

Vocabulary List for
“ Navigating the Age of Information ”



No.	単語・表現	意味	英英	例文
1	well-being	幸福、健やかな状態	The state of being healthy, happy, and comfortable.	Mental well-being depends on daily habits.
2	absorb	吸収する	To take in information, ideas, or substances.	We absorb opinions from social media.
3	determine	決定する、左右する	To control or influence the outcome of something.	Habits determine future character.
4	environment	環境	Surrounding conditions influencing growth or behavior.	A healthy environment shapes people positively.
5	anonymous	匿名の	Without revealing one's identity.	Online comments are often anonymous.
6	sender	発信者	A person who transmits information or messages.	Anyone can be a sender of information now.
7	volume	量、規模	The amount or quantity of something.	The volume of data is overwhelming.
8	reservoir	貯蔵庫、蓄積	A large supply or source of something.	The library was a reservoir of knowledge.
9	equivalent	同等の	Equal in value, amount, or meaning.	One post can equal a book's influence.
10	reliable	信頼できる	Able to be trusted as accurate or true.	Not all online sources are reliable.
11	accustomed	慣れた	Familiar with something through experience.	Humans aren't accustomed to information overload.
12	norms	規範、基準	Shared rules or standards of behavior.	Society is still forming digital norms.
13	scandal	スキャンダル、不祥事	An event causing public shock or moral outrage.	The scandal spread rapidly online.
14	gossip	ゴシップ、うわさ話	Informal talk about others, often trivial or negative.	Celebrity gossip attracts many clicks.
15	drain	疲れさせる、消耗させる	Deprive of strength or vitality.	Constant news updates are emotionally draining.
16	ancestor	祖先	A person from whom one is descended.	Our ancestors lived in small groups.
17	hunter-gatherer	狩猟採集民	A person living by hunting animals and gathering food.	Humans evolved as hunter-gatherers.
18	band	集団、小集団	A small group of people with close social ties.	The tribe lived in a band of 150 people.
19	crucial	極めて重要な	Extremely important or necessary.	Trust was crucial for survival.
20	wrongdoing	不正行為、悪事	Illegal or immoral behavior.	Rumors of wrongdoing spread quickly.

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21	impulse	衝動、本能	A sudden instinctive urge to act.	He felt an impulse to share the news.
22	backfire	裏目に出る	To produce the opposite effect intended.	Gossip often backfires socially.
23	acquaintance	知人	A person one knows slightly.	The celebrity is not your acquaintance.
24	malfunction	機能不全、誤作動	Failure to operate normally.	The urge to click is a mental malfunction.
25	democratization	民主化	The process of making something accessible to everyone.	Social media enabled the democratization of information.
26	distrust	不信、不信感	Lack of trust or confidence.	Many people feel distrust toward traditional media.
27	uncover	暴く、明らかにする	To reveal something hidden or secret.	Journalists try to uncover the truth.
28	confirmation bias	確認バイアス	The tendency to favor information supporting existing beliefs.	Confirmation bias distorts judgment.
29	tendency	傾向	A natural inclination or habit.	Humans have a tendency to oversimplify issues.
30	motivated reasoning	動機づけられた推論	Reasoning driven by desire to justify beliefs.	Motivated reasoning shapes political views.
31	selectively	選択的に	In a way that involves choosing some things and rejecting others.	People selectively read agreeable news.
32	prejudiced	偏見をもった	Having preconceived opinions not based on reason.	He was unknowingly prejudiced.
33	filter bubble	フィルターバブル	An environment showing only agreeable information.	Filter bubbles limit diverse viewpoints.
34	entice	引きつける、誘惑する	To attract by offering pleasure or advantage.	Platforms entice users with tailored content.
35	exposure	接触、触れること	The experience of encountering ideas or information.	Exposure to opposing views builds humility.
36	backlash	反発、激しい反動	A strong negative reaction by the public.	The comment triggered an online backlash.
37	prominent	目立つ、顕著な	Easily noticeable or widely recognized.	Extreme voices are more prominent online.
38	conspicuous	目立つ、顕著な	Clearly visible or attracting attention.	Aggressive users are conspicuous on social media.
39	motive	動機	A reason for doing something.	He had a strong motive to post repeatedly.
40	skew	偏らせる	To distort or bias something.	Online debates skew toward extreme opinions.

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41	moderate	穏健な	Not extreme in opinion or behavior.	Moderate voices are often ignored online.
42	illusion	幻想、錯覚	A false impression or belief.	The outrage created an illusion of consensus.
43	ratio	比率	The relationship between two amounts.	The ratio of attackers was very small.
44	obsessively	執拗に	In a way showing unhealthy fixation.	A few users posted obsessively.
45	hostile	敵意のある	Showing aggression or unfriendliness.	Hostile remarks flooded the account.
46	deceptive	誤解を招く	Giving a false impression.	The volume of comments is deceptive.
47	conscience	良心	A person's moral sense of right and wrong.	We must not lose our conscience online.
48	inundated	あふれた、氾濫した	Filled with an excessive amount of something.	We are inundated with online information.
49	separate the wheat from the chaff	良し悪しを見分ける	To distinguish valuable things from worthless ones.	Critical thinking helps separate the wheat from the chaff.
50	provisional	暫定的な	Temporary and subject to change.	Scientific truth is always provisional.
51	consensus	合意、共通認識	General agreement among a group.	Experts reached a broad consensus.
52	sincere	誠実な	Honest and genuine in intention.	Sincere researchers seek the truth.
53	independent	独立した	Free from outside control or influence.	Journalists must remain independent from power.
54	integrity	誠実さ、高潔さ	The quality of being honest and principled.	Integrity is essential for experts.
55	corruption	腐敗、不正	Dishonest or illegal behavior by those in power.	The scandal involved political corruption.
56	distorted	歪められた	Changed so the original meaning is misrepresented.	Facts were distorted for political gain.
57	fallible	誤りうる	Capable of making mistakes.	Even experts are fallible.
58	flawed	欠陥のある	Having mistakes or weaknesses.	The paper contained a flawed argument.
59	flexibility	柔軟性	Ability to adapt or change easily.	Intellectual flexibility is vital today.