

Vocabulary List for
“The Media and Democracy”



No.	単語・表現	意味	英英	例文
1	peril	危機、危険	Serious and immediate danger.	Democracy is in peril worldwide.
2	rigged	不正操作された、不正に 仕組みられた	Dishonestly arranged or manipulated.	The election was accused of being rigged.
3	civil	文明的な、礼儀正しい	Polite and respectful in behavior or speech.	They managed to have a civil discussion.
4	polarized	分極化した、対立した	Divided into two extreme or opposing groups.	Society has become deeply polarized over politics.
5	partisan	党派的な、偏った	Strongly supporting one political party or cause.	The debate was highly partisan and emotional.
6	intensified	激化した、強まった	Became stronger or more extreme.	The storm intensified overnight.
7	invention	発明、創出	The act of creating something new.	The telephone was a groundbreaking invention.
8	governance	統治、ガバナンス	The process or manner of governing.	Good governance is key to stability.
9	thrive	繁栄する、活躍する	To grow or develop successfully.	Democracy can thrive only with active citizens.
10	adequate	十分な、適切な	Enough or satisfactory for a purpose.	The report provided adequate information.
11	literacy	読み書き能力、リテラシ ー	The ability to read, write, or understand information.	Media literacy is vital in the digital age.
12	sustain	維持する、支える	To keep something going over time.	We must sustain democratic values for future generations.
13	ideology	イデオロギー、思想体系	A system of beliefs or ideas that shapes political or social policy.	Democracy is based on a liberal ideology.
14	humility	謙虚さ、控えめな態度	The quality of being modest and respectful.	True leadership requires humility.
15	diversified	多様化した、多様な	Showing variety; including different elements.	The company has a diversified business model.
16	dialogue	対話、意見交換	Conversation or discussion to resolve differences or share ideas.	Open dialogue is essential for democracy.
17	dictator	独裁者、専制君主	A ruler with absolute power and authority.	The dictator ruled the country with fear.
18	mass-communication	大衆伝達	The transmission of information to large audiences via media.	Mass-communication made nationwide democracy possible.
19	acknowledge	認める、認識する	To accept or admit the truth or existence of something.	Scientists acknowledged the limits of the study.
20	inaugural	就任の、開始の	Marking the beginning of an official period or event.	The president gave an inspiring inaugural speech.

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21	reconstruction	再建、復興	The act of rebuilding or restoring after damage.	The city began reconstruction after the earthquake.
22	gatekeeper	門番、仲介者	A person or system that controls access to something or filters content.	The media acts as a gatekeeper of public information.
23	adopt	採用する、取り入れる	To accept or start using an idea or system.	Many nations adopted democratic institutions.
24	deliver	(演説などを) 行う、伝える	To formally present or give a speech or message.	The prime minister delivered a national address.
25	agenda	議題、課題	A list or plan of items to be discussed or acted upon.	The media sets the public agenda.
26	coverage	報道、取材	The reporting or broadcasting of news and events.	The coverage of the election was extensive.
27	scandal	スキャンダル、不祥事	A shocking or controversial event involving wrongdoing.	The scandal damaged the politician's reputation.
28	outlet	メディア媒体、発信源	A means of distributing or expressing information or opinions.	Major news outlets covered the event.
29	on behalf of	～を代表して	Representing or speaking for someone or a group.	The lawyer spoke on behalf of her client.
30	incidental	偶発的な、ついでの	Happening by chance or as a minor consequence.	I learned some incidental facts while watching the show.
31	refrain	控える、自制する	To stop oneself from doing something.	Please refrain from personal attacks.
32	sophisticated	高度な、洗練された	Highly developed or complex in design or understanding.	The system uses a sophisticated AI algorithm.
33	ironically	皮肉にも、逆説的に	Expressing something contrary to what is expected.	Ironically, technology that unites us also divides us.
34	enable	可能にする、実現させる	To make something possible or allow it to happen.	The Internet enables instant global communication.
35	dilemma	ジレンマ、板挟み	A situation requiring a difficult choice between equally undesirable options.	Journalists often face a moral dilemma between truth and profit.
36	inherent	本質的な、生まれつきの	Existing as a natural or permanent part of something.	Freedom of speech has risks inherent in democracy.
37	sensational	扇情的な、センセーショナルな	Causing great excitement or interest, often exaggerated.	The tabloid published a sensational headline.
38	tailored	合わせた、調整された	Made or adapted for a specific purpose or audience.	The ads were tailored to young consumers.
39	conflict	対立する、矛盾する	To be in opposition or disagreement.	His duty conflicted with his personal beliefs.
40	exaggeration	誇張、誇大表現	A statement that makes something seem greater or worse than it is.	The story was full of exaggeration and drama.

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41	fabricated	でっち上げられた、偽造の	Made up or invented, usually to deceive.	They were accused of publishing fabricated reports.
42	brutality	残虐さ、残酷な行為	Cruel and violent behavior.	The film depicts the brutality of war.
43	inquiry	調査、審問	An official investigation into a matter.	The inquiry found no evidence of wrongdoing.
44	outrage	激怒、憤慨	Strong anger or shock.	The scandal sparked public outrage.
45	reluctantly	しぶしぶ、いやいやながら	Unwillingly; not eager to do something.	He reluctantly accepted the offer.
46	flip side	裏側、反対の面	The opposite or contrasting aspect of something.	The flip side of freedom is responsibility.
47	engagement	関与、エンゲージメント	Interaction or involvement with content or activity.	High engagement increases ad revenue on social media.
48	algorithm	アルゴリズム、計算手順	A set of rules used by computers to solve problems or make decisions.	The algorithm recommends videos based on viewing history.
49	preference	好み、選好	A greater liking for one option over others.	Users can set their language preference in the app.
50	provocative	挑発的な、刺激的な	Causing anger, reaction, or excitement deliberately.	His provocative remarks sparked a heated debate.
51	viral	バズる、急速に拡散する	Quickly and widely spread through the Internet.	The video went viral overnight.
52	agreeable	快い、好ましい、同意できる	Pleasing or easy to accept; in harmony with one's opinions.	She prefers agreeable company that shares her views.
53	compromise	妥協、歩み寄り	An agreement reached by each side giving up something.	Democracy depends on dialogue and compromise.
54	dictatorship	独裁、専制政治	A system of government ruled by one absolute leader.	The revolution ended years of dictatorship.
55	totalitarianism	全体主義	A political system with total control over citizens' lives.	Totalitarianism suppresses freedom of speech.
56	robust	強固な、しっかりした	Strong and able to withstand difficulties or stress.	A robust democracy needs active participation.