belief that Black patients can endure pain more easily than patients of other ethnic groups. This may explain why patients with darker skin tones tend to receive lower doses of pain medicine than White patients. The same assumption may also explain why Black patients are less likely to receive emergency treatment or be admitted to hospital than White people.

These differences in healthcare provision can have serious consequences. Black Americans are 28% more likely to have a chronic* illness than White Americans of the same age. Similarly, the infant mortality rate* for Black Americans is more than double that of White babies, and Black mothers are 3-4 times more likely to die during childbirth.

The results of these studies are helping to show that racial discrimination can affect medical treatment, even when the healthcare workers are not aware of their own prejudice. The U.S. healthcare industry is now making efforts to deal with this problem.

They are reforming procedures so that all patients receive the same level of care regardless of their ethnic group.

- * Hispanic : ヒスパニックの、ラテンアメリカ系の
- * ethnic : 民族の
- * implicit bias : 暗黙の偏見、無意識の偏見
- * chronic : 慢性の
- * mortality rate : 死亡率

問：本文の内容を **500 字以内の日本語** で要約しなさい。解答は解答欄に**横書き**し、数字や句読点は 1 字と数えなさい。(文字数を記入する必要はない。)

References:

- Biggers, A. (2020). Racism in healthcare: What you need to know. *Medical News Today*. Retrieved from <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/racism-in-healthcare>
- Bowdler, J. & Harris, B. (2022). *Racial inequality in the United States*. U.S. Department of the Treasury. Retrieved from <https://home.treasury.gov/news/featured-stories/racial-inequality-in-the-united-states#:~:text=These%20earnings%20differences%20have%20changed,Black%20and%20Hispanic%20families%2C%20respectively>
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