

2024年度

総合型選抜Ⅲ 世界人材志向型

適性検査

第1問 次の英文を読み、400字以内の**日本語**に要約しなさい。解答用紙(1)に記入すること。

Some educators worry students may use ChatGPT to cheat on schoolwork. The AI tool could write reports and computer codes like those done by humans. A growing number of American school systems have blocked ChatGPT on their computers and networks.

Kui Xie and Eric Anderman are professors of educational psychology and educational technology. In their research, they have found that the main reason students cheat is their desire to do better in school. For example, some students want to get a high grade, and others want to learn all that they can about a subject. The decision to cheat or not often relates to how schoolwork and tests are built and graded. When students can rewrite a report or retake a test, if they do not do well at first, they are less likely to cheat.

Xie and Anderman recently explained how teachers can use ChatGPT to increase their students' desire for learning and prevent cheating. Their research shows that students are more likely to cheat when school assignments are designed in ways that push them to outperform their classmates. However, students are less likely to cheat when assignments lead them to work together and center on learning rather than getting a good grade. For example, a science teacher can assign students to work with ChatGPT to design a hydroponic\* vegetable garden. Students could use ChatGPT to discuss the growing requirements for vegetables and think of design ideas for a hydroponic system. These activities are designed to improve knowledge rather than just earning a good grade.

Research shows that when students feel confident that they can successfully do the work, they are less likely to cheat. An important way to improve students' confidence is to provide them with many ways to be successful. ChatGPT can provide those experiences by offering students individualized support and breaking down complex problems into smaller tasks. Perhaps, students are asked to design a vehicle that can use gasoline more efficiently than a traditional car. ChatGPT could suggest they first develop an overall idea for the vehicle before deciding the size of the car or what kind of fuel will be used.

Research shows personalized feedback can improve students' self-confidence. ChatGPT can be directed to deliver feedback using cheerful language. If a student does something incorrectly, ChatGPT may start a conversation with the student instead of just telling them they are wrong. This will help students feel supported and understood while receiving feedback for improvement. Teachers can easily show students how to direct ChatGPT to provide them with such feedback.

\* hydroponic 水耕の

Adapted from:

Original Source: *3 ways to use ChatGPT to help students learn - and not cheat* by Kui Xie and Eric M. Anderman, *The Conversation*, June 6, 2023

**第2問** 次の英文を読み、その要旨とあなたの意見を解答用紙(2)に**英語で**書きなさい。  
(語数は問いません)

Voluntary euthanasia refers to the mercy killing of a patient with their consent. It can take the form of doctor-assisted suicide or assisted suicide in which a patient is given the means to end their own life. In Switzerland, for example, a doctor gives the patient enough medicine for them to kill themselves (Lewis, 2015). There is no doubt that this is a serious ethical and emotional issue with supporters on both sides of the debate. However, in the case of a patient with a terminal illness who is certain to die anyway, there are no slippery slope\*<sup>1</sup> risks, which means there is no chance for misuse or abuse of the strict guidelines that would allow euthanasia. Furthermore, it is a doctor's duty to improve a patient's quality of life by reducing suffering, and a person's right to life also gives them a right to die, so euthanasia should be an option for patients with a terminal illness.

First of all, opponents of euthanasia as an option for terminally ill patients would say that it would cause a slippery slope effect that would lead to involuntary euthanasia. In other words, there might be a possibility for euthanasia to be allowed in other situations where patients might not have a choice in their own death. However, such an argument is simply nonsensical. For example, in Switzerland, there are very strict conditions that must be met, such as the person who wishes to die must be aware of the decision, they must have a continuing wish to die, and they must be willing to commit suicide by themselves (Fahy, 2018). As you can see, the slippery slope argument is eliminated by strict guidelines that would prevent any potential abuse of the euthanasia option.

Another argument made by opponents of euthanasia as an option for terminally ill patients is that it goes against the morality and ethics of what constitutes the job of a doctor. They would argue that doctors take the "Hippocratic Oath"\*<sup>2</sup>: a promise to never do or cause harm to a patient, and that the job of a doctor is to keep a person alive to the best of their ability. However, the Hippocratic Oath is from ancient Greek times and is very much outdated. For instance, the oath also states that women should not be allowed to practice medicine, nor should doctors break the skin of patients (Cheng, 2016). Moreover, actually in ancient Greece, a physician was allowed to give a patient a lethal drug to reduce suffering. Therefore, the job of a physician is to care for their patients, even if that means eliminating any suffering. Thus, it is clear that euthanasia does not go against the code of medical ethics and it should be allowed as a choice for terminally ill patients.

Yet another argument made by people who oppose euthanasia as an option for terminally ill patients would say that reducing pain and suffering is what doctors are obligated to do, not helping their patients to die. However, this misses the point of euthanasia. The point of allowing patients this option is connected to control over their right to life and death. If the patient has requested and given explicit consent

to how their own body should be treated, this should be allowed. Professor Niekerk, a distinguished professor of Philosophy and director of the Centre for Applied Ethics at Stellenbosch University argues that a right to die is an important part of a democracy and that doctor-assisted suicide, if requested by a patient, is the right thing to do (Niekerk, 2016). Therefore, it is a patient's right to die if they choose because people have a right to both life and death.

In conclusion, the topic of death and dying makes many people feel uncomfortable, but it is a fact of life that we are all going to die. All people should have a right to choose how their own life will end, particularly in the case of terminal illness where death is clearly coming very close. The arguments made here clearly showed that there is no fear of a slippery slope effect, it is a doctor's duty to improve the quality of life for patients, and that it is a person's right to life and death; therefore, euthanasia should be an option for terminally ill patients with their direct consent.

\*<sup>1</sup> slippery slope ひとつのことを認めることで物事に歯止めがなくなってしまうこと

\*<sup>2</sup> Hippocratic Oath ギリシャの哲学者ヒポクラテスに由来する医学倫理を順守するための誓約

## References

Fahy, J. (2018, February 14). Growing number of people sign up for assisted suicide. Retrieved from [https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/a-way-out\\_growing-number-of-people-sign-up-for-assisted-suicide/43899702](https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/a-way-out_growing-number-of-people-sign-up-for-assisted-suicide/43899702)

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