［問題Ⅰ］次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

The term (1)*deepfake* combines *deep*, taken from AI deep-learning technology (a type of machine learning that involves multiple levels of processing), and *fake*, addressing that the content is not real. The term came to be used for synthetic* media in 2017 when a Reddit* moderator* began posting videos that used face-swapping* technology to insert celebrities' likenesses* into existing videos. Examples of deepfakes that have been widely circulated include an image of Pope Francis in a puffer jacket*, an image of U.S. president Donald Trump in a scuffle* with police, a video of Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg giving a speech about his company's nefarious* power, and a video of Queen Elizabeth dancing and giving a speech about the power of technology. None of these events occurred in real life.

Deepfakes are produced using two different AI deep-learning algorithms*: one that creates the best possible replica* of a（ 2 a ）image or video and another that detects whether the replica is（ 2 b ）and, if it is, reports on the differences between it and the original. The first algorithm produces a synthetic image and receives feedback on it from the second algorithm and then adjusts it to make it appear more real; (3)the process is repeated as many times as it takes until the second algorithm does not detect any false imagery. In deepfake videos, a specific person's voice may be replicated* by feeding an AI model real audio data from the person, thereby training it to mimic* them. Oftentimes, deepfake videos are produced by overdubbing* existing footage* of a person speaking with new AI-generated audio mimicking the voice of that person.

Deepfakes are, more often than not, associated with (4)nefarious motives, including creating disinformation* and generating confusion about politically important matters. They have been used to harass* and have targeted not only celebrities, politicians, and CEOs, but ordinary citizens as well. One way to improve the ability to spot deepfakes is to have an understanding of news literacy*.

Some (5)positive uses for deepfakes have also emerged, however. One is spreading awareness about social issues. ［A］For example, soccer player

David Beckham participated in a campaign to increase awareness about malaria in which videos were produced that appeared to show him speaking in nine different languages, broadening the reach of the message.［B］An exhibition called “Dalí Lives” at the Dalí Museum in St. Petersburg, Florida, featured a life-sized video display of the artist Salvador Dalí delivering quotes from his interviews and written correspondence in a voice that mimicked his.［C］One TikTok account is entirely dedicated to deepfakes of Keanu Reeves*, with videos ranging from humorous takes on romantic relationships to TikTok dances.［D］

Education and medicine are two additional fields that may benefit from deepfake technology. In the classroom, educators may use deepfakes of historical speeches to offer engaging lessons. Using deepfake technology in health care can improve the accuracy with which tumors* are spotted on magnetic resonance imaging（MRI）scans, making them easier to treat. For example, because tumors or abnormalities* are relatively rare in the general population, it is difficult to have enough images of them to feed to an AI program. Deepfake images allow such programs to be trained to recognize a greater number of abnormalities, hence improving their long-term accuracy. Their use also permits research to be conducted using synthesized* data instead of data from real patients, enabling researchers to avoid privacy concerns.

（*Britannica*, “deepfake”, Laura Payne）
（https://www.britannica.com/technology/deepfake May.8,2025, 一部改変）

［注］ synthetic＝人工的な
Reddit＝掲示板型ソーシャルメディアの一つ
moderator＝（掲示板サイトなどの）管理者
face-swapping＝顔の入れ替え
likeness＝肖像
puffer jacket＝ダウンジャケット
scuffle＝小競り合い
nefarious＝悪質な
algorithm＝アルゴリズム
replica/replicate＝複製／複製する
mimic＝真似する
overdub＝吹き替える
footage＝映像素材
disinformation＝偽情報
harass＝悩ます
news literacy＝ニュース・リテラシー（情報の信頼性を判断する能力）
Keanu Reeves＝キアヌ・リーブス（有名な米国の俳優）
tumor＝腫瘍
abnormality＝異状
synthesized＝合成された

1. 下線部（1）は何か。下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 1

① any video that is posted online
② any video that is not genuine
③ any video that includes famous individuals
④ any video that becomes popular on social media

2. 空所（ 2 a ）、（ 2 b ）に入れるべきものとして最も適当な組み合わせを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 2

	2 a	2 b
①	false	fake
②	false	genuine
③	real	fake
④	real	genuine

3. 下線部（3）の日本語訳として最も適当なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 3

① 偽の画像を検出する過程が完了するまで、2番目のアルゴリズムが何度も実行される。

② 偽の画像が検出されるたびに、2番目のアルゴリズムを実行する過程が繰り返される。

③ 偽の画像を検出しなくなるまで、2番目のアルゴリズムが何度も過程を繰り返す。

④ 偽の画像が2番目のアルゴリズムに検出されなくなるまで、必要なだけ過程が繰り返される。

4. 下線部（4）の内容として最も適当なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 4

① spreading false information about individuals

② helping people become more popular online

③ promoting clear political messages

④ decreasing confusion about complex topics

5. 下線部（5）の例として本文に**記されていないもの**を、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 5

① 亡くなった歴史上の人物との交流を可能にすること

② 社会的に重要な問題についての意識を広めること

③ 動画を複数の言語に吹き替えてメッセージを広めること

④ SNS を通じて人々が恋愛関係を築けるように支援すること

6. 以下の文は第4パラグラフの［A］～［D］のどの部分に入れるのが最もふさわしいか、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

6

Several humorous deepfakes have emerged as well.

① ［A］　② ［B］　③ ［C］　④ ［D］

7. 本文によると、次の文（Ⅰ）～（Ⅳ）の内容は、①～④のどれと一致するか、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、番号は1回しか使えない。

（Ⅰ） They make use of deepfake images to prevent privacy issues from occurring. 7

（Ⅱ） They often create deepfakes by producing new audio for videos that already exist. 8

（Ⅲ） They are the subjects of some of the most widely shared deepfake videos. 9

（Ⅳ） They can use deepfake videos to make topics more interesting for their audience. 10

① AI programs
② celebrities, politicians, and CEOs
③ researchers who work in the field of medicine
④ teachers who give lessons in a classroom

8. 次の a.～e.について、本文の内容と一致しているものには①、一致していないものには②を、それぞれマークしなさい。

a. − 11　　b. − 12　　c. − 13
d. − 14　　e. − 15

a. Deepfakes first appeared on social media in the form of videos featuring a variety of famous people.
b. AI programs sometimes use someone's real voice to create a deepfake.
c. News literacy is the only method to avoid being tricked by articles that include fake images and videos.
d. Keanu Reeves appears in several deepfake videos on social media, some of which show him dancing.
e. Due to a lack of real examples, deepfakes are being used to provide enough images of some medical problems for AI programs to learn to detect them.

［問題Ⅱ］次の会話を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

A: Hi, Sarah. Do you have a minute? I wanted to ask your opinion about something for Professor Davari's class.

B: Of course, Kenji. What's up? Is it about the final presentation?

A: Yeah. I've chosen my topic, which is the influence of social media on younger generations' voting habits. I think it's interesting, but I'm worried (1)＿＿＿＿＿.

B: I see what you mean. It's a hot topic, and there's a lot of information out there. That can make it tough to get down to a manageable size.

A: Exactly. I spent two hours in the library yesterday and came away with a huge stack of books and a ton of online articles. Now, I don't know where to begin.

B: In that situation, I always find it helps to narrow my focus. (2)＿＿＿＿＿? For example, just talk about one platform or election.

A: That's a great idea. I was trying to cover everything. Maybe I'll just focus on the last U.S. presidential election. That would be more manageable.

B: Right, and it will also allow you to go into more detail. One of my teachers back in high school once told me that (3)＿＿＿＿＿.

A: Sure. It is important to have a deeper understanding of a particular topic. Okay, I feel much better about this now. What about you? (4)＿＿＿＿＿?

B: I'm doing mine on the rise of sustainable architecture in Japan. I've been interested in it for a while now.

A: Wow, that sounds fascinating…and very narrow. I guess you take your own advice.

B: Yup! I'm actually heading to the library now to look for a book, but I'm a little worried (5)＿＿＿＿＿.

A: If it is, you can always see if a digital copy is available. Anyway, good luck! And thanks again for the help.

1. 下線部（1）に入れるべきものとして最も適当なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 16

① it might not be very interesting anymore
② our classmates won't find it interesting
③ it's too broad for a ten-minute presentation
④ I won't be able to find enough sources

2. 下線部（2）に入れるべきものとして最も適当なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 17

① Have you tried finding other books
② Could you make it more specific somehow
③ Did you try checking online first
④ Why don't you ask the professor for some advice

3. 下線部（3）に入れるべきものとして最も適当なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 18

① depth is almost always superior to breadth
② we should provide the audience with a lot of visuals
③ original topics often make for better presentations
④ we need to practice well before speaking in public

4. 下線部（4）に入れるべきものとして最も適当なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 19

① Do you have all of your sources already
② Do you know where the library is
③ What topic have you decided to present on
④ When did you finish your presentation

5. 下線部（5）に入れるべきものとして最も適当なものを、下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。 20

① it is too difficult for me to read

② the library may be open later than usual

③ my interest in the topic could be affected

④ it might be gone by the time I get there

［問題Ⅲ］次の各文の空所に入れるべきものとして最も適当なものを、それぞれ下に与えられたものの中から選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

1. Can you please tell me（　　）? 21

① is it what time　② it is what time
③ what time it is　④ the time is what

2. Have you heard from Sarah（　　）? She hasn't responded to any messages since last Friday. 22

① late　② lately
③ later　④ latest

3. You haven't eaten anything since this morning. You（　　）be so hungry. 23

① can　② ought
③ must　④ need

4. I just confirmed our plans with them. We（　　）our grandparents in the countryside next weekend. 24

① visited　② are visiting
③ will have visited　④ had visited

5. The newspaper was forced to（　　）out any mention of the incident from their report. 25

① cut　② hand
③ send　④ bring

6. My sister is not（　　）as she used to be. 26

① talkative　② so talkative
③ more talkative　④ such talkative

7. The teacher found the students（　　）quietly in the library after school. 27

① to study　② study
③ studied　④ studying

8. Once he gets excited and starts to talk fast, nobody can（　　）what he says. 28

① get out　② make out
③ put in　④ take over

9. The thief is believed（　　）in that abandoned warehouse right now. 29

① to hide　② to be hiding
③ hiding　④ having hidden

10. The pilot decided to make an emergency landing,（　　）a strange noise from the plane's engine. 30

① to be hearing　② hear
③ having heard　④ to have heard

［問題Ⅳ］次の各文が正しい英文になるように、下に与えられたものを並べかえたときに、（　A　）（　B　）（　C　）（　D　）（　E　）に入るものの番号をマークしなさい。なお、文頭に来るべき文字も小文字で記してあります。

1. （　　）（　　）（　A　）（　　）（　　）（　　）have changed recently.

A－ 31

① attitude　② studying
③ seems　④ to
⑤ toward　⑥ your

2. It is（　　）（　B　）（　　）（　C　）（　　）（　　）to change his mind.

B－ 32　C－ 33

① convince　② use
③ him　④ trying
⑤ no　⑥ to

3. （　　）（　D　）（　　）（　E　）（　　）（　　）of their mission.

D－ 34　E－ 35

① understand　② nature
③ the true　④ did
⑤ they　⑥ little

次の［Ⅴ］の問題はクリエイティブイノベーション学科を受験する者、
またはクリエイティブイノベーション学科と映像学科を併願する者のみ
解答すること。

［問題Ⅴ］Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

As the world moves fast towards renewable* sources of energy, engineers are facing a big challenge. How can we store electricity to be used at times when（　1　）? In some cases the answer will be batteries; but in other cases it could come from a variety of different solutions — starting with gravity.

Gravity is the most (2)abundant source of power on Earth. It is everywhere.... literally everywhere. It's always been everywhere, since the beginning of time. Nobody knew about it until around 1700, when Isaac Newton saw an apple fall from a tree in his garden. Newton asked himself the question: "Why did that apple fall to the ground?" And he soon worked out the answer.

Everything will fall to the ground if it can do so, because there is a massive force that pulls things towards the centre of the earth. Newton decided to call this force "gravity", a word that then just meant "weight".

Engineers have used gravity as a source of power for centuries, long before Newton first explained it.（　3　）they used gravity to move water from one place to another, to irrigate* fields and bring water to cities. They knew that water would flow downhill, but never uphill, so they built structures, such as Roman aqueducts*, to use the force of gravity most effectively.

In 1907, engineers in Switzerland first used gravity for a new purpose: to store energy. Applying the principle that "What goes up must come down", they used surplus* hydroelectric power* to pump water up a hill, where they stored it in a lake. Then when they needed more electricity, they let the water come back down the hill, driving electric turbines* as it fell. The idea was just so simple, and it is now used in many parts of the world. However the problem is that "pumped storage" hydro schemes* can't be built just anywhere, as they need lots of water and big hills or mountains.

A more recent idea adapts the principle of pumped storage so that it can be used almost anywhere in the world. Instead of water and a mountain, some modern gravity systems use water, or big blocks of concrete, and a tower. A tower can be built anywhere, such as beside a solar farm. During the day

some of the sun's energy is used to lift a heavy weight to the top of the tower; then during the night, the weight comes slowly back down to the ground, driving electric generators as it falls.

The system is so simple, and it's also (4)very green. It does not use chemicals or rare metals, and towers can be built anywhere. Experts think that energy storage towers will last for 50 years or more while batteries only last for a few years. Another idea that is being developed is to use old coal mines. There are old coal mines with big vertical shafts* all over the world; there are mines with shafts that are over 1000 metres deep.

Some experts believe that gravity systems are the cheapest way to store electricity. Gravity-stored electricity is maybe half the price of battery-stored electricity, (　5　) it is not cheap; in order to make gravity more effective, we would need to increase its force — and that, of course, is quite impossible.

Yet gravity is not the only way of storing energy, and engineers are working on systems that store it using water pressure or compressed* air and even sand!

Norwegian* engineers have built a system using the pressure that exists deep in the ocean; and in Italy there are plans to store energy using compressed CO2* in cylinders* at the bottom of the sea. Doing things very differently, the town of Kankaanpää in Finland has started storing energy in 100 tons of hot sand. This could perhaps be the cheapest and easiest solution of all, because sand is very cheap and easy to transport.

Storage is one of the big scientific challenges of our time, as (6)storage is the essential partner of wind power and solar power.

(*Linguapress*, "Storing electricity.... the great green challenge" より抜粋, 一部改変)

(https://linguapress.com/intermediate/storing-electricity.htm)

［注］ renewable＝再生可能な
irrigate＝灌漑する
aqueduct＝水道橋
surplus＝余剰の
hydroelectric power＝水力発電によって得られた電力
turbine＝タービン
hydro scheme＝水力システム
vertical shaft＝垂直坑道
compressed＝圧縮された
Norwegian＝ノルウェーの
CO2＝原典表記，CO_2 のこと
cylinder＝円筒

1. Which of the following would best fill the gap（ 1 ）? 36

① enough is being generated by cleaner alternatives
② the wind is not blowing and the sun is not shining
③ it can be produced from a variety of other sources
④ the costs of other types of electric power are lower

2. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the underlined word (2)? 37

① easily affordable ② commonly utilized
③ extremely effective ④ widely available

3. Which of the following would best fill the gap（ 3 ）? 38

① Conversely ② As a result
③ In particular ④ Likewise

4. Which of the following best explains the underlined phrase (4)? 39

① can have its parts recycled after it can no longer be used
② brings in a large amount of money in a short period of time
③ does not use materials known to cause environmental damage
④ is constructed in unused natural spaces like fields and forests

5. Which of the following would best fill the gap（ 5 ）? 40

① but even so ② and similarly

③ so therefore ④ whereas

6. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the underlined phrase (6)? 41

① Wind and solar power companies must form partnerships with companies making batteries.

② Neither wind power nor solar power can truly be effective without a proper storage solution.

③ Wind and solar power technology have made existing electricity storage systems cheaper.

④ Combining wind or solar power with a storage system is less efficient than other options.

7. For each of the following statements, mark "①" if it is true and "②" if it is false.

a. – 42 b. – 43 c. – 44 d. – 45

a. It was not until Isaac Newton became the first person to explain gravity that people began using it as an energy source.

b. Before it was used to help produce electricity, gravity was one way that people transported water from place to place.

c. According to the text, gravity systems may soon be used to power operations in coal mines in order to make them less expensive to operate.

d. Finland may have found a more efficient energy storage method than the ones being developed for use in the ocean.

I		
設問	解答番号	解答
1	1	②
2	2	③
3	3	④
4	4	①
5	5	④
6	6	③
7	7	③
	8	①
	9	②
	10	④
8	11	①
	12	①
	13	②
	14	①
	15	①

II		
設問	解答番号	解答
1	16	③
2	17	②
3	18	①
4	19	③
5	20	④

III		
設問	解答番号	解答
1	21	③
2	22	②
3	23	③
4	24	②
5	25	①
6	26	②
7	27	④
8	28	②
9	29	②
10	30	③

IV		
設問	解答番号	解答
1(A)	31	⑤
2(B)	32	②
2(C)	33	⑥
3(D)	34	④
3(E)	35	①

V		
設問	解答番号	解答
1	36	②
2	37	④
3	38	③
4	39	③
5	40	①
6	41	②
7	42	②
	43	①
	44	②
	45	①