

補 足 説 明

(食農学類)

英 語

注意事項

1. 試験開始まで、この補足説明冊子を開いてはいけません。
「解答はじめ」の指示の後に、補足説明の内容を確認しなさい。
2. 試験終了後、補足説明冊子は持ち帰ってください。

補 足 説 明

英 語

Ⅰの本文について、以下の二点を補足する。

一点目：

第2段落4行目(1ページ)に“human extinction”とあるが、extinctionについては、本文末尾の[注](2ページ)の4.のとおりである。

二点目：

第3段落4行目冒頭の語 autonomously は「自律的に」の意である。

①

学力検査「英語」

(食農学類)

試験科目	ページ	解答用紙枚数	時間
英語 〔コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・ コミュニケーション英語Ⅱ・ コミュニケーション英語Ⅲ・ 英語表現Ⅰ・英語表現Ⅱ〕	1～9	2枚	60分

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。
2. この問題冊子は9ページある。印刷不鮮明の箇所などがある場合には、監督者に申し出ること。
3. あらかじめ届け出た試験科目と問題冊子が一致しているか確認すること。
4. 解答はすべて別紙の解答用紙に記入すること。
5. 解答用紙の指定欄には必ず受験番号を記入すること。
6. 解答用紙の評点欄には何も記入しないこと。
7. 解答用紙は持ち帰らないこと。

英 語

I 次の英文は、AIの開発とそれをめぐる動向に関する文章である。これを読み、下の設問(1)~(5)に日本語で答えなさい。

The window of what AI can't do seems to be narrowing week by week. Machines can now write elegant prose and useful programming, ace¹ exams, create elegant art, and predict how proteins will fold.

Experts are scared. Last summer I surveyed more than 550 AI researchers, and nearly half of them thought that, if built, high-level machine intelligence would lead to impacts that had at least a 10% chance of being “extremely bad (e.g. human extinction).” On May 30, hundreds of AI scientists, along with the CEOs of top AI labs² like OpenAI, DeepMind and Anthropic, signed a statement urging caution on AI: “Mitigating³ the risk of extinction⁴ from AI should be a global priority alongside other societal-scale risks such as pandemics and nuclear war.”

Why think that? The simplest argument is that progress in AI could lead to the creation of superhumanly-smart artificial “people” with goals that conflict with humanity’s interests—and the ability to pursue them autonomously. Think of a species that is to homo sapiens what homo sapiens is to chimpanzees.^(a)

Yet while many fear that AI could mean the end of humanity, some worry that if “we” — in this case, meaning ethical researchers in a particular lab or company — don’t sprint forward, someone less responsible will.^(b) If a safer lab pauses, our future might be in the hands of a more reckless lab — one that doesn’t try to avoid substantial risks.

This argument analogizes⁵ the AI situation to a classic arms race⁶. Let’s say I want to beat you in a war. We both spend money to build more weapons,

but without anyone gaining a relative advantage. In the end, we've spent a lot of money and gotten nowhere. We're trapped.

But the AI situation is different in crucial ways. Notably, in the classic arms race, a party could always theoretically get ahead and win. But with AI, the winner may be advanced AI itself. This can make rushing the losing move.

The real game is more complex than simple models can suggest. In particular, if individual, uncoordinated⁷ incentives lead to the sort of unreasonable situation described by an “arms race,” the winning move, where possible, is to leave the game. And in the real world, we can coordinate our way out of such traps: we can talk to each other; we can make commitments and observe their adherence⁸; we can lobby governments to regulate and make agreements.

A better analogy for AI than an arms race might be a crowd standing on thin ice, with abundant riches on the far shore. They could all reach them if they step carefully, but one person thinks: “If I sprint then the ice may break and we'd all fall in, but I bet I can sprint more carefully than the others, and they might go for it.”

On AI, we could be in the exact opposite of a race. The best individual action could be to move slowly and cautiously. And collectively, we shouldn't let people throw the world away in an unreasonable race to destruction — especially when routes to coordinating our escape have scarcely been explored.

【Adapted from Katja Grace (2023) “AI Is Not an Arms Race” TIME.】

- [注] 1. ace : 高得点を取る 2. lab : 研究所 3. mitigate : 緩和する
4. extinction : 絶滅 5. analogize : 類比する
6. arms race : 軍拡競争 7. uncoordinated : 協調性のない
8. adherence : 順守

[設問]

- (1) 本文によると、多くの AI 研究者は何を恐れているのでしょうか。具体的に説明しなさい。
- (2) 下線部(a)で著者は具体的にはどんなことを考えるよう読者に促しているのか説明しなさい。
- (3) 下線部(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。
- (4) 下線部(c)において、AI を巡る現実には、古典的な軍拡競争(arms race)の単純なモデルとどのような違いがあると述べられていますか。本文で挙げられている二点を具体的に説明しなさい。
- (5) 下線部(d)は AI に関するどのような状態を述べているのでしょうか。具体的に説明しなさい。

(このページは空白です。問題は次のページに続きます)

Ⅱ 次の英文は、2019年時点での日本の食品ロス問題に関する文章である。これを読み、下の設問に答えなさい。

Legislation calling for greater efforts to reduce the waste of food — at every stage from production to consumption — has been enacted by the Diet¹. It requires the national government to come up with a basic policy to address the “food loss” problem and makes it mandatory for local governments to develop specific plans of action. While the problem of overproduction and sales is often highlighted in discussing the issue, consumers can play a significant role in reducing such waste by changing their own behavior.

Food waste is an increasingly serious problem worldwide. Roughly 1.3 billion tons of food is reportedly wasted globally each year — even as more than 800 million people worldwide continue to suffer from poor nutrition. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call for halving per capita food waste by 2030. Overproduction of food and the disposal of food result in wasteful energy consumption and the discharge of gases that contribute to global warming. Cutting back on food waste is a particularly serious challenge for Japan since it relies heavily on imports to meet its food demand.

In recent years, the problem of food waste has often been highlighted as an issue of mass production and sales — and the subsequent disposal of unsold products — of food linked to specific events or days on the calendar such as grilled eel on the Doyo no Ushi no Hi in hot summer, *e ho maki* “lucky” sushi rolls to be eaten on Setsubun in February or Christmas cakes. In January, the government took the unusual step of asking supermarket and convenience store chain operators to make and sell just enough *e ho maki* rolls to meet consumer demand to avoid a large-scale disposal of unsold rolls.

However, these retailers account for only about 10 percent of the food waste problem. Food is also wasted in large volumes in the production stages,

as well as by the restaurant industry. And more than 40 percent of the food waste is said to come from households disposing of leftover or unused food. The government earlier this year set a target of cutting back on the wasting of food still fit for consumption by households to half of the 2000 level by 2030. A meaningful reduction in the volume of wasted food requires a change in the attitude and behavior of consumers.

In a recent online survey of 3,000 adults by the Consumer Affairs Agency, nearly 75 percent of the respondents said they know about the food waste problem — an indication of the growing awareness of the issue. Roughly 70 percent said they recognize the problem and are also taking steps to reduce food waste. But the same survey also showed that a majority of respondents do not buy food products that are nearing the end of their shelf life when they shop at supermarkets or convenience stores — a sign that some people may be aware of the food waste issue but do not take concrete action to address the problem.

【Adapted from The Japan Times (2019) “Addressing the nation’s food waste problem”, The Japan Times Online.】

[注] 1. the Diet : 国会

[設問] 下記の(1)~(5)について、文章の内容と合うように最も適切なものをそれぞれ(ア)~(エ)の中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) The legislation by the Diet compels

- (ア) consumers to change their behavior to reduce food loss.
- (イ) local governments to consume more food.
- (ウ) the national government and local governments to tackle food loss issues.
- (エ) the national government to make detailed action plans to work on the food loss problem.

(2) Food waste

- (ア) is one of the factors that have caused global warming.
- (イ) makes it likely to worsen the nutrition of 800 million people.
- (ウ) is caused by nonessential import of food in the case of Japan.
- (エ) can be solved by 2030 according to The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

(3) In Japan,

- (ア) specific events, like Setsubun or Doyo no Ushi no Hi, help retailers to reduce food loss.
- (イ) the government needs to take radical steps to reduce food waste every year.
- (ウ) the government thinks the custom of *e ho maki* should be abolished.
- (エ) retailers are not the only contributors to the problem of food waste.

- (4) To reduce food waste,
- (ア) the government should take tough measures by 2030.
 - (イ) the improvement of the production process must be the most effective measure.
 - (ウ) consumers must realize that they should take the initiative to tackle this problem.
 - (エ) there is nothing the consumer, retail or restaurant industry can do.
- (5) According to a recent online survey,
- (ア) consumers don't think food waste is a problem for them to address.
 - (イ) most of the respondents know what effective steps to reduce food waste are.
 - (ウ) the majority of respondents are not buying food that is close to its best-before date.
 - (エ) what is most important is to make consumers know food waste is a serious problem.

Ⅲ 次の(1)~(5)が正しい英文になるように、それぞれの()の中の語句を並べかえなさい。解答用紙には()内のみ記入すること。

(1) I (could, appreciate, it, would, help, if you) me with this problem.

(2) I (when, very badly, cooking, it, comes to, do).

(3) She (her stay, was looking, better, for, the, none) in hospital.

(4) He recommended two books to read, (which, of, have, neither, I, read) yet.

(5) The doctor (kept, should, of, any changes, be, informed) in your child's condition.