

第4問（配点 16）「2015 本試験第4問Aをもとにリメイクしました」

You are doing research on the risk of SNS. You found two articles.

Students' perceptions of the degree of risk when using SNS by Chris Brenner

May 2019

A 2011 survey asked Australian parents, students, and teachers about their perceptions of the degree of risk when using SNS – specifically, whether they felt it to be “safe,” “a little risky,” “very risky,” or “risky but what everyone does.” Figure 1 shows that over a quarter of students chose “safe,” in other words, that they felt SNS use was without risk. In addition, 19.6% of students reported that, though they knew the dangers, they still used SNS because that is “what everyone does.” In contrast with the students’ responses, their parents and teachers were more cautious about the risk associated with SNS use, with teachers slightly more likely to see high risk.

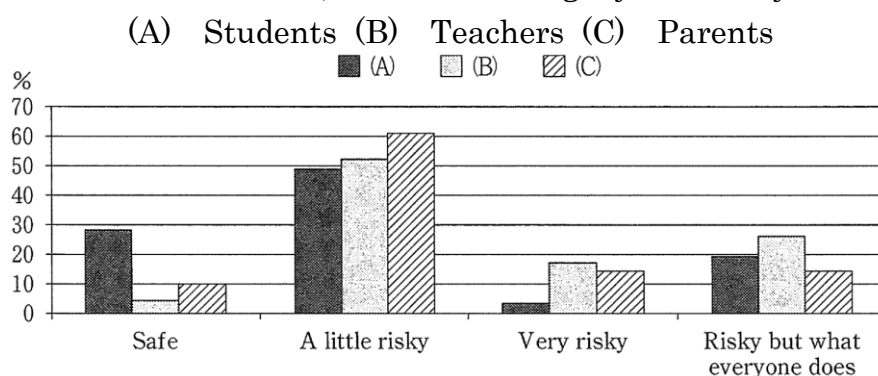


Figure 1. Perceptions of SNS risk by parents, students, and teachers.

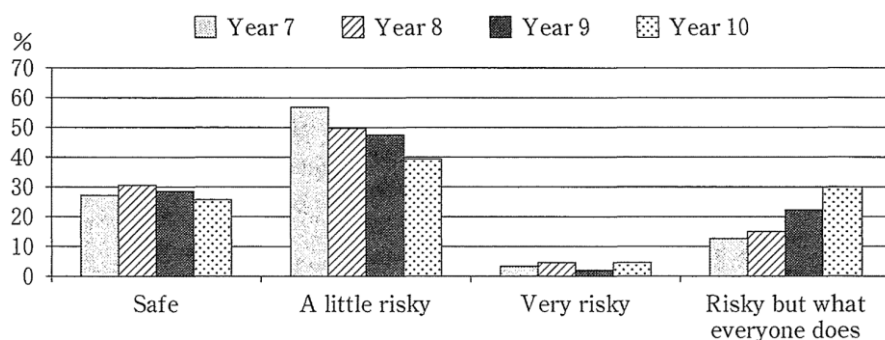


Figure 2. Perceptions of SNS risk by student year level.

Interestingly, not all students had the same perception of risk. Figure 2 shows a comparison between students by year — “Year 7” refers to first-year junior high school students and “Year 10” refers to first-year high school students. While the percentage of students who responded that SNS usage is “safe” was almost the same regardless of year, there was a drop by year in the percentage of students who chose “a little risky,” and a rise in those who chose “risky but what everyone does.”

Furthermore, the study asked students about information security. It found that students from years 7 to 10 were increasingly cautious about privacy, becoming more careful by year about who could see their personal information online. Because Year 7 students, in addition to being the least cautious about information security, also tended to see SNS use as either “safe” or only “a little risky,” they were believed to be at the greatest risk.

A Core Problem Around SNS issue

by Melissa de Zwart

May 2019

Social Networking Services (SNS), online services that allow users to communicate with others, are used by a growing number of young people to keep in touch with friends and family. However, this rise in the use of SNS by young people has been accompanied by increasing anxiety among parents and teachers. They are concerned about whether young users are prepared for the risks that come with using SNS, including privacy issues and unwelcome contact.

A study examined whether adults were discussing SNS risks with young people. However, the results here were not clear. While the study found that over 91% of parents and 68% of teachers said they discuss SNS issues with students, almost half of the students (46.1%) responded they do not talk with their parents, and almost three-quarters of the students (74.6%) responded that they do not talk with teachers. There are several possible explanations for this gap.

First of all, parents and teachers are discussing "SNS" and "SNS risk" together. This is the reason there is the gap in response between the students and parents and teachers. Parents and teachers avoid deep discussions and want to be convinced that they could solve problems. The reason is that parents and teachers also use SNS or many people do not understand it at all, and tend to refrain from setting a limit to using SNS. If we really want to solve this problem, we should discuss it seriously and change the behavior of adults.

問1 Neither Chris Brenner nor Melissa de Zwart mentions

21

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- ① the rise in the use of SNS by young people
- ② school bullying by using SNS
- ③ information security
- ④ adult awareness of SNS risks

問 2 Chris Brenner mentions that over a quarter of students chose “safe” which means .

- ① they felt there were no risks to using SNS
- ② they knew the dangers of SNS use
- ③ they felt SNS use came with risk
- ④ they were more cautious about the risk of SNS use

問 3 Which of the following is mentioned as one of the reasons that Year 7 students are thought to have the highest risk when using SNS?

- ① They are the least careful about security when using SNS.
- ② They are the least likely to think SNS is “safe.”
- ③ They are the most likely to think SNS is “very risky.”
- ④ They are the most likely to use SNS to contact friends.

問 4 The purpose of the article by Chris Brenner is , and the purpose of the article by Melissa de Zwart is . (Choose a different option for each box.)

- ① describe the various dangers of using SNS
- ② discuss differences in awareness of SNS risk
- ③ explain why students are using SNS more
- ④ suggest solutions for the problems with SNS

問 5 Based on the information from both articles, you are going to write a report. The best title for you report would be “ ”

- ① Sharing Our Experiences with Others About the Dangers of SNS
- ② Sales Forecast of the Latest Smartphones by Country
- ③ The Way of Protecting Children from the Risks of Digital Communication
- ④ The Black Future of a Digital Society

Students' perceptions of the degree of risk when using SNS by Chris Brenner

May 2019

2011 年の調査では、オーストラリアの親、生徒、そして教師に、SNS 利用の際の危険度に対する認識——具体的には、「安全」、「少し危険」、「非常に危険」、「危険だが皆がやっている」と感じているかどうか——を尋ねた。図 1 は 4 分の 1 以上の生徒が「安全」を選んだこと、言い換えれば、彼らが SNS 利用に危険はないと感じていることを示している。さらに、生徒の 19.6% は、危険は知っているが、「皆がやっている」からまだ SNS を使うと答えた。生徒たちの回答とは対照的に、彼らの親と教師たちは SNS 利用の危険性をより警戒しており、(親よりも)教師の方が高リスクだと判断する可能性がやや高かった。

興味深いことに、すべての生徒が同じリスク認識をもっていたわけではない。図 2 は生徒の学年別比較を示しており、「7 年生」は中学 1 年生、「10 年生」は高校 1 年生を指す。SNS 利用は「安全」と回答した生徒の割合は学年に関係なくほぼ同じであったが、「少し危険」を選んだ生徒の割合は年々(=学年が進むにつれて)減少し、「危険だが皆がやっている」は年々増加した。

さらに、生徒たちは情報セキュリティについて質問された。それによると、7～10 年生はプライバシーに関する警戒を次第に強めており、誰が自身の個人情報をインターネット上で閲覧できるかという点について、年を追うごとに慎重になっていた。7 年生は情報セキュリティへの警戒が最も薄いことに加えて、SNS 利用を「安全」または「少し危険」としか認識しない傾向もあるため、彼らは最も高い危険にさらされていると思われた。

A Core Problem Around SNS issue

by Melissa de Zwart

May 2019

ソーシャル・ネットワーキング・サービス(SNS)、すなわちユーザーに交流の場を提供するインターネット上のサービスは、友達や家族と連絡を取り合うためにますます多くの若者に利用されている。しかし、この若者による SNS 利用の増加は、親や教師の間で高まる懸念を伴っている。彼らは、SNS 利用に伴うプライバシー問題や望ましくない交流などの危険性(リスク)を若いユーザーたちが心得ているかどうかを心配している。

ある調査で、大人たちが SNS 利用の危険性について若者と話し合っているかどうかを調べた。しかし、ここにあるその結果では明確ではなかった。この調査では親の 91% 以上と教師の 68% が SNS のことを生徒と議論していると回答したが、生徒の約半数(46.1%)は親と話さないと答え、また生徒の約 4 分の 3(74.6%)は教師と話さないと答えた。この隔たりについては考えられる理由がいくつかある。

まず第一に、親や教師は SNS と SNS の危険性を同時に議論しているのである。これが、生徒と親や教師との返答の間にある溝の理由である。親や教師は深く議論することを避け、問題を解決したつもりでいたいのである。これも親や教師もまた SNS を利用していたり、多くの人が全く SNS を理解していなかったりして、SNS 利用制限を控える傾向にあるからである。もし本当にこの問題を解決したいのであれば、そのことを(子どもと)真剣に話し合い、大人の行動を変えるべきなのである。

問1 Neither Chris Brenner nor Melissa de Zwart mentions 21.

- ① the rise in the use of SNS by young people (クリスが言ってる×)
- ② school bullying by using SNS (両者ともに言っていない)
- ③ information security (メリッサが言ってる×)
- ④ adult awareness of SNS risks (メリッサが言ってる×)

問2 Chris Brenner mentions that over a quarter of students chose “safe” which means 22.

クリスさんの文で「25%以上の学生が選んだ「安全」の意味は

- ① they felt there were no risks to using SNS
- ② they knew the dangers of SNS use
- ③ they felt SNS use came with risk
- ④ they were more cautious about the risk of SNS use

問3 Which of the following is mentioned as one of the reasons that Year 7 students are thought to have the highest risk when using SNS? 23

7年生に最高の危険性があると考えられている理由の1つとして挙げられているのは？

- ① They are the least careful about security when using SNS.

彼らは SNS 利用の際のセキュリティーに関して最も油断している

- ② They are the least likely to think SNS is “safe.”

彼らは SNS が『安全』と考える可能性が最も低い

- ③ They are the most likely to think SNS is “very risky.”

彼らは SNS が『非常に危険』と考える可能性が最も高い

- ④ They are the most likely to use SNS to contact friends.

彼らは友達と連絡を取るのに SNS を利用する可能性が最も高い

問4 The purpose of the article by Chris Brenner is 24, and the purpose of the article by Melissa de Zwart is 25.

- ① describe the various dangers of using SNS (書いていない)
- ② discuss differences in awareness of SNS risk
- ③ explain why students are using SNS more (書いていない)
- ④ suggest solutions for the problems with SNS

問5 Based on the information from both articles, you are going to write a report. The best title for your report would be “26”

- ① Sharing Our Experiences with Others About the Dangers of SNS
- ② Sales Forecast of the Latest Smartphones by Country
- ③ The Way of Protecting Children from the Risks of Digital Communication
- ④ The Black Future of a Digital Society