

1〔60 点〕

設問 1.〔10 点〕

【解答例】

人間は誰でも肯定的な感情より否定的な感情に強い影響を受ける傾向があるということ。

（40 字）

設問 2.〔10 点〕

【解答例】

事前に十分な備えをすることで自然災害から疫病、戦争といったあらゆる事態へ対処できるようになる点。（48 字）

設問 3.〔10 点〕

【解答例】

人は良い話や中立的な記事よりも、悪い内容の記事に注意が向くようだった。（35 字）

設問 4.〔5 点〕

【解答例】

良いことよりも悪い出来事のことを考えている時間が長いから。（29 字）

設問 5.〔10 点〕

【解答例】

人間の脳は、数百、数千の赤の他人ではなく、身近な狩猟採集民コミュニティからの警告に耳を傾けるように発達したから。（57 字）

狩猟採集生活の中で、人間の脳は身近な仲間からの警告に気付くように進化し、大勢の見知らぬ他人からの批判を受けることができない。（62 字）

設問 6.〔15 点〕

【解答例】

性格の違いに関わらず誰もが否定的なコメントを受けるという事実を考慮に入れておくこと、コメントを受け取った人よりも発した人に関連する問題だと考えること、現実には起こりえないような楽観的な信念を持つこと。（99 字）

2 〔各3点×10問=30点〕

- ① made ② views ③ conducted ④ takes ⑤ opt
⑥ heard ⑦ cautioned ⑧ police ⑨ values ⑩ did

3 〔各5点×8問=40点〕

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. b 6. c 7. b 8. a

【スクリプト】

後日掲載予定

4 〔各5点×8問=40点〕

1. c 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. c 7. b 8. a

【スクリプト】

後日掲載予定

5 〔80点〕

設問 1. 要約 (200語) 〔40点〕

【解答例】

With the increased use of the internet as a source of news and information, it is important to be aware of something called a filter bubble. A filter bubble is an environment where people are exposed only to ideas and information that they already agree with. On the internet, this happens from personalization - where what you see has been chosen to match your preference. This is done by algorithms, which are a kind of computer program. An author who discussed filter bubbles, Eli Pariser, gave the examples of personalization of search results as well as social media feeds. In these cases, each person will see different things. The problem with this is that it is an invisible process, so people cannot choose what they want to see, and they may not know what important information they are missing. This could result in making people's ideas or opinions more extreme and may cause wide division* in public opinion. On the other hand, some say that it doesn't cause division, and they also mention that it can happen with other media, too. Regardless of that, it may be wise to be aware of filter bubbles and to think about how to avoid their dangers. (203 words)

設問2. 意見文 (200 語) [40 点]

【解答例】

I often use the internet to access news and other information, so I think it is necessary to think about filter bubbles. In my opinion, they could be dangerous, but it is possible to avoid them. First, they can be dangerous if people do not think about the information that they find on the internet. I agree with the speaker that people may develop more extreme ideas if they never see information that is in opposition to what they think already. They may believe that they are one hundred percent correct about some issues, when in fact, the answers are not so simple. However, if people are aware of the existence of filter bubbles, they will not trust the information so easily and can seek out alternative sources. There are many internet sites where people can look for that kind of information directly. For example, they can search which websites are liberal or conservative, and then go to those websites directly, without relying on a Google news search or social media. In fact, there is much more information available on the internet than on TV or in newspapers. I think that if people are careful and thoughtful, they can have wider viewpoints and we can overcome divisions in public opinion. (210 words)

【スクリプト】

後日掲載予定