確認問題
339

ことわざ・教養・背景知識 CHECK TEST

背景知識チートシート：AI・SNS・情報社会 確認問題集

AI・SNS・情報社会の確認問題20問。自動化の推計・フィルターバブル・生成AIの誤りを短文読解で問う。

元のチートシートへ

月　日　名前　／ 20問

表で解いて、裏で答え合わせ。まちがえた所は元のシートへ。

◆ Ⅰ 次の英文を読み、問いに答えよ

Will robots and AI take our jobs? One well-known study in 2013 estimated that about 47 percent of jobs in the United States were at high risk of automation. A later study, however, came to a very different conclusion. Instead of looking at whole occupations, its authors looked at the individual tasks that make up each job. They found that only about 9 percent of jobs in OECD countries were at high risk, because most jobs include tasks that machines cannot easily do. The difference shows that such estimates depend heavily on how they are calculated. Many researchers now believe that AI is more likely to change the content of jobs than to replace them entirely.

1 Why did the later study reach a different conclusion?

a It examined individual tasks rather than whole occupations.
b It studied only jobs in the United States.
c It used data from robots instead of people.
d It was carried out before the 2013 study.

2 下線部の内容に最も近いものを選べ。

a The results can vary greatly depending on the method used.
b The estimates are always too high.
c The estimates are based mainly on guesses by workers.
d The calculations are too difficult for most people.

3 Which of the following agrees with the passage?

a It is now certain that 47 percent of jobs will disappear.
b The later study found that most jobs were at high risk.
c Machines can now easily do all the tasks in most jobs.
d Many researchers think AI will mainly change what workers do.

◆ Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、問いに答えよ

When you use social media or a news app, an algorithm decides what you see. It learns from what you click, like, and share, and then shows you more of the same. This may seem convenient, but it can also trap you in a "filter bubble," a term popularized by the writer Eli Pariser in 2011. Inside the bubble, you rarely encounter opinions that differ from your own, so your views may become more extreme without your noticing. Some researchers, however, point out that people also choose to follow those who agree with them, so algorithms are not the only cause.

4 According to the passage, how does the algorithm decide what to show you?

a It shows opinions that differ from yours.
b It uses information about what you have done before.
c It shows news chosen by professional editors.
d It chooses posts at random.

5 下線部 without your noticing の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a without any information　b without your being aware of it
c without your permission　d without other people's help

6 What do some researchers point out?

a People prefer opinions that differ from their own.
b Algorithms are the only cause of the problem.
c Filter bubbles do not exist at all.
d Users' own choices also help create the bubble.

◆ Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、問いに答えよ

Large language models, the technology behind many chatbots, produce text by predicting which word is likely to come next, based on huge amounts of training data. Their answers can sound natural and confident. However, they sometimes produce statements that are completely false, a problem known as "hallucination." Because the errors are mixed with correct information and written in the same confident style, they can be hard to notice. For this reason, many teachers say that students should treat AI as a tool for thinking, not as a substitute for it, and should always check important facts with reliable sources.

7 According to the passage, how do large language models produce text?

a By predicting which word is likely to come next
b By asking human experts for answers
c By understanding the meaning of every sentence as humans do
d By copying one website at a time

8 Why can hallucinations be hard to notice?

a They appear among correct information and sound confident.
b They are always written in a different style.
c They are hidden from the user on purpose.
d They appear only in very long answers.

9 下線部 substitute for の意味に最も近いものを選べ。

a reason for　b replacement for　c reward for　d rule for

10 What do many teachers advise students to do?

a Check important facts with reliable sources
b Trust AI because it sounds confident
c Use AI only for writing essays　d Stop using AI completely

◆ Ⅳ 次の英文を読み、問いに答えよ

A survey found that teenagers who spend more time on social media tend to report more anxiety. Some people conclude from this that social media causes anxiety. However, this kind of survey shows only a correlation. It is also possible that anxious teenagers turn to social media more often, or that a third factor, such as lack of sleep, affects both.

11 What is the writer's main point?

a A link between two things does not prove that one causes the other.
b Teenagers should stop using social media.
c Social media is the main cause of anxiety in teenagers.
d Surveys about teenagers are always wrong.

12 Which is mentioned as a possible "third factor"?

a school exams　b the price of smartphones　c family income
d lack of sleep

◆ Ⅴ 空所に入る最も適切なものを選べ

13 The video of the politician was a ＿＿＿ created with AI; he never actually said those words.

a digital divide　b deepfake　c hallucination　d filter bubble

14 He shared a false news story without knowing it was untrue. This is an example of ＿＿＿.

a surveillance　b disinformation　c automation
d misinformation

15 Everything you post online leaves a digital ＿＿＿ that may be difficult to erase.

a divide　b bubble　c footprint　d literacy

16 The gap between people who can use the internet well and those who cannot is called the digital ＿＿＿.

a bias　b divide　c footprint　d chamber

17 Because the training data contained mostly men's résumés, the hiring system showed ＿＿＿ against women.

a surveillance　b bias　c literacy　d automation

18 As machines take over routine tasks, many workers will need ＿＿＿ to learn new skills.

a cyberbullying　b reskilling　c hallucination　d surveillance

19 Schools should teach media ＿＿＿ so that students can judge information critically.

a bias　b divide　c economy　d literacy

◆ Ⅵ 日本語を英語に直せ

20 技術そのものは善でも悪でもなく、使い方次第だ。

1 **a It examined individual tasks rather than whole occupations.**
Instead of looking at whole occupations, … looked at the individual tasks の言い換え。instead of A, B = B rather than A。調査対象は OECD 諸国で、米国だけではない。

2 **a The results can vary greatly depending on the method used.**
depend heavily on ～＝～に大きく左右される。how they are calculated＝計算の仕方（方法）。47%と9%の違いがその例。always は言い過ぎ。

3 **d Many researchers think AI will mainly change what workers do.**
最終文 more likely to change the content of jobs than to replace them の言い換え。certain は推計（estimated）の言い過ぎ、most jobs は only about 9 percent と逆。

4 **b It uses information about what you have done before.**
learns from what you click, like, and share（クリック・いいね・共有の履歴から学ぶ）の言い換え。「自分と違う意見を見せる」は rarely encounter opinions that differ と逆。

5 **b without your being aware of it**
notice＝気づく。your は動名詞 noticing の意味上の主語で、「あなたが気づかないうちに」。permission（許可）と混同させる誤答。

6 **d Users' own choices also help create the bubble.**
people also choose to follow those who agree with them の言い換え。algorithms are not the only cause を「唯一の原因」にした逆の誤答に注意。

7 **a By predicting which word is likely to come next**
by predicting which word is likely to come next と本文どおり。「人間のように意味を理解している」はシートの『よくある誤解』そのもの。

8 **a They appear among correct information and sound confident.**
Because 以下（正しい情報に混ざり、同じ自信のある書き方）の言い換え。different style は the same confident style と逆。on purpose（わざと）は本文にない。

9 **b replacement for**
substitute for ～＝～の代わり。AI は「考えるための道具」であって「考えることの代わり」ではない、という対比。

10 **a Check important facts with reliable sources**
should always check important facts with reliable sources と一致。道具として使えと言っているので「完全にやめる」は言い過ぎ。

11 **a A link between two things does not prove that one causes the other.**
相関（correlation）だけでは因果は言えない、が主張。逆の因果（不安な人がSNSに向かう）や第3の要因の可能性を挙げている。

12 **d lack of sleep**
such as lack of sleep と本文にある。睡眠不足がSNS利用と不安の両方に影響するなら、SNSが不安の原因とは言えない。

13 **b deepfake**
deepfake＝AIで顔や声を合成した偽の映像・音声。never actually said（実際には言っていない）がヒント。hallucination は文章の誤りを指すことが多い。

14 **d misinformation**
mis- は意図を問わない誤情報、dis- は意図的なうそ（偽情報）。without knowing it was untrue（うそと知らずに）なので misinformation。

15 **c footprint**
digital footprint＝ネットに残る行動の記録。足跡のように後に残る。difficult to erase（消しにくい）と合う。

16 **b divide**
the digital divide＝デジタル格差。機器を持っているかだけでなく、ネット環境や使いこなす力の差も含む。

17 **b bias**
algorithmic bias＝学習データの偏りを再現すること。show bias against ～＝～に不利な偏りを示す。「AIはデータで判断するから中立」は誤解。

18 **b reskilling**
reskilling＝新しい技能の学び直し。upskilling は今の技能の向上。自動化の長文で「人間はどう対応するか」の答えとして出る。

19 **d literacy**
media literacy＝情報を批判的に読み解く力。機器の操作に慣れていることとは別の力だから、教育が必要という論につながる。

20 **Technology itself is neither good nor bad; it depends on how we use it.**
neither A nor B（AでもBでもない）と it depends on how ～（～次第だ）。itself で「技術そのもの」を強める。AI・SNS の英作文の結論の万能文。

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