

第一部分：中文寫作（50 分）

請詳閱以下摘錄，閱畢以中文分別論述以下三題；答題以完整度、邏輯性、用字遣詞精煉確實酌予給分；切忌華而不實、似是而非的回答。

1. 個人使用 ChatGPT 或其他 AI 工具輔助學習的具體經驗，包括使用原因、過程、結果；若無經驗請說明不使用或尚未使用的原因（20 分）
2. 根據自身使用經驗或觀察是否認同三組實驗發現（三組分別為：使用 ChatGPT、不使用 ChatGPT、使用 Google Search）（10 分）
3. 結合自身經驗或觀察是否支持最後結論：「適當使用」ChatGPT 可以加強學習效果（20 分）

ChatGPT May Be Eroding Critical Thinking Skills, According to a New MIT Study

By Andrew R. Chow

<https://time.com/7295195/ai-chatgpt-google-learning-school/>

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The study divided 54 subjects—18 to 39 year-olds from the Boston area—into three groups, and asked them to write several SAT essays using OpenAI’s ChatGPT, Google’s search engine, and nothing at all, respectively. Researchers used an EEG to record the writers’ brain activity across 32 regions, and found that of the three groups, ChatGPT users had the lowest brain engagement and “consistently underperformed at neural, linguistic, and behavioral levels.” Over the course of several months, ChatGPT users got lazier with each subsequent essay, often resorting to copy-and-paste by the end of the study.

Kosmyna, who has been a full-time research scientist at the MIT Media Lab since 2021, wanted to specifically explore the impacts of using AI for schoolwork, because more and more students are using AI. So she and her colleagues instructed subjects to write 20-minute essays based on SAT prompts, including about the ethics of philanthropy and the pitfalls of having too many choices.

The group that wrote essays using ChatGPT all delivered extremely similar essays that lacked original thought, relying on the same expressions and ideas. Two English teachers who assessed the essays called them largely “soulless.” The EEGs revealed low executive control and attentional engagement. And by their third essay, many of the writers simply gave the prompt to ChatGPT and had it do almost all of the work. “It was more like, ‘just give me the essay, refine this sentence, edit it, and I’m done,’” Kosmyna says.

The brain-only group, conversely, showed the highest neural connectivity, especially in alpha, theta and delta bands, which are associated with creativity ideation, memory load, and semantic processing. Researchers found this group was more engaged and curious, and claimed ownership and expressed higher satisfaction with their essays.

The third group, which used Google Search, also expressed high satisfaction and active brain function. The difference here is notable because many people now search for information within AI chatbots as opposed to Google Search.

After writing the three essays, the subjects were then asked to re-write one of their previous efforts—but the ChatGPT group had to do so without the tool, while the brain-only group could now use ChatGPT. The first group remembered little of their own essays, and showed weaker alpha and theta brain waves, which likely reflected a bypassing of deep memory processes. “The task was executed, and you could say that it was efficient and convenient,” Kosmyna says. “But as we show in the paper, you basically didn’t integrate any of it into your memory networks.”

The second group, in contrast, performed well, exhibiting a significant increase in brain connectivity across all EEG frequency bands. This gives rise to the hope that AI, if used properly, could enhance learning as opposed to diminishing it.

見背面

題號： 37

國立臺灣大學 115 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目： 中文寫作及英譯中

題號：37

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共 2 頁之第 2 頁

第二部分：英譯中（50 分）

試題說明：請將下列英文標題與段落翻譯成通順流暢、符合繁體中文語法之中文。譯文須正確使用標點符號（符合教育部《重訂標點符號手冊》之規範），每一處錯誤，扣一分。請勿使用簡體字或簡體中文用語，每出現一字扣一分。如有誤譯或漏譯情形，每一句扣五分。

WHAT IS PRIVILEGE?

Privilege refers to the unearned benefits we receive based on our status characteristics. In her groundbreaking essay, Peggy McIntosh (1989) explored White privilege and male privilege. She observed an “invisible knapsack” of unearned benefits or privileges that Whites carry around with them. A few examples of White privilege include speaking to people in positions of power in education or business and knowing you are likely speaking to a person of your own race, going shopping without being followed or harassed, readily finding books and toys for your children that represent characters who look like them, and being pulled over by the police without worrying your race will work against or endanger you. The greatest privilege of all is not recognizing how you benefit from privilege. The inability to see these unearned benefits is a privilege. People who benefit from unearned privileges are generally oblivious to them, as they have been socialized to be. Privilege and power are invisible to those who have it (Kimmel, 2014; McIntosh, 1989). Drawing on McIntosh, Michael Kimmel writes, “To be white, or straight, or male, or middle-class is to be simultaneously ubiquitous and invisible. You’re everywhere you look, you’re the standard against which everyone else is measured. You’re like water, like air” (2014, p. 3). For example, when we talk about race, we think of people of color, not White people, as if they do not embody race. Or consider how we identify males with Mr., which carries no meaning with regard to age or marital status, in contrast with Miss, Ms., and Mrs. for females, which identifies females in relation to their relationship status (Tannen, 2009).

275 words, selected from *Privilege Through the Looking-Glass* (2017) by Patricia Leavy

試題隨卷繳回