2025（令和7）年度　福岡女子大学　一般選抜個別学力検査

〔 前期日程試験問題 〕

英　語

【 90 分 】

注意事項

1　試験開始の合図があるまで，この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。

2　問題は4ページから13ページにあります。問題は全部で**3題**です。

3　解答用紙には裏にも解答欄があります。

4　試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明，ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に
　気づいた場合は，手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。

5　試験開始と同時に解答用紙の**受験番号欄に受験番号を記入**してください。

6　試験終了後，**問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。**

問題 I　次の英文を読み、本文に即して設問に答えなさい。
（＊印がついている語には注があります。）

Recently, the world of art experienced a shock. Every year at the Colorado State Fair, amateur and professional artists are given a chance to showcase their work in a small art （　Ⓐ　）. In 2022, a first-place award was given to Jason M. Allen for a work titled *Théâtre D'opéra Spatial.* Allen's illustration shows a scene of the far future, where people wearing robes are gathered in a large, metallic-looking room. The illustration has a dramatic and mysterious tone. It makes the viewer wonder if the people in the illustration are better off than we are, or if this work shows us a dark, almost frightening vision of the future. When the news of Allen's prize-winning work spread, though, (a)very few people discussed the work's style or themes. Instead, what made *Théâtre D'opéra Spatial* so shocking is that the image was created entirely by artificial intelligence, making it the first AI generated image to win an award in an art competition.

Allen's work raises difficult questions about the ethics of artificial intelligence and art. Should images created by AI be allowed in art competitions, or in art galleries? More importantly, can an image created by artificial intelligence be considered (b)art? When most people think of art, they think of something that is uniquely human, and something that expresses deeply personal ideas and emotions. French artist Paul Cézanne once said, "A work of art which did not begin in emotion is not art," meaning that emotion is key for the creation of art. While the most advanced, modern AI algorithms* are capable of recognizing and imitating human emotions, they are still not capable of experiencing those emotions. If emotions are necessary for the creation of art, and AI can only imitate emotions, can AI generated images truly be considered art? On the other hand, many people believe that art is anything that inspires thought or feelings. From this perspective, many, if not most, AI generated images do qualify as art, because they make us think or feel *something* when we view them.

Even if we do consider AI generated images to be art, there are still other, perhaps (c)even more serious concerns. In order to produce images, artificial intelligence algorithms must be shown thousands, or even hundreds of thousands of photographs, paintings, drawings, and illustrations. This is called "training" an AI algorithm. In order for an AI to reliably produce realistic images of an apple, for example, the AI must be given countless images of apples to help （　　　　Ⓑ　　　　）. For artists, however, "training" an AI becomes a problem when the works of individual artists are used to help AI learn to reproduce certain styles and genres. Current AI image generators are advanced enough to produce images in almost any

kind of artistic style imaginable, from classical paintings, to modern art, to current-day manga and cartoon characters. In order to learn how to reproduce these styles of art, though, AI image generators （　ⓧ　） the work of real, human artists. Many artists feel that it is wrong for original works of art to be used to "train" AI algorithms, and some artists feel that AI image generators are often used to "copy" the style of individual artists.

　　It has been just a few years since AI image generators have become （　ⓒ　） to the general public, but they've already made a huge impact on the world of visual arts. While AI image generators raise serious questions about art, artists, and the ethics of artificial intelligence, they also offer many advantages. [d]AI images are perfect for small, independent creators who usually cannot afford to hire an artist to create artwork for their projects. Some artists even （　ⓧ　） AI image generators to quickly test ideas for a new piece of art. AI image generators can also help artists with animation. Usually, animation requires artists to draw similar images hundreds or thousands of times. With AI, though, animation projects can be completed much more quickly. At the end of the day, we will need to have many difficult discussions about the ways that AI image generators can and should be used. AI image generators have a great potential for helping small creators and engaging people in the world of visual art. On the other hand, AI image generators also have the potential to diminish the role of artists. The impact of AI image generators, whether positive or negative, will depend upon how we （　ⓧ　） these advanced new tools.

注
algorithm　アルゴリズム（コンピュータプログラムにおける情報処理の手順）

【設問】

問1　空欄（　Ⓐ　）に入るもっとも適切な語を（ア）〜（オ）から選んで、記号で答えなさい。
（ア）competition　　（イ）expedition　　（ウ）recession　　（エ）repetition
（オ）tradition

問2　下線部(a)について、その理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

問3　下線部(b)とみなされるための特徴について、この段落に二通りの考え方が挙げられている。それぞれを日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

問4　下線部(c)の内容として正しいものを（ア）〜（エ）からすべて選んで、記号で答えなさい。
（ア）AI が作成した作品の芸術性をめぐって議論があること。
（イ）AI によって同じような画像が短時間に大量に作成されること。
（ウ）AI によって芸術家の固有のスタイルが模倣されること。
（エ）AI を学習させるためには膨大な量の実例を見せる必要があること。

問5　以下の語を並べ替えて、空欄（　Ⓑ　）を完成させなさい。
　　　　　what　like　should　an　understand　look　it　apple

問6　空欄（　Ⓒ　）に入るもっとも適切な語を（ア）〜（エ）から選んで、記号で答えなさい。
（ア）authoritative　　（イ）available　　（ウ）intolerable　　（エ）positive

問7　下線部(d)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問8　空欄ⓧには同じ語が入る。本文で用いられている語を適切な形にして書きなさい。

問9　本文の要約としてもっとも適切なものを（ア）〜（オ）から選んで、記号で答えなさい。
（ア）Jason M. Allen's work, *Théâtre D'opéra Spatial*, has shown the world that artificial intelligence is just as creative as a human artist.

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（イ）Once artificial intelligence is able to experience human-like emotions, it will be able to create amazing works of art.

（ウ）Artificial intelligence can already create new images without stealing the work of human artists.

（エ）AI image generators are powerful tools, but we must be careful in the ways we handle them.

（オ）The newest AI image generators allow people to create countless works of art without drawing or painting anything by hand.

問題Ⅱ　次の英文を読み、本文に即して設問に答えなさい。
（＊印がついている語句には注があります。）

　　Is the 'domestic' cat actually domesticated? It is a question that's been asked time and time again, the cause of endless debates and raised fur among cat-loving and cat-hating communities around the world. Looking for an answer requires some （　Ⓐ　） of the difference between a tame animal and a domesticated one and where the modern-day cat fits in.

　　(a)*Taming* describes the process whereby an animal becomes biddable* and often friendly towards the handler over the course of its lifetime. It applies to a single animal, not a population or species. Wild individuals of many species are tamed by people and have been for millennia*.

　　(b)*Domestication*, on the other hand, is a much longer process that involves genetic change in a whole population over time. Humans have been trying to domesticate animals, to adapt them to living with us under our terms, for thousands of years. While we have succeeded with some – like dogs – for other species it has proved an impossible challenge. Often the best result we can achieve is taming, and with many animals, even (c)that option remains elusive*.

　　The challenge is that for domestication to occur, a species needs certain qualities. The first, and most important, is approachability and the potential to be handled by humans – that is, they must possess the capacity to become tame. (d)For tameness to develop into domestication, the general rule of thumb* is that the animals must have the ability to live in social groups or herds controlled by a leader（and be accepting of humans in this role）. They must also be flexible with their diet, eating whatever we have available to feed them. In particular, for domestication to progress, animals must be able to breed in captivity, again under the control of humans who select individuals that possess the most favourable traits. All in all, a big ask* for many species of animal – not least the cat.

　　How do we tell if a species is domesticated? In 1868, Charles Darwin noted, with some intrigue*, how domesticated mammals have certain behavioural and physical characteristics in common with one another compared with their wild ancestors. As well as the expected increase in （　Ⓑ　） people, there were odd things such as smaller brains and coat colour variations. Ninety years later, in a remote research station in Siberia, what is probably the most famous ongoing domestication study in history began. Russian scientists Dmitri Belyaev, Lyudmila Trut, and their team re-created the domestication process starting with a captive population of silver foxes that had originally been reared for their luxurious fur. Although the foxes all appeared very wild, there was some natural variation in their behaviour towards people. Belyaev selected those that were least reactive to approach by humans and

bred from them. He then chose the （　©　） offspring of these matings and bred from them and so on until, after only ten generations, he had a small population of friendly, waggy-tailed, vocal and interactive foxes. As more generations were bred, the foxes started to display physical changes, too, such as spotted coats, floppy* ears and shorter, curlier tails. Amazingly, these traits appeared simply as a side effect of selection for tameness.

Domestication syndrome, as it is now described, refers to an array of both physical and physiological* traits exhibited by species that have undergone domestication. The list has grown over the years as Belyaev's fox study and others have identified additional traits, including smaller teeth, a tendency toward more juvenile facial features and behaviour, reduced stress hormone levels, and a change in the reproductive* cycle.

Most domestic animals exhibit a selection of these changes but rarely all of them, their expression varying among species. With so much variability, [e]some scientists have begun to question whether domestication 'syndrome' as such exists. Even Belyaev's studies have come under deeper scrutiny with the discovery that the original foxes on his farm came from fur farms in Canada and may therefore have already undergone some previous selection for handleability. While the debate about an overall syndrome continues, there seems little doubt that domestication does bring about some physical as well as genetic changes in many species compared with their wild ancestors.

Interestingly, these types of changes have also been observed in contemporary populations of certain undomesticated species. With more and more species adapting to thrive near people, some are starting to exhibit traits similar to those of domesticated species. In the UK, for example, red foxes have become increasingly present in urban areas where they show reduced fear of people. Some of these urban foxes have been found to have shorter and wider snouts* and narrower brain cases compared with rural foxes, physical changes that resemble those associated with domestication in other species.

'Domesticated' cats show a few physical features that distinguish them a little, but not a whole lot, from their wildcat* ancestors. Their legs are a bit shorter, their brains slightly smaller, and they have longer intestines*. Domesticated cats' coats vary in colour and pattern, too, compared with the consistently striped （mackerel*） tabby* markings of the wildcat. Floppy ears, however, do not occur, and neither do shorter, curlier tails. [f]That there are so few obvious physical differences between them and the wildcat has caused many to question how domesticated the cat is.

Sarah Brown, *The Hidden Language of Cats: How They Have Us at Meow*
（Penguin Michael Joseph, 2023） pp. 13-16

注

biddable　従順な　　millennium　千年間（複数形 millennia）

elusive　とらえにくい　　rule of thumb　目安　　a big ask　過大な要求

with some intrigue　含みをもたせて　　floppy　垂れた　　physiological　生理上の

reproductive　繁殖の　　snout　鼻　　wildcat　ヤマネコ　　intestine　腸

mackerel　サバ柄の　　tabby　ヤマネコ風の

【設問】

問1　空欄（　Ⓐ　）に入るもっとも適切な語を（ア）〜（カ）から選んで、記号で
答えなさい。
（ア）consideration　　（イ）creation　　（ウ）expectation　　（エ）experiments
（オ）improvement　　（カ）negotiation

問2　下線部(a)について、下線部(b)との違いが分かるように簡潔に日本語で説明
しなさい。

問3　下線部(c)を文中の別の１語で言い替えなさい。

問4　下線部(d)が実現するために必要な要件をこの段落から探して、日本語で２つ
簡潔に書きなさい。

問5　空欄（　Ⓑ　）に入るもっとも適切な語句を（ア）〜（オ）から選んで、記号
で答えなさい。
（ア）distrust of　　（イ）friendliness towards　　（ウ）hatred of
（エ）indifference towards　　（オ）resemblance to

問6　空欄（　Ⓒ　）に入るもっとも適切な語を（ア）〜（オ）から選んで、記号で
答えなさい。
（ア）healthiest　　（イ）prettiest　　（ウ）strongest　　（エ）tamest　　（オ）wildest

問7　下線部(e)について、科学者たちが疑問を持ち始めたのはなぜか。日本語で簡
潔に説明しなさい。

問8　下線部(f)を日本語に訳しなさい。

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問9　本文の内容の説明として正しいものを（ア）〜（カ）からすべて選んで、記号で答えなさい。

（ア）飼いならされた動物は時間とともに家畜化される。

（イ）都市部に住むアカギツネは人間に対する警戒心を高めていく。

（ウ）ダーウィンは家畜種と野生動物の共通点を指摘している。

（エ）ベリャーエフは実験にロシアの野生のキツネとカナダの農場のキツネを用いた。

（オ）人間の近くに住んでいるだけで身体的特徴に変化が現れる動物もいる。

（カ）犬の家畜化には成功している。

問題Ⅲ　次の文を英語に訳しなさい。

問１　少年は、２匹の犬の足跡を追って、森の中に入っていった。

問２　体によい食べ物でも、それだけを食べているとかえって害になります。